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A NEW

LATIN-ENGLISH

SCHOOL-LEXICON,

ON THE BASIS OF THE

LATIN-GERMAN LEXICON OF DR. C. F. INGERSLEV.

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PREFACE.

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The School-Lexicon of Prof. Ingerslev has met, in Germany, with extraordinary success, as appears from the encomiums of eminent German scholars. The praises of the critics are especially bestowed upon the excellence of Ingerslev's plan. We have taken great pains to preserve for our work all of the characteristic features of his method, and at the same time to improve it in the execution of details. The Exposition which we annex, will explain the character of these improvements, and also describe more fully the plan itself.

EXPOSITION OF THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

THE WANT AIMED TO BE SUPPLIED.

It has been the aim of the authors of this work, to make it conform precisely to its title — that of a School-Lexicon. In executing this purpose, they have endeavoured to keep in view the wants of students, rather than those of teachers and philologists, and to prepare a hand-book for daily use, rather than a work of reference for the scholar's library. Experience has shown that the wants of students and teachers are not the same. Much in a lexicon which may be desirable and useful for the latter, is entirely superfluous for the former. And yet, the matter in larger lexicons, which students do not and cannot use, is an impediment to their obtaining the information which they are seeking. For instance, if the article FERO contains five columns, four of which are unavailable, the remaining amount of one column, being scattered throughout the entire article, is mastered with great difficulty. The larger Latin lexicons, which aim at a full exposition of all Latin usage, are, therefore, in our judgment, too cumbersome for the youth who are passing through our colleges and higher schools. The authors have thought, that a work, which, while constructed on strictly scientific principles, and embracing all the results of recent investigations, should be at the same time thoroughly practical, would be better suited to the wants of under-graduates — of all, indeed, who are not prepared for extended researches. A school-lexicon will, therefore, be best formed, by excluding matter not needed by those who are still in the school, and by including, and devoting special attention to, other matter, of more importance to them. How, we conceive, this may be done, we proceed to show.

1. WHAT MAY BE EXCLUDED FROM A SCHOOL-LEXICON?

What writers may be omitted.

Latin authors who are never read in schools, and whom ninety-nine out of a hundred students never read in their lives, may be, very properly, excluded from a school-lexicon, and the hundredth student referred to a larger work. On this principle, such a lexicon may omit the writers who come after the Silver Age of Latin literature, and whose works cannot be appealed to as models of style; especially may it reject the Latin of the Church Fathers, and that of the Middle Ages, both of which frequently deviate, in signification, from classical usage, and yet are apt to be confounded therewith, when an article is rapidly glanced over. It may exclude writers upon some technical subjects, such as medicine, architecture, agriculture, &c.; and, for moral reasons, much of the vocabulary of such writers as Martial and Petronius Arbiter.

By omitting the classes of writers above named, the Lexicon is made a standard of pure Latinity, and words and idioms found therein may be accepted as having the sanction of good usage. This is a matter of prime importance in Latin composition, which every scholar will at once appreciate. In accordance with these views, the scope of our work

embraces those fragments of ancient writers (Ennius, Accius, &c.) which are quoted by classic authors; all the words of Lucretius, Plautus and Terence, and nearly all the writers of the Golden and Silver ages of Roman literature (extending to about 117 A.D.). Of later writers, i.e., those living in and after the second half of the second century, the words of *Justinus*, *Gellius*, and *Eutropius*, have been embodied in our work, because these are occasionally used in schools, and for private reading.

What other matter may be excluded.

Again, it is of importance that illustrative examples should be presented in such a shape as to be easily translated. The citations usually given in larger lexicons are, owing to their complexity, of little or no use to any but finished scholars, and hence they are merely glanced at, or entirely passed over, by most school and college students, to whom, however, they are all-important. The authors believe, that by rejecting the superfluous portions of citations, all that is essential in illustration of definitions may be retained, and made available and even inviting to students of ordinary diligence. Very many citations, involving a peculiar use of the words defined, have been translated. In translating examples, the original Latin writers have been carefully consulted, and it is hoped that this portion of the work will be found eminently useful.

2. WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A SCHOOL-LEXICON?

Particular attention should be given to classic prose-writers and poets.

In the explication of words, special attention should be given to those prose-writers and poets who are universally acknowledged to be the first among the classic writers of Latin literature, and as the most important to be read in colleges and schools; i.e., *Cicero*, *Sallust*, *Nepos*, *Cæsar*, *Livy*, and *Tacitus*, of the prose-writers, and *Horace*, *Virgil*, and *Ovid*, among the poets. Every passage in their works, peculiar or important lexicographically, should be clearly explained. Our lexicon will be found to be very copious in this respect.

Synonymous words should be distinguished.

Nothing adds more to the clear apprehension of a word, than the determination of those specialities of meaning by which it is distinguished from terms of kindred signification; and, as very few students are in the habit of consulting a dictionary of synonyms, it is of the first importance, that the school-lexicon should embrace whatever is essential in this matter. While fanciful distinctions have been rejected, care has been taken to present, in as concise a manner as possible, those which appear to be grounded in the usage of the language. In preparing this part of our work, the best authorities have been widely consulted and compared.

Etymologies should be given.

The etymology of each word should be traced, wherever it can be done with reasonable accuracy. This is a feature not only of great interest, but indispensable to an accurate knowledge of the structure of a language. The comparison of Latin root-words with similar roots in kindred languages, will also introduce the student to a highly important science of modern origin, comparative linguistics. The Latin-English Dictionary of Dr. W. Smith has the merit of having, better than any of its predecessors, employed the great discoveries of this new science. The German work of Georges — especially the recent edition — contains valuable etymological matter. The materials furnished by these two scholars have been carefully examined by us, and the etymological department of the work of Ingerslev has been, thus, considerably enlarged and improved.

Proper names should be noticed and briefly defined.

A school-dictionary, in our opinion, should not exclude, as has been proposed by some, the proper names of ancient mythology, history, and geography, which occur in Latin writers. The student expects to find, in his school-lexicon, the necessary aids for translating; and it will, doubtless, save him much time, if he is not compelled to seek in other works (such as dictionaries of antiquities, biography, mythology, and geography) the information which is indispensably necessary to him. Still more is this true of adjectives derived from proper names. Beginners cannot be expected to know the significations of these, if they are found in no dictionary; neither can they be expected to understand, without definition and explanation, the figurative senses in which adjectives derived from proper names are so frequently used. Our work aims to give a brief explanation of all proper names of any importance. In geographical articles, the modern names of cities, rivers, mountains, &c., are added, where they are known. Adjectives derived from proper names, are given, as separate articles, in their alphabetical order.

II.—THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARTICLES, SEPARATELY CONSIDERED.

1. LOGICAL ARRANGEMENT.

In the treatment of words, it is all-important to follow the order of development (wherever it can be ascertained), in accordance with which the various significations have grown out of the primary or root-meaning. In many instances, this can be done approximately only, yet the effort to accomplish it is not without its benefit. The primary signification of a word is not always the most usual; neither is it always to be found in the oldest writers. Generally it has been assumed by us that the material, concrete signification (where such exists) is primary, while the abstract meanings of each word have been treated as secondary. The original work of Ingerslev, on which this is based, is pre-eminent in the naturalness and perspicuity with which the derivative senses of words have been traced out. This feature of excellence has been carefully retained, and, we believe, in many instances improved.

A needless multiplication of divisions and subdivisions in the longer articles has been avoided, by giving the tropical usage in immediate connection with the proper signification, from which it is, in each instance, derived. To huddle together the tropical uses of a word, at the end of an article, is, to say the least, unphilosophical. To try to give them an orderly arrangement there, places them out of their proper relations. We judge that the true method is, to put the tropical sense immediately after the proper meaning, of which it is an offshoot. By this means its derivation is suggested, and its application easily seen.

2. TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT.

We have marked the leading significations of each word by a heavy, broad-faced type; using the Italic type for rarer meanings, for definitions, which do not so much give the direct English equivalents of the Latin, as describe its meaning, and for translations of examples. Our aim in this arrangement, has been, to present strikingly to the eye of the student the exact equivalents of each Latin word, so that these may not, by any possibility, be missed. Aided by the notation marks (1, 2, A, B, &c.), the leading features of every article can, thus, be readily ascertained.

LATIN AUTHORS,

WHOSE WORDS ARE DEFINED AND ILLUSTRATED

Before Christ.

Plautus (M. Accius Plautus).
Terentius (P. Terentius Afer).
Lucretius (T. Lucretius Carus).
Cicero (M. Tullius Cicero).
Caesar (C. Julius Caesar).
Nepos (Cornelius Nepos).
Catullus (C. Valerius Catullus).
Sallustius (C. Sallustius Crispus).
Propertius (Sextus Aurelius Propertius).
Hirtius (A. Hirtius).
Auctor de Bello Africano.
Auctor de Bello Alexandrino.
Auctor de Bello Hispaniensi.
Auctor ad Herennium.
Tibullus (Albius Tibullus).
Virgilius (P. Virgilius Maro).
Horatius (Q. Horatius Flaccus).

After Christ.

Ovidius (P. Ovidius Naso).
Livius (T. Livius Patavinus)
Phaedrus (T. Phaedrus).
Valerius Maximus.
Velleius (C. Velleius Paterculus).
Mela (Pomponius Mela).
Curtius (Q. Curtius Rufus).
Persius (A. Persius Flaccus).
Seneca (M. Annaeus Seneca).
Seneca (L. Annaeus Seneca).
Lucanus (M. Annaeus Lucanus).
Juvenalis (D. Junius Juvenalis).
Quintilianus (M. Fabius Quintilianus)
Tacitus (C. Cornelius Tacitus).
Plinius (C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus).
Florus (L. Annaeus Florus).
Suetonius (C. Suetonius Tranquillus).
Gellius (A. Gellius).
Justinus.
Eutropius (Flavius Eutropius).

ABBREVIATIONS

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN THE EDITIONS OF LATIN WRITERS.

A. (prænomen) — Aulus.
A. (in the voting of judges) — absolvo.
A. D. (in stating dates) — ante diem; e. g., a. d. Kalendas Januarias.
Æd. Cur. — Ædilis Curulis.
App. (prænomen) — Appius.
A. U. C. — anno urbis conditæ; in the year from the foundation of the city of Rome.
C. (prænomen) — Caius.
C. (as a numeral sign) — one hundred.
C. (in the voting of judges) — condemno.
Cal. — v. Kal.
Cn. (prænomen) — Cneius.
Cos. — Consul.
Coss. — Consules.
D. (prænomen) — Decimus.
D. (as a surname) — Divus (Cæsar, Augustus).
D. (as a numeral sign) — five hundred.
D. D. — dono dedit.
D. D. D. — dat, dicat, dedicat (as a formula of dedication).
Des. — designatus.
F. — filius.
G. — Gaius (= Caius).
Gn. — Gnæus (= Cneius).
IIS. — sestertii, sestertia, sestertium; thus,
HS. X. = decem sestertii.
HS. $\overline{X}$. = decem sestertia.
$\overline{\text{HS. X.}}$ = decies sestertium.
(But this distinction seems not to have been always observed.)
Id. — Idus.
Imp. — Imperator.
K. (prænomen) — Kæso.
Kal. — Kalendæ.
L. (prænomen) — Lucius.
L. (as a numeral sign) — fifty.
L. — libra.
M. (prænomen) — Marcus.
M'. (prænomen) — Manius.
M. (as a numeral sign) — one thousand.
Mam. (as a surname) — Mamercus.
N. or Num. (prænomen) — Numerius.
N. — nepos.
O. M. (as a surname of Jupiter) — Optimus Maximus.
P. (prænomen) — Publius.
P. C. — patres conscripti.
P. M. or Pont. Max. — pontifex maximus.
P. R. — populus Romanus.
Q. (prænomen) — Quintus.
Q. F. F. Q. S. — quod felix faustumque sit.
Quir. — Quirites.
R. or Resp. — Respublica.
S. or Sex. (prænomen) — Sextus.
Ser. (prænomen) — Servius.
Sp. (as a surname) — Spurius.
S. C. — senatus consultum.
S. (in letters) — salutem.
S. P. D. (in letters) — salutem plurimam dicit.
S. P. Q. R. — senatus populusque Romanus.
S. V. B. E. E. V. (at the beginning of a letter) — si vales, bene est, ego valeo.
T. (prænomen) — Titus.
Ti. (prænomen) — Tiberius.
Tr. pl. — tribunus plebis.

ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.,

OCCURRING IN THIS LEXICON.

abl.	stands for	ablative.
abs.	"	absolute or absolutely.
abstr.	"	abstract.
acc.	"	accusative.
A. D.	"	Anno Domini.
adj.	"	adjective, adjectively.
adv.	"	adverb, adverbially.
ante-cl.	"	in the ante-classical writers (from the oldest fragments to Lucretius, B. C. 50).
B. C.	"	Before Christ.
card.	"	cardinal.
cf.	"	confer (i. e. compare).
class.	"	in the classic writers (from Cicero and Cæsar to Livy, A. D. 17).
com.	"	in comic writers.
comb.	"	combination.
comm.	"	common gender.
comp.	"	comparative.
concr.	"	concrete.
conj.	"	conjunction.
contr.	"	contracted or contraction.
coll.	"	in colloquial language.
def.	"	defective (verb).
den.	"	denotes.
dim.	"	diminutive,
demonst.	"	demonstrative.
dep.	"	deponent.
distr.	"	distributive.
doubtf. read.		doubtful reading.
e. g.	"	exempli gratiâ.
esp.	"	especially.
f.	"	feminine.
fr.	"	from.
freq.	"	frequentative.
gen.	"	in general, generally.
gram.	"	grammar.
i. e.	"	id est.
impers.	"	impersonal.
improp.	"	improperly.
incep.	"	inceptive.
inch.	"	inchoative, inceptive.
indecl.	"	indeclinable.
infin.	stands for	infinitive.
in partic.	"	in particular.
intens.	"	intensive.
interj.	"	interjection.
interrog.	"	interrogative.
intr.	"	intransitive.
irr.	"	irregular.
lat.	"	in later writers (after the time of Livy).
Lucr.	"	in Lucretius.
m.	"	masculine.
meton.	"	metonymically.
milit.	"	military.
n.	"	neuter.
num.	"	numeral.
ord.	"	ordinal.
opp.	"	opposed to, in opposition to.
part.	"	participle.
perf.	"	perfect.
Pl.	"	in Plautus.
pl.	"	plural.
poet.	"	poetical, poetically.
prep.	"	preposition.
pron.	"	pronoun.
prop.	"	properly, in a proper sense.
Quinct.	"	in Quinctilian.
q. v.	"	quod vide.
rar.	"	rare, rarely.
rel.	"	relative.
rhet.	"	rhetorical, in rhetoric.
Sall.	"	in Sallust.
sing.	"	singular.
subj.	"	subjunctive.
subst.	"	substantive.
sup.	"	superlative.
Tac.	"	in Tacitus.
tech. t.	"	technical term.
tr.	"	transitive.
trop.	"	tropical, tropically.
usu.	"	usual, usually.
v.	"	verb.
w.	"	with.
=	"	equivalent to, equal to.

(*) A star before a word or meaning denotes that it occurs but once.

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

Ā, before consonants, except *h*; AB, before vowels and *h*, sometimes also before consonants; ABS (nearly obsolete), generally only before *t* and *q*, and freq. in the comb. 'abs te'; *prep.* with *abl.*, denoting *departure from any point* (cf. ex); hence, used—

1) Of place = **from, away from** — a) after verbs expressing motion: venire a theatro (when one has not been in the theatre), a portu; also with the names of towns, always indeed, where the environs are conceived of, rather than the place itself, (always therefore when the discourse is of the raising of a siege); a nobis, *from our house*; discedere ab aliquo — b) after words signifying departure, separation, etc., from any thing: *to depart, to turn aside, to expel, to separate; to desist from, to shut out, to keep back, to hinder, to refrain*, &c. — c) in the expression of distance: abesse, distare a loco, *to be distant from a place*; mille passus ab urbe, and duobus millibus passuum, *at a distance of* 2000 *paces from*. Hence, used *trop.*, α) in the expression of difference: differre, etc., ab aliquo; β) of distance in succession and rank: tertius ab illo, *after him*; γ) non ab re est, *it is not foreign from the subject, not useless, it pertains properly to the subject* — d) in the expression of origin, descent: **from, out of**, T. ab Aricia; esse a Graecis, *to be descended from the Greeks*; Zeno, et qui ab eo sunt = *his disciples, followers* — e) in the expression of the point from which any thing proceeds, i. e., takes place, is looked upon, and the like: α) a dextro cornu, *on the right wing*; castra munita non erant a porta decumana, *on the side where was the Decuman gate*; a fronte, a tergo, *from before, from behind* (or *before, behind*); a dextra, *on the right side*, ab oriente, *towards the east*, a latere = *at the side of*; β) stare, pugnare ab aliquo, *to stand by any one, to fight for one*; hoc est a me, *this is in my favour*, clementes simus ab innocentia, *towards innocence*, facere aliquid ab aliquo, *for the advantage of any one* (i. e., *on his behalf*) — f) with verbs signifying *tying, holding fast*, &c., where it can often be rendered, **by**: religatus a crine.

2) Of time, **from, since**: a pueritia; vigesimus dies a Capitolio incenso, *after the burning of the C.*; ab re divina, *directly after the sacrifice*, a concione, *immediately after*.

3) It denotes the going forth from some thing or place, in other relations — a) (comp. 1, a) in the expression of the relation of cause: α) frequently with pass. verbs, and (Poet. & Lat.) with intransitives of corresponding signification, of the person acting, **by**: interfici ab aliquo, and in the s. sense, cadere, mori ab aliquo, *by the hand of*; β) with nouns: plaga ab amico, *a loss through*, or *which comes from a friend*: injuria ab illo, *done by him*; niger a radiis solis (Poet.), *dyed black by the rays of the sun*; γ) rar. in the expression of the motive, *from, on account of*: hoc scribo ab amore; δ) a se pauca addidit, *out of his own means, out of himself*; ε) it expresses the taking of a thing from another person by copying, translation, &c.: describere librum ab aliquo, transferre locum ab aliquo; legi edictum a Bruto, *communicated to me by Brutus* — b) (comp. 1, d) appellari ab aliquo, *after any one* — c) (comp. 1, e) it denotes the respect, the reference, by which any thing said is to be limited = **with respect to, as regards**, *on the side of*: α) inops ab amicis; firmus ab equitatu; paratus ab omni re, *with every thing well provided*, laborare a re frumentaria, *to be in want of corn*, defendere aliquem ab aliquo, *against any one*, tutus ab aliquo, *from any one*; β) improbus ab ingenio, *in* (*respect to*) *disposition*; γ) in later writers it is used in reference to the duties of a servant or an official: servus a manu, *a copyist*, a rationibus, *an accountant*, a libellis, *a receiver of petitions*; erat ei a libellis, *he was his private secretary* — d) with different verbs and expres-

sions, in which the conception of space in 1, b, receives a figurative application, such as deterrere, exspectare, timere, cognoscere, petere, quaerere, etc., aliquid ab aliquo; incipere ab aliquo, *to begin with any one* — e) in certain forms of speech, esp. in money matters, it denotes intervention, interposition: solvere, dare (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *by means of* (i. e. *by a check* or *order on*) *any one;* on the contrary, a se, *out of one's own purse*; legare pecuniam a filio, *to leave a legacy to be paid over by the son* — f) (rar.) instead of ex, to indicate a part of a number: ab novissimis unus; nonnulli ab novissimis proelio excedere, *some from the place of the hindmost* (i. e., *the rear*), according to the usage described under 1, e, α.

*ABACTUS, ūs, *m.* [abigo]. (Lat.) **A driving away.**

ĂBĂCUS, i, *m.* (*dim.* Ăbăcŭlus) [ἄβαξ]. 1) **A cup-** *or* **sideboard,** *divided into deepened* or *perforated compartments,* in which vessels of oil or wine were placed. 2) **A fancy table,** decorated with Mosaic work for costly vases and vessels. 3) **A counting** *or* **gaming board,** divided into squares. 4) In architecture — a) **wainscoting** for ornamenting a wall — b) **the upper plate** upon the capital of a column.

ĂBĂLIĒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [abalieno]. **An alienation** *of property by sale or other process.*

ĂB-ĂLIĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. To estrange.* 1) **To alienate,** *to make the property of another, to sell,* agros. 2) (Com.) **To put away, to remove,** to separate, uxorem a viro; a. picturas, *to remove from the house.* 3) *Trop.* — a) in a moral sense, **to estrange, to alienate,** *to bring into an unfavourable or hostile state of mind,* aliquem; a. voluntatem alicujus, or aliquem ab aliquo, homines rebus suis; a. Africam, = *to excite to revolt* — b) abalienatus jure civium, *deprived of the right of citizenship.*

ĂBANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Abas,** *king of Argos.*

ĂBANTIĂDĒS, ae, *m.*, [Abas]. **A son** *or* **descendant of Abas,** used principally of Acrisius, and of Perseus.

ĂBĂS, antis, *m.* **Abas,** the name of several men, the most considerable of whom was *king of Argos, father of Acrisius, and great-grandfather of Perseus.*

ĂB-ĂVUS, i, *m.* **A great-great-grandfather** = *father of a* proavus; also, *an ancestor.*

ABDĒRA, ae, *f.* } *The birth-place of*
ABDĒRA, orum, *n. pl.* } *Protagoras and Democritus,* famous for the stupidity and slowness of its inhabitants.

ABDĒRĪTA, ae, *m.* } *An inhabitant of Ab-*
ABDĒRĪTĒS, ae, *m.* } *dera.*

ABDĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [abdico]. *A formal renunciation.* Hence, 1) **the resignation** *of an office,* **abdication:** a. dictaturae. 3) **The disowning** *of a son.*

AB-DĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. To declare one's self free from any thing.* Hence, 1) **to resign, to abdicate,** *to detach one's self from:* a. se dictaturâ, tutelâ, or a. dictaturam; also abs., consules aa., *resigned, laid down their office.* 2) **To decline formally, to reject, to abrogate,** legem; *trop.* a. aurum e vita, *to cast away.* 3) (Lat.) A. filium, *to disown;* hence, a. patrem, *to refuse to acknowledge as a father.*

AB-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **A tech. t., used by the augurs of an unfavourable omen, not to agree to, to reject,** aves aa. rem. 2) In judicial language, **to give sentence against:** a. vindicias alicujus rei ab aliquo, *to deny any one the right to demand something as his property.*

*ABDĪTE, *adv.* [abditus]. **Secretly.**

*ABDĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [abditus]. (Pl.) **Removed,** ab aliquo.

ABDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of abdo]. **Hidden, concealed.**

AB-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To put away** *or* **out of sight,** to remove, faces hinc, copias ab eo loco; frequently a. se, *to betake one's self away,* esp. to a distant, quiet, and safe place, *to withdraw one's self, to retire,* in silvam, ex conspectu alicujus. In partic. a. aliquem in insulam = *to banish;* (Poet.) a. cohortes oppidis, *to transfer;* natura partes quasdam corporis a. *has withdrawn — from sight; trop.*, a. se litteras, or in litteris, *to bury one's self in books* (to seek a refuge in learned pursuits). 2) **To hide, to conceal** (prop., by putting something away — cf. condo, abscondo, celo, etc.): a. ferrum intra vestem; a. cupiditatem; (poet.) a. ensem lateri, *he plunged the sword into the side, so that it disappeared in the wound.*

ABDŎLŎNŸMUS, or ĂBDĂLŌNŸMUS, i, *m. The name of a king of Sidon.*

ABDŌMEN, ĭnis, *n. The fat lower belly,* **the paunch;** *trop., sensuality,* esp. *gluttony.*

AB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead away** *from a place:* a. aliquem de (ex, a) foro; a. legiones a Segunto; also, abs., a. aliquem; in partic. = **to carry off:** clavem, filiam; freq. for the place *from,* the place *to* which a person or thing is *removed,* is added: a. aliquem Romam, in cubiculum; in partic., a. aliquem convivam, *to take one along as a guest.* 2) *Trop.*, **to turn away, to draw away from,** e. g., *any act, purpose, or association* — a) a. animum ab illa cogitatione; a corpore, as it were, *to tear away;* a. aliquem ab officio; a. se ab omni reipublicae cura, *to withdraw from;* a. se ab angoribus, *to try to forget* — b) = *to alienate, to incite to revolt,* legiones, servos ab aliquo — c) **to debase,** artem ad mercedem et quaestum — d) (Com.) a. aliquem ad nequitiam, **to seduce.**

ĂBELLA, ae, *f. A town in Campania.*

ĂBELLĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Abella.*

ĂB-EO, ii (seld. īvi), ĭtum, 4. *intrans.* **To go away** *from any place*, **to depart.** 1) Without any statement of the place to which one goes: a. ab aliquo, ex oculis, hinc; sol abiit, *has gone down.* Hence, *trop.*—a) of time = *to pass away, to go by*, hora a. — b) a. magistratu, *to retire from an office, to lay it down* (comp. abdicare), ab incepto, *to desist from a purpose;* a. a re aliqua = *to speak no more of it;* a. a jure, *to depart from justice, to violate it;* a. e vita, *to depart this life, to die* — c) = *to disappear, to be lost:* flamma, memoria rei alicujus, metus a. — d) non abibit si, etc., *he will not come off* (*safely*) *if*, &c.; mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, *I was wondering if it would end this way;* haec non possunt sic a., *cannot terminate thus, be without consequences* — e) res a. ab illo (of an auction), *escapes him, is not struck down to him* — f) (Lat.) pretium a., *the price falls* — g) *imper.*, abi, *go;* α) with harshness, as if chiding, = *be off, away with you;* β) with friendliness, or jocosely, non es avarus, abi, *go to! well now!* 2) With a reference to the place whither one goes: a. domum, ad legionem, foras, exsulatum, *into exile.* Hence, *trop.* — a) abi in malam rem (crucem), *go to the devil!* — b) with reference to a digression or point of departure in a discourse: redeo illuc unde abii, *from whence I set out;* a. ad ineptias, *to turn aside to trifling;* non longe abieris, *you need not go far* (to find an example) — c) = **to pass over:** res a. a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium, *the decision passes over from counsel to the strength and bravery of the combatants;* a. in mores alicujus, *gradually to embrace;* (Poet.) a. in somnum, *to fall asleep;* also (Poet.) = *to be metamorphosed*, vestes aa. in villos — e) fructus aa. in illos sumptus, *were consumed.*

*ĂB-ĔQUĪTO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* **To ride away.**

ĂBERRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aberro]. Prop., *a deviation;* *trop.* = **a diversion** *of the thoughts from something.*

ĂB-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **1) To deviate, to go astray,** naves ex agmine, a patre. **2)** *Trop.* — a) **to wander, to deviate** *from*, a regula: oratio a. ab eo quod propositum est, *digresses;* of a painter, who, by embellishing, departs from the original, = *to flatter*; a. verbo, *to want a word, not to hit the right word* — b) **to withdraw the thoughts** *from any thing, to forget for a time:* quasi a. a miseria; nihil equidem levor sed tamen a.

AB-HINC, *adv.* 1) (Lucr.) = Hinc, *from this place*, **hence:** aufer a. lacrumas. **2)** More usually of time, **since, ago,** *before this* (reckoned backwards from the present): a. annos decem, and a. septem annis.

ĂB-HORREO, rui, —, 2. *v. intr.* **1) (Rar.) To shrink back from** *a person or thing*, **to abhor:** a. a re aliqua, also aliquem. **2)** Improp. — a) of persons, **to be disinclined, to be averse** *to any thing, to wish to know nothing of it*, a nuptiis: animus ejus a. ab illa causa; a. a scribendo, *has no inclination for writing* — b) of impersonal objects, **to differ from** *any thing*, **to vary from, to be inconsistent with, to be contrary to:** temeritas tanta ut non procul abhorreat ab insania; oratio haec abhorret a perona hominis gravissimi, a sensibus nostris, *is at variance with;* also with the *dat.*, mos abhorrens huic tam pacatae profectioni; orationes inter se abhorrentes, *disagreeing;* abs., lacrimae abhorrentes, *unsuitable to the time and place.* Hence, α) a. a suspicione, *to be free from;* β) si plane is a., *if he is entirely incapable, useless.*

ĂBIĒGNUS, a, um (also Poet. abjegnus), *adj.* [abies]. (Poet.) **Made of fir-wood.**

ĂBIĒS (also Poet., abjes), ētis, *f.* **1) The fir-tree. 2)** (Poet.) *Any thing made of fir-wood* = — a) *a ship* — b) *a spear* — c) *a letter* or *note* (written on a wooden tablet) — d) a. secta, *a board of fir-wood.*

ĂB-ĬGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [ago]. **To drive away,** praedam; in partic., *to drive away with robbery,* pecus; a. pauperiem, *to drive off;* nox abacta, *past, ended.*

ĂBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [abeo]. **A departure**

*Ă-BĬTO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To go away.**

ĂBĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [abeo]. **1) A going away, departure. 2)** (Poet. & lat.) **An outlet.**

ABJECTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [abjectus]. **1) Dispiritedly,** *despondingly.* **2) Meanly** (sc., born). **3)** (Lat.) **Negligently.**

ABJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio]. **A throwing away;** *trop.*, a. animi, *despondency.*

ABJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [abjicio]. **1) Cast down, disheartened,** animus a.; filia metu a. **2) Degraded;** hence, **base, despicable, abject:** familia a.; oratio humilis et a., *without dignity* or *elevation;* a. senarii, *sunk down to the level of prose.*

AB-JĬCIO (also abĭcio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [ab & jacio]. **1) To throw away, to cast away** *or* **off:** a. scutum, insigne regium de capite suo. Hence, *trop.*—a) *to throw off carelessly*, versum = *to rehearse carelessly;* ambitum, *to conclude a period without any care*, i. e., *abruptly* — b) = *to sell at a low price, to throw away:* a. psaltriam, *to get rid of;* a. salutem pro aliquo, *to sacrifice recklessly* — c) **to give up,** to let go, **to drop:** aedificationem, consilium, timorem, memoriam alicujus, *to forget;* a. aliquem, *no longer to interest one's self in a person.* **2) To cast off from above, to throw down:** tela ex vallo, se ex muro in mare; a. se exanimatus, *to throw himself down as lifeless upon the earth;* a. se ad pedes alicujus; a. belluam. Hence, *trop.*—a) natura ceteras animantes ad pastum a., *has made the other creatures prone to the ground* (opp. to hominem erexit — b) = *to bring down,* **to weaken,** auctoritatem

senatus — c) a. intercessorem, *to dishearten, to silence* — d) a. se = *to lower, to degrade one's self* (of a person who has given up his sense of honour and his independence) — e) a. se, also, a. animum, *to lose all courage.*

AB-JŪDĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To take away** *by a judgment or sentence, to declare that something does not belong to one:* a. aliquid ab aliquo; a. libertatem sibi; *trop.*, a. me a vita = *to wish no longer to live.*

AB-JUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To unyoke,** juvencum. 2) *Trop.*, **to separate, to remove,** aliquem, se a re aliqua.

AB-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To deny on oath, to abjure,** pecuniam, creditum.

ABLĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* Gramm. tech. t. (sc. casus), **the ablative case.**

ABLĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ablego]. **A sending away.**

AB-LĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To send away** *or* **forth, to remove,** aliquem; also, legatio me a. ab adventu fratris, *keeps me away from.*

AB-LĪGŪRIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To waste in daintiness and luxury, to squander,** fortunas suas.

*AB-LŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To let for hire,** domum.

*AB-LŪDO, lūsi, lūsum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To differ from,** *to be unlike,* ab aliquo.

AB-LUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To wash off, away,** *or* **out, to remove by cleansing,** maculas e veste, squalorem sibi. Hence — a) *trop.*, of moral stains: animi perturbatio abluitur, *is washed away* — b) torrens a. villas, *overflows, washes away* — c) (Poet.) a. sitim, *to quench the thirst.* 2) **To wash, to cleanse by washing,** pedes alicujus, corpus, caput.

AB-NĔGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & Lat.) **To refuse, to deny,** alicui aliquid; a. adhibere manus, *to refuse to apply the hands;* also, a. depositum; a. se comitem, *to refuse to accompany any one.*

AB-NĔPOS, ōtis, *m.* (Lat.) **A great-great-grandson** (son of a pronepos).

AB-NEPTIS, is, *f.* **A great-great-granddaughter** (daughter of a proneptis).

AB-NŎBA, ae, *m.* **The Abenau mountain-range** (northern part of the Black Forest), in which the Danube rises.

AB-NOCTO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* **To stay out of the house all night.**

*AB-NORMIS, e, *adj.* [norma]. **Irregular:** a. sapiens, *who belongs to no particular sect.*

AB-NUO, ui, ŭtum, 3. *v. tr.* *To refuse by a nod* or *sign.* 1) **To refuse,** *to decline doing anything* (milder than renuo), alicui aliquid (seld. alicui de re al.); a. pacem; a. certamen, pugnam, *to refuse to fight;* a. cognomen, linguam Romanam, omen, *to reject;* a. facere aliquid. Hence (Poet. & Lat.), spes illud a., *I cannot hope for that;* locus a. impetum, *does not permit.* 2) **To deny,** *to disclaim* (prop., by nod and gesture, comp. nego), crimen, illud factum esse; illi aa. se leges accepturos esse.

ABNŪTO, ātus, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of abnuo]. **To deny decidedly** *by some sign or gesture.*

ĂB-ŌLEO, ēvi, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Not found in any writer anterior to Livy.) 1) **To annihilate, to destroy,** *so as to remove every trace of a thing:* a. monumenta, statuas, aedes, vires. Hence — a) a. memoriam, *to extinguish;* so, also, a. dedecus armis, *to wipe away the disgrace* — b) a. alicui magistratum, *to take away for ever* — c) a. privata certamina communi utilitate, *to settle private quarrels for the sake of the common weal* — d) = **to abolish, to abrogate, to annul:** a. ritus, religionem, testamentum; abolita et abrogata, *obsolete.* 2) (Poet.) **To free from a bad odour** = **to purify:** a. viscera.

ĂBŎLESCO, ēvi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of aboleo]. **To pass away, to become extinct,** gratia, nomen, memoria alicujus rei.

ĂBŎLĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aboleo]. (Lat.) *The entire removing away of any thing:* — 1) **An abrogation, abolition.** 2) In partic. = **an amnesty** (*a forgetting of the past*): decernere a. facti.

ĂBOLLA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) **An upper garment** *without sleeves;* **a mantle** *of thick woollen stuff.*

ĂB-ŌMĪNO, āvi, ātum (ante-cl.), and ĂB-ŌMĪNOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To wish away from one's self,** i. e., *whatever in any thing might be an evil omen:* quod abominor! = *which God avert!* 2) **To abominate, to detest.**

ĂB-ŌRĪGĪNES, um, *m. pl.* [ab-origo?]. *A people who, in remote antiquity, drove the Siculi out of Latium, and to whom the non-Greek element of the Latin language belongs* = **the ancestors of the Romans;** used by Latin writers as an appellative noun = **original inhabitants, aborigines.**

ĂB-ŌRIOR, ortus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To pass away** — a) of the heavenly bodies, **to set** — b) fetus a., *miscarries;* vox a., *ceases.*

ĂBORTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aborior]. **An untimely delivery.**

ĂBORTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [aborior]. *Pertaining to an untimely delivery.* 1) **Prematurely born.** 2) *Producing premature labour;* hence, *subst.*, -vum, i, *n.*, *that which causes abortion.*

ĂBORTUS, ūs, *m.* [aborior] = abortio. Facere a., *to miscarry;* *trop.*, of books, which have been made public prematurely, *literary abortions;* also, of trees, which degenerate, &c.

AB-RĂDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **To scratch** *or* **to scrape off** *or* **away;** esp. with a razor, a. barbam, supercilia, also, hominem = *to shave; trop., to take away,* **to extort,** any thing from a person, aliquid ab aliquo.

ABRĬPIO, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [rapio]. **To carry off, to take away, to drag away** *by force:* a. vina de mensis; a. aliquem de convivio in vincula, in servitutem; a. se, *to run away;* in partic., a. aliquam, *to abduct;* a. filium a similitudine patris, *to cause the son to look unlike his father.*

ABRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [abrogo]. **The annulling of a law.**

AB-RŎGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) Tech. t. After previous inquiry of the people — a) **to abrogate,** legem — b) **to demand back,** *to take away,* alicui magistratum. 2) Hence also, in gen., **to take away;** a. fidem alicui, *to withdraw confidence from;* a. fidem jusjurandi, *to impair the credit of;* scriptis nimium a., *to disparage.*

ABRŌTŌNUM, i, *n.*, and ABRŌTŌNUS, i, *m.* [= ἀβρότονον]. *An odoriferous plant, used as a medicine,* **southern-wood.**

AB-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To break off, to tear loose, to tear asunder, to rend:** a. vincula; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes (Virg., of clouds torn asunder by frequent flashes of lightning); but, ignes abrupti nubibus (Lucr.), *lightnings torn loose from the clouds, bursting out of the clouds;* a. venas, *to open one's veins.* 2) *Trop.* — a) *to make an end of a thing quickly or unexpectedly:* a. vitam, or (lat.) fata, *to make a sudden end of one's life;* a. sermonem, *to break off discourse suddenly;* in gen., **to break off, to end abruptly,** conjugium, dissimulationem, studia — b) a. fas, *to violate* — c) **to separate, to sever,** ordines; a. vitam a civitate, *to refuse to live in the state.*

ABRUPTĒ, *adv.* [abrumpo]. (Lat.) Prop., *torn off;* trop. = **precipitately** — a) of discourse, **abruptly,** incipere — b) **over-hastily.**

ABRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo]. **A breaking off, a tearing asunder;** *trop.* = *divorce.*

ABRUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [abrumpo]. Prop., *torn off.* 1) **Precipitous, steep,** *inaccessible,* locus, saxa; in abruptum, *down into the abyss.* 2) *Trop.* — a) a. contumacia, *stubborn,* per abrupta, *through the opposition made by obstinate behaviour* — b) procellae aa., *violent storms* — c) a. sermonis genus, *disconnected, abrupt,* initia, *without proper introduction.*

ABS-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To go away, to depart, to retire:** a. a curia; a. e fora; ira, aegritudo a., *disappears;* (Com.) latere tecto hinc a., *to get away with a whole skin.* 2) *Trop.* — a) = **to desist from** *a thing:* a. ab incepto, *to give up a design* — b) = **to be lost,** *to go off from any thing:* ne quid a.; urbes aa., *are (in consequence of their revolt) lost to the kingdom.*

ABSCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [abscedo]. **A going away, departure.**

ABSCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [abscedo]. **A going away, departure:** continuus a., *absence.*

ABS-CĪDO, īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [caedo]. **To hew off, to cut off** (*to separate with a sharp instrument,* comp. abscindo), dextram alicujus; *trop.*, a. spem, *to extinguish, to frustrate.*

AB-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. tr.* **To tear off, to rend asunder** (*with the hand or the like,* comp. abscido), tunicam a pectore, comas; a. terras oceano, *to separate;* a. venas, *to open, to cut; trop., to destroy, to take away,* omnium rerum respectum, reditus dulces.

ABSCĪSE, *adv.* [abscido]. (Lat.) **Briefly, concisely.**

ABSCISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [abscindo]. **A breaking off** *in the midst of a discourse.*

ABSCĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [abscido]. Prop., *cut off.* 1) Of places, **steep, precipitous,** saxum. 2) *Trop.* (Lat.), *rude, harsh, severe,* responsum, justitia.

ABSCONDĪTE, *adv.* [absconditus]. 1) **Obscurely.** 2) **Abstrusely.**

ABSCONDĪTUS, a, um [abscondo]. 1) **Concealed, secret,** insidiae. 2) **Obscure,** res.

ABS-CONDO, condi (seld. condĭdi), dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To conceal, to hide** (in a quiet, careful, and orderly way, comp. abdo, condo, etc.): a. aurum, gladios, fugam. Hence — a) (Poet.) a. ensem in vulnere (comp. abdo); fumus a. coelum, *veils, covers the sky, so that it cannot be seen;* so also, sol absconditur, *is no more visible;* a. arces Phaeacum (Poet.), *are lost from sight* — b) (Lat.) a. pueritiam, *to live through quickly* (so as to lose sight of it).

ABSENS, ntis, *adj.* [absum]. **Absent:** me absente, *in my absence;* sometimes the place, where one is not, is styled a. (laudetur Romae Chios absens).

ABSENTIA, ae, *f.* [absum]. **Absence.**

AB-SĬLIO, ii & ui, —, 4. *v. intr.* [salio]. **To leap away,** procul.

AB-SĬMĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unlike,** alicui.

ABSINTHIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Mixed with wormwood.**

ABSINTHIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἀψίνθιον]. **Wormwood;** *trop.* = *something bitter, but wholesome.*

ABSIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἀψίς]. 1) **An arch, vault.** 2) **The orbit** *of a planet.*

AB-SISTO, stĭti, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To go away, to step aside,** ab signis; (poet.) a. limine; imago a., *disappears;* scintillae aa., *leap, fly.* 2) **To desist from, to leave off,** obsidione; a. sequendo, *to cease pursuing;* a. benefacere illis.

ABSŎLŪTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [absolutus]. 1) **Completely, perfectly.** 2) **Unconditionally, directly.**

ABSŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.*]absolvo]. 1) **An acquittal, declaring one free:** a. majestatis, *from the charge of high treason.* 2) **Perfection, consummation,** 3) In rhetoric, **completeness.**

ABSŌLŪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [absolvo]. (Lat.) **Pertaining to an acquittal.**

ABSŌLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of absolvo]. 1) **Accomplished, finished, complete,** often in the comb. 'perfectus atque absolutus.' 2) *Without limitation,* **unconditional, absolute,** necessitudo.

AB-SOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., *to set loose from, to disengage:* — 1) (Com.) **To dispatch, to dismiss,** aliquem brevi; in partic., *to dismiss a creditor by paying him, to pay off.* 2) **To set free, to deliver:** a. se ab aliquo, populum bello; also (lat.), a. aliquem timoris. 3) **To acquit, to absolve** *from a charge:* a. aliquem injuriarum, capitis, de praevaricatione; absolvit eum Veneri = *absolved him from his obligation to Venus* (i. e., *to her temple*). 4) In partic., of a work of art: **to complete, to make perfect** (comp. perficere); a. beneficium, *to make complete; trop.,* of a historical recital: a. aliquid paucis, *to relate briefly,* a. de re, *to finish the story.*

AB-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Discordant,** *deviating from the right tone.* 2) *Trop.,* **Not according with, not agreeing with:** motus aa. voce, also dicta aa. fortunis (*dat.*); abs. = *unfit, unsuitable.*

AB-SORBEO, bui (seld. psi), ptum, 2. *v. tr.* **To swallow, to sup down,** frequently of a sea, &c., which takes any thing into itself, **to devour,** oceanus a. tot res. Hence, *trop.* — a) a. aliquem (of a harlot) = *to devour* (i. e., *to squander*) *all his property* — b) aestus gloriae eum a., *carries him away* — c) ille a. orationem meam, *claims for itself alone.*

ABSPELLO, v. Aspello.

ABSQUE (rar., most in the Com. writ., prob. also once in Cic.), *prep.* w. *abl.* 1) (Com.) A. me (te, illo) esset, *if it were not for me (you, him);* a. hac una re foret, *if it were not for this one thing.* 2) (Lat.) — a) a. sententia, *contrary to his intention, against his will* — b) a. paucis syllabis, *a few syllables excepted, deducted.*

ABSTĒMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [temetum]. (Poet.) **Abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate,** hence, in gen., *abstinent,* vini.

ABS-TERGEO, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. tr.* **To wipe off, to dry,** with the *accus.* both of the object which is dried and cleansed by wiping (a. labellum, vulnera) and of the moisture or dirt which is removed (a. sudorem, lacrimas). 2) **To strip off,** remos = *to break off in sailing by.* 3) **To free one's self from, to drive away, to banish:** a. dolorem, molestias.

ABS-TERREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To frighten from, to scare away:** a. homines a pecuniis capiendis; a. anseres de frumento; a. leonem aedibus; (poet.) a. sibi aliquid, *to repel one's self;* a. aliquem a congressu alicujus, in gen. = *to keep off, to deter from.*

ABSTĬNENS, ntis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [abstineo]. **Abstinent, disinterested,** manus, homo; (Poet.) a. pecuniae, *in respect to money.*

ABSTĬNENTER, *adv.* [abstineo]. **Abstinently, disinterestedly.**

ABSTĬNENTIA, ae, *f.* [abstineo]. 1) **Abstinence, disinterestedness,** integrity (it refers always to some object abstained from; but the syn., continentia, to the subject, and den. *self-restraint;* e. g., conciliare benevolentiam abstinentiâ et continentiâ). 2) (Lat.) In partic., *abstinence from food and drink,* **hunger, fasting** (= inedia).

ABSTĬNEO, tĭnui, tentum. 2. [teneo]. 1) *Tr.,* **To hold off, to keep back** *or* **away from,** militem a praeda, manus et oculos a rebus alienis; a. vim hostium, *to restrain;* a. iram ab aliquo, *not to express anger against one;* a. se ab re aliqua; a. manus a se, *not to lay violent hands upon one's self;* in the s. sense, a. vim uxorē. 2) *Intr.,* **To abstain from** *a thing:* a. re or a re aliqua; also (poet.), a. irarum; seldom, a. ne (or quin, quominus, after a negation); (poet.) a. facere aliquid. In partic., a. manibus, *not to use (not to have recourse to) violence;* a. publico, *not to go out;* non a. auribus alicujus, a. ab inermi = *to spare.*

AB-STO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Very rare, and Poet.). **To stand off,** longius.

ABS-TRĂHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To draw away, to drag away,** naves a portu; a. se, *to depart; trop., to draw* or *to turn away, to mislead,* aliquem a bono in pravum, also de or ex re aliqua; abstrahor a consuetudine, *I depart from a practice, I am drawn away from it;* a. milites ab aliquo, *to induce to revolt from any one,* aliquem a solicitudine, *to free from;* animus a. se a corpore, *tears itself away from.*

ABS-TRŪDO, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to thrust away;* hence, **to hide, to conceal,** aurum, se in silvam, *to betake one's self far into the wood.*

ABSTRŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [abstrudo]. **Hidden, concealed;** disputatio paulo abstrusior, *requiring a rather deeper investigation, treating of recondite subjects;* homo a., *a man shut up in himself.*

AB-SUM, abfui, abesse, *v. intr.* 1) **To be absent, to be away, to be distant,** a domo, ab aliquo, ab or ex urbe; a. domo et foro. The extent of the distance is often given: a. ab urbe mille passus; a. longe, multum; propius a., *to be nearer.* Of abstract objects: **to be far from,** a vero, a spe; ille longe aberit ut credat, *he will be very far from believing.* Hence, *impers.,* tantum abest ut — ut, *so far is it from the fact (case) that — that rather* (which latter word is very seldom expressed in Lat. by contra or potius): tantum abest ut mors malum sit, ut verear ne, etc.; so, paulum (not parum), haud multum, longe a. quin, *it is not far from,* &c. Sometimes

instead of the second ut, there is another construction, or the simple tantum abest ut forms the sole conclusion. 2) — a) *To be separated from something disagreeable;* hence, therefore, to be free from, a culpa, a reprehensione; a. molestiis — b) to keep one's self aloof *from a thing,* to take no part in, a consilio fugiendi, ab istis studiis, *not to meddle with* — c) to be different, to differ from: homo a. natura ferarum = *stands above them;* is multum ab iis a., *is by far their inferior* — d) to be wanting, *not to be found with* a person or thing (comp. desum): mihi multa aa., *much is lacking to me, I lack much* — e) a. alicui, or ab aliquo, not to help one, to profit nothing — f) (poet.) a. dolori, *not to feel the pain, to forget it.*

*ABSŪMĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [absumo]. A punning word, made by Pl. = a consumption, waste.

AB-SŪMO, sumpsi (or sumsi), sumptum, 3. *v. tr. To take away.* 1) Of things = to consume, to spend, vinum, pecuniam, tempus, res paternas = *to squander.* 2) — a) Of things: to destroy utterly, incendium a. domum — b) of persons: to kill, to carry off, fames a. aliquem; absumi veneno; absumpti sumus, *we are lost.*

AB-SURDĒ, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [absurdus]. 1) Discordantly, canere a., *to sing falsely.* 2) Absurdly.

AB-SURDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Discordant, dissonant, vox. sonus. 2) *Trop.:* A) preposterous, senseless, absurd, homo, ratio; bene dicere non a. est, *is not a thing to be despised:* B) *incapable, unsuitable:* homo plane a.; ingenium haud a.

ABSYRTIS, ĭdis, *f. An island,* with a town of the same name, *in the Adriatic sea.*

ABSYRTUS, i. *m. A brother of Medea,* whom she killed in her flight, and scattered by pieces along the way, to prevent pursuit by her father Aeetes.

ĂBUNDANS, antis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of abundo]. 1) Abundant, *at hand in great abundance,* pecunia, multitudo. 2) Abounding in: a. lactis, omnium rerum, or ingenio, copiâ rerum (so, freq., of a copiousness of thoughts or words); abs. = *living in affluence,* opulent; oratio a. (expressing censure), *overladen.*

ĂBUNDANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [abundans]. Abundantly, richly.

ĂBUNDANTIA, ae, *f.* [abundans]. 1) An abundance, *a full supply of* any thing, omnium rerum. 2) Abs. = *wealth.*

ĂBUNDĒ, *adv.* [unda]. Plentifully, profusely, *more than sufficiently:* a. magna praesidia; a. ei satisfactum est; also, a. frumenti est, *there is a superabundance of corn.*

ĂB-UNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To overflow, *to break forth from the banks,* to swell: amnis a. 2) *To overflow with* any thing, to have a superabundance of, divitiis, lacte; *trop.,* pectus a. laetitiâ, *overflows with joy;* abs. = *to be rich, to live in affluence* (the syn. redundare den. such a fulness as must be blamed, comp. Eng. abundance and redundance). 3) To be in abundance, in great quantity: omnia aa., pecunia a.; herbae aa. de terra, *spring up with great luxuriance.*

ĂBŪSĬO, ōnis, *f.* [abutor]. (Rhet.) A harsh use *of tropes.*

ĂB-USQUE, *prep.* (poet. & lat.) = usque ab. From, even from, a. monte, a. mane ad vesperum.

ĂB-ŪSUS, ūs, *m.* [abutor]. (Rar.) A using up, a consuming.

ĂB-ŪTOR, ūsus, 3. *v. dep.* 1) To consume, to use up entirely, divitiis, omni tempore; a. sagacitate canum, *to take the utmost advantage of;* a. libero mendacio, *to lie straight on;* (Com.) also, a. aliquid. 2) To abuse, legibus ad quaestum, patientiâ alicujus; (Com.) a. aliquid and haec abusa sunt; se abutendum praebere, *to let one's self be abused.*

ĂBŸDĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Abydus.*

ĂBŸDĒNUS, a, um. *adj.* From Abydus, *pertaining to Abydus.*

ĂBŸDUS, i, *f.* & *m.* [=Ἄβυδος]. 1) *A town of Asia Minor,* on the Hellespont, and opposite Sestus. 2) *An old town in Egypt.*

ĂBŸLA, ae, *f.* [=Ἄβύλη]. *A high, steep mountain,* on the north coast of Africa (at the Straits of Gibraltar), and opposite Calpe in Spain.

AC (before consonants, exc. h) and ATQUE, *conj.* 1) And, with the conception of co-ordination and equality — a) when used with single words, it either unites them as co-ordinate, or, by means of it, a stronger and more important thought is added (= and indeed): ex plurimis periculis a. ex media morte; when used in this sense, etiam, adeo, etc. (*and even, or rather, or more properly*), frequently follow it, and also a *pron.*, hic, is (*and that too*) — b) when connecting entire sentences, 'ac' or 'atque' denotes a going over or proceeding to something new, special, or strange; sometimes, to a contrast (then, in gen., ac tamen, *yet, notwithstanding*) — c) (mostly poet. & lat.) it connects two actions or events immediately following each other, in which case it can be translated immediately, and then: quum ad portum venio, atque ego illam video. Here is to be referred the use of ac or atque in the comb. simul a., as soon as. 2) With words which den. similarity, equality, or dissimilarity, inequality = as, than: talis honos paucis delatus est a. mihi; aliquid ab isto simile atque a ceteris factum; pro eo ac debeo, *as far as it is my duty;* ego aeque ac tu; perinde ac si, *just as if;* illi sunt alio ingenio ac tu; also (poet.), after a compar., artius a. hederâ astringitur ilex, *more closely than the oak is*

clasped by the ivy. Sometimes the word indicating comparison is wanting: eum esse amicum ratus sum a., ipsus sum mihi (Pl.), *as much as I am to myself.* 3) When the same thought is expressed first negatively and then positively, ac (like que and et) must be rendered by **but**: nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt.

ĂCĂDĒMIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀκαδήμεια]. **The Academy, a gymnasium** (a pleasure-grove, with porches, shaded walks, resting places, and seats), not far from Athens, named after the hero Academus. Because Plato usually taught there, the word is used to den. the Platonic doctrine or sect. Cicero named after the A. — a) a similar place on his Tusculan estate — b) an estate belonging to him in Campania, near Puteoli, where he wrote his Academica.

ĂCĂDĒMĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the Academy** (in the various signif. of the word), **Academic.**

ĂCĂDĒMUS, i, *m. A Grecian hero, to whom the grove Academia, near Athens, was sacred.*

ĂCĂLANTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀκαλανθίς]. *The thistle-finch,* **gold-finch.**

ĂCĂMAS, antis, *m.* [Ἀκάμας]. 1) *A son of Theseus and Phaedra.* 2) *A promontory in Cyprus.*

ĂCANTHUS, i, *m.* [ἄκανθος]. 1) **Bear's foot** (a plant). 2) *An evergreen thorny tree, in Egypt,* **the acacia.**

ĂCANTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀκανθίς] = Acalanthis.

ĂCANTHUS, i, *f. A seaport on the eastern point of the Macedonian peninsula Chalcidice.*

ĂCARNĀNES, um, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Acarnania.*

ĂCARNĀNIA, ae, *f. A province of Greece, situated between Epirus and Ætolia.*

ĂCARNĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Acarnanian.**

ĂCASTUS, i. *m.* [= Ἄκαστος]. *A son of the Thessalian king Pelias, and brother of Alcestis.* Persuaded by his wife, he sought the life of Pelias, at that time his guest, but was afterwards slain by him.

ĂCĂTIUM, i, *n.* [ἀκάτιον]. **A small, fast-sailing-boat,** called also *scapha.*

ACCA LĂRENTIA, ae, *f. The wife of the herdsman Faustulus, who suckled Romulus and Remus.* After the death of Faust., she married a rich man, Tarrutius, after whose decease, she gave her vast possessions to the Roman people. In honour of her, the Romans celebrated, in December, the festival Larentalia or Accalia.

AC-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To approach, to come near:** a. ad aliquem, ad urbem; a. Romam; freq., in Sall., a. aliquem, a. locum, as also, in the poets, a. fontes, scopulos; a. in senatum, in Macedoniam, *to enter into M.,* in funus alicujus, *to join a funeral train;* abs., a. propius; also, fama a. ad nos, *reaches us,* a. ad aures meas, *comes to my ears.* Hence, in partic., A) a. ad hastam, *to step forth as a bidder at an auction.* B) *trop.* — a) (Com.) **stultitia tibi accessit,** *you have become a fool* — b) **to enter upon any business, to undertake, to occupy one's self with:** accedere ad rempublicam, *to begin devoting one's self to the service of the state* (by undertaking an office); ad vectigalia, *to engage in collecting the revenues;* ad periculum, caussam alicujus, *to undertake any one's cause;* ad bona, *to take possession of property* — c) **to come near in resemblance, to be almost like,** a. propius ad deos; Philippus ei proxime a. — d) **to assent to, to agree to,** alicui, sententiae, or ad sententiam alicujus; a. ad condiciones, *to accept the conditions.* 2) **To be added as an increase:** nihil a. potest ad virtutes; animus ei a., *he acquires more courage;* quo plus ei aetatis a., *the older he becomes;* pretium a. agris, *the lands advance in price* (opp. to abeo); in the s. sense, plurimum a. pretio. In partic., *impers.* accedit, with a sentence as subject, **add to this, besides:** a. (or huc, eo a.) quod patrem amo; and, ad senectutem accessit ut caecus esset.

ACCĔLĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accelero]. **A hastening, acceleration.**

AC-CĔLĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.,* **to accelerate, to hasten,** iter, oppugnationem. 2) *Intr.,* **to make haste:** si a. volent.

AC-CENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* [candeo]. 1) (Mostly poet.) **To kindle** (above, that it may burn downward, comp. succendo and incendo), **to set on fire,** urbem; *meton.,* a. aras, focum, *to kindle the fire on the altar, the hearth;* a. aurum, *to make glow;* a. calcem, *to slake;* luna accensa radiis solis, *made shining, illuminated by.* 2) *Trop.,* A) **to inflame, to set on fire,** *to instigate, to rouse up,* aliquem contra aliquem, ad libidinem, in rabiem, bello, *to incite to war;* but, a. bellum, seditionem, *to enkindle the flames of war, of sedition;* a. alicui ingentem curam, *to cause, to occasion.* B) **To increase,** *to make stronger and more vehement,* proelium, vim venti, invidiam; a. pretium, *to raise.*

AC-CENSEO, ui, ĭtum, or nsum, 2. *v. tr.* **To reckon among** *or* **with, to associate with,** aliquos militibus.

ACCENSUS, i. *m.* [accenseo]. 1) **A magistrate's messenger, a beadle, pursuivant, sergeant.** 2) In the *pl., soldier of a certain kind,* **the reserved** *or* **supernumerary battalions,** *citizens of the fifth class,* or (properly) *numbered among the fifth class.* They made up fifteen companies, and followed the legions as light-armed troops. In battle, they stood in the hindmost rank of the triarii.

ACCENTUS, ūs, *m.* [accino]. (Lat.) 1) **A blowing** *upon an instrument.* 2) **The tone, accentuation, accent** *of a word.*

ACCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accipio]. **An accepting, receiving.**

ACCEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of accipio]. (Ante-cl. & Lat.) **To receive, rem.**

ACCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [accipio]. (Ante-cl.) **Prop., an accepter,** *an approver, one who takes a thing for a good article.*

*ACCEPTRIX, īcis, *f.* [accipio]. (Pl.) **An acceptress.**

ACCEPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of accipio]. *Well-received,* i. e., **welcome,** *acceptable, dear* (conf. gratus; acceptus is *the effect* of gratus); alicui, and apud aliquem.

ACCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [accedo]. 1) **An approaching, a coming to** *or* **near:** quid tibi ad hasce aedes a. est (Pl.), *why comest thou near this house?* aa. suis, *by means of his frequent coming;* a. morbi, *an attack of illness.* 2) **An accession, an increase** — a) *abstr.* = *augmentation, increase,* dignitatis, pecuniae — b) *concr.* = *the addition, the increasing object:* adjungere accessionem aedibus suis, *to build an addition to;* Epirus fuit a. regno Macedoniae, *an appendage to;* aurum jam a. est, *the gold is a mere accessory circumstance* (on account of the great abundance of gems and pearls which are there besides). In partic., used of *presents which had to be given as an addition to the taxes due,* aa. numorum ad singulas decumas. In rhet., used of *an addition* (*a completing clause*) *to a definition.*

*ACCESSĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of accedo]. (Ante-cl.) **To approach repeatedly.**

ACCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [accedo]. 1) **A going** *or* **coming to** *or* **near to,** *an approach:* solis a. et discessus; nocturnus a. ad urbem; dare (negare) aliqui accessum, *admittance.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **An entrance,** lustrare omnem a.

ACCĬDENS, tis, *n.* [*part.* of accido]. (Lat.) only in *plur.* 1) **The accidental, the unessential** *in any thing.* 2) **An unfortunate occurrence,** *an accident.*

AC-CĬDO, ĭdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [cado]. 1) **To fall down** *somewhere,* **to fall,** *to come to a place by falling* (thus mostly poet. and ante-classical): a. terrae or ad terram, rosa a. in mensas; tela aa. ab omni parte. In partic.: A) a. ad pedes alicujus or alicui ad genua, *to fall down at the feet or knees of any one, to cast one's self down, to entreat one as a suppliant.* B) = *To reach, to come to a place:* vox a. ad hostes, *reached,* i. e., *penetrated the ears of the enemy;* fama a., sermo a. ad aures alicujus, *comes to the ears;* tela aa. = **hit** (*the mark, or some one*). 2) *Trop.* — a) hoc a. in illum, *falls to him,* i. e., *suits him* — b) **to fall out, to end:** quorsum hoc accidet, *how will this turn out?* bene, pejus mihi a. — c) **to happen, to chance, to come to pass** (in partic., of surprising and unexpected occurrences, whether agreeable or otherwise, — cf. evenio, contingo): si quid adversi a.; calamitas a.; omnia gratissima tibi aa. Frequently, *impers.,* a. ut (seld. quod or *accus.* w. *inf.*), *it happened, came to pass that;* si quid mihi (ei) a., *if any thing human should happen to me,* i. e., *if I should die* — d) (lat., rhet., & gramm. term) *to belong to.*

AC-CĪDO, īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [caedo]. **To cut on** *or* **into,** *to hew down partially,* arborem. Hence, *trop.,* **to weaken, to diminish, to impair,** res hostium, robur juventutis, opes, copias alicujus; (poet.) a. dapes = *to consume* a part of; freq., res accisae, *a bad state of things, disordered affairs.* 2) (Lat.) **To cut off,** crines.

*AC-CIEO, —, —, 2. (Pl.) = Accio.

AC-CINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To gird on,** *to bind on,* ensem lateri. 2) **To gird around** *or* **about;** hence, in gen., **to equip, to furnish, to endow;** mostly, *pass.,* accingor ense, accinctus facibus; abs., miles accinctus, *equipped;* a. se juvene, *to provide one's self* (by adoption) *with a young man as a stay or support.* Rarely, a. aliquem ad aliquid, *to make one ready, to equip one for any thing.* 3) *Trop., refl.,* accingere se, or *pass.,* accingi, **to make one's self ready, to prepare,** *for any thing:* a. se praedae, ad or in rem, *to enter upon;* accingere, *up and be doing!* (poet.) accingor magicas artes, *I have recourse to,* and omnes accingunt operi, *lay hold of the work.*

AC-CIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To call** *or* **summon,** *to make come,* aliquem Etruriâ, doctorem filio, *to procure; trop.,* a. mortem = *to kill one's self.*

AC-CĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [capio]. **To receive.** 1) = **To get, to obtain,** *to receive* (in cases where the receiver is passive; of a thing, whether good or bad, given to or brought upon one person by another, — cf. nanciscor, adipiscor, etc.): a. epistolam ab aliquo, rem a majoribus (by inheritance), provinciam; a. vulnera; a. detrimentum, calamitatem, *to suffer.* Hence, A) = **to hear, to perceive,** *to learn,* by word of mouth, or by means of writing: quae gerantur, accipies ex illo; freq., accepimus illud factum esse = *they tell us, the tradition informs us;* accipio patres id aegre tulisse = *I learn from the accounts.* B) **To understand, to comprehend,** a. quae traduntur; a. aliquid recte, *to set forth correctly.* C) In partic., in money affairs, *to receive,* **to take in** *money.* Hence, acceptum = *receipts, income:* tabulae, ratio accepti or acceptorum = *the credit side;* referre aliquid acceptum (also, in acceptum), *to enter in one's account-book as received;* alicui, *to place to one's credit* (comp. expendo.) In the a. manner, acceptum facere sponsionem, *to make out a receipt for the* sp. Hence, *trop.,* acceptum referre alicui aliquid, *to owe* or *be indebted to one for any thing.* 2) = **To take into** (in cases where the receiver is conceived as active — cf. moreover excipio, recipio): a. armatos in arcem, aliquem in amicitiam, in civitatem; amnis a. fugientes. Hence, A) *To receive as a guest,* a. aliquem; whence also,

in gen., to treat *well* or *ill*, aliquem bene, male; miseris modis, *to maltreat.* B) = To accept, to approve, *to agree to*, conditionem, legem, or rogationem; a. excusationem alicujus; a. nomen alicujus, *to accept the name of a candidate*, i. e., *to admit to election*; a. omen or in omen, *to recognize as a good omen*; a. judicium, *to engage in a lawsuit.* C) *To take a thing in any sense*, to construe, to interpret, aliquid in contumeliam, in bonam (malam) partem; (lat.) urbis appellatio Roma accipitur, *by the appellation 'the city' Rome is to be understood*; a. aliquid aliter, *to consider it otherwise than.* D) *To be susceptible of any thing*, dolorem; res a. interitum = *can be destroyed.*

ACCĬPĬTER, tris, *m.* A hawk *or* falcon; used, *trop.*, of a *rapacious man.*

ACCĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [accio]. Only in *abl. sing.* A summons, a call; accitu genitoris, *at the call of.*

ACCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo]. A calling to, an acclamation, expressive of either applause or disapprobation.

AC-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To call to, to cry out at (as well approving as disapproving), alicui; a. aliquem liberatorem, *to call one a deliverer with loud acclamations.*

*AC-CLĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Obsol.) *To make clear* = to reveal, *to show clearly*, signa.

ACCLĪNIS, e, *adj.* [acclino]. (Poet.) Inclined to, leaning on, arbori, *on a tree*; *trop.*, animus a. falsis, *inclined to the false.*

AC-CLĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [κλίνω]. To lean on, to incline to *anything*, se in aliquem; *trop.*, a. se ad caussam senatus, *to join, to support the cause of.*

ACCLĪVIS, e, *adj.* [clivus]. Rising upwards, *ascending obliquely* (cf. declivis), via.

ACCLĪVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [acclivis]. *An obliquely ascending direction*, an acclivity.

ACCLĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* = acclivis.

ACCŎLA, ae, *m.* [ad-colo]. A dweller by *a place*, a neighbour (comp. incola), montis, fluvii; fluvii accolae (Tac.), *tributary streams* (which fall into the Tiber).

AC-CŎLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* To dwell by *or* near *any thing*, locum, fluvium; fluvius accolitur oppidis, *has towns near its banks.*

ACCOMMŎDĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [accommodatus]. Fitly, agreeably, *suitably.*

ACCOMMŎDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo]. 1) The fitting *or* adjusting *of one thing to another*: a. sententiarum ad inventionem. 2) Compliance, courteousness.

ACCOMMŎDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [accommodo]. Suitable, *properly adjusted*, adapted to: oratio a. ad persuadendum or a. temporibus.

AC-COMMŎDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To adjust *one thing to another*, to lay *or* put it on *so that it fits*; a. sibi coronam ad caput, *to place upon one's head*; gladium dextrae, *to take into the hand*; ensem lateri; *to gird on.* 2) *Trop.* To accommodate, to adapt *or* to conform to *any thing*: accommodo consilium meum ad tuum, sumptus ad mercedes; a. orationem auribus (*dat.*) auditorum; a. alicui verba, *to put words into one's mouth.* Hence, A) *refl.*, *To occupy one's self with something, to apply one's self to something*; a. se (animum) ad res gerendas, humanitati, *to be devoted to.* B) To apply to *or* to devote to, operam studiis; a. se ducem, *to give one's self as a leader*; a. se ad rempublicam, a. versum ad aliam rem, *to apply it to something else.* C) Lat., a. se alicui = *to side with one.* E) Abs., a. alicui de re aliqua, *to be compliant to one in any thing*; a. tempus litis orandae, *to fix the time of pleading the case to the advantage of any one.*

*AC-CONGĔRO, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To bring to, dona alicui.

AC-CRĔDO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* To believe *one about a thing*, alicui aliquid.

AC-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To grow to, to be added to *as an increase*: nova negotia aa. veteribus; fides a. rei, *obtains (more) credit*; nomen a. rei, *gets a (new) name.* 2) To grow, *to increase*, fluvius, labor.

ACCRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accresco]. *A growing*, an increasing.

ACCŬBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accubo]. A reclining at table.

AC-CŬBO, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To lie near *or* by *a person or thing*: a. juxta; theatrum a. monti, *beside the mountain.* 2) In partic., To recline at table, in convivio; (Pl.) a. aliquem, *with any one.*

*ACCŬBUO, *adv.* A punning word made by Plaut. (corresponding to assiduo) = lying near.

*AC-CŪDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To add to (prop., *by stamping or coining*), tres minas.

AC-CUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To lay one's self down at *or* on *a place*, in via. 2) in partic., To recline at table, in epulo; a. epulis divum.

ACCŬMŬLĀTE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [accumulo]. Abundantly.

*ACCŬMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *m.* [accumulo]. (Lat.) A heaping up, *the heaping up of earth about the roots of trees.*

*ACCŬMŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [accumulo]. (Lat.) An accumulator, opum.

AC-CŬMŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To add by heaping *to something already great*, still to heap upon: venti aa. arenam; a. pecuniam; *trop.* a. caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*; a. alicui honorem, *to overload one with honours*; (poet.) a. animam alicujus donis, *to offer gifts to the shade of any one.*

ACCŪRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [accuratus]. **Carefully, accurately.**

ACCŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accuro]. (Rar.) **Great carefulness, accuracy.**

ACCŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of accuro]. *Executed with care,* **careful, exact** (of things — 'diligens' is used of persons), dicendi genus, oratio, diligentia; litterae a., *a full (detailed) letter:* malitia a., *studied.*

AC-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Mostly coll.) **To provide** *or* **to perform with care, to bestow care upon,** rem, prandium, ut aliquid fiat; a. hospitem, *to care for a guest, to entertain him;* accurato opus est (Pl.), *there is need of care.*

AC-CURRO, curri (seld. cŭcurri), cursum, 3. *v. intr.* **To run to** *or* **up to, to come with haste to,** ad aliquem, Romam, in auxilium; in aliquem equo admisso a., *to come suddenly upon one.*

ACCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [accurro]. (Lat.) **A running to.**

*ACCŪSĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [accuso]. **Blameworthy.**

ACCŪSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [accuso]. 1) **An accusation, indictment for a crime** (comp. actio). 2) *meton.*, **A bill of indictment,** legere a.

ACCŪSĀTĪVUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) Gramm. term. *The fourth case.*

ACCŪSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [accuso]. **An accuser,** *a prosecutor in criminal cases* (comp. petitor, actor); often, *an accuser,* in gen., whether in public or private cases.

ACCŪSĀTŌRIE, *adv.* [accusatorius]. *In the manner of an accuser,* **accusingly.**

ACCŪSĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [accusator]. **Accusatory,** *pertaining to an accuser,* vita, mos, spiritus.

ACCŪSĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [accuso]. *She that accuses,* **a (female) accuser.**

*ACCŪSĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [accuso]. (Pl.) **To accuse,** deum.

AC-CŪSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [causa]. 1) **To complain of** *a person or thing;* hence, *to blame,* aliquem de (*on account of*) epistolarum infrequentia; ambo accusandi estis, *you both deserve censure.* 2) **To accuse** *before a tribunal,* aliquem furti, also illo crimine, de vi, inter sicarios; a. eum illud, *to charge him with that;* a. aliquem lege Sempronia, *of an infraction of the S. law;* a. aliquem capitis, *of a capital crime.*

ACĒ, ēs, *f.* [Ἄκη]. *A town in Galilee,* called afterwards Ptolemais or Acca (now *Acre*).

ĂCER, ĕris, *n.* **The maple-tree;** also, *maple-wood.*

ĀCER, ācris, ācre, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [ἄκρος]. 1) **Pointed, sharp,** *cutting* (cf. acutus), arma, ferrum. Hence, 2) of the perceptions of and impressions upon the senses = **sharp,** *biting,* **penetrating,** *stinging,* &c.: a. sonitus, odor, cibus; oculi aa., *sharp eyes;* splendor a., *dazzling;* a. hiems, *rough;* frigus, *severe;* sol, *burning;* fames, *gnawing;* morbus, *acute, violent.* 3) Of the soul: A) of the disposition and character — a) in a good sense = **ardent, zealous,** equus, miles — b) in a bad sense = **violent, passionate,** *severe,* pater, uxor; of animals = *wild, raging* — c) of inclination in gen.: **strong, passionate,** amor: B) of the understanding, **acute,** *penetrating, subtle,* ingenium, judicium. 4) Of other things: **hot, violent, cruel,** *severe,* &c., impetus, bellum, supplicium, judicium.

ĂCERBĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [acerbus]. 1) **Harshness, the harsh taste** *of unripe fruits.* 2) *Trop.* — a) *harshness, cruelty, severity* — b) *unkindness, moroseness in behaviour* — c) *sadness, bitterness of feeling,* a. luctus — d) = *trouble, calamity.*

ĂCERBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [acerbus]. (Poet.) **To make harsh** *or* **bitter;** *trop., to make something unpleasant still worse,* crimen.

ĂCERBUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ācer]. 1) **Harsh, astringent** *to the taste* (opp. to mitis; cf. amarus), e. g., sea-water. 2) **Unripe,** uva; *trop.,* virgo a., *not grown;* in gen. = *unripe, immature,* partus. 3) *Trop.* — a) **harsh, bitter, violent,** dominus, inimicus; a. supplicium, *cruel;* imperium, *severe, hard* — b) frigus a., *sharp, biting;* vox a., *shrill* — c) **sorrowful, painful, distressing,** mors, vulnus, memoria.

ĂCERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [acer]. **Of maple-wood,** *made of maple.*

ĂCERRA, ae, *f.* **An incense-box.**

ĂCERRAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town in Campania.*

ĂCERRANI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Acerrae.*

ĂCERSĔCŌMES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀκερσεκόμης]. (Poet.) **With the hair of the head unshorn** (= intonsus), a surname of Apollo and of Bacchus; hence, of *any effeminate young man.*

*ĂCERVĀLIS, e, *adj.* **Heaped up;** a translation attempted by Cicero of the Greek word σωρείτης, v. Sorites.

ĂCERVĀTIM, *adv.* [acervus]. 1) **By** *or* **in heaps.** 2) *Trop.,* **crowded together,** *briefly and compactly,* dicere.

ĂCERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [acervus]. **To heap up, to pile up:** *trop.,* a. leges, *to heap law upon law.*

ĂCERVUS, i, *m.* 1) **A heap** (conf. cumulus, strues), frumenti; in gen., *a mass, a multitude,* pecuniae, facinorum (Poet.); abs. = *a pile of money.* 2) = sorites, q. v.

ĂCESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [aceo]. **To become sour.**

ĂCESTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀκέστης]. *A son of the Sicilian river-god Crimisus and of a Trojan woman:* he founded the town of Egesta, or Segesta, and kindly entertained Æneas there.

ĂCĒTĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* [acetum]. **A cup** (properly, *a vinegar cup*).

ĂCĒTUM, i, *n.* [aceo]. **Vinegar;** *trop.,* = *wit, understanding.*

ĂCHAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀχαιοί]. **The Achæans,** one of the chief tribes of the Grecian people dwelling, in later times, principally in the northern part of the Peloponnesus; originally, they possessed the greater part of this peninsula, and from thence planted colonies, chiefly into Asia Minor. In Homer, A. is a general designation for the whole Greek people. Their mythical ancestor was **Achaeus,** son of Xuthus, and brother of Ion.

ĂCHAEMĔNES, is, *m.* [= Ἀχαιμένης]. *The ancestor of the Persian kings,* grandfather of Cyrus, and the founder of the family of the Achaemenidae.

ĂCHAEMĔNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Achaemenes]. **Persian.**

ĂCHAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ἀχαιός]. (Poet.) **Achaean.**

ĂCHĀIA, or Achaja, ae, *f.* 1) *The northwestern portion of the Peloponnesus.* 2) After 146 B. C., *the name for Greece as a Roman province.*

ĂCHĀIAS, ădis [Achaia], *f.* (Poet.) **A Greek woman.**

ĂCHĀĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Achæan** *or* **Grecian.**

ĂCHĀIS, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* (Poet.) 1) **An Achæan woman.** 2) **Greece.**

ĂCHĀIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Achaicus.

ĂCHARNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ἀχαρναί]. *A town in Attica.*

ACHARNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *A native of Acharne.*

ĂCHĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀχάτης]. *A companion and friend of Æneas.*

ĂCHĔLŌĬAS, ădis, } *f.* [= Ἀχελωΐς]. *Daugh-*
ĂCHĔLŌIS, ĭdis, } *ter of Achelous;* in *pl.* (poet.), **the Sirens.**

ĂCHĔLŌUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀχελῶος]. *A river in western Greece,* on the borders of Acarnania and Ætolia. The river-god A. fought with Hercules for the possession of Dejanira, but was conquered by him.

ĂCHĔLŌIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Achelous.**

ĂCHĔRON, tis, *m.* [= Ἀχέρων]. 1) *A river of Thesprotia in Epirus,* which flows through the lake or marsh Acherusia into the Ionian sea. 2) *A river in the Lower World;* hence, in the poets, Ach. often denotes **the Lower World** itself.

ĂCHĔRONTIA, ae, *f.* *A small town in Apulia,* on the borders of Calabria.

ĂCHĔRUNS, tis, *comm.* *The old form for* **Acheron;** *trop.* (Pl.), Acheruntis pabulum, *food for hell,* of a reprobate man; Acheruntis ostium, *of a badly-smelling place;* Acheruns ulmorum, *of the back of a slave,* on which, because he was so often whipped, the rods, as it were, died, i. e., were broken up, worn out.

ĂCHĔRUNTĪCUS, } a, um, *adj.* **Belonging**
ĂCHĔRUNTIUS, } **to Acheruns** *or* **to the Lower World;** senex A., *near to death.*

ĂCHĔRŪSIA, ae, *f.* 1) v. Acheron. 2) *A lake in Campania.* 3) *A cave in Bithynia,* through which, according to some accounts, Hercules dragged up Cerberus.

ĂCHĔRŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Pertaining to the river Acheron,** aqua. 2) **Pertaining to the Lower World;** hence, *meton.* = *sad, gloomy,* vita.

ĂCHILLĒA, or Achillis (insula), ae, *f.* *An island,* at the mouth of the Borysthenes, containing a sanctuary of Achilles — an *island of the blest,* where Achilles, with others, judged the dead.

ĂCHILLES, is, *m.* [= Ἀχιλλεύς]; hence also, poet., *gen.* Achillei or Achilli, *acc.* Achillea, *voc.* Achille]. *The famous Grecian hero,* son of Peleus and Thetis, and father of Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus.

ĂCHILLĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* *An (unfinished) epic poem of the Roman poet Statius.*

ĂCHILLĒUM, ei, *n.* [= Ἀχίλλειον]. *A fortified place on the promontory Sigeum,* containing the tomb of Achilles.

ĂCHILLĒUS CURSUS [Ἀχίλλειος δρόμος]. *A peninsula,* at the mouth of the Borysthenes, where Achilles is said to have celebrated races.

ĂCHILLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Achilles,* **Achillean,** especially in the comb.: 1) A. cothurnus, *the earnest, lofty style of tragedy,* in which Achilles was often a prominent character: 2) statuae A., *statues which were naked and grasped a lance.*

ĂCHILLĪDES, ae, *patron.* [= Ἀχιλλείδης]. *A descendant of Achilles.*

ĂCHĪVI = Achaei.

ĂCHOLLA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀχόλλα]. *A Carthaginian town in Byzacium.*

ACHRĂDĪNA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀχραδίνη]. *The most important part of the city of Syracuse.*

ĂCĪDĂLĬA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀκιδαλία]. *A surname of Venus,* from the fountain of the same name in Bœotia.

ĂCĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of acidus]. **Sourish,** *somewhat sour.*

ĂCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [aceo]. **Sour;** *trop., disagreeable.*

ĂCIĒS, ēi, *f.* 1) **A point** *or* **sharp edge:** a. rostri, hastae, gladii. 2) Hence, A) of the eye — a) *keenness, power of vision,* a. oculorum; a. incolumis, opp. to caecitas; hence, *trop.,* a. stellarum, *brightness* — b) **a looking at** *any thing, the eye in general;* flectere a., *trop.* (Pl.) = *attention,* habeo a. ad eam rem — c) **the pupil of the eye:** B) of the soul (always with a *gen.,* as ingenii, animi): *the sharpness of the mental eye* = **acuteness, penetration, genius.** 2) In military lang.: A) **the line** *or* **order of battle** (of an army drawn up in array — conf. agmen, exercitus): prima a., *the vanguard;* dextra a.,

the right wing: B) **a battle**: decernere acie; *trop., a disputation, a word-strife*, in a lawsuit.

ĂCĪNĂCES, is, *m.* [= ἀκινάκης]. (Poet. & lat.) *A Persian sabre.*

ACĪNUS, i, *m.* } **A berry**; esp., *the grape.*
ACĪNUM, i, *n.* }

ĂCĪPENSER, ĕris, } *m. A costly fish* (prob.
ĂCĪPENSIS, is, } the sturgeon).

ĀCIS, ĭdis [= Ἀκις]. 1) *m., A river of Sicily*, at the northern side of Aetna. 2) *M., a herdsman, who was a lover of Galatea.* 3) *F., one of the Cyclades*, called later Siphnus.

ACLIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Poet.) **A small javelin.**

ACMŌNENSIS, e, *adj.; subst.*, -ses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Acmonia.*

ACMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [Ἀκμωνία]. *A town in Great Phrygia.*

ĂCŌNĪTUM, i, *n.* [= ἀκόνιτον]. *A poisonous plant, wolf's-bane*, aconite.

ĂCONTIUS, ii, *m.* 1) *A mountain in Bœotia.* 2) *A lover of Cydippe.*

ĂCOR, ōris, *m.* [aceo]. (Lat.) **Sourness**, *a sour taste.*

AC-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To come to rest, to find rest, to rest**, a lassitudine, in lecto; *trop.*, res familiaris a., *is not encroached upon.* Hence, *meton.*: a) = *to sleep* — b) = *to die*, or *to be dead.* 2) *Trop., to come to rest*, with respect to one's wishes, desires; therefore — a) **to be satisfied** *with any thing*, to acquiesce *in:* a. in re aliqua — b) = **to rejoice** *in any thing*, **to be rejoiced** *by it*, morte Clodii, in caritate adolescentium — c) **to be satisfied** with respect to one's doubts, or with the reasons adduced by any one; hence (lat.), *to assent, to give credit to*, alicui.

AC-QUĪRO, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. tr.* [quaero]. 1) **To acquire, to get** (besides that already in possession), aliquid ad vitae fructum; a. vires; a. fidem, *to increase one's credit;* nihil jam acquirebatur, *I could get nothing more.* 2) In a general sense, *to get*, **to procure, to obtain**, sibi aliquid, dignitatem alicui; a. alicui periculum (lat.), *to get one into danger;* (lat.) abs. = *to acquire money or riches.*

ACRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀκραῖος]. **Worshipped on high places**, a surname of Juno, and of Jupiter.

ĂCRĂGĀS, antis, *m.* [= Ἀκράγας]. *The Greek name of the city of Agrigentum.*

ĂCRĀTŎPHŎRUM, i, *n.* [= ἀκρατοφόρον]. *A vessel for holding unmixed wine.*

ĀCRĒDŪLA, ae, *f. The name of an unknown bird*, prob. = **the owl.**

ĀCRĬCŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acer]. **Slightly sharp.**

ĀCRĪMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [acer]. 1) **Sharpness** *of taste*, **pungency.** 2) *Trop.*, **energy, penetration, force.**

ĀCRĪSIŌNE, es, *f.* [= Ἀκρισιώνη]. *The daughter of Acrisius*, i. e., *Danaë.*

ĀCRĪSIŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀκρισιώνειος] **Pertaining to Acrisius.**

ĀCRĪSIŌNĬĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀκρισιωνιάδης]. *A descendant of Acrisius = Perseus.*

ĀCRĪSIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ἄκρισιος]. *A king of Argos*, son of Abas, father of Danaë, and grandfather of Perseus, by whom he was unintentionally killed.

ĀCRĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [acer]. **Sharply** — a) = **violently, passionately,** *hotly* — b) **ardently,** *zealously* — c) **strongly,** *powerfully* — d) = **sagaciously,** *acutely.*

ĀCRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [acer]. **Sharpness**; *trop., vivacity.*

ĀCROĀMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἀκρόαμα]. 1) **An entertainment of the ear** *by music and song, reading or conversation.* 2) *Meton., a person who affords such entertainment;* hence (esp. at table), *a reader, a humorous narrator*, or esp. *a buffoon.*

ĀCROĀSIS, is, *f.* [= ἀκρόασις]. 1) *An assembly for hearing a learned discourse*, an auditory. 2) (Lat.) **A discourse.**

*ĀCROĀMĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.*, v. Acroaticus.

*ĀCROĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ἀκροατικός] (the reading 'acroamaticus' is incorrect). (Lat.) **Intended for hearing,** *for oral recital.*

ĀCRŎCĔRAUNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Ἀκροκεραύνια]. *A high mountain-range, running along the coast of Epirus.*

ĀCRŎCŎRINTHUS, i, *f.* [= Ἀκροκόρινθος]. *The citadel of Corinth.*

ACTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (very seld. in *sing.*) [ago]. 1) **Acts,** *finished works*, aa. Herculis. 2) **Public transactions** *of a state or magistrate:* aa. Pompeii, tribunatus tui. 3) For commentarii actorum, **the reports** *of any occurrence, especially of any public undertaking:* viz., A) aa. senatus (also called aa. patrum, commentarii senatus), **the record** *of the proceedings of the senate*, in which the resolutions passed, together with the chief topics of discussion and the statements of witnesses, were set down: B) aa. publica (populi), diurna, urbana, etc., *a kind of* daily journal *or* **chronicle** *of the news of the city*, in which occurrences in the imperial family and in the families of private citizens, such as births, deaths, &c., and also resolutions of the senate and imperial ordinances (probably only their chief contents), were recorded.

ACTA, ae, *f.* [= ἀκτή]. **A charming seashore** *with a fine prospect*, &c.

ACTAEŌN, ōnis, *m.* [Ἀκταίων]. *A son of Aristaeus and Autonoë*, and grandson of Cadmus. Having seen Diana bathing, he was changed by her into a stag, and was torn into pieces by his own dogs.

ACTAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀκταῖος]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to Attica*, **Attic.**

ACTE, es, *f.* [= Ἀκτή, 'the Coast-Land']. *An ancient name of Attica.*

ACTIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Relating to Actium:** frons A., *of laurel branches*, legiones Aa., *which fought at Actium*, triumphus, *after the victory at Actium.*

ACTIĂS, ădis, *f.* [= ἀκτίας]. (Poet.) *An Athenian woman.*

ACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ago]. **1) The doing, performing, carrying out,** *of any thing*, rerum illarum; a. gratiarum, *the giving of thanks.* **2) An action, act, an activity:** a. honesta, suscipere a.; a. vitae, *practical life.* **3) An official function, action** *in public life;* generally, **public deliberation** *or* **negotiation, a motion** *or* **proposition** *made to the people;* thus, e. g., aa. magistratus, *the laws which they have proposed;* aa. senatorum, *the votes of the senators at a division;* a. de pace; seditiosae aa. tribunorum; aa. Ciceronis, Gracchorum, *the whole public life, as apparent by their proposals, speeches,* &c. **4)** In partic., **a judicial action:** A) in gen., **the suit,** usually on the part of the plaintiff or accuser, therefore = **the accusation,** in *abstr.* (a. furti or de furto); intendere actionem alicui, *to bring suit against any one, to go to law with one;* rarely on the part of the defendant, a. causae, *the carrying on of a suit:* B) **permission for an action at law,** *the admission to the carrying on of a suit;* dare alicui a., habere, postulare, accipere a.: C) **the form of accusation;** hence, in gen., **judicial forms, legal proceedings:** D) **the accusation** *in concr.*, **the indictment,** *the charge:* E) *any particular action at law*, **the day of trial,** altera, tertia a. **5) The outward bearing** *of a speaker or actor, the carriage and action of the body, the gesture, the modulation of the voice,* &c. — N. B. Cic. Fam. 5, 12, the reading 'aa. consiliorum et temporum' is corrupt.

ACTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. freq.* [ago]. **To do any thing much** *or* **often:** a. caussas, *to conduct*, tragoedias, *to play.*

ACTIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἄκτιον]. **1)** *A promontory in Acarnania*, near which Octavius (31 B. C.) conquered Antony. In earlier times, it contained only a temple of Apollo; but, at a later period, Augustus built there a town, and renewed the temple. **2)** *A harbour and roadstead in Corcyra.*

ACTIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Actiacus.

*ACTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f. dim.* [actio]. **A short judicial harangue.**

ACTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. (Lat.) **Active, effective.**

ACTOR, ōris, *m.* [ago]. **1) He who drives** *any thing*, a. pecoris = *a herdsman.* **2) A doer, performer,** *manager*, rerum. **3)** (Lat.) **A manager** *of an estate*, **an agent;** a. summarum, *a cashier;* a. publicus, *the administrator of the public property, the superintendant of the state-domain.* **4) The plaintiff,** esp. *in private cases* = petitor; hence, in gen., *an attorney.* **5)** *One who performs any public act* (actio), **a** *public* **speaker. 6) A player** *of a part*, **a play-actor,** a. primarium partium.

ACTOR, ōris, *m.* [Ἄκτωρ]. *The father of Menoetius*, and grandfather of Patroclus, who was from him called Actorides.

ACTUĀRIŎLA, ae, *f.* [actuarius], sc. navis. **A small rowboat.**

ACTUĀRIŎLUM, i, *n.* = Actuariola.

ACTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. *That which is driven (rapidly)*, **swift:** a. navis or navigium, *a light fast-sailing galley.*

ACTUĀRIUS, ii, *m.* **A shorthand writer.**

ACTUŌSE, *adv.* [actuosus]. **Energetically.**

ACTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ago.] **Effective,** *active, full of life and activity*, vita, oratio.

ACTUS, ūs, *m.* [ago]. **1) A driving,** *a setting in motion, an impulse:* fertur mons magno a., *with a mighty fall;* hence, *meton.* = *the right to drive cattle through a place.* **2)** (Lat.) **The doing, the performing,** *of any thing*, esp. *of a public or official action.* **3) The outward bearing, action** *or* **delivery** *of a speaker or player* = actio, 5, q. v. **4) An act, principal part** *of a play.*

ACTŪTUM, *adv.* [uno actu?]. (Mostly Com.) **Immediately, on the spot.**

ĂCŬLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus]. **1)** (Lat.) **Furnished with prickles, prickly. 2)** *Trop.* — **a) sharp, stinging,** litterae — **b) subtle.**

ĂCŬLEUS, i, *m.* [acus]. **1) A sting:** a. apis; hence, a. sagittae, *the point.* **2)** *Trop.*, of everything that stings or wounds — **a)** of sorrow: a. solicitudinis, severitatis — **b)** of sharp and stinging language, bitter scorn, &c.: aa. contumeliarum, orationis — **c)** habere a. ad animos stimulandos = *a spur.*

ĂCŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo]. **1) A point,** hastae, stili. **2)** *Trop.* — **a) sharp-sightedness, wit, acuteness:** a. ingenii, or simply a. — **b) subtlety** — **c) deceit, craftiness.**

ĂCUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [acus]. **1) To make pointed, to sharpen, to whet,** sudes, serram, dentes. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to sharpen** = **to exercise,** *to make more penetrating*, linguam, mentem: B) **to incite, to spur on,** aliquem ad crudelitatem: C) (mostly poet. & lat.) **to excite, to provoke,** iram, furores: D) gramm. tech. t., **to accent:** a. syllabam.

ĂCUS, ūs, *f.* **A needle:** pingere acu, *to stitch, to embroider;* prov., rem acu tetigisti, *you have hit the nail on the head;* si acum qua ereres, acum invenisses, *who looks carefully will find.*

ĂCŪTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [acutus]. **1) Pointedly, sharply. 2)** *Trop.* — **a)** *acutely:* a. audire — **b)** of a tone, *sharply* — **c)** of the understanding, *keenly, wittily.*

ĂCŪTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [acutus]. **Somewhat sagacious** *or* **subtle,** conclusiones.

ĂCŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [acuo]. 1) **Pointed, sharp,** esp. = **made pointed, sharpened, by means of art** (comp. acer): cuspis, sagitta, aures, nasus; pinus a., *with pointed leaves.* 2) *Meton.:* A) = *acting sharply upon the outward senses,* **sharp,** sapor, odor, frigus; (poet.) sol a., *the burning heat of the sun;* in partic., of a sound, *clear, high, treble* (opp. to gravis, 'deep'), vox, sonus; stridor a., *piercing,* as also hinnitus: B) of the senses themselves, **sharp, fine;** yet, only *trop.*, nares aa. = *nicety of judgment:* C) gramm. tech. t.: syllaba a., *accented.* 3) *Trop.:* A) of intellectual qualities, **acute, sagacious:** a. homo, ingenium: a. morbus, febris, *violent;* acuta belli (poet.), *perils of war.*

ĂD, *prep.* w. *acc.* **To,** expressing direction or motion *to* a place, but not entrance *into* it (comp. in; opp. to ab).

1) Of space: A) in gen., **to, toward** — a) with expressions of motion (proper and improper), venire, proficisci, ad urbem, ad aliquem, *to any one, to his house*; impetum facere ad aliquem, *against one;* with the names of towns, this *prep.* is, in gen., used only where the environs are chiefly thought of, or when an adjective, or an appellative noun in the way of apposition, is added — b) it denotes situation, inclination, &c. = *toward,* vergere ad septentriones: B) **to, up to,** extendere agmen ad mare; *trop.*, usque ad necem caedi: C) since we pass from a state of motion to a state of rest in a place — a) = **by, near by, at,** esse ad exercitum, stare ad curiam, jacere ad pedes alicujus; in partic., esse ad urbem, *to remain before the city,* of a general returning from his province, or departing thither, who, so long as he had not laid down his imperium, (espec. when granted a triumph), could not enter the city, but had to remain at least 1000 paces from it; ad omnia pulvinaria; in partic., frequently ad (aedem) Bellonae, Castoris, etc.; magna auctoritate ad (= apud) plebem esse; res famam habitura ad posteros; so ad Caesarem; ad vina, *at the drinking bout,* ad tibicinem, *with the accompaniment of a flute,* ad omnia templa — b) hence, by means of an unexact expression, almost = **in, at, on,** ad portem, ad forum; ad dextram, *on (to) the right hand;* ut ad locum miles paratus esset, *at his place:* D) with names of persons, **to,** scribere ad aliquem; hence, to denote the person to whom a book is dedicated, Ciceronis ad M. Brutum Orator.

2) Of time: A) = **until, just up to,** ad meridiem; usque ad summam senectutem: B) denoting, approximately, any point of time, **toward, about,** *shortly before* or *after,* ad vesperum, ad hiemem, ad mediam noctem; ad lucem, *at daybreak:* C) denoting a limit, **at, on, upon,** ad diem (dictam), *on the day appointed;* ad horam destinatam; nos te hic ad mensem Januarium expectamus; ad tempus, *at the right time:* D) = **within, after,** nihil interest utrum illuc nunc an ad decem annos veniam; videbam eum ad annum tribunum pl. fore, *after a year:* E) **to, for,** when a limitation is indicated, ad breve tempus, ad tempus, *for some time.*

3) Of relations of number: A) **about,** frequentes fuimus ad ducentos; emi eam ad quadraginta minas (Pl.); often as *adv.*, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor: B) ad assem, ad numum, *to the last cent;* ad unum omnes, *all together.*

4) Of other relations, wherein the fundamental conception is likewise that of direction or approximation towards: A) it denotes *the end, the aim,* postulare legatum ad tantum bellum; canes alere ad venandum; ad id, *for this, for this purpose:* B) of the use which one makes of any thing, of that to which it is adapted, serves, pertains, res quae sunt ad incendia; quae signa sunt ad salutem (Com.); utilis, aptus ad dicendum; nihil ad nos, *it is nothing to us;* quid id ad me, *what is that to me?* C) = **with regard to, in relation to, as to,** mentis ad omnia caecitas; difficilis ad credendum; ad cetera, *as to the rest:* D) for the expression of a rule of action, measure, **after, according to,** agere omnia ad praescriptum; ad naturam, *conformably to nature;* ad similitudinem (effigiem) alicujus; ad speciem, *for show;* ad hunc modum, *after this manner;* quem ad modum, *as;* ad hanc faciem (Com.), *of this kind;* ad verbum, *to the letter, literally;* hence = *because of,* **in consequence of, upon,** ad illorum preces, *upon their entreaty;* ad ea, *because of this:* E) for the expression of that which is placed beside any thing for the sake of comparison, **compared with,** *in comparison with, by the side of,* vir bonus, sed nihil ad Persium: F) it expresses any thing that is added, **besides, in addition to,** ad cetera vulnera; ad hoc (haec), *moreover;* ad id quod, *besides that.*

5) Different adverbial phrases are formed with ad, as ad tempus, ad praesens, ad summam, ad extremum, etc.; these are treated under the various words.

ĂDACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adigo]. Prop., *a driving to:* a. jurisjurandi, **the binding by an oath.**

*ĂDACTUS, ūs, *m.* [adigo]. (Lucr.) *A driving together:* a. dentis, **a bite.**

ĂD-AEQUE, *adv.*, used only in Pl., and with negatives = aeque 2.

ĂD-AEQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make equal to,** fortunam cum virtute, aliquem alicui, *to equalize:* a. tecta solo, *to level to the ground;* trop. (lat.) = *to compare with, to place by the side of.* 2) *Intr.*, **to equal,** *to reach by equalling,* aliquid, and (lat.) rei alicui; abs., urna equitum a., *showed an equally divided vote,* as many votes 'for' as 'against.'

ĂDĂGIUM, ii. *n.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A proverb.**

ĂDAMANTĒUS, a, um, } *adj.* [adamas].
ĂDĂMANTĪNUS, a, um, } (Poet.) **Made of steel**; hence, *trop.* — a) *impenetrable* — b) **hard as steel, adamantine.**

ĂDĂMAS, antis, *m.* [=ἀδάμας]. (Poet.) **Steel,** *the hardest iron; trop., a hard, cruel, inflexible character.*

ĂD-AMBŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To walk near by** *any thing.*

ĂD-ĂMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To become fond of,** *to take a liking to any thing, to begin to love,* aliquem. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To love passionately.**

ĂD-ĂPĔRIO, ui, ertum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To uncover, to make bare,** rem, caput; adapertus, *visible.* 2) **To open,** portas.

ĂD-APTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (only in the *part.* adaptatus). (Lat.) **To fit,** *to put on by fitting,* aliquid capiti.

ĂD-ĂQUOR, ātus, 1. *dep. intr.* 1) Of men: **to fetch water.** 2) Of animals: **to go to water.**

*ĂD-AUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (Lucr., doubt.) **An increase,** *augmentation.*

ĂD-AUGEO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To make greater, to increase,** maleficia aliis nefariis. 2) (Pl.) **To devote,** *to offer,* victimam.

ĂD-AUGESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* **To increase, to grow.**

AD-BĪBO, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To take to one's self by drinking,* **to drink,** paullo plus; *trop., to drink in a discourse, admonitions,* i. e., *to impress upon one's self, to take to heart.*

AD-BĬTO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To come near.**

AD-DĔCET, —, —, 2. *impers.* (Ante-cl.) **It is fit, it becomes:** ut me a.; a. te illud facere.

*AD-DENSEO, 2. (doubtf. r.) } *v. tr.* (Poet. &
AD-DENSO, 1. } lat.) **To make more compact, to close together,** aciem.

AD-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Tech. term, in augurial language, **to assent to, to be propitious to:** aves, auspicia aa. 2) Tech. term, in judicial lang., **to award, to adjudge,** *to award a thing by a decree to a person as his property,* alicui aliquid; a. liberum hominem in servitutem (of an insolvent debtor), a. bona alicujus in publicum = *to confiscate.* 3) Tech. t., in auctions, or in leases, *to strike down to the best bidder;* therefore, *to deliver over to,* **to sell** (with price in *abl.*), aliquid alicui; a. regnum pecuniâ. 4) *Trop.:* A) in a good sense = *to devote, to consecrate to;* a. se senatui, *to be entirely devoted to;* is mihi addictus est, *altogether given up to:* B) gen., in a bad sense = **to abandon;** a. se alicui, **to surrender one's self slavishly to** *any person or thing, to give one's self entirely up;* a. alicui fidem suam, *to sacrifice his integrity to any one;* a. Galliam servituti; addictus alicui, *the slave of any one;* (poet.) addictus jurare, *slavishly bound to swear.*

*ADDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [addico]. **An adjudging** (as property), v. addico 2.

ADDICTUS, i, *m.* [addico]. T. t. **A debtor,** *who has been adjudged as a servant to his creditor* (*a bondman,* but not properly a slave).

AD-DISCO, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To learn in addition to** (*what one already knows*), aliquid. 2) (Lat.) **To learn, to hear.**

ADDĪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [addo]. **An addition, appendix.**

ADDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [addo]. (Lat.) **An addition,** *adding to.*

AD-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To bring, to put, to lay,** *a thing any where;* a. epistolas in eundem fasciculum; a. manus in arma (poet.) = *to take up arms;* a. equo calcaria, *to put spurs to the horse,* frena, *to put on the reins;* a. alicui custodem, *to set a guard over any one;* (poet.) Juno addita Teucris, *who is associated with the T. as persecutor,* i. e., *who never forsakes them, but always persecutes.* Sometimes, the signif. of the *prep.* almost entirely disappears, so that, in general, the word = *to give, to impart,* &c.: a. alicui virtutem, metum, animum, *to make timid, courageous;* a. rebus nomina, *to give.* 2) **To add** *by way of increase,* **to join to:** a. laborem ad quotidiana opera; a. aliquid in orationem; a. rem rei alicui; a. aliam insuper injuriam; a. gradum, *to quicken the pace.* In partic., of an addition to a discourse or a writing: addidit etiam illud; often, esp. in the *imperat.,* adde, *add to this, besides* (when the preceding thought is, by means of a new thought or circumstance, expanded, or a new reason is added): coqui, pistores, etc.; a. huc unguentarios; a. quod, *besides that;* in the *sing.,* also, when several are addressed.

AD-DŎCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To teach** *in addition to,* artes.

AD-DORMISCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [dormio]. (Lat.) **To fall asleep.**

AD-DŪBĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **To doubt,** *to fall into* or *be in doubt,* de or in re aliqua, *about any thing,* quid dicas, *what you say;* res addubitatur, *is a matter of doubt, is questionable.*

AD-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead, to guide, to bring near** *or* **to:** aliquem secum, ad aegros medicum, ad coenam; a. exercitum in Italiam; a. aliquem in judicium or jus, *to summon one before a court.* Hence, 2) *Trop.:* A) **to bring into** *a certain position or condition,* a. rem ad interregnum, aliquem in discrimen ultimum; res est adducta in eum locum ut, *the affair is brought to such a point that,* &c.: B) *to lead, to bring, to a certain state of feeling* or *to a certain act,* **to move, to prompt,** *one to it,* a. aliquem ad misericordiam, in exspectationem; a. aliquem ut, etc.; and espec., often adduci ut, *to be induced, to be prevailed upon;* also, freq. his rebus

adductus, *being induced by this.* Hence, adducor (when ut credam is to be supplied) with *accus. c. inf.* = *I am induced to believe, I am convinced,* I believe: jam a. hanc esse patriam meam; in same sense, illud adduci vix possum ut haec tibi vera non videantur, *I cannot be persuaded that you do not believe this.* 3) To draw to one's self, to draw near: a. sagittam, *when one bends a bow;* a. habenas, *to draw tight, to tighten,* arcum, *to bend.* 4) To draw together, *to wrinkle,* frontem.

ADDUCTIUS, *adv.* in *comp.* [adduco]. More *or* severely.

ADDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [prop. *part.* of adduco]. Drawn tight, contracted, wrinkled, frons; hence, of character, serious, grave.

ĂD-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. inch. tr.* To eat off of, to bite on, to gnaw, rem; lapides adesi, *abraded by water,* and hence, *smooth.*

ĂDELPHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀδελφοί, 'the Brothers']. *The title of a play of Terence*

AD-EMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* A taking away, depriving.

ĂD-EO, īvi, oftener ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1) To go to, to approach, ad aliquem, Romam in jus. 2) To go to *any one for some specific purpose:* A) to accost, to address, to apply to, *to petition for something:* a, aliquem, *to approach one:* so, also, a. aliquem per epistolam, *to address one by letter;* a. deos, aras deorum, *to supplicate or to petition the gods for any thing;* a. libros (Sibyllinos), oraculum, *to inquire of:* B) to visit, to go to see: a. hiberna; a. urbes, *to travel for the purpose of examining:* C) (poet.) to visit *with a hostile design* (= aggredior), to attack, *to fall upon any one:* D) to visit *in order to undertake the care or the direction of any thing,* to undertake *or* to enter upon *a specific business* (cf. accedo): a. ad caussas publicas, ad rempublicam; a. hereditatem, *to enter upon,* nomen, *to assume,* gaudium, *to be willing to enjoy;* hence = to take upon one's self, to undergo, periculum or ad periculum, inimicitias: E) (Pl.) a. manum alicui, prob. = *to make fun of one, to tease, deceive.*

ĂD-EŌ, *adv.* 1) So far, to the point: A) (ante-cl.) prop., in space, usque a. quo, *as far as,* &c.; *trop.,* a. res rediit, *the affair has reached such a point:* B) in time, so long; often, usque a. (with donec, quoad, dum, etc., following). 2) In expressions of degree and of measure, so very, so; adeo ferus est; gaudere a. coepit ut, etc.; a. summa observatio erat; a. non (nihil, etc.), *so little;* non a., *not so very.* In the Com. writers, a., foll. by ut = so – as: adeone quemque infelicem esse ut ego sum! 3) (Com.) = moreover, besides; is tibi a. lectus dabitur ubi, etc. 4) Often, it gives emphasis to some word (espec. a *pronoun, adverb,* or *adjective*), to which it is added almost enclitically = even, indeed *or* just, precisely; hinc a., *hence indeed;* tute a. verba ejus audies; id a. malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat; id a. ex ipso senatusconsulto cognoscite; tres a. annos, *full three years.* In partic. — a) si (nisi) a., *if* truly, *if* indeed — b) atque a., α) and even; when a stronger expression is added, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, β) or rather, hoc consilio atque adeo amentia impulsi.

ĂDEPS, ĭpis, *m.* Fat. Hence — a) of men = fatness, and conseq. *unwieldiness* — b) of a discourse, bombast.

ĂDEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor]. An obtaining.

ĂD-ĔQUĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To ride to, castris (*dat.*) Syracusas, in primos ordines, *towards.* 2) To ride close by, near by, circa, juxta aliquem.

*ĂD-ĒSŪRIO, —, —, 4. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To be very hungry.

AD-HAEREO, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. intr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To hang fast to *any thing,* to hang on, to stick to; tela aa. in visceribus ejus; cuspis a. fronte alicujus; a. corpus (Lucr), *upon the body.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to be near to *any thing;* silva a. vineis; pectus a. lateri; tempus adhaerens, *the next (immediately following) time:* B) a. alicui, *not to leave the side of, to stick to like a bur;* hence, nomen ei a., *sticks to him,* i. e., *he retains the name (against his will);* dominus gravis lateri a., *keeps for ever closely to them:* C) animus ejus nulli fortunae a. (of a very unstable man): D) ultimus adhaesisti, *you have come in at the end of the poll,* i. e., *you have been barely elected.*

AD-HAERESCO, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) Prop., but rare, to continue hanging, cleaving *or* sticking to *any thing,* to cling to: tragula a. ad turrim; ignis a., *lays hold, kindles;* a. in loco, *to remain, to stay long.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to hold fast, to adhere *or* to cleave to: a. ad disciplinam; a. justitiae, *not to deviate from justice:* B) of an enduring impression, ratio a., *makes a deep impression;* quae prava sunt, adhaerescunt, *stick in the memory:* C) oratio a., *comes to a stop:* D) hoc ad vestrum studium a., *suits, corresponds to:* E) prov., in Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni freto a. ad columnam = *to be punished as a bad or dishonest debtor.*

*ADHAESE, *adv.* [adhaereo]. Stammeringly, loqui.

*ADHAESIO, ōnis, *f.* (doubt. reading.)
*ADHAESĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (doubt. read.)
ADHAESUS, ūs, *m.* (Lucr.)
[adhaereo]. *An adhering,* adhesion, adherence.

AD-HĪBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [habeo]. To hold *one thing* to *another,* to bring to, to convey to; a. manus medicas ad vulnera, *to lay upon;* a. odores ad deos, *to offer;* a. animum ad aliquid, *to direct the thoughts to any subject:* so also, a. aures huc; a. alicui vincula (poet.), *to put chains upon;* a. alicui calcaria, *fig.* = *to spur on any one,* opp. to frenos, *to tighten the reins upon any*

one = to hold back: a. aliquid ad panem, *to eat something with (the) bread.* Hence: A) *trop.*, a. alicui motum, *to call forth an emotion in any one*, studium, *to give one's interest to a person*, preces, *to offer prayers to any one;* a. manus vectigalibus, *to seize upon the revenues of the state;* a. rebus lumen, alicui voluptates, *to procure;* a. memoriam rei, *to recollect any thing:* B) of things, **to add to**, aliquid rei alicui or ad rem: C) of persons, **to take along with, to admit as a participator, to bring with**, medicum, testem, aliquem in auxilium, ad or in consilium; espec., a. aliquem in convivium, coenae, *to admit as a guest*, i. e., *to invite.* 2) **To employ, to make use of**, *for any end or purpose*, vestem ad ornatum, machinas ad tenendum, saevitiam in famulos, in salute reipublicae, *where the question is concerning the weal of the state*, fidem et diligentiam in periculis amicorum; a. cautionem rebus suis, *in one's own affairs:* a. vim, fraudem alicui, *to commit, to practise, upon any one;* a. modum voluptati, *to set limits to enjoyment;* a. memoriam. 3) With an *adv.*: A) **to treat**, aliquem liberaliter: B) a. se sic, **to behave.**

AD-HINNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* **To neigh to**, equae or equam; *trop.*, den. the excitation of sensual desire.

ADHORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adhortor]. **An exhortation.**

ADHORTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [adhortor]. **An exhorter, an inciter.**

ADHORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To exhort, to summon to, to incite to**, aliquem ad laudem, ad aliquid faciendum, in ultionem sui, ut (ne) aliquid faciat, also a. aliquem abeat; abs., a. milites, *to rouse to bravery;* a. aliquem de re aliqua, *in relation to any thing.*

AD-HUC, *adv.* 1) (Seld.) Of space: **to this place**; mostly, *trop.*, of the point to which a person is come in a discourse or writing: a. ea dixi quae. 2) Of time: **as yet, hitherto, until now** (*up to the present point of time*); a. res in tuto est; usque a. probe actum est, *thus far all goes well;* *a. locorum (Pl.), *up to this moment;* a. non, neque a., *until now not, not yet.* Hence: A) (mostly lat.) in the expression of a limitation of time in the past = etiam tum, **till that time**; ille vidit, quot fuissent a. sententiae; scripsi (olim), me eloquentem a. cognosse neminem: B) = **yet, still** (the French 'toujours'), of a thing whose continuance is unexpected, or, at all events, surprising: stertis a. 3) (Lat.) **Besides**, *further:* unum a. addam; a. impudens erat, *into the bargain.* 4) (Lat.) Used with *comparatives* (for the purpose of augmentation, instead of etiam): **yet, still**; vilior a.

ĂDIĂBĒNE, es, *f.* *A province of Assyria*, about = *Kurdistan.*

ĂDIĂBĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Adiabene.*

ĂDIĂBĒNĬCUS, i, *m.* *A surname of the Emperor Severus*, **from his having subdued the Adiabeni.**

ĂDIĂBĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Adiabene.**

ĂDIĂTŎRIX, ĭgis, *m.* *A king of the Comani*, captured by Octavius at Actium; afterwards taken to Rome in triumph, and finally put to death.

ĂD-ĬGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-ago]. 1) **To drive, take, or bring** *a person or thing* **to** *a place:* a. oves illuc, pecus e vicis longioribus, aliquos Italiam (poet.); a. clavum in arborem, *to drive into*, ferrum per corpus (also sibi gladium), *to plunge;* a. telum, *to hurl the spear to the mark;* a. vulnus, *to inflict a wound;* (poet.) a. aliquem fulmine, *to strike down;* (poet.) tempus adigitur, *the time approaches.* Hence, a. aliquem (ad) arbitrum, *to compel any one to appear before an arbiter, to summon.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to drive** *one* **to** *any act or state of mind:* a. aliquem ad insaniam; also (poet.), with ut or an *inf.* following = **to compel**, *to force:* B) a. aliquem jusjurandum or ad j. and jurejurando (sacramento), **to administer an oath** *to one*, in verba, e. g., principis (according to a form dictated by any one) = *to cause one to swear fidelity to a prince;* hence, adigi sacramento alicujus or in verba alicujus, *to swear fidelity and obedience to any one;* sometimes (lat.) abs. in same signif.

ĂDĬMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with emo, demo; but the 'ad' is obscure]. **To take from, to take away** (without the idea of violence; cf. aufero, eripio, etc.), vincula, alicui pecuniam, militibus arma, alicui vitam, *to rob one of life;* a. alicui puellam, *to snatch away;* but also (poet.) of something disagreeable = *to take away, to free one from any thing:* a. alicui compedes, metum, dolores; (poet.) a. cantare severis, *to forbid;* (poet.) nox a. diem, *sweeps it away;* (poet.) ademptus morte, *carried off.*

ĂDĬPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [adeps]. **Supplied with fat, fatty**; *trop.*, dictionis genus a., *bombastic.*

ĂDĬPISCOR, adeptus sum, 3. *dep. v. tr.* [adapiscor]. 1) Of space: **to reach, to overtake**, aliquem. 2) **To attain, to reach, to obtain** *by toil and the overcoming of obstacles* (cf. accipio, nanciscor, etc.), laudem, summos honores a populo; *a. rerum (Tac.) = potiri, *to seize upon supreme power;* a. mortem (lat.), *to commit suicide.*

ĂDĬTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [aditus]. *Pertaining to the entrance upon an office*, sc. coena, **an inaugural banquet** (which was given by a magistrate or priest at the time of entrance upon office).

ĂDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adeo]. **A going to, an approach**: quid tibi hanc aditio est (Com.), *why hast thou to go to her?*

ĀDĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [adeo]. 1) **A going to, an approach:** a. atque abitus; urbes uno a. atque adventu captae, *approach and arrival.* Hence; A) = *the right, the possibility, the opportunity of approaching,* **access:** habere a. ad aliquem; esse rari, difficilis aditûs, *not easily accessible;* facilis aditûs, *easy of access:* B) *trop.* — a) *the approach to a subject, the entrance upon a discussion or discourse,* ab hoc aditu, januâque, primus a. et postulatio ejus haec fuit — b) in gen., *possibility, opportunity, access:* a. sermonis, a. mihi est de illa re agendi. 2) *The place through which one goes to another place,* **an entrance, an approach:** claudere omnes aa. Hence, *trop.,* a. laudis (of a rostrum).

AD-JĂCEO, cui, —, 2 *v. intr.* **To lie near to,** *to border upon,* munitioni and a. illud mare.

ADJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adjicio]. 1) **An adding to, annexation:** a. populi Albani; familiarum adjectiones Hispaniensibus dedit, *he permitted the Sp. to receive new families.* Hence, 2): A) at sales and auctions, *an addition to a bid,* illiberalis (the addition of too small a sum): B) rhet., *the repetition of a word.*

ADJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [adjicio]. (Ante-cl. and lat.) = adjectio 1.

AD-JĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To throw to, to cast to** *or* **at** *any thing:* a. olivas in vas, telum aliquo; in partic., abs., a. telum, *to send the spear to the mark with effect;* voces auribus alicujus adjectae, *which have reached the ears of any one;* a. rei calculum album, *trop.* = *to vote for a thing.* Hence, in partic., **to turn, to direct towards:** a. oculos rei alicui or ad rem aliquam, also, *trop., to direct one's aim towards;* a. animum ad puellam, *to begin to think about the damsel* (with a view to getting her into his power), ad consilium (or consilio), *to fall upon a conclusion.* 2) **To add to:** a. gloriam ingenii ad bellicam laudem; a. alicui auctoritatem, *to procure;* a. alicui animos (lat.), *to inspire with greater courage,* exspectationem, *to increase the expectations of any one.* Hence: A) (lat.) without an *accus., to add to any thing,* **to increase** *it:* a. celeritati alicujus, magnitudini Pori: B) at sales and auctions, **to bid more,** supra a.: C) (poet. & lat.) *to add a thought or statement in discourse:* is a., in domo illius venenum esse inventum; in partic., *impers.,* adjice = adde.

AD-JŪDĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To assign, to award,** *judicially, something to one as his property,* alicui domum; a. alicui causam, *to decide the suit in favour of any one;* (poet.) a. aliquid Italis armis = *to subject.* 2) *Trop.,* **to ascribe** *something to any one,* alicui salutem imperii. *3) (Pl.) **To decide.**

ADJŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [adjuvo]. **A means of help, help,** ad rem aliquam or in re aliqua.

AD-JUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo]. 1) **A joining** *or* **binding to:** a. animi = *inclination towards, attachment;* si, etc., nulla potest esse homini ad hominem adjunctio. 2) **An adding to, addition:** sententiae in quibus nulla est virtutis adjunctio, *in which nothing derived from the consideration of virtue is adduced.* 3) Rhet., *a limiting and restricting* **addition** *to a sentence.*

*ADJUNCTOR, ōris, *m.* [adjungo]. **One who adds, joins,** &c.

ADJUNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* from adjungo]. 1) Of place: **lying near to, bordering upon,** locus. 2) *Trop.,* espec. *n. pl.* — a) (poet.) = *that which is suitable, fitting, natural* — b) *that which is closely and necessarily connected with a subject,* **an adjunct:** adjunctum rei alicui (prob. also rei alicujus).

ADJUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) *To join by a yoke,* **to yoke to,** tauros aratro. 2) **To annex, to join** *or* **bind to,** *to add to by uniting:* a. agros civitati, Ciliciam ad imperium. In partic., often: A) *to unite, to link, a person to another or to one's self by the bonds of friendship, kindness,* &c.: a. aliquem sibi, *to make one a friend,* socium, *an associate,* uxorem, *to take a wife;* a. se alicui, a. sibi auxilium, *to obtain, to procure;* a. urbem in civitatem or ad amicitiam, *to receive:* B) = *to turn to, to direct towards,* animum ad aliquid; a. diligentiam alicujus, *towards one's self:* C) a. fidem rei alicui or ad rem, *to give credit to a thing;* crimen et suspicionem potius ad praedam quam ad egestatem a., *to fasten the crime and the suspicion rather upon him who has the spoil, than upon him who has only poverty.* 2) **To add to,** accessionem aedibus. In partic., of a discourse = *to add something,* aliquid.

AD-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To swear to something besides, in addition,** aliquid, praeter commune jusjurandum. 2) In gen., **to swear, to assert upon oath:** ego a., eam esse filiam meam; (poet.) adjuro teque, tuumque caput, *by thee,* &c.

ADJŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq. tr.* [adjuvo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To help, to support,** aliquem aliquid, *in any thing;* a. alicui onus, *to help one carry the burden;* a. voluntatem alicujus, *to promote.*

AD-JŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [adjuvo]. **A helper, an assistant:** adjutorem esse alicui in re aliqua; a. iracundiae alicujus, voluntatis, *a promoter.*

AD-JŪTRIX, īcis, *f.* [adjuvo]. **She who helps, supports, furthers,** sceleris alicujus; in partic., legio a. (Tac.), a designation of the first and of the second legion, composed of seamen, as subsidiaries.

AD-JŪVO, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To help, to support, to stand by** (any one who would accomplish a thing, and whose efficiency is by that means increased; cf. auxilior, subvenio, etc.): a. aliquem in re aliqua, ad aliquid faciendum; also, a. ut, etc., *to help so that,* &c.

2) **To promote, to foster,** insaniam alicujus; a. milites clamore, *to inspirit;* (lat.) a. alicui messem, *to help any one at harvest;* abs. = *to be useful, to profit.*

ADL, etc., v. ALL., etc.

*AD-MĀTŪRO, —, —, 1. *v. tr.* **To make ripe, to hasten,** seditionem.

AD-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* **To measure out to,** alicui frumentum.

ADMĒTUS, i, *m.* *A king of Pheræ, in Thessaly,* whose sheep were for a long time tended by Apollo.

*AD-MIGRO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) *To wander to; trop.,* **to be added to.**

*ADMĬNĬCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [adminiculor]. (Lat.) **A supporter.**

ADMĬNĬCŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of adminiculor]. (Lat.) *Supported by* = **well furnished** *with any thing.*

ADMĬNĬCŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. (ante-cl. & lat.) = adminiculor.

ADMĬNĬCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [adminiculum]. **To prop up, to support,** vitem.

ADMĬNĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [manus? or admineo?] 1) **A prop, post** *or* **stake:** ipsis aa. prolapsi, *of the hands and knees,* when one rests upon them in order to raise himself up. 2) *Trop.* — a) *a means of help, an implement* — b) = *a support:* id a. senectuti meae erit.

AD-MĬNISTER, tri, *m.* 1) *He who is at one's hand,* **a servant** *or* **waiter** *at table:* a. victus quotidiani, *he who brings food to any one.* 2) *Trop.,* **a helper** (esp. in a bad sense), **tool, accomplice:** a. negotiorum omnium; a. audaciae alicujus.

AD-MĬNISTRA, ae, *f.* **A (female) helper,** servant.

ADMĬNISTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [administro]. 1) **Help, assistance, agency,** *ministration.* 2) **The management, administration** *or* **care** *of a thing:* a. rerum publicarum; a. tormentorum, *the working of;* a belli, *the carrying on, conducting;* abs., officia et aa., *affairs of state.*

ADMĬNISTRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [administro]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to the care of a thing,* practical.

ADMĬNISTRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [administro]. **A manager, administrator,** rerum.

ADMĬNISTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To be at one's hand, to wait upon:** a. alicui ad rem divinam, *at a sacrifice.* 2) **To give into one's hands, to offer,** *as a servant or waiter:* a. mel in secundam mensam. 3) **To manage, to administer, to take care of:** a. negotium, rem familiarem, rempublicam, provinciam; a. navem, *to steer;* freq., of a war, a. imperium, *to hold the chief command;* a. exercitum, *to lead;* a. bellum, *to conduct;* milites omnia per se administrabant, *adopted all measures themselves;* abs. = *to do one's duty, to put the hand to, to labour,* neque milites sine periculo administrare poterant.

ADMĪRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [admiror]. 1) **Worthy of admiration.** 2) **Wonderful, strange.**

ADMĪRĀBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [admirabilis]. **Admirableness, wonderfulness;** facere a., *to excite admiration.*

ADMĪRĀBĬLĬTĔR, *adv.* [admirabilis]. **Admirably, wonderfully.**

ADMĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [admiror]. 1) **Admiration,** alicujus, *for any one;* admiratione affici, *to be an object of admiration;* as philos. term = *passionate longing.* 2) **Wonder, astonishment,** rei alicujus, *at any thing.*

ADMĪRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [admiror]. **An admirer.**

AD-MĪROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* 1) **To admire,** aliquem, rem aliquam; often = *to long, to wish for,* or *to strive after a thing,* from a passionate admiration of it. 2) **To wonder at,** *or* **to be astonished at** *a thing, to consider it strange or astonishing:* a. brevitatem epistolae; *a. in re aliqua; de illo a., *at him, as regards him;* a., cur hoc factum sit; admiratus sum quod tu scripsisses, *that you,* &c.

AD-MISCEO, scui, xtum (rar. stum), 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To mix with,** *to add by mixing:* a. radicem lacti, versus orationi, sagittarios funditoribus. Hence, *trop.* — a) a. se erroribus, *to entangle one's self in errors* — b) *to take in a person as a participator in any thing,* **to involve, to mix up with:** a. se or admisceri ad consilium, *in any measure;* Trebatium non est quod isto (*adv.*) admisceas = *leave T. out of the play.* 2) **To mingle, to intermix:** aër multo calore admixtus; *trop.,* hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo.

AD-MISSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [admitto]. *Trop.,* **a dissolute man;** prop., *a stallion.*

ADMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [admitto]. 1) (Agricul. term.) *The admission of a stallion to a mare.* 2) (Lat.) **An admittance** *to a prince or potentate,* **an audience:** primae, secundae aa., *the first, second classes of courtiers or clients,* according as they were admitted to an audience.

ADMISSUM, i, *n.* [admitto]. **A transgression, a fault.**

AD-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To admit, to permit to go** *or* **come to** *a place,* **to let in:** a. aliquem ad capsas, lucem in cubiculum; a. aliquem domum ad se. Hence: A) = *To give any thing free course* — a) a. equum, *to give the reins to a horse,* equo admisso = *at a gallop* — b) (poet.) a. fluctus, aquam, *to let the water flow;* (poet.) aquae admissae = *a rapid stream,* admissa rota, *a rapidly revolving wheel,* comae, jubae admissae, *flowing loosely, waving;* a. equum in aliquem, *to ride impetuously upon any one* — c) a. equum equae, etc., *to admit to copulation:*

B) *trop.* — a) a. aliquem ad consilium, *to admit one to a deliberation*, in numerum, ad honores; a. aliquid ad animum, *to take a thing to heart*, ad aures or auribus, *to listen to a thing, to lend an ear to it* — b) (ante-cl. & lat.) *to permit a thing*, to let *it* come to pass, aliquid; hence — c) in the language of the augurs, aves aa. = addicunt, q. v. 2) To permit *a person or thing* to come to *one's self*, to give admittance: a. aliquem ad se, and simply a. aliquem; in partic., of princes and such persons, who admit any one to an audience. Hence: A) a. preces alicujus = *to accept, to grant:* B) *to give a bad act admittance to one's self*, to be guilty of *it*, to commit *it:* scelus, dedecus a. or in se a.; facinus miserabile admittitur.

ADMIXTIO, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo]. An admixture.

*ADMŎDĔRĀTE, *adv.* [admoderor]. (Lucr.) Suitably.

*AD-MŎDĔROR, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (Pl.) To moderate, *to keep within right limits:* a. se risu, *to moderate his laughter.*

AD-MŎDUM, *adv.* 1) With *adjectives, adverbs*, and *substantives* used as *adjectives*, very, very much, exceedingly (it is placed both before and after the word to which it belongs): a. gratus; nuper a.; also (ante-cl. & lat.) with quam after it, but in the same sense (a. quam suavis est, *she is exceedingly lovely*). Joined with a negation = at all: a. nihil and nihil a., *nothing at all.* 2) With *verbs:* A) (rarely) sufficiently; hence = tolerably: animi a. mitigati erant: B) very, very much. 3) With expressions of number, time, measure, &c. = just, as many as, well on to, fully, at least, to denote that something reaches at least a certain measure or number: decem a. annos habens, *fully ten years old;* quinque millia a. Romanorum caesa sunt; mille a. equites praemiserat. 4) (Colloq.) In emphatic answers, yes, certainly: advenis modo? admodum.

*AD-MOENIO, —, —, 4. *v. tr.* [moenia]. (Pl.) To besiege, urbem.

AD-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, to bring, to put *or* to lay upon, to throw upon, to heap up: natura rupes praealtas admolita est, *has piled up;* a. manus rei alicui, *to lay hands upon.* 2) *Intr.*, to struggle towards, to make for.

*AD-MŎNĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (doubtful reading) = admoneo.

AD-MŌNEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To put in mind, to remind (in a mild and friendly way; cf. moneo): A) *to recall a thing to one's remembrance:* a. aliquem rei alicujus, de re aliqua, also aliquid (rar. with *acc.* of a *subst.*); illud non sunt admonendi, *they need not to be reminded of that;* admonuit eos, urbem esse captam, quanta vis esset amoris: B) to admonish = *to call upon, to urge:* res me admonet ut (ne) etc.; (poet.) sol a. decedere, *warns (us) to depart;* (rar.) admoneor ad thesaurum quaerendum, *am induced to seek for the treasure.* 3) In partic.: A) in discourse = to note, to mention, *to remind of any thing*, aliquid or de re aliqua: B) of a creditor, to dun: C) (poet. & lat.) to urge on, equos, aliquem verberibus.

ADMŎNĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo]. An admonition. 1) = A reminding *of any thing, the recalling of a thing to one's remembrance:* a. verbi unius, *of a single word;* tanta est in locis admonitio = *such power of calling to mind (to such a degree can places be turned to account in recalling a thing to mind).* 2) = Admonition, advice, correction.

ADMŎNĬTOR, ōris, *m.* } [admoneo]. A re-
ADMŎNĬTRIX, īcis, *f.* } minder, an admonisher; a. operum, *one who incites to labour.*

ADMŎNĬTUM, i, *n.* [admoneo] = admonitio.

ADMŎNĬTUS, us, *m.* [admoneo] = admonitio, but only in *abl. sing.:* admonitu tuo, *in accordance with thy suggestion;* levi a., *with slight persuasion.*

AD-MORDEO, mordi, morsum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To bite at: a. stirpem, *to gnaw into; trop.*, a. aliquem, *to cheat one, to get away his money, to fleece him.*

*ADMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo]. A moving to, digitorum a., *fingering* (in playing a stringed instrument).

AD-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To move, to bring, to conduct, near *or* to *any thing:* a. fasciculum ad nares, exercitum propius Romam, copias in locum; a. alicui stimulum = *to urge on*, facem alicui rei, hostiam arae, labra poculo; a. machinam, *to bring near*, and thus, abs., a. propius, *to draw near, to approach.* In partic. — a) a. aliquem ad convivium, *to introduce;* a. medicum alicui, *to call in a physician for any one;* a. oscula alicui = *to kiss*, filium collo, *to press to the heart* — b) a. diem, *to hasten* — c) = *to bring near, to approach.* In partic., admotus = *near to, brought near to:* Africa a. Nilo; (poet.) a. supremis, *near to death.* 2) *Trop.:* A) a. aurem, *to apply the ear for the purpose of listening = to give attention to:* B) a. manus, *to put the hand to any thing* — a) in order to occupy one's self therewith, *to labour at it*, operi — b) with a hostile intention, nocentibus, *to lay hands upon*, vectigalibus, *to seize:* C) a. orationem animo alicujus, *to direct the discourse to the feelings, to inspire, to excite:* D) mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, *brought N. closer to C., made the relationship between N. and C. more intimate;* a. se ad aliquid, *to unite one's self to any thing:* E) a. preces, *to offer;* curationem ad aliquem, *to apply a cure to any one;* a. acumen rei alicui, *to direct one's talents to any subject.*

AD-MŪGIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* (Poet). **To bellow to, tauro.**

ADMURMŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [admurmuro]. **A murmuring** *in a low tone*, as an expression either of satisfaction or of disapproval.

AD-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To murmur at,** *to express approval or disapproval of any thing by murmuring, to talk together in an undertone;* admurmuratum est, *they spoke in a low voice to each other.*

AD-MURMŪROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* = admurmuro.

AD-MŪTĬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., **to clip, to shear**; *trop., to cheat,* **to fleece,** aliquem usque ad cutem.

ADN., etc., v. ANN., etc.

ĂD-ŎLEO (I.), ŏlui, ultum, 2. *v. tr.* (related to adoleo II., as its causative, and den. *to make to smell, to cause to go up in smoke*). 1) **To burn a sacrificial offering, to consume** *by burning,* verbenas, viscera tauri; (poet.) a. honores diis, *to honour the gods with burnt-offerings.* 2) Of the place to which the offering is brought, **to honour with offerings:** a. altaria donis, penates flammis, *to keep the fire burning on the hearth where the penates stood;* (lat.) precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur. 3) **To burn up** (without reference to sacrifice), stipulas, librum.

ĂD-ŎLEO (II.), —, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To emit an odour** *or* **smell.**

ĂDŎLESCENS, tis [*part.* of adolesco]. 1) (Rar.) *Adj.* w. *comp.*, **growing up, young,** homo, Academia. 2) *Subst. comm.*, **a youth,** *a young man or woman,* in gen., from the 17th to the 25th year; sometimes without any limitation (hence here and there applied to a man of forty years and upwards).

ĂDŎLESCENTIA, ae, *f.* [adolescens]. **The age** *or* **period of youth, youth,** *the age of an* adolescens, q. v.

ĂDŎLESCENTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of adolescens]. **A very young woman, little maiden:** (Pl.) salveto, adolescentula!

ĂDŎLESCENTŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of adolescens]. **A very young man, youth:** imberbis a.

*ĂD-ŎLESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [adoleo]. (Poet.) **To burn:** arae aa. ignibus, *the fire burns upon the altar.*

ĂD-ŎLESCO, ēvi, ultum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To grow up, to grow,** puella, seges; (poet.) aetas, ver a., *ripens apace, advances;* a. in justam magnitudinem, in longitudinem, in solitam speciem, with reference to the direction in which any thing grows. 2) **To increase,** *to become greater or stronger,* cupiditas, ratio, res Persarum.

ĂDŌNEUS, ei, *m.* [Ἀδωνεύς]. (Poet.)=Adonis.

ĂDŌNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Ἀδώνια]. *The festival of Adonis.*

ĂDŌNIS, is or ĭdis, *m.* [Ἄδωνις]. *A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus.* On account of his extraordinary beauty, he was beloved by Venus, but was torn to pieces, while hunting, by a boar. His death afflicted Venus with inconsolable grief. The entire story of Adonis is of a northern Asiatic rather than of a Grecian origin, and has a mystical reference to the dying and the reviving again of nature, in the fall and the spring.

ĂD-ŌPĔRIO, ĕrui, ertum, 4. *v. tr.* (mostly poet. & lat., and almost exclusively in the *part.* adopertus). **To cover over, to cover,** *to envelop:* humus adoperta floribus, caput adopertum.

*ĂD-ŌPĪNOR, āri, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To conjecture** *or* **to think besides,** aliquid.

ĂDOPTĀTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [adopto]. (Pl.) *Taken in the place of a child,* **adopted.**

ĂD-OPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adopto] = adoptio.

ĂDOPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [adopto]. (Lat.) *He who receives some one in the place of a child,* **an adoptive father.**

ĂDOPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adopto]. *The receiving of one in the place of a child,* **adoption** (in the strictest sense, of a minor; whereas the adoption of one who was homo sui juris, was also called arrogatio, q. v.): dare se alicui in adoptionem, *to let one's self be adopted;* ascire aliquem in adoptionem = adoptare; per a., *by adoption.*

ĂDOPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [adopto]. 1) *Pertaining to adoption, acquired by adoption,* **adoptive,** filius, nobilitas, sacra. 2) (Poet.) **Engrafted,** ramus.

ĂD-OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To choose, to select, to accept** *for one's self:* a. aliquem patronum, socium, sibi defensorem. Hence (mostly poet. & lat.): A) **to adopt:** a. aliquem in regnum, *as a successor to the throne;* a. ramum (by grafting); a. nomen, *to take:* B) a. se alicui, *to give or to attach one's self to a person:* C) (poet.) a. opes Etruscas, *to seek help from.* 2) In partic., of domestic relations (opp. to abdicare), **to receive into one's family,** and, especially, **to adopt as a child:** adoptare sibi aliquem; adoptare aliquem in familiam; adoptatus patricius a plebeio, *elevated from a plebeian to a patrician by adoption.*

ĂDOR (only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* *A kind of grain,* **spelt.**

ĂDŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adoro]. **Reverence;** *trop.* = *the slavish homage* (προσκύνησις) *which in later times, and especially under the emperors, was rendered, after the manner of the East, to princes and emperors.*

ĂDŌREA, ae, *f.* [ador]. **A reward of valour,** *consisting of a portion of spelt, given to soldiers;* hence, *trop.* = *renown, glory.*

ĂDŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [ador]. *Pertaining to spelt,* **consisting of spelt,** semen, liba.

ĂD-ŌRIOR, ortus sum, 4. *v. dep. tr.* 1) Antecl.) **To approach** *any one,* aliquem. Hence 2): A) *To approach any one with a hostile purpose,* **to fall upon, to attack** (mostly from the vicinity

and stealthily; cf. aggredior), aliquem, urbem: B) *to enter upon a course of action*, to begin, to undertake, *any thing* (esp. any thing difficult and dangerous): a. rem, oppugnare urbem.

ĂDORNĀTE, *adv.* [adorno]. (Lat.) *Choicely*, elegantly.

ĂD-ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To prepare, to provide, to get ready, to furnish: a. viaticum ad fugam, nuptias; a. bellum, *to make every preparation for the war*, accusationem, *for the charge or accusation;* a. testes, *to procure witnesses.* 2) To equip, to fit out, classem. 3) To furnish *a thing with something*, in partic., to adorn, to decorate, aliquem insigni veste, maria classibus et praesidiis; *trop.*, a. aliquid verbis, *to commend, to praise.*

ĂD-ŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to accost, to speak to;* but, in the class., 1) to beseech, to entreat, to supplicate; hence, in general, to adore, to worship: a. pacem deûm; a. deum ut, etc., *to supplicate that*, &c.; a. deos. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *To render slavish homage to a prince, to do homage to him by* adoratio (q. v.), regem, imagines Caesarum; *trop., to praise excessively.*

ADP., etc., v. APP., etc.

ADR. etc., for most of words beginning with ADR., see ARR.

AD-RĀDO, rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. tr.* To scratch, to scrape; (poet.) *to shave off part of one's beard.*

ĂDRĂMYTTĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* From Adramytteum; in *pl.* = *the inhabitants of Adr.*

ĂDRĂMYTTĒOS, ei, *f.* / ĂDRĂMYTTĪUM & -ĒUM, i, *n.* } *A maritime town in Mysia*, now Edramit.

ĂDRĂNA, ae, *f. A river in western Germany*, now the Eder, which flows into the Fulda.

ĂDRASTĒA, / ĂDRASTĪA, } ae, *f.* [='Αδράστεια]. *A surname of the goddess Nemesis:* according to some, she was so called from an altar dedicated to her by Adrastus; according to others, the name denotes the inevitable.

ĂDRASTUS, i, *m.* ['Αδραστος]. *King of Argos*, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, and promoter, according to the poets, of the celebrated war of the "Seven against Thebes."

AD-RĒMĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To row towards.

ADRIA, ae, *f.* & *m.* 1) (*F.*) *A town in Gallia Cisalpina.* 2) (*M.*, poet.) *The Adriatic sea.*

ADRIĂCUS, / ADRIĀNUS, / ADRIĀTĬCUS, } a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Adria*, Adriatic.

ADS., etc., v. ASS., etc.

ADT., etc., v. ATT., etc.

ADUĀTŬCA, ae, *f. A fortified town*, in the territory of the Eburones (Belgian Gaul).

ADUĀTŬCI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people in Gallia Belgica.*

ĂDŪLĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [adulor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Easy to soothe *or* to pacify.

ĂDŪLANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of adulor]. Flattering.

ĂDŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adulor]. 1) Of a dog: a fawning upon. 2) Of a cringing, servile flatterer: adulation, sycophancy.

ĂDŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [adulor]. A cringing flatterer, *a lick-spittle.*

ĂDŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Flattering, adulatory.

ĂDŪLOR, ātus, *dep.* / ĂDŪLO, āvi, ātum, (rar.) } 1. *v. tr.* 1) Of a dog, to fawn upon, to cling to. 2) (Old poet.) To wipe off, sanguinem. 3) *Trop.*, of servile behaviour, to flatter, to cringe *before one, to act the sycophant* (cf. blandior, assentior), aliquem, and (seld.) alicui; in partic. = adorare 2.

ĂDULTER, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* Adulterous, unchaste, mens; crines aa., *dressed after the manner of a courtesan.*

ĂDULTER, ĕri, *m.* / ĂDULTĔRA, ae, *f.* } An adulterer, an adulteress; (poet.) in gen., of unlawful love, a paramour.

ĂDULTĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [adulter]. 1) (Lat.) Adulterous, sanguis. 2) *Trop.* = false, *not genuine, counterfeit*, crines, numus, clavis.

ĂDULTĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [adulter]. Adultery.

ĂDULTĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [adulter]. 1) (*Intr.*) To commit adultery. 2) (*Tr.*) A) to dishonour *by seducing*, aliquam; *trop.*, columba adulteratur milvo, *the dove has unnatural intercourse with the kite:* B) to falsify, jus, naturam, formam suam, *to change into something bad.*

ADULTUS, a, um, *adj.* [adolesco]. Grown up, adult, catulus, virgo, vitis; a. aetas; *trop.* = *grown to be strong*, conjuratio, pestis; Athenis jam aa., *when Athens had already become powerful;* (poet.) ubera aa. lacte, *distended with milk;* adulta nocte, aestate, *in the middle of night, of summer.*

*ADUMBRĀTIM, *adv.* [adumbro]. (Lucr.) In sketch *or* outline.

ADUMBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [adumbro]. Prop., a sketch in shadow; *trop., a first sketch, an incomplete representation.*

ADUMBRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prop., *part.* of adumbro]. Sketched *only* in outline — a) = *indistinct, incomplete*, imago, signum, res; aa. intelligentiae, *imperfectly developed notions* — b) = *that has semblance only, false, feigned;* comitia aa., *that have only the name;* Pippae vir a., *who has only the name of the husband of P.* (whilst, in fact, Verres lived with her as husband); dii Epicuri aa., *feigned gods* (who had no bodies.)

AD-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To shade, espec. in painting, to sketch *a thing* and *at the same time* to shade *it:* quis pictor omnia a. potest? Hence, *trop.* — a) *to picture something by means of language, oral or written:* a. aliquid dicendo — b) in gen., *to represent:* a. aliquid ementiendo = *to feign, to invent* — c) = *to imitate:* a. mores Persarum.

ĂDUNCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aduncus]. **An inward curvature, hookedness,** rostri.

ĂD-UNCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Bent inward, hooked,** nasus, cornu.

ĂD-ŪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To unite,** *to make one.*

ĂD-URGEO, —, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *to press to or upon;* hence, *trop.*, **to pursue eagerly,** aliquem.

ĂD-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* **To set fire to, to scorch;** hence, **to burn up slowly,** capillos; loca adusta sole, *burned by the heat of the sun.* Hence, of a hurt which is similar in its effects to burning: membra adusta nivibus, *frozen limbs; trop.*, Venus a. te igni, *excites in thee an ardent love.*

AD-USQUE, *prep.* & *adv.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Prep.* w. *acc.* = usque ad, **all the way to, up to:** a. columnas. 2) *Adv.*, **throughout,** *everywhere.*

ADUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of aduro]. **Burned,** *scorched,* color, *sun-burnt.*

*ADVECTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [adveho]. **Imported,** *foreign.*

*ADVECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To convey to** *a place with great exertions.*

ADVECTOR, ōris, *m.* [adveho]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *One who conveys a thing to a place,* **a carrier.**

ADVECTUS, ūs, *m.* [adveho]. *A conveying to,* **transportation.**

AD-VĔHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To convey, to conduct,** *to transport,* frumentum Romam, mulierem; unda a. rates (poet.). 2) *Pass.*, advehi (equo, curru), **to ride to** (*on horseback, in a carriage*); (navi), **to sail to,** ad ripam; (poet.) a. aliquem, *to any one,* orae, *to the shore.*

AD-VĔLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., *to veil; trop.*, **to wreathe,** tempora lauro.

ADVĔNA, ae, *m.* [advenio]. 1) **A new-comer, a stranger,** *one who comes to a foreign country;* cf. peregrinus. 2) *A stranger to a thing, one who is ignorant, uninformed.*

AD-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) **To come to, to arrive at,** Romam, in provinciam; (lat.) litterae aa. Hence: A) of time, dies advenit, *the day has come:* B) of events — a) of any thing bad, *to approach, to come near,* morbus, periculum a. — b) of any thing good, **to fall to one's share:** res a. ad me — c) (Lucr.) advenit = accedit, *add to this that,* &c.

ADVENTĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [advenio]. Only in the comb. ex adventicio fulget, *shines with an adventitious brilliancy.*

ADVENTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [advenio]. 1) (Lat.) **Pertaining to an arrival,** coena, *a banquet given at one's arrival.* 2) **Coming** *to one* **from abroad** (without one's own exertions, by chance, inheritance, &c.): copiae aa.; doctrina a., *received from another people,* **foreign;** visio a., *proceeding from something external* (in opp. to the soul); pecunia a., *obtained otherwise than by inheritance;* fructus a., *accidental.*

ADVENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of advenio]. **To advance, to come continually nearer** (it involves the idea of haste): a. Romam, ad urbem, also (lat.) a. urbi; tempus, senectus a.

ADVENTOR, ōris, *m.* [advenio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A visitor, a guest;** esp., *one who visits a tavern or house of bad repute.*

ADVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [advenio]. **An arrival:** nocturnus a. in urbem; adventibus se offere, *to go to meet them as they arrive;* a. lucis, *daybreak.*

ADVERBIUM, ii, *n.* [ad-verbum]. (Lat.) Gramm. t., **an adverb.**

ADVERSĀRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [adversus]. **A waste-book** (always lying before the eye), **a journal** *or* **day-book,** for domestic and instant use, wherein the daily receipts and expenditures were temporarily entered, to be transferred afterwards to the principal book or ledger.

ADVERSĀRIA, ae, *f.* [adversus]. **A female antagonist.**

ADVERSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [adversus]. **Opposed to, opposite** *or* **against:** opinio a. oratori, *disadvantageous to;* argumenta aa., *the arguments of an antagonist;* factio a., *the adverse party.*

ADVERSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [adversus]. **An antagonist, adversary,** esp. in court, but also in general (cf. inimicus, hostis): aa. sunt in fuga = *the enemy.*

ADVERSĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [adversor]. (Com.) = adversa.

*ADVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] (doubt. read.). **A turning** *or* **directing** *of any thing* **to,** animi.

*ADVERSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [adverto]. (Pl). **To attend to,** sedulo animo.

ADVERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [adversus]. 1) **To be against,** ventus. 2) *Trop.*, **to oppose, to resist,** commodis alicujus, libidini; (lat.) a. aliquem.

ADVERSUM, } [adverto]. **I.** *Prep.* w. *accus.*
ADVERSUS, } 1) **Opposite to,** aliquem. Hence, *trop.:* A) **before** *any one,* **in the presence of** *one, before the face,* mentiri a. aliquem: B) = **with respect to** *any one, in relation to any thing:* respondere a. aliquid; excusatio a. aliquem, *an apology to one;* omnia a. aliquem audere, *for the sake of any one;* lentae a. imperium aures: C) **in comparison with,** *compared with,* nihil est a. patrem; comparare aliquem a. patrem. 2) **Toward:** bene se gerere a. aliquem; fides a. aliquem. 3) Freq., to den. opposition, **against:** mittere imperatorem a. Gallos; a. legem. 4) Of direction in space, **toward:** impetum facere a. montem. **II.** *Adv.* **Opposite to, against,** resistere; a. ire, *to go to meet* (in a friendly way); arma ferre a.

ADVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [adverto]. 1) **Turned towards** *one, with the face*

towards one; hence, before, in front of, opposite: intueri aliquem adversum, *to look into the face of;* dentes aa., *the front teeth;* vulnus a. and adverso corpore acceptum, *on the front of the body;* in adversum os vulneratus, *in the face;* adversos stare or adversis vestigiis contra (nostra) vestigia stare, *to stand with their feet directly opposite ours,* i. e., *to be our antipodes;* adversis hostibus occurrere, *to go to meet the enemy;* adverso antro, *in the forepart of a cave;* ventus a., *a contrary wind;* itinera aa., *marches against the enemy;* adverso colle ire, *to go up hill* (a hill being always in front of those ascending it); flumine adverso ire, *up stream;* adversâ viâ (Pl.), *straight on.* In partic., adversum, *n.:* tenere a., *to be against;* adversum or in a. subit, *goes to meet;* ex adverso, *opposite to* (urbi, *opposite the city*); in adversum, *to the opposite side.* 2) *Trop.:* A) adverse, unfavourable, unpropitious, unsuccessful, fortuna, casus, proelium; res (casus) aa. (also in the *sing.*), *misfortune, calamity;* a. valetudo, *sickness;* annus a.: B) hostile to, alicui; multos adversarios (*subst.*) habet, *many opposers;* a. partium populi (doubt. read.), *an opposer of the people's cause:* C) = odious, hateful, mihi illud est a.

AD-VERTO, tī, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To turn, to direct to *or* towards, oculos in partem aliquam, classem in portum, *to steer the fleet to;* a. proram terrae, *to turn towards the land;* (poet.) *pass.* w. *intrans.* signif., *to turn to or towards,* arenae, *to the shore,* Scythicas oras, *to the Scythian coasts.* Hence: A) to turn *or* to draw to *or* upon *one's self* — a) a. aures alicujus, oculos omnium, *the eyes of all;* freq., a. aliquem, *the attention of a person to one's self* — b) a. odium, *to draw upon one's self:* B) in partic., animum (or animos) advertere ad aliquid or rei alicui (also ne quid fiat) — a) to direct the attention to *a thing, to give attention to* — b) = animadvertere (which is more usual in classic prose), to observe, to perceive, aliquid, magnas ibi esse hostium copias. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) advertere (by *ellipsis*) = animum advertere; adverte (*imper.*), *attend;* in the s. sense, but rar., a. animo; B) = animadvertere; hence, to punish, aliquem or in aliquem.

AD-VESPĔRASCIT, rāvit, —, 3. *v. impers. intr.* It is getting to be evening.

AD-VĪGĬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To watch by *a person or thing,* alicui; *trop., to attend carefully to, to give close attention to.*

ADVŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [advoco]. Prop., *a calling to.* 1) *Abstr., assistance,* legal aid (v. advocatus). 2) *Concr.,* the friends who assisted in court, *the company of legal assistants.* 3) A consultation *held by the legal advisers.* 4) *The time necessary for procuring legal aid:* postulare binas aa.; hence, in lat. writers, in gen., an adjournment, *delay.* 5) (Lat.) *The management of a lawsuit,* attorneyship.

ADVŎCĀTUS, i, *m.* 1) A legal assistant, counsellor, a respectable man, who, by his advice, testimony, or by his presence only, in court, gave assistance to a party, declaring himself his supporter by sitting on the benches with him; frequently, there were several aa. in one cause. 2) (Lat.) An advocate, attorney, *who conducted a cause for any one.* [Fr. advoco.]

AD-VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To call *or* summon *one to a place* (espec. for a specific purpose, as an adviser, helper, &c.), aliquem ad obsignandum, aliquos in consilium; a. concionem; (poet.) advocari aegro, *to be called to the relief of,* conviviis, *to be invited to.* In partic., to summon *one* as a legal assistant, counsellor, &c. (v. advocatus): a. sibi aliquem; in gen., *to call to one's aid;* also (poet.) of things = *to have recourse to, to employ,* magicas artes.

*ADVŎLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [advolo]. (Old poet.) A flying to (only in the *abl. sing.*).

AD-VŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To fly to *or* toward; hence = to hasten to; (poet.) fama a. Aeneae, *flies quickly to;* rar. w. *acc.,* a. rostra, *to hasten to the rostrum.*

AD-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To roll to *or* toward, ulmos focis; *trop.,* a. se or advolvi genibus (lat., also genua) alicujus, *to throw one's self at the feet of a person.*

ADVORSARIUS, advorsus, etc. = adversarius, etc.

ĂDȲTUM, i, *n.* [= ἄδυτον]. (Poet.) *The innermost part of a temple or of a consecrated place,* which none but priests were allowed to enter, the sanctuary.

AEĂCĬDĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aeacides]. Pertaining to the Æacidæ, regna = *the island Ægina.*

AEĂCĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Αἰακίδης]. An Æacide, *a descendant of Æacus.* The word is used of — a) *his three sons* — b) *his grandson Achilles* — c) *his great-grandson Pyrrhus,* son of Achilles — d) *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus* (who waged war against Rome), a descendant of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles — e) *Perseus, king of Macedonia,* also a descendant of Achilles.

*AEĂCĬDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aeacides]. (Pl.) Pertaining to *or* worthy of an Æacide.

AEĂCUS, i, *m.* [= Αἰακός]. *A king of Ægina, son of Jupiter and Ægina, father of Telamon, Peleus, and Phocus.* On account of his piety and justice, he was a favourite of the gods, and, after his death, was made (together with Minos and Rhadamanthus) a judge in the lower world.

AEAEA, ae, } *f.* [= Αἰαίη]. According to the
AEAEE, es, } fable, *an island in the Mediterranean sea, inhabited by Circe.*

AEAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Αἰαῖος]. Pertaining to Ææa; hence — Ae. Circe, v. Aeaea — b) Ae. insula, *the island of Circe;* according to the later fables, *the island of Calypso,* who is therefore called Ae. puella.

AEBŪRA, ae, *f.* *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cuerva.*

AEBŪTIUS, i, *m.* *A Roman family-name;* hence (*adj.*), lex Aebutia, *given by Æbutius.*

AEDEPOL, v. Edepol.

AEDES or AEDIS, is, *f.* 1) *Sing.:* A) (Com. & lat.) **an apartment, a room:** per omnes aedes domi (Pl.); hence (poet.), *the cells of bees:* B) in partic., **a dwelling** *for a god*, originally prob. only a simple edifice, without side-buildings; hence, in gen., **a temple, sanctuary** (cf. templum); in this sense, used also, in the *pl.*, of several temples. 2) *Pl.*, **a house,** inasmuch as it consists of several rooms, a dwelling (cf. domus, aedificium); in mediis aedibus. *3) (Lat.) *Meton.*, **a catafalque** *in the form of a temple.*

AEDĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of aedes]. 1) *Sing.*, **a little chapel,** *a small temple.* 2) *Pl.*, **a small house.**

AEDĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico]. 1) *Abstr.*, **a building.** 2) *Concr.*, *a building*, **an edifice.**

*AEDĬFĬCĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of aedificatio]. **A little buiding.**

AEDĬFĬCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aedifico]. 1) **A builder;** *trop.*, ae. mundi, *the Creator.* 2) Abs., est ae., *is* **fond of building.**

AEDĬFĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [aedifico], **A building** in gen. (cf. aedes, domus).

AEDĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [aedes-facio]. **To build,** *to erect a building*, domum, navem; ae. mundum, *to create; trop.*, ae. rempublicam, *to found, establish;* hence, *meton.* = *to lay out,* hortos.

AEDĬLĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aedilis]. 1) **Pertaining to an ædile,** edictum, munus, *exhibition;* ae. repulsa, *in seeking the ædileship.* 2) (Homo, vir) ae., **who has been an ædile, an ex-ædile.**

AEDĬLIS, is, *m.* [aedes]. **An ædile.** *There were at Rome, after* 493 B. C., *two plebeian, and after* 366 B. C., *two curule ædiles.* The former had charge of the ludi plebeii, the latter of the ludi magni or Romani (v. ludus). It was their joint duty to see to the preservation of the public buildings, the cleaning, the repairing, and the safety of the public streets, the maintenance of good order at the market, the price and quality of the provisions brought there, in short, to all matters of internal police. To these four ædiles J. Cæsar added (44 B. C.) *two ædiles cerealis*, who were exclusively charged with the supplying of the city with provisions, until this duty was, under Augustus, transferred to the *præfectus annonæ.*

AEDĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aedilis]. *The office and dignity of an ædile,* **ædileship.**

AEDĬTĬMOR, AEDĬTĬMUS, v. Aeditumor, Aeditumus.

*AEDĬTUENS, entis, *n.* [aedes-tueor] = aedituus.

*AEDĬTŬMOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To take care of a temple.** [Fr. aedituus.]

AEDĬTŬMUS, } i, *m.* **An overseer** *of a temple, a sacristan,* who opened
AEDĬTUUS, } and closed the doors, kept every thing clean, and conducted strangers through it; *trop.*, the poets are called by Hor. 'aeditui,' in the temple of Merit = *panegyrists, eulogists.* [Fr. aedes.]

AĒDON, ŏnis, *f.* [= ἀηδών]. (Lat.) **The nightingale** (pure Latin 'lucinia'). In the fable, *the wife of Zethus*, who, from envy of her sister-in-law Niobe, intended to kill her eldest son, but killed by mistake her own son, and was then changed by Jupiter into a nightingale.

AEDUI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Celtic tribe in Gaul, between the Arar (Saone) and the Liger (Loire).*

AEĒTAEUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Æetes.**

AEĒTA, } ae, *m.* [= Αἰήτης]. *A king of*
AEĒTAS, } *Colchis, son of the Sun, father of*
AEĒTES, } *Medea.* To him Jason and the Argonauts came for the golden fleece.

AEĒTIAS, ădis, } *f.* **Daughter of Æetes =**
AEĒTĪNE, es, } **Medea.**

AEGAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [Αἰγαί]. 1) *A town in Macedonia, in later times Edessa.* 2) *A town in Cilicia.*

AEGAEON, ōnis, *m.* [= Αἰγαίων]. *A giant, who had a hundred eyes, son of Uranus, called sometimes also Briareus.*

AEGAEUM, i. *n.*, or Aegaeum mare (poet. fretum) [= Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, Αἰγαῖος πόντος]. **The Ægæan sea,** *now the Archipelago.*

AEGAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aegaeum]. **Pertaining to the Ægæan sea.**

AEGĀTES, ium, *f. pl.* **The Ægates,** *islands in the Mediterranean sea, west of Sicily.*

AEGEĀTES, ium, *m. pl.*. *The inhabitants of Ægæ.*

AEGER, gra, grum, *adj.* **Unwell, suffering,** in gen. used both of the body and (more freq.) of the mind. 1) Of the body: **indisposed, unwell, sick,** homo, corpus; freq. with the addition of the part of the body affected or of the cause of illness, aeger morbo gravi, ex vulnere, *from a wound;* pedibus ae. esse, *to have sore feet;* ae. valetudo, *bad health.* Hence, *trop.*—a) of a precarious condition of the state, *diseased, disordered;* (poet.) seges ae. — b) ae. anhelitus, *shortness of breath,* genua, *feeble.* 2) Of the mind: **suffering** (of every painful excitement of the emotions and passions); hence = **grieved, afflicted, distressed:** animus ae. avaritiâ, amore, curis; ae. animi, *suffering in one's mind;* (lat.) ae. rei alicujus, *on account of a thing;* (poet.) mortales aegri, *mankind struggling with the troubles of life.* 3) (Poet.) **Painful, sad, afflicting,** mors, dolor, luctus.

AEGĒUS, a, um, v. Aegaeus.

AEGEUS, i, *m.* [= Αἰγεύς]. *A king of Athens, son of Pandion, and father of Theseus.*

AEGIĂLEUS, ei, *m.* [= Αἰγιαλεύς]. 1) *A son of Æetes, and brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus.* 2) *A son of Adrastus.*

AEGĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Αἰγείδης]. **A descendant of Ægeus,** esp. = *Theseus.*

AEGIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Pertaining to Ægium;** in *plur.* (*subst.*) *the inhabitants of Ægium,*

AEGIMŪROS, i, *f.* [= Αἰγίμουρος]. *An island opposite Carthage, now al Dsiamoor.*

AEGĪNA, ae, *f.* [= Αἴγινα]. 1) *A nymph, the mother of Æacus.* 2) *An island in the Saronian Gulf, originally called Œnone.*

AEGĪNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Ægina.*

AEGĪNĒTA, ae, *m.* *A native of Ægina.*

AEGĪNIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Æginium.*

AEGĪNIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Macedonia, opposite Thessaly, now Erkinia.*

AEGĪPAN, ānis, *m.* [= Αἰγίπαν]. (Lat.) 1) *A sylvan god with goat's feet.* 2) *Plur., a fabulous race of men in Africa with goats' feet.*

AEGIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= αἰγίς]. 1) In Homer, *the shield of Jupiter,* which he holds in his left hand, whilst he hurls lightnings with the right; in the middle of it there is the head of the Gorgon Medusa. 2) Later, the Ægis was supposed to belong exclusively to Minerva, and was represented sometimes as a shaggy hide thrown over her breast and shoulders, sometimes as a corselet, wreathed with serpents, and having the Medusa's head in the centre, sometimes as a shield worn by her on the left arm.

AEGISTHUS, i, *m.* [= Αἴγισθος]. *A son of Thyestes,* who murdered first his uncle Atreus, afterwards Agamemnon, the son of Atreus, in concert with Agamemnon's wife, Clytemnestra, and was himself slain by Agamemnon's son, Orestes. Pompey called Cæsar 'Ægisthus,' because he had seduced his wife Mucia.

AEGIUM, ii, *n.* [= Αἴγιον]. *A town in Achaia.*

AEGŎCĔROS, ōtis, *m.* [= αἰγοκέρως]. (Poet.) **The wild goat,** used only as *a sign of the zodiac.*

AEGOS flumen [= Αἰγὸς ποταμός]. **The Goat River,** *a small river (and town) on the Thracian Chersonese,* made famous by the battle fought there 405 B. C.

AEGRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aeger]. 1) **Disagreeably, grievously, painfully:** ae. est mihi (Com.), *it grieves me;* ae. alicui facere, *to trouble some one;* ae. aliquid ferre, *to be indignant at, dissatisfied with a thing;* hoc aegerrime tuli, *I was much vexed at it;* ae. aliquid pati (tolerare), *to submit to a thing reluctantly.* 2) **With great ado, hardly, with difficulty, scarcely** (*subjectiv.*, when we think of the person who has trouble with any thing; cf. vix).

*AEGREO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* [aeger]. (Lucr.) **To be sick.**

AEGRESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [aeger]. (Poet.) 1) **To become sick,** *to be taken ill.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of something already bad, **to become worse:** B) *to become anxious,* **to be afflicted.**

AEGRĬMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [aeger]. **Affliction, grief, ill humour** (*subjectiv.*, cf. aerumna).

AEGRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [aeger]. In gen., **illness:** A) of the body (lat.) = **indisposition:** B) of the soul, **grief, sorrow, care.**

AEGROR, ōris, *m.* [aeger]. (Lucr.) **Sickness.**

AEGRŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aegroto]. *A diseased condition,* **sickness** (*subjectiv.*, cf. morbus); *trop. weakness of mind, a diseased state of the mind.*

AEGRŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [aegrotus]. **To be sick,** leviter, periculose, capite; *trop.*, of the mind and abstract subjects, **to suffer,** animus, fama; artes, *languish.*

AEGRŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aeger]. **Sick,** homo, corpus; *trop.*, animus; respublica, *diseased.*

AEGYPSOS, i, *f.* *A town in Lower Mœsia.*

AEGYPTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aegyptus]. **Egyptian;** *subst.*, -IUS, ii, *m.*, *an Egyptian.*

AEGYPTIĂCUS, a, um = Aegyptius.

AEGYPTUS, i, *m.* [= Αἴγυπτος]. *A son of Belus, and brother of Danaus,* after whom Egypt was named. He had fifty sons, who married the fifty daughters of Danaus.

AEGYPTUS, i, *f.* **Egypt.**

AELIĀNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Aelius]. **Pertaining to Ælius,** espec. jus Aelianum, *a collection of laws* (legis actiones) *named after the distinguished lawyer S. Ælius Pœtus* (consul 198 B. C.). To the same Ælius belong 'Studia Æliana' in Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 183.

AELIĀNUS (II.), i, *m.* (Lat.) *A common Roman surname.*

AELĪNOS, i, *m.* [= αἴλινος]. (Poet.) **A dirge.**

AELIUS, a, um, *adj.* *The name of a plebeian* gens *in Rome,* to which the families Pæti, Tuberones and others belonged.

AĔLLO, ūs, *f.* [= Ἀελλώ]. *One of the harpies.*

AELŪRUS, i, *m.* [= αἴλουρος]. **A male cat.**

AEMĬLIĀNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [Aemilius]. *A quarter of the city of Rome, outside of the walls, near the Campus Martius.*

AEMĬLIĀNUS, i, *m.* *A surname of the younger Scipio Africanus, who was a son of L. Æmilius Paulus Macedonicus.*

AEMĬLIUS, a, um, *adj.* *The name of an old and celebrated* gens *in Rome,* of which the families Lepidi, Pauli and Scauri were the most famous.

AEMĬLIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Æmilian,** tribus; Ae. via, pons, ludus, *named after their founders, persons of the Æmilian* gens.

AEMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor]. *A striving to do like another in any thing.* 1) In a good sense, **emulation:** ae. laudis alicujus. 2) In a bad sense, **jealousy.**

AEMŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aemulor]. **In a good sense, an emulator,** Catonis.

AEMŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (lat.) = aemulatio.

AEMŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [aemulus]. *To strive to do like another in any thing.* 1) *Tr.*, **in a good sense, to emulate, to vie with, to strive to equal,** aliquem, **but also** (lat.) alicui; hence, also, **to equal.** 2) *Intr.*, **in a bad sense, to be envious** *or* **jealous of,** *to vie with enviously:* aemulari alicui or cum aliquo; aemulantur inter se; proverb, aemulari suas umbras, *to be envious of one's own shadow* = *to be exceedingly jealous.*

AEMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (often *subst.*). *Striving to equal another:* —1) **In a good sense, emulating;** *subst.* = **an emulator:** a. alicui and (*subst.*) alicujus; ae. laudis alicujus, *one who strives to reach the glory of another.* 2) **In a bad sense, emulating with jealousy, envious, jealous;** *subst.* = **a rival:** ae. imperii Romani; in partic. = rivalis, *a rival in love.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) **Of things, competing with, comparable to, rivalling:** a. alicui.

AENĀRIA, ae, *f.* *A volcanic island on the coast of Campania,* called by some the landing-place of Æneas. The Roman poets, from a wrong interpretation of the Homeric εἰν Ἀρίμοις, called the island Inarime, and fabled that Typhœus, slain by lightning, lay under it.

AENĒA, ae, *f.* [= Αἰνεία]. *A town in Ætolia on the Thermaic gulf.*

AENEĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Αἰνεάδης — Aeneas]. **A descendant of Æneas:** A) *Ascanius:* B) *Augustus:* C) *pl.* — a) *the companions of Æneas,* or in gen., *the Trojans* — b) *the Romans.*

AENĒAS, ae, *m.* [= Αἰνείας]. *A son of Anchises and Venus, the leader of the Trojans to Italy, and forefather of the Romans.*

AENĒĀTES, um, *n. pl.* [= Αἰνέαται]. *The inhabitants of Ænea.*

AENEĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aeneus]. (Lat.) *One who blows a horn of brass,* **a trumpeter.**

AENĒIS, ĭdis or īdos, *f.* **The Æneid,** *the celebrated epic of Virgil.*

AENĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Æneas.**

ĂĒNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [aes]. **Brazen, of copper,** *of bronze,* statua; ut aēneus stes, *as a brazen statue;* (poet.) lux a., *of shining weapons;* barba a., *of the colour of bronze; trop.*, to denote that which is *firm* and *impregnable,* turris, jugum.

AENIA and AENIATES, v. Aenea and Aeneates.

AENIĀNES, um, *n. pl.* *A tribe in southern Thessaly.*

AENIGMA, ătis, *n.* [= αἴνιγμα]. 1) **A riddle, an enigma,** *an allegory which is purposely kept obscure.* 2) *Meton., of every thing dark or enigmatical* — a) *an obscure hint, allusion:* ae. alicujus, *to some one* — b) in rhet., *an allegory which is too dark, and therefore vicious.*

AENII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Ænus.*

AĒNĬPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [aenus-pes]. (Poet.) **Brazen-footed.**

AĒNŎBARBUS, i, *m.* [aenus-barba]. Prop., *red-beard, a surname in the* gens *Domitia.*

AĒNUM, i, *n.* [aes]. **A brazen vessel, a caldron.**

AĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* (poet.) = aēneus.

AENUS, i, *f.* & *m.* 1) (*F.*) *A town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus,* sometimes confounded with Aenia. 2) (*M.*) v. Oenus.

AEŌLES, um, *m. pl.* [= Αἰολεῖς]. **The Æolians,** *one of the three principal tribes of the Hellenic people,* which spread from Thessaly over Asia Minor, and settled in the province named after them Æolis or Æolia, and on the adjacent islands, espec. Lesbos.

AEŎLIA, ae, *f.* [= Αἰολία]. 1) = Aeolis II., *the country in Asia Minor inhabited by the Æolians.* 2) *An island near Sicily.*

AEŎLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the Æolians.**

AEŎLĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Αἰολίδης]. **A descendant of Æolus:** A) of Æolus I. — a) *his sons Athamas, Sisyphus, Salmoneus* — b) *his grandson Cephalus* — c) *Phrixus, son of Athamas* — d) *Ulysses as son of Sisyphus:* B) of Æolus II., *Misenus, a companion of Æneas.*

AEŎLII, ōrum, *n. pl.* = Aeoles (q. v.) Æolii was the name given by the Romans to the Æolians in Asia Minor.

AEŎLIS (I.), ĭdos, *f.* [Αἰολίς]. **A** (*female*) **descendant of Æolus I.** — a) *his daughter Canace* — b) *Alcyone,* q. v.

AEŎLIS (II.), ĭdos, *f.* *A country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Æolians.*

AEŎLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Αἰόλιος]. 1) **Relating to Æolus.** 2) **Relating to Æolia.**

AEŎLUS, i, *m.* [= Αἴολος]. 1) **Æolus I.,** *a son of Hellen, forefather of the Æolians, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus,* and others. 2) **Æolus II.,** *a grandson of Æ.* **I.**; he disowned his daughter Arne, who was pregnant by Neptune. 3) **Æolus III.,** *son of Æ.* **II.**, and a favourite of the gods; he went to the Æolian island (insula Aeolia—in later poets several insulae Ae.), north of Sicily, where he had his residence as *the ruler of the winds.*

AEQUĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [aequo]. 1) **Equal,** cum aliquo. 2) **Remaining equal to itself, uniform, equable,** motus, amnis perennis et ae., *always flowing with an equal current;* aequabilis cunctis vitae officiis. 3) *Equal to all,* **equitable,** partitio; hence, *just, impartial,* jus.

AEQUĀBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis]. **Equality, uniformity, equability:** ae. orationis, *an equable and quiet flow;* esp. = *equality before the law, equality of rights;* legitima ae., hence = **equity, impartiality.**

AEQUĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [aequabilis]. **Equally, uniformly.**

AEQUAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-aevum]. (Poet). **Of equal age,** *coeval,* alicui.

AEQUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [aequus]. 1) (Sall. & lat.) **Of place,** *uniform,* **even, locus. Hence,** *trop.,* **remaining equal to itself,** *uniform,* strepitus, imber. 2) In comparison with other objects, **equal,** *equalling* (esp. in respect to size, value, &c.; cf. par): tumuli aeq., *equally high;* aeq. alicui. 3) Hence, of time, **of equal age,** or, in a wider sense, **contemporary,** alicui; as *subst.*= **an equal** *in years,* **a contemporary:** aeq. meus, alicujus, benevolentia aeq. aetati, *a good will as old as the life of one.*

AEQUĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. **Equality.** 1) (Lat.) = **Evenness,** maris. 2) = **Equality** — a) of a thing with itself = *uniformity* — b) *equality of age* — c) *equality of rights.* Thus: ae. fraterna; cetera in summa ae. ponere, *to deem of quite equal value.*

AEQUĀLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [aequalis]. **Equally, equitably, uniformly.**

AEQUĀNĬMĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aequus-animus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Favour,** *good will.* 2) *Calmness,* **equanimity.**

AEQUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aequo]. **An equalizing,** *equalization,* bonorum.

AEQUE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aequus]. 1) To den. a comparison: A) abs., where a thing is compared with itself, **equally:** duae trabes ae. longae; benevolentia non omnes ae. egent, *in an equal degree:* B) where one thing is compared with another, **so; as much;** usu. foll. in the second sentence by atque or ac, also et or quam (= *as*), in Com. and lat. writers, also by cum (ae. mecum, *just as much as I*), in Pl., even by an *abl.* (nullus est hoc meticulosus ae., *so fearful as he*); often the second member of the comparison is to be supplied: tu prope ae. doles (sc. atque ego). *2) **Equitably.**

AEQUI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Æquians,** *a people of Latium,* who carried on war against Rome for a long time, until they were humbled by Camillus, and at last wholly subdued.

AEQUĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* **An Æquian.**

AEQUĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the Æquians.**
AEQUĬCUS,

*AEQUĬLĪBRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aequus-libra]. A translation attempted by Cicero of the Greek ἰσονομία = *the law of equality,* i. e., *the equal distribution of the powers of nature.*

AEQUĬLĪBRIUM, ii, *n.* [aequus-libra]. (Lat.) **Equilibrium,** *horizontal position.*

AEQUĬMAELIUM, ii, *n.* *An open place in Rome,* called after Sp. Melius, whose house originally stood there. According to the legend, he was put to death for treason.
AEQUĬMĒLIUM,

AEQUĬNOCTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium]. (Lat.) **Equinoctial,** *pertaining to the time of equal day and night;* ae. circulus = *the equator.*

AEQUĬNOCTIUM, ii, *n.* [aequus-nox]. **The equinox,** *the time of equal day and night.*

AEQUĬPĂRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [aequiparo]. (Pl.) **Comparable with,** alicui and cum aliquo.

AEQUĬPĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* **An equalizing, a comparison.**

AEQUĬ-PĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To count things equal in judging of them, to compare,* **to consider equal,** aliquem alicui and (Pl.) ae. meas virtutes ad tuas; perh. also ae. rem cum re aliqua. 2) **To equal, to attain to** *by equalling,* aliquem (aliqua re), (lat.) also alicui.

AEQUĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aequus]. 1) (Lat.) **Equality** *of parts,* **symmetry, proportion,** membrorum. 2) In civil affairs, **equality** *before the law.* 3) **Equity,** *just conduct.* 4) *Tranquility of mind,* **equanimity, patience:** ae. animi.

AEQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (*Tr.*) 1) **To make even, to level,** locum, aream, planiciem. Hence, 2) **to make equal:** A) *to make a thing equal with itself, to distribute any thing equally, to make equally great for all:* ae. frontem (tech. t., of an army), *to form a straight line;* velis aequatis, *with sails equally filled;* ae. omnium pericula, *to make the danger of all equally great,* pecunias, *to equalize property;* aequato jure omnium, *the rights of all being made equal;* aequato Marte = aequo M.; ae. foedus (poet.), *to conclude a treaty with equal conditions;* ae. sortes, *to take care that the lots are in equal number, of equal material, and that each has its different name:* B) *to make a thing equal to another,* **to equalize:** ae. rem rei or cum re; ae. ludum nocti (poet.), *to make a play last as long as the night;* esp., ae. templum solo, *to level with the ground,* i. e., *to demolish:* C) *to count things equal in judging of them, to place on an equality,* **to compare,** rem cum re, Philippum Hannibali. — (*Intr.*) *To make one's self equal to another,* i. e., **to equal, to come up to:** a. alicui or aliquem (cursu, *in running*), also cursum alicujus, *to run as swiftly as;* sagitta ae. ventum (poet.), *flies as swiftly as the wind;* ae. facta dictis, *to represent the facts in discourse in a manner corresponding to their greatness.*

AEQUOR, ŏris, *n.* [aequus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **An even, horizontal surface,** campi, speculi; (poet.) = *a field,* in gen.; but esp. of *the surface of the sea,* and hence, **the sea.**

AEQUŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [aequor]. (Poet.) **Pertaining to the sea.**

AEQUUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Of space, **even, level, horizontal** (opp. to an ascending or descending slope — cf. planus), campus, locus; hence, ex aequo (loco) dicere, *of an orator, if he and his hearers stand on the same level,* i. e., *in the senate,* opp. to ex inferiore loco, *in court, before judges sitting on raised seats,* and to

ex superiore loco, *from the tribune, in the assembly of the people;* sometimes *subst.*, aequum = *a level, a plain,* campi. 2) **Equal,** *equally great,* praeda, pars; passibus non aequis (poet.), *with unequal,* i. e., *shorter steps;* esp., aequo Marte pugnare (aequâ manu or aequo proelio discedere), *to fight with equal success, so that victory remains undecided;* ae. pugna, *an undecided battle.* Hence: A) frons ae., *even* (milit. tech. t.): B) (poet.) *corresponding to, agreeing with:* poena ae. peccatis; materies ae. viribus: C) aequum, as *subst.*, in certain comb. — a) ex aequo, *in an equal degree, in like manner* — b) in aequo esse or stare, *to be equal* (in respect to rights, circumstances, &c.) — c) in aequo ponere aliquem alicui, *to put on an equality.* 3) **Favourable:** A) = *advantageous, convenient:* locus, tempus ae. alicui: B) = **friendly, kind,** alicui, and (seld.) in aliquem, (poet.) in aliquo. 4) **Equitable,** *just (in accordance with the law of nature,* whilst 'justus' den. conformity with positive law), lex, postulatio; judex ae., *impartial.* In partic. — a) *subst.*, aequum, *that which is equitable, equity;* esp., ae. et bonum, *that which is equitable and right;* aequi bonique aliquid facere, *to put up with a thing, to bear it* — b) aequum est, *it is right, equitable, becoming* — c) *abl.*, aequo, with *comp.* = *(more) than is right and reasonable:* largius ae., *too large.* 4) Of a mind that never loses its equilibrium, **calm, composed, constant, patient:** freq., ae. animus = *calmness of mind, equanimity;* aequo animo aliquid ferre (accipere pati), *to bear a thing with equanimity.*

AĒR, ĕris, *m.* [= ἀήρ]. **The air,** esp. *the lower air, the atmosphere* (cf. aether). Hence (poet.) — a) = *mist, cloud* — b) summus ae. arboris, *the highest point of a tree.*

AERĀRIA, ae, *f.* [aes] sc. fodina. **A mine.**

AERĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [aes]. **The treasury** *at Rome:* A) = *the place, the building where the public money was kept, the temple of Saturn* on the Capitoline hill, where were the public records, important documents of state, the military standards, &c.: B) = *the public treasure* (in the time of the emperors, usually opp. to fiscus).

AERĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aes]. 1) **Pertaining to brass** *or* **copper,** metallum; ae. fornax, *a smelting furnace.* 2) **Pertaining to money:** ratio ae., *the standard of coin.*

AERĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [aes] sc. civis. *A Roman citizen of the lowest class,* who was excluded from military service, the right of voting and public office, and paid only a poll-tax.

AERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aes]. 1) **Furnished** *or* **covered with brass** *or* **copper:** navis, classis ae., *furnished with copper beaks,* lectus, *with copper feet.* Hence, *trop.*, homo ae. = *very rich.* 2) (Poet.) = aēneus, **made of brass.**

AERĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [aes]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) (= aēneus), **made of brass.** 2) (= aeratus), **covered with brass.**

AĔREUS, a, um, *adj.*, v. Aĕrius.

AERĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aes-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing brass** = *bearing brazen cymbals,* manus.

AERĬPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [aes-pes]. (Poet.) **Brazen-footed.**

AĔRIUS, a, um, *adj* [aër]. (Poet.) 1) **Aërial,** *pertaining to* or *being in the air:* volatus a., *through the air;* columba a., *flying high in the air.* 2) = **very high,** *rising aloft in the air,* mons.

AĔRŌPA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀερόπη]. *A daughter of Catreus, king of Crete,* wife of Plisthenes or of his father Atreus, and mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

AERŪGĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [aerugo]. (Lat.) **Full of copper rust, rusty.**

AERŪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [aes]. 1) **Rust of copper, verdigris.** 2) *Trop.* — a) = *envy, jealousy* — b) = *avarice, greediness of gain.*

AERUMNA, ae, *f.* [aegrimonia?]. **Distress,** *tribulation, need, trouble* (*object.*—cf. aegrimonia.)

AERUMNĀBĬLIS, e, (Lucr.) *adj* [aerumna.]

AERUMNŌSUS, a, um, **Full of trouble, troubled, wretched,** homo; mare ae. = *stormy.*

*AERUSCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aerusco]. (Lat.) **A mountebank,** *a wandering juggler.*

AERUSCO, 1. *v. intr.* [aes-ἀγείρω?]. (Lat.) *To make a living as a wandering mountebank,* v. Aeruscator.

AES, aeris, *n.* 1) **Ore, copper,** in gen., **brass, bronze;** hence (oft. in *pl.*), *things made of copper* (statues, weapons, tablets, utensils of various kinds, trumpets, &c.); aes Corinthium, *a mixture or alloy, whose properties are not well understood.* 2) **Money,** *coins,* originally *copper-money:* aes grave, *the old, heavy Italian money,* of which the 'as' weighed a pound. Freq. aes, used *collect.* = asses: quingenta millia aeris = 50,000 asses; with numeral *adverbs,* in counting round sums of a million and upwards, the words 'centena millia' are left out (as with sestertium): habere decies aeris, *to possess ten millions of* asses. Hence: A) it den. the various circumstances of *debt:* aes alienum (literally, *another's money*), a debt (facere or contrahere, *to contract,* solvere or persolvere, *to pay off,* habere aes al. or esse in aere al., *to be in debt,* aere alieno exire or exsolvi, *to get free of debt*); in meo aere sum, *I am out of debt,* but *trop.* is est in meo aere, *he belongs to me, he is my friend:* B) (Lat.) = **value:** esse alicujus aeris: C) mostly in *pl.*, **wages,** esp. **the pay** *of soldiers;* hence, *trop.*, like stipendia = *the time of service, military service* (*trop.*, cognoscentur vetera illius aera, *the time of his service in debauchery*). 3) In partic.: A) aes equestre, *the sum of* 10,000 asses, *which every knight received from the state for the purchase of a horse:* B) aes hordearium, *the sum of* 2000 asses, *which every knight received yearly from the*

state for the keeping of his horse, which sum had to be paid by wealthy widows (viduae), who were exempted from other contributions.

AESĂCUS, i, *m.* *A son of Priam.*

AESAR, *m.* (Lat.) *The Etruscan name of God.*

AESAR, ăris, *m.* [= Αἴσαρος]. *A river of Bruttium, in Lower Italy.*

AESĂREUS, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the river Æsar.*

AESCHĪNES, is, *m.* [= Αἰσχίνης]. 1) *A philosopher of Athens*, scholar of Socrates. 2) *A philosopher of Neapolis*, and teacher of the New Academy at Athens, about B. C. 109. 3) *The celebrated orator of Athens*, the antagonist of Demosthenes. 4) *An orator of Miletus*, and a contemporary of Cicero.

AESCHȳLĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [Αἰσχύλειος]. *Of or from Æschylus.*

AESCHȳLUS, i, *m.* [= Αἰσχυλος]. 1) *The celebrated Greek tragic poet*, and originator of the Greek drama. 2) *A rhetorician of Cnidus*, contemporary with Cicero.

AESCŬLĀPIUS, ii, *m.* [Ἀσκληπιός]. According to the common story, *the son of Apollo and Coronis;* in Homer, he is mentioned only as a distinguished physician; at a later period, he is the god of medicine, and pupil of Chiron.

AESCŬLĒTUM, i, *n.* [aesculus]. (Poet.) **A forest of evergreen** *or* **winter-oaks.**

AESCŬLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [aesculus]. (Poet.) **Made of the winter-oak**, frons.

AESCŬLUS, i, *f.* **The winter-oak,** *sacred to Jupiter.*

AESERNIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Samnium.*

AESERNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Pertaining to Aesernia.** 2) *A surname of M. Marcellus.* 3) *The name of a celebrated gladiator. Subst.*, Aesernini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Æsernia.*

AESON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Αἴσων]. *The son of Cretheus*, father of Jason, and half-brother of Pelias, by whom he was expelled from the throne of Iolcus. According to Ovid, he was, in his old age, made young again by Medea.

AESŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* *A son of Æson*, **Jason.**

AESŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aeson], **Æsonian.**

AESŌPĒUS, a, um, } *adj.* [Aesopus]. **Æso-**
AESŌPĪUS, a, um, } **pian,** fabulae.

AESŌPUS, i, *m.* 1) (= Αἴσωπος) **Æsop,** *the Greek fabulist*, who is said to have lived about the time of Solon. 2) Clodius Aes., *a celebrated tragic player at Rome*, contemporary with Cicero.

AESTAS, ātis, *f.* [αἴθω, aestus]. **The summer**; (poet.) = a) *summer air* or *summer heat* — b) *a year.*

AESTĪ-FER, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [aestus-fero]. (Poet.) **Heat-bringing.**

AESTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe on the eastern coast of Germany.*

AESTĬMĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [aestimo]. **Valuable, estimable.**

AESTĬMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aestimo]. 1) **The estimating** *of a thing according to its money-value*, **valuation, appraisement,** frumenti, census; ae. litis, poenae, *the determination of the punishment*, v. aestimo; venire in aestimationem, *to become subject to a valuation;* facere, habere ae. In partic. — a) *the valuation at a certain price*, of real estate which was made over by a debtor to his creditor: an arrangement ordered by Julius Cæsar, after the civil wars = *payment by means of appraised property:* accipere praedia in aestimationem; accipere ae. ab aliquo; malim numerato quam aestimatione, *to prefer cash to an* ae. — b) *meton.* = *the property valued* (in the way above described), *and received in place of a money-payment:* vendere aeae. suas. 2) **The valuation** *of a thing according to its intrinsic worth* (cf. existimatio).

AESTĬMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aestimo]. **An estimator** — a) of the money-value of property, **an appraiser** — b) of the intrinsic value of any thing, **a valuer,** *estimator*, in gen.

AESTĬMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [aes]. 1) *To determine the money-value of a thing*, **to appraise, to rate:** ae. rem magni, *high*, so pluris, plurimi, also magno, etc.; ae. domum tribus denariis. In partic., ae. litem alicui or alicujus, *to estimate the value of any thing litigated*, or (oftener in a criminal action) *the damages incurred, together with the costs of the suit, and thus to fix the sum which a loser or convicted person must pay;* hence, ae. litem capitis, *to make the penalty capital.* 2) *To determine the intrinsic value of a thing*, **to value, to estimate** (the terms expressing the *value* or the *standard* according to which the value is estimated are always added — cf. existimo): ae. rem ex veritate, ae. virtutem annis (*according to truth, by years*); ae. rem magni, seld. magno, or with an *adv.;* (lat.) ae., qualis illa pax sit, etc.

AESTĪVA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (sc. loca or castra) [aestivus]. **A summer resort:** 1) Of cattle; hence (poet.) = **a herd.** 2) Of an army — a) **a summer camp** — b) *the portion of the year suitable for a campaign*, **a campaign** (military operations being usually, among the ancients, suspended in winter): conficere aestiva.

AESTĪVE, *adv.* (Pl) [aestus]. **Summer-like.**

AESTĪVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [aestas]. (Lat.) **To spend the summer** *in a place.*

AESTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [aestas]. *Pertaining to summer*, **summer-like, summer-,** dies, *a summer-day;* saltus ae., *the wood-land pastures frequented by the herds in summer;* aves ae., *which make their appearance in summer;* in partic., castra aestiva, *a summer camp.*

AESTUĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [aestus]. *A low part of the sea-coast, which during flood-tide, is over-*

flowed, and thereby becomes marshy, a lagoon. Hence — a) in gen. = a marsh — b) an inlet, *a frith.*

AESTUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aestuo]. (Lat.) A heaving up (as of waves); *trop.* = *unrest, agitation of mind.*

AESTUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [aestus]. 1) Of fire (poet.), to blaze up, *to rage.* Hence: A) (poet.) *object.*, to be hot, aër, B) *subject.*, to feel hot, to be overheated: homo ae. sub pondere, *sweats.* 2) (Poet.) Of water, esp. of the sea, to heave, *to rise and fall in waves, to foam.* 3) *Trop.*, of the feelings—a) *to be violently excited, to be in commotion:* ae. desiderio, *with longing* — b) = to waver, *to be undecided.*

AESTUŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [aestuosus]. 1) Hotly. 2) Violently.

AESTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [aestus]. 1) Exceedingly hot, *glowing with heat.* 2) Heaving, surging.

AESTUS, ūs, *m.* [αἴθω]. In gen., of every undulating, billowy motion. 1) (Mostly poet.) Of fire, the flame, the heat, *the glow:* propiusque volvunt incendia aestus, *the conflagration rolls its waves of flame still nearer;* ae. febrisque = *the heat of fever.* 2) Of the sea: A) the swell, the surge; (poet.) also of *boiling water:* B) the tide *of the sea*, gen. in the comb. aestuum accessus, *the flood*, decessus or recessus aestuum, *the ebb*, aestus maxime tumens = *spring-tide.* 3) Of the feelings: A) *a violent swelling up*, agitation, commotion: ae. belli civilis, irarum, curarum; also, ae. consuetudinis nos abripit: ae. gloriae, *consuming ambition:* B) of a vacillating and irresolute state of mind, vacillation, irresolution, *disquiet.*

AESTYI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A maritime people of eastern Germany.*

AESŬLA, ae, *f.* *A small town in Latium.*

AESŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aesula]. Pertaining to Aesula. Aesulani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Æsula.*

AETAS, ātis, *f.* [contr. from the ante-cl. aevitas f. aevum]. 1) Age = *a definite part of the lifetime of men:* ae. militaris; ae. tenera, infirma, *childhood* or *tender youth;* flos aetatis, *youth;* ae. constans = *manly age*, exacta, *old age.* Hence, *meton.* — a) = *a man at any particular age:* dedecora quae ipsius aetas pertulit — *which he did in his youth* — b) collectively, *persons of any specific age:* puerilis ae., *boys;* omnes ordines et aeae. 2) The lifetime of man, life: agere, degere aetatem. 3) An age, a generation, *time:* A) prop., *abstr.*, usque ad hanc ae.: B) (mostly poet. & lat.) *concr.* = *the men living in any particular age, any particular generation:* dura ae.; aurea ae. 4) (Ante-cl.) Aetatem, as *adv.* — a) = always, *throughout life* — b) = a long time. 5) (Ante-cl.) In aetate, as *adv.* — a) = at times — b) = always.

AETĀTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* fr. aetas]. A tender age, *childhood* or *youth.*

AETERNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aeternus]. 1) Eternity, everlasting duration. 2) Imperishableness, immortality. Hence, in the time of the emperors, as a title of honour, ae. tua.

AETERNO, 1. *v. tr.* [aeternus] (only *trop.*). To immortalize, to make eternal, virtutes.

AETERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= aeviternus from aevum]. 1) Eternal, *raised above all limitations of time* (cf. sempiternus). 2) Often = imperishable, immortal, *ever-during.* 3) *Adv.* — a) aeternum or aeterno, *continually* — b) in aeternum or (poet.) aeternum, *forever.*

AETHER, ĕris, *m.* [αἰθηρ]. The upper, pure air, the ether (cf. aër). Hence — a) (poet.) = *heaven* — b) = *Air*, in gen. — c) (poet.) onerare aethera votis = *the gods.*

AETHĔREUS, AETHĔRIUS } a, um, *adj.* [= αἰθέριος]. *Pertaining to the ether*, etherial, both in a prop. and metaph. sense — v. Aether.

AETHIŌPIA, ae, *f.* [Αἰθιοπία]. Ethiopia, in the widest sense (with Homer and the later poets) = *the entire southern part of the earth;* in a narrower sense, *the portion of Africa lying south of Egypt.*

AETHIŎPICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Αἰθιοπικός]. Ethiopian.

AETHIOPS, ŏpis, [= Αἰθίοψ]. 1) *Adj.*, *Pertaining to Ethiopia*, Ethiopian. 2) *Subst.*, *an inhabitant of Ethiopia*, an Ethiopian.

AETHRA, ae, *f.* [= αἴθρα]. The bright, serene sky, *the clear, pure air.*

AETHRA, ae, *f.* [Αἴθρα]. *A daughter of king Pittheus, in Trœzen, and mother of Theseus.* According to the (later) fable, she was a servant of Helen, and went with her to Troy. 2) *A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys*, called by others Pleione, q. v.

AETNA, ae, *f.* [= Αἴτνη]. 1) *The volcano* Ætna, *in Sicily.* According to fable, Typhœus or Enceladus, when conquered, was buried under Ætna; according to another more common legend, Vulcan had here his workshop, in which he worked with the Cyclops. 2) *A town at the foot of Mount Ætna.*

AETNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Αἰτναῖος]. Pertaining to Mount Ætna; fratres Ae. = *the Cyclops;* deus = *Vulcan;* hence — a) *Sicilian*, tellus — b) = *volcanic*, ignes. Aetnaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *those who dwell on or near Mount Ætna.*

AETNE, ēs, *f.* = Aetna.

AETNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Aetna]. Pertaining to the town Ætna; *subst.*, Aetnensis, is, *m.*, *an inhabitant of the town Ætna.*

AETŌLIA, ae, *f.* [= Αἰτωλία]. *A province in Western Greece.*

AETŌLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [=Αἰτωλικός]. Ætolian, aper Ae., *the Calydonian boar*—v. Calydon.

AETŌLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [=Αἰτωλίς]. An Ætolian woman.

AETŌLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [=Αἰτώλιος]. (Poet.) Ætolian, heros = *Diomedes.*

AETŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* [=Αἰτωλός]. Ætolian; hence (poet.), Ae. plagae, *hunting-nets*, with an allusion to *the Calydonian chase;* urbs, campi Ae., of *Arpi*, in Italy, which was *founded by the Ætolian Diomedes.* Aetoli, ōrum, m. *pl.* (*subst.*), the Ætolians.

AEVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [áevum]. Obsol. form of aetas, q. v.

AEVUM, i, *n.* [=αἰών]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) (Poet.) Eternity. 2) The lifetime of man, life: agere, degere ae.; aevi brevis, *short-lived.* 3) Age, *a period of human life:* meum ae.; homines omnis aevi; primum ae., *childhood.* 4) Old age: obsitus aevo. 5) An age *or* generation: ingenia nostri aevi.

AEVUS, i, *m.* (rar. & ante-cl.) = Aevum.

ĀFER, fra, frum, *adj.* African; *subst.*, Āfer, Afri, *m.*, an African.

AFFĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [affor]. (Lat.) *Easily approached*, affable, *friendly, condescending.*

*AFFĀBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [affabilis]. Affability, *kindness.*

AFFĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [affabilis]. (Lat.) affably, kindly.

AFFĂBRE, *adv.* [faber]. Skilfully.

AFFĂTIM, *adv.* [ad-fatim, kindred with fastidium]. To satisfaction, sufficiently, enough (*subj.*, so that one wishes no more — cf. satis): parare commeatum a.; also w. a *genit.*, affatim est hominum; edas usque a., *until you have enough.*

AFFĂTUS, ūs, *m.* [affor]. (Poet. & lat.) *A speaking to*, an address.

AFFECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [affecto]. (Lat.) 1) An eager longing for *or* striving after *a thing*, sapientiae. 2) In rhet., affectation, *an unnatural effort to imitate a thing or to say something in a striking and original manner.*

AFFECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [affecto]. He who earnestly strives after *a thing.*

AFFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [afficio]. 1) A disposition *in a person*, or a condition *of any thing produced by an influence from without:* affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore commutatio, *a transient change.* 2) *A permanent state or disposition of the mind:* virtus est affectio animi constans, *an unchanging disposition.* 3) (Lat.) Esp., a. animi or only a. = *kind disposition*, affection, good-will, erga aliquem.

AFFECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of afficio]. 1) To grasp, to seize, aliquem, navem; a. opus, *to go about a thing.* Hence: A) affectari morbo, *to be attacked with illness:* B) a. viam, (iter) ad rem aliquam, *to take a way, in order to arrive at a certain point;* a. spem, *to cherish.* 2) *Trop.*, to strive eagerly after *a thing*, to long for, *to endeavour to possess one's self of it* (either in a good or a bad sense): a. regnum; a. diligentiam; a. civitates, Gallias, *to seek to draw to one's side.* 3) (Lat.) To affect, *to attempt to imitate*, studium aliquod, rem.

AFFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* f. afficio]. 1) Furnished, endowed, gifted, optima valetudine, honore, omnibus virtutibus. 2) Without an *abl.:* A) of the body, affected, attacked, *weakened:* manus tua sic affecta est; Caesarem graviter affectum videram: B) of the mind, *affected*, disposed, inclined (v. afficio): C) of the affairs of a person or the state, impaired, disordered: res affectae, *disordered affairs;* fides a., *injured credit;* aetas a. = *old age.*

AFFECTUS, ūs, *m.* [afficio]. 1) A condition, state, corporis, in partic., animi, disposition, affection: qualis cujusque animi a. esset. 2) (Lat.): A) = emotion, passion, desire: B) good-will, love, sympathy.

AFFĔRO, attŭli, allātum, afferre, *v. tr.* [adfero]. 1) To bring, to take, to carry *or* to convey to *a place* (of inanimate objects, whilst 'adduco' is used of persons): a. pecuniam ad aliquem and alicui; a. litteras, *to deliver;* (poet.) a. me or afferor, *I betake myself, I go or come to.* Hence: A) *trop.* — a) = to bring (i. e., *with one's self*), animum vacuum ad scribendum; a. auctoritatem — b) a. consulatum in familiam suam, *to be the first of a family to receive the consulship* — c) a. manus (vim) alicui, *to lay violent hands on* (never = *to help*), thus also bonis alicujus, templo, *to lay hands on the property of another, on the temple = to plunder, to rob;* a. manus sibi = *to commit suicide;* a. manus vulneribus suis, *to tear one's wounds open;* a. manus beneficio suo, *to render his benefaction useless, to nullify it:* B) *to bring a thing as news*, to report, to announce: a. calamitatem, Darium male rem gerere: C) to cause, occasion, alicui molestiam, populo Romano magnam cladem, alicui metum. 2) = *To bring forward*, to produce, to allege as a reason, an excuse, &c.: a. caussam, aetatem; nihil a., *to bring forward something of no account.* 3) To contribute *to a thing*, to help, to assist: a. oratori aliquid, a. aliquid ad rempublicam, *to be useful to the state.* 4) (Rar.) *To bring forth as a product*, to bear, *to produce:* ager plus a. quam accepit.

AFFĪCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [facio]. To affect *a person or thing, to treat in some way*, and hence, *to put in a certain state, position*, &c.; accordingly, it may be rendered in different ways: A) freq. w. an *abl.*, a. aliquem poenâ, *to punish*, honore, *to honour*, laetitiâ, *to gladden*, cruciatu (dolore), *to torment*, sepulturâ, *to bury*, beneficio, *to benefit*, praemio, *to reward*, injuriâ, *to wrong*, *servitute, *to bring into servitude*, praedâ, agro, *to procure booty, land;* a. aliquem admiratione,

odio, *to excite one's admiration, hatred,* ignominiâ, *to disgrace;* affici morbo gravi, *to fall seriously ill,* difficultate, *to be in difficulty, perplexity:* B) without an *abl.* — a) of the body = **to weaken, to attack:** aestus et labor eos a. — b) of the mind, *to produce a certain impression,* **to affect:** diversissime and in diversum a.; litterae tuae me sic affecerunt; quomodo ille nos vivos a.

AF-FĪGO, ixi, ixum, 3. *v. tr.* **To attach, fasten, affix to:** a. aliquem cruci, *to crucify;* a. ad terram, litteram ad caput; a. radicem terrae, *to plant, set out; trop.,* senectus me lectulo affixit, *has confined me to bed;* (lat.) *trop.,* a. aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind.*

*AF-FĪGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To form** *in addition* (of new words, formed according to analogy).

AF-FINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To form** *as an addition,* **to add** *by forming:* a. manum statuae; natura multa a.; hence, **2)** *trop.,* **to invent** *as an appendage,* **to add** *by inventing, to impute a thing to one falsely:* a. aliquid in moribus, *to add something false;* a. alicui crimen, falsam laudem.

AF-FĪNIS, e, *adj.* **1)** (Rar., instead of 'confinis,' more freq.) **Bordering upon, neighbouring to** (of a people — cf. vicinus, finitimus): gens a. genti. **2)** Both *adj.* & *subst. comm.:* A) **taking part in, privy to,** *connected with:* a. publicis negotiis, facinori, *an accomplice of;* a. illarum rerum: B) *related by marriage* (cf. consanguineus, cognatus, etc.): a. alicui; hence, a. meus, *a brother-in-law, son-in-law,* &c.

AFFĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [affinis]. **1)** (Lat.) **Connexion, affinity,** litterarum, corporis et mentis. **2) Relationship by marriage** — a) *abstr.* alicujus, *to one:* contrahere a. — b) (Pl.) *concr.* = **the persons related:** deserere a.

*AFFIRMANTER, } *adv.* [affirmo]. **With**
AFFIRMĀTE, w. *sup.* } **asseveration,** *with assurance, positively.*

AF-FIRMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To confirm** — a) = *to strengthen,* spem alicui, societatem — b) = *to confirm a thing as true and correct,* dicta alicujus; a. virtutem populi Romani armis (Tac.), *to prove the valour of the Romans by arms.* **2) To affirm, to assert,** *to aver,* rem pro certo, aliquid esse factum.

AFFIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of affigo]. **Fastened** *or* **joined to,** alicui; hence, *trop., keeping closely to, cleaving to:* anus a. foribus, *who keeps at the door;* homines aa. in ea regione, *settled;* res a. ad aliquid, *closely connected with.*

AFFLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [afflo]. **A blowing** *or* **breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath,** venti, vaporis; a. e terra; a. serpentis; *trop.,* a. divinus or furoris = **inspiration.**

AF-FLEO, 2. *v. intr.* **To weep at.**

AFFLICTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [afflicto]. (Rare.) **Torment, pain.**

*AFFLICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [affligo]. (Lat.) **Distress, grief.**

AFFLICTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [affligo]. **1) To toss** *or* **agitate** *with violence, to injure,* **to damage:** tempestas a. naves; naves afflictantur in vadis. **2)** *Trop.,* **to use** *one* **ill, to vex,** *to torment:* afflictari morbo; respublica afflictatur; a. Italiam luxuriâ saevitiâque, *to oppress.* In partic., a. se or afflictari, *to be anxious, to be troubled about a thing.*

*AFFLICTOR, ōris, *m.* [affligo]. *One who strikes a thing to the ground,* dignitatis, **a destroyer.**

AFFLICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of affligo]. **1) Ill-used, wretched, desperate,** fortuna; res afflictae. **2) Dejected, desponding,** luctu. **3)** Of character, **abandoned, vile.**

AF-FLĪGO, ixi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** *To strike a thing to some place;* esp., **to strike to the ground, to strike** *or* **to cast down,** *to make fall:* a. vasa parietibus; a. caput saxo, *against a stone;* a. arborem; a. aliquem terrae or ad terram; equi virique afflicti sunt, *tumbled down.* Hence, **2)** *trop.:* A) *to ill-use, to damage,* navem; senectus a. hominem, *weakens:* B) **to cast down, to depress, to prostrate,** *to make unfortunate:* a. aliquem sententia sua; virtus nostra nos a., *has ruined us;* fames a. hostes, *comes upon;* mors ejus omnes cives a., *was a heavy blow to all the citizens;* vectigalia bello affliguntur, *suffer by the war;* religiones prostratae et afflictae sunt, *trampled under foot:* C) **to cast down** = *to discourage, to dishearten,* animum; discessus tuus me a.: D) = **to reduce, to lower** *in value:* rem a. vituperando (opp. augere laudando): E) a. causam susceptam, *to give up,* **to abandon.**

AF-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** (*Tr.*) **With the thing blown upon another as object, to blow on** *or* **to,** *to convey to by blowing:* odores afflantur e floribus; *trop.,* aura voluntatis eorum ei afflatur, *reaches him, is breathed to him;* sol a. vaporem membris, *imparts;* also (poet.), a. oculis honores, *to breathe beauty upon the eyes.* **2) With the thing as object upon which something is blown, to blow** *or* **breathe to** *or* **on,** crinem alicujus, ventus a. terga. Hence: A) of an influence similar to a current of air, afflari viribus ignis, incendio, *to be touched by, to feel the effect of,* fulminis telis (ventis), *to be struck by a flash of lightning:* B) afflari numine, spiritu divino, *to be inspired by the gods, to be filled with the divinity.* — (*Intr.*) **To blow upon** *or* **toward,** *to come as a breeze:* odores tibi afflabunt; mostly *trop.* — a) fortuna a., amor a. tibi = *to be favourable* — b) rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, *a rumour had come there;* odores aa. tibi.

AFFLUENS, entis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of affluo]. **1) Flowing in abundance, at hand in abundance,** aqua, copia; ex affluenti (Tac.), *in abundance.* **2)** *Having a thing in abundance,* **rich in,** opibus et copiis.

AFFLUENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [affluens]. **Richly, abundantly.**

AFFLUENTIA, ae, *f.* [affluo]. Prop., *a flowing to;* hence, abundance, copiousness, affluence.

AF-FLUO, xi, um, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To flow** *or* **to stream to** *or* **towards:** Rhenus a. ad ripam; (Lucr.) res a. corpus sensu, *imbues.* Hence: A) of persons (in gen., a great number or multitude), **to hasten, to come to in haste:** B) rumor a., *reaches a place;* amor a. alicui, *arises in one:* C) voluptas a. ad sensus cum voluntate, *makes an agreeable impression:* D) = **to be in abundance:** opes aa.; quod a. opibus vestris = *in abundance.* 2) **To overflow with** *a thing,* **to have an abundance,** *to be abundantly supplied with,* divitiis, honore, voluptatibus.

AF-(FOR), fātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (the first *pers.* of *pres. indic.* does not occur — mostly poet.). **To speak to, to address,** aliquem; a. deos, *to invoke, to implore.* In partic., a. mortuum, *to say,* vale (= *the last farewell*) *to the dead at burial.*

AF-FŌRE and AF-FŌREM, fr. assum, q. v.

*AF-FORMĪDO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To be very much afraid.**

AF-FRĪCO, ui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., *to rub on* or *against a thing;* hence, *trop.* = **to impart by rubbing:** a. alicui rubiginem suam.

AF-FULGEO, si, –, 2. *v. intr.* **To shine, to beam upon,** stella; *trop.,* of something fortunate that *shines* or *smiles upon* us: vultus tuus, spes, gaudium a., fortuna a. alicui.

AF-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To pour to, upon or into:** a. venenum alicui in aqua frigida; os Mosae fluminis Rhenum Oceano affundit, *the Rhine empties into the Ocean through the mouth of the river Meuse:* amnis affusus oppido, *flowing by the town,* and oppidum affusum amne, *washed by the stream; trop.,* equitum tria millia cornibus affundebantur, *were added to the wings,* i. e., *were dispatched to.*

AF-FŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of affundo]. *Stretched out,* **prostrate:** affusae tumulo, *upon the tomb;* esp., a. genibus alicujus, and abs., *cast at the feet of one, cast upon the ground.*

A-FŌREM and A-FŌRE, from absum, q. v.

AFRĀNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Afranius,** legio.

AFRĀNIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens. 1) Lucius A., *a comic poet,* who lived about 100 B. C. 2) Lucius A., *an adherent of Pompey,* and his lieutenant in Spain: after the battle of Thapsus, he was put to death, as a captive, by the soldiers of Cæsar.

AFRĪCA, ae, *f.* [Afer]. **Africa;** in its widest sense = *the division of the world known by that name;* in a narrower sense = *the Roman province, the territory of Carthage,* A. propria or provincia.

AFRĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Africa,* **African,** bellum, possessiones; in partic., *the surname of the two Scipios.*

AFRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly lat.) **African, Afric.**

AFRĪCUS VENTUS or AFRĪCUS, i, *m. The stormy* **south-west wind.**

ĂGĂMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Ἀγαμήδης]. *A son of Erginus, and king of Orchomenus;* he and his brother Trophonius built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and received, as their reward from the god, a speedy death.

ĂGĂMEMNON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἀγαμέμνων]. *King of Mycenæ,* son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, and chief commander of the Greeks before Troy. After his return from Troy, he was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus.

*ĂGĂMEMNŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Ἀγαμεμνονίδης]. *A male descendant of Agamemnon.*

ĂGĂMEMNŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ἀγαμεμνόνιος]. *Pertaining to Agamemnon,* **Agamemnonian,** classis, puella, Orestes.

ĂGĂNIPPE, es, *f.* [= Ἀγανίππη]. *A fountain sacred to the muses,* at the foot of Mount Helicon, in Bœotia.

ĂGĂNIPPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ἀγανίππειος]. *Pertaining to the fountain Aganippe.*

*ĂGĂNIPPIS, ĭdos, *f.* **Of Aganippe.**

ĂGĀSO, ōnis, *m.* [ago-asinus?]. **An hostler, a groom;** hence, in gen., *a menial servant.*

ĂGĂTHOCLES, is, *m.* [Ἀγαθοκλῆς]. *A tyrant of Syracuse,* and king of Sicily, though a man of lowly origin, who lived about 340 B. C.

ĂGĂTHYRNA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀγάθυρνα]. *A town on the northern coast of Sicily.*

ĂGĂTHYRSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Ἀγάθυρσοι]. *A Scythian people,* who lived upon the river Maros, in what is now called Hungary.

ĂGĀVE, es, *f.* [= Ἀγαυή]. *A daughter of Cadmus,* wife of Echion, and mother of Pentheus, whom she tore in pieces for his contempt of the orgies of Bacchus.

ĂGĔLASTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀγέλαστος]. Prop., **he who never laughs,** *a surname of M. Crassus,* the grandfather of the triumvir.

ĂGELLŪLUS, i, *m.* [a double *dim.* of ager]. (Poet. & lat.) **A very small field.**

ĂGELLUS, i, *m.* [ager]. **A little field.**

ĂGĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἄγημα]. *The name of a corps or division of soldiers in the Macedonian army.*

ĂGENDĪCUM, i, *n. A town in Gallia Lugdunensis,* now Sens, in Champagne.

ĂGĒNOR, ōris, *m.* [= Ἀγήνωρ]. *A son of Neptune and Libya,* king of Phœnicia, brother of Belus, and father of Cadmus and Europa.

ĂGĒNŌRĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [Agenor]. **Pertaining to Agenor.**

ĂGĒNŌRĪDES, ae, *m.* [Ἀγηνορίδης]. *A male descendant of Agenor* — a) *Cadmus* — b) *Perseus* (as a grandson of Danaus, and descendant of Belus).

ĂGENS, tis *adj.* [*part.* from ago]. **In rhet. Effective, powerful,** imago, orator.

ĂGER, gri, *m.* [ἀγρος]. 1) **A field,** *a piece of land,* used for tillage, pasture, or the rearing of flowers (cf. arvum): agrum colere; a. fertilis. 2) **The country** (in opp. to the town — cf. rus): concurrere ex aa. 3) **The territory** *or* **domain** belonging to a community, i. e., a city or people: a. Tusculanus, Helvetius. Hence, in gen., collect. = **a tract of country, a district, territory.** 4) In surveying, in agrum = *in depth* (opp. to in fronte, *in breadth.*)

ĂGĒSĪLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀγησίλαος]. *The celebrated Spartan king,* who was victorious in the war of the Spartans against the Persians, and defeated the allied forces of Athens and Bœotia, at Coroneia, 394 B. C.

AGĒSĪPŎLIS, is, *m.* [Ἀγησίπολις]. *The name of several kings of Sparta.*

AG-GĔMO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To groan, to sigh at** *any thing,* malis alicujus.

AGGER, ĕris, *m.* [aggero]. 1) **Materials gathered together, heaped** *or* **piled up,** *to make an elevation above ground;* such as, earth, sand, stone, rubbish, sod, brush-wood, &c.: petere, comportare a.; fossas (paludem) complere aggere. 2) **The pile, the elevation** *made by the materials so brought together;* and, according to its specific destination — a) = **a clay** *or* **mud-wall** (*for defence*) *about a town or camp* — b) = **a dam** *or* **dike** *for the protection of a harbour* — c) **a military road** — d) **a mound,** *raised to sustain the battering engines* which were used against the walls of a besieged city — e) = *the slope of a shore* or *the shore itself* — f) (poet.) of *a mountain* (aa. Alpium), *a funeral pile, a great wave or billow,* &c.

AGGĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aggero]. (Lat.) **A piling** *or* **heaping up;** *concr.,* **a dike, a dam.**

AGGĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [agger]. (Poet. & lat.) **To heap up, to cast up,** *to pile up,* cadavera; a. tramitem, *to make with rubbish.* Hence, *trop.,* a. iras dictis, *to increase.*

AG-GĒRO, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* **To bear, to bring, to carry to** *a place,* aliquid ad aliquem; a. aquam, cespitem; a. opes opibus, *to heap treasure upon treasure.*

AGGESTUS, ūs, *m.* [aggero]. (Lat.) **A carrying to, a procuring.**

AG-GLŎMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to wind upon a ball;* hence (poet.), **to join to,** to add to *a crowd.*

AG-GLŪTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To glue to** = **to fasten to,** aliquid alicui rei; a. se alicui, *to hang fast to any one.*

AG-GRĂVESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) *To become heavier; trop.,* **to grow worse,** morbus.

AG-GRĂVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make heavier,** pondus. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to make worse,** *to make more dangerous and critical:* res aggravantur, *the condition* (i. e., of the state) *becomes more critical:* B) **to incommode, to trouble,** aliquem; res illa reum nihil a., *is not prejudicial to his cause.*

AGGRĔDIO, 3. *v. tr.* [a rare *act.* form of the follow. *dep.*]. *To go to,* **to approach.**

AGGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [ad-gradior]. 1) (Rar.) **To go to,** in gen., aliquo, *somewhere,* **ad hominem** or **only hominem.** 2) *To go to a person or thing for a certain purpose:* A) **to approach** *one,* **to apply to** *one in order to speak to him, to ask something of him,* &c.: a. aliquem de re aliqua; a. aliquem dictis, *to address,* precibus, *to implore;* a. aliquem pecuniâ, *to attempt to bribe;* a. crudelitatem principis (Tac.), *to use for one's purpose:* B) **to fall on** *one,* **to attack, to assault,** milites palantes; a. aliquem vi: C) **to go about, to undertake, to set one's self about** *a thing:* a. ad disputationem illam, ad injuriam faciendam; a. caussam ancipitem; a. dicere de illis rebus; also abs. = *to begin,* aggrediar, si pauca ante de fama mea dixero.

AGGRĔGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ad-grex]. **To add to a flock** *or* **crowd:** a. ceteros naufragos eodem, *to collect in the same place;* a. aliquem in numerum nostrum, *to receive.* Hence, *trop.,* a. se alicui, *to unite one's self with, to join,* se ad amicitiam alicujus, *to join one as a friend;* voluntatem meam ad dignitatem ejus aggrego, *I show my readiness to promote his reputation;* a. filium ad interitum patris, *to ruin both father and son.*

AGGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [aggredior] (Rar.) 1) **A proem,** *introduction to a speech.* 2) (Lat.) A translation of the Greek ἐπιχείρημα, **a conclusion.**

AG-GŬBERNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To govern;** *trop.,* fortunâ aggubernante iter, *to guide.*

ĂGĬLIS, e, *adj.* [ago]. (Mostly poet.) **Movable.** 1) Of things, **easily moved** *or* **driven,** remus, rota. 2) Of persons: A) **agile, nimble,** *quick,* Diana, Mercurius: B) **active,** *busy,* homo, animus.

ĂGĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [agilis]. **Mobility, nimbleness:** a. naturae, *flexibility.*

ĂGIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Ἀγις]. *The name of several kings of Sparta.*

*ĂGĬTĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [agito]. (Poet.) = Agilis, 1.

ĂGITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [agito]. 1) **A motion, agitation:** a. fluctuum, *commotion.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **prosecution, practice:** a. studiorum, *of literary pursuits:* B) **activity,** mentis.

ĂGĬTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [agito]. **A driver,** aselli; hence, esp. = **a charioteer.**

ĂGITO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*freq.* of ago]. (*Tr.*) 1) **To set in motion, to agitate:** A) **to drive,** capellas; (poet.) e. equos: B) of other objects, **to move** *violently,* **to shake,** caput, alas; ventus a. mare, arbores; numina Trojae agitata, *tossed about* (*upon the sea*); *trop.,* rebus agitatis,

in troublesome times: C) **to hunt, to chase,** *to pursue,* feras: D) *trop.* = a) **to stir up, to excite,** plebem — b) **to disquiet, to torment,** *to pursue:* dii aa. te — c) diversus agitabatur, *he was drawn hither and thither* (of one wavering between fear and desire) — d) *to assail with words,* **to blame, to scorn,** aliquem, rem. 2) Of time, **to pass,** *to spend,* aevum, vita agitabatur. 3) **To urge on** *a thing,* **to be engaged in, to occupy one's self with,** artem, legem; (poet.) a. fugam, *to flee;* a. bellum, *to have war;* a. inducias, *to keep a truce;* a. festum or convivium, *to celebrate;* a. custodiam, *to keep guard;* pax agitatur, *peace prevails;* (poet.) a. molem, *to erect.* 4) *Trop.:* A) **to intend, to think of, to deliberate upon, to meditate,** rem aliquam, facere aliquid; a. de re aliqua; usually animo, in mente, secum, or the like, is added. 5) **To speak** *or* **to treat** *of a thing,* aliquid or de re aliqua. — 6) (*Intr.* or abs.): A) (abs., instead of a. se) **to live, to abide,** *to sojourn:* Germani laeti, neque procul, aa.; jubet equitatum pro castris agitare; consul a. inter primores, *was seen:* B) *to behave,* **to act,** ferociter. *7) Sat agitare = satagere, q. v.

AGLĂIA, ae, *f.* [='Αγλαΐα]. *The oldest of the three Graces.*

AGLAŎPHON, ontis, *m.* [='Αγλαοφῶν]. *A celebrated Greek painter of Thasus,* about 400 B.C.

*AGLASPIS, ĭdis, *m.* [ἀγλαός and ἀσπίς]. **Having a bright, shining shield.**

AGLAUROS, i, *f.* [='Αγλαυρος]. *A daughter of Cecrops.* Acc. to one fable, she was changed into a stone by Mercury; acc. to another, she threw herself, while deranged, into the sea.

AGMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [ago]. 1) **A train, a crowd, a troop** *in motion;* esp. of men, but also of animals and things; agmine ingredi (of two) *to go together;* (poet.) of water, lene a., *stream;* a. pulverulentum, *a cloud of dust;* a. remorum, *the strokes of the oars;* agmine certo, *in an unerring course.* 2) Esp., *the train of an army,* **a march:** pugnare in agmine, aggredi hostes in agmine; *trop.,* agmina fati et volumina, *the movements and windings of fate.* 3) **An army** *on a march* (cf. acies, exercitus): a. primum, *the vanguard,* medium, *the centre,* extremum or novissimum, *the rear-guard;* cogere or claudere a., *to close the train;* a. quadratum, *an army marching in the form of a square,* and with the baggage placed in the centre, which was done when they expected to meet an enemy. Hence — a) *an army,* in gen., instructo agmine — b) *a troop, a crowd,* in gen., medium in agmen.

AGNA, ae, *f.* (Œcon. & poet.) **An ewe lamb.**

AGNĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* = Agonalia, q. v.

AG-NASCOR, ātus, 3, *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To be born in addition to,** i. e., after the father has disposed of his property by will. 2) (Lat.) **To grow in addition to,** dentes.

AGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [agnascor]. **Consanguinity** *on the father's side* (cf. cognatio.)

AGNĀTUS, i, *m.* [*part.* of agnascor]. 1) **An after-born child,** i. e., *after the father had made his will.* 2) **A relative** *on the father's side* (cf. cognatus).

*AGNELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of agnus]. (Pl.) **A little lamb.**

AGNĪNA, ae, *f.* (sc. caro) [agnus]. **Lamb's meat, lamb.**

AGNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [agnus]. **Pertaining to a lamb.**

AGNĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco]. **A perceiving, knowledge,** animi, *of the nature of mind.*

AGNŌMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ad-nomino]. (Rar.) Tech. t. in rhet. = **paronomasia,** *a bringing together of two words, similar in sound, but differing in meaning:* e. g., si lenones tamquam leones vitasses.

AGNŌNĬDES, ae, *m. An Athenian orator, the accuser of Phocion.*

AGNOSCO, ōvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-nosco]. 1) **To acknowledge** *as one's own,* or *to admit as due to one's self:* a. aliquem filium; a. laudem Augusti = *to claim for one's self;* mihi tantum tribui dicis quantum ego nec a., etc., *neither can admit as due to me.* Hence, in gen., **to acknowledge** (*that a thing is what it claims to be*), **to admit, to concede:** a. gloriam illius facti, a. crimen, a. aliquem ducem; a. id meo jussu esse factum. 2) **To recognize** *a thing already known:* a. aliquid reminiscendo, a. Anchisen veterem amicum. 3) (= Cognoscere) **To acquire knowledge of, to become acquainted with,** deum ex operibus ejus; non quivis haec a. potest, *understand;* hence also, in gen., *to perceive, to notice:* a. aliquid oculis, auribus; a. cantum, *to hear.*

AGNUS, i, *m.* **A lamb;** prov., conari agnum eripere lupo, *to attempt an impossibility.*

ĂGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [ἄγω]. **To set in motion.** 1) **To drive, to lead,** pecudes, aliquem ante se. Hence: A) a. praedam, *to carry off, to plunder,* of men and animals taken as booty in war (in opp. to 'fero,' which is used of things, hence, freq., 'ferre et agere' = *to plunder, to make booty of*): B) agmen agitur, *moves, marches,* and (poet.), a. se = *to go, to come;* in (Pl.) abs., unde agis, *whence come you?* C) **to chase, to pursue,** *to put to flight:* canes aa. apros. Hence, *trop.* — a) a. aliquem furti, a. reum, *to accuse* — b) (poet.) *to pursue, to persecute, to vex, to disturb:* a. aliquem diris, *to curse;* verba agentia Lycamben, *which drive L. to despair:* D) *trop.* — a. aliquem praecipitem, *to drive to desperate resolutions;* a. aliquem in facinus, *to urge one to crime:* E) a. vineas, *to bring nearer, to move forward;* a. cloacam, aggerem, cuniculum, *to make:* F) (poet.) *to steer,* navem, cursum: G) = **to drive, to throw forth** *or* **out:** a. vocem = *to speak* or *to scream,* spumas = *to foam;* animum a., *to give up the*

ghost; a. tela, *to hurl;* a. radices in profundum, *to strike deep:* H) a. viam, *to make a way for one's self,* rimas, *to open in cracks* or *fissures;* a. sublicas, *to drive in* or *down.*

2) Of time, **to spend, to pass,** aetatem, vitam, diem; mensis septimus agitur, *this is the seventh month;* principium anni tum agebatur, *it was at the beginning of the year;* annum ago vicesimum, *I am in my twentieth year.* Hence (rar.) = **to live, to be:** incultius a., a. sine legibus.

3) **To drive** = *to be engaged in any thing:* A) = *to act, to do, to be occupied:* nihil a., *to be idle;* quid agis, *how do you do?* quid agitur, *how goes it with you? how are you?* B) **to accomplish, to effect,** nihil aut non multum: C) **to perform, to carry out, to execute,** rem, negotium, delectum censum, *to make;* freq. it can be rendered, *to have,* a. triumphum; *to keep,* a. custodias, praesidium; a. silentium, *to observe silence;* forum a. (tech. t.), *to hold court:* D) **to attend to** *something, to direct the attention to it:* hoc age, *give attention, attend;* aliud or alias res a., *to be inattentive, to think of something else:* E) **to strive, to labour** *for any thing,* ut (ne) aliquid fiat: F) **to guide, to manage,** *to carry on* (cf. gero), bellum; a. proelium, *to join battle;* curam a., *to take care of.*

4) **To transact business:** A) of public affairs, **to transact,** *to discuss any affair,* and *to bring it to a decision,* aliquid or de re aliqua. In partic., a. cum populo (of a magistrate), *to bring a proposition before the people for their approval or rejection;* on the contrary, a. ad populum, simply *to communicate, to report something to the people:* B) in private affairs, **to negotiate, to treat, to confer** *with any one about a request, a proposal,* &c.: a. cum aliquo aliquid or de re aliqua, also ut (ne) aliquid fiat; agitur de re aliqua, *the talk is about:* C) with an *adv.*, **to deal with one, to treat one,** bene, male a. cum aliquo; a. ferociter cum aliquo; freq. *pass.*, bene agitur, *it is well,* mecum, *I am well off:* D) a. lege, (ex) jure, ex sponso, *to make an accusation, to commence a suit,* &c. (often in opp. to vi agere, *to use violence*): E) causam a., *to conduct a suit;* causam alicujus a., *to defend one at law:* F) res or de re agitur, *the question is about such a thing;* in partic., res (not de re) agitur, *it concerns, it affects;* caput meum a., *my life is at stake, is in danger;* vectigalia populi Romani aguntur: G) actum (or acta res) est, *it is all over, all up,* de me, *with me.*

5) **To represent:** A) of a public speaker, **to pronounce,** *to rehearse:* B) of a player, **to play,** *to act,* partes, *a part, a character,* amicum, *the part of a friend:* C) a. gratias, *to return thanks.*

6) A) *refl.*, **to behave, to conduct one's self,** ferociter; also abs., a. pro victore, *to deport one's self as a victor:* B) abs., **to loiter, to tarry,** *to live, to be somewhere:* a. apud primos, circa muros; incultius, prope a mari a.

7) *Imper.*, **age, agite, up! come on!** A) **in encouragement and exhortation:** B) **in transitions in discourse, now then, well now:** C) **to express assent,** *well! good! right!* (used also in the *sing.* when several are addressed, age abite). Sometimes the strengthening particle 'dum' is added, agedum.

ĂGŌN, ōnis. *m.* [= ἀγών]. (Lat.) **A contest** *or* **combat** *in the public games,* **a prize-fight;** proverb, nunc est agon, *now is the time for action.*

ĂGŌNĀLIA, ium, *n. pl. A festival, celebrated at Rome on the ninth of January, in honour of Janus.*

ĂGŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* **Pertaining to the Agonalia:** lux A. = Agonalia.

*ĂGŌNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (Ovid) = Agonalia.

ĂGŌNŎTHĒTA, ae, *m.* [= ἀγωνοθέτης]. **The superintendent of public games.**

ĂGŎRĀNŎMUS, i, *m.* [= ἀγορανόμος]. **The superintendent of the market** *at Athens.*

AGRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ager]. **Pertaining to fields** *or* **lands,** esp., a. lex, *the agrarian law,* by which public lands were divided among, or rather leased to, the poorer citizens; a. res, ratio, *the whole subject of a division of public lands;* triumvir a., *one of the three who superintended the division of public lands.* — *Subst.*, agrarii, **the friends and advocates of the** leges agrariae.

AGRESTIS, e, *adj.* [ager]. **1) Pertaining** *or* **belonging to the country:** A) of plants, in opp. to those improved by culture, **wild, growing wild,** pomum, palma: B) of animals, in opp. to those tamed and domesticated, **wild:** a. columba (opp. to *a tame pigeon*). **2)** In opp. to the town, **rural, rustic:** a. hospitium, cultus; homo a., *a countryman.* **3)** (*Trop.*): A) **boorish, clownish, uncultivated, unpolished** (mostly of manners which violate the laws of decorum — cf. rusticus): animus a. ac durus, *unfeeling:* B) (poet.) **brutish,** vultus, figura.

AGRĬCŎLA, ae, *m.* [ager-colo]. **A countryman, a farmer;** dii aa., *the tutelary deities of agriculture.* **2)** Proper name, **Cn. Julius A.,** *the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus.*

AGRĬCULTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ager-colo]. (Rar.) = agricultura.

AGRĬCULTOR, ōris, *m.* [ager-colo]. (Rar.) = agricola.

AGRĬCULTŪRA, ae, *f.* [ager-colo]. **Agriculture,** *husbandry.*

AGRĬGENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **from Agrigentum.** *Subst.*, Agrĭgentīni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Agrigentum.*

AGRĬGENTUM, i, *n. A rich and famous city on the southern coast of Sicily* (originally a Greek colony), *now Girgenti.*

AGRĬPĔTA, ae, *m.* [ager-peto]. **One who strives for the possession of land.**

AGRIPPA, ae, *m.* *A Roman family name.* 1) A. Menenius, consul B. C. 503, and known by his fable of the stomach and the limbs. 2) M. Vipsanius A., born B. C. 63, died 12 B. C., the well-known general and confidential friend of Augustus; he married first Pomponia, a daughter of Atticus, afterwards Marcella, the niece of Augustus, and finally Julia, the daughter of Augustus. 3) A. Posthumus, a son of the preceding, who was murdered by order of Tiberius.

AGRIPPĪNA, ae, *f.* *The name of the women in the Agrippan family.* 1) A daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa by Pomponia, and wife of Tiberius. 2) A daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa by Julia, wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula, who died by starvation in exile. 3) A daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero, by whose order she was at last murdered. She is notorious for her crimes and deeds of villany.

AGRIPPĪNA } COLONIA. *The birth-*
AGRIPPĪNENSIS } *place of Agrippina* 3; originally a hamlet in the territory of the Ubii, but enlarged by a Roman colony, A. D. 50, and then called after her; now Cologne.

ĂGYĪEUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἀγυιεύς]. A surname of Apollo, as *guardian of the streets.*

ĂGYLLA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀγυλλα]. *The original name of the town Caere in Etruria,* now Cervetere.

ĂGYLLĪNI, ōrum, *n. pl.* *The inhabitants of Agylla.*

ĂGȳRĪNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Agyrium.*

ĂGȳRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἀγύριον]. *A town in Sicily.*

AH, rar. AHĂ, *interj.* Ah! alas! aha! den. sadness, indignation, surprise, raillery, &c.

ĂHĂLA, ae, *m.* *The name of a Roman family,* of which the most famous member was C. Servilius A., who, as magister equitum, slew Sp. Mælius, 440 B. C.

ĂHARNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Etruria.*

ĂIO, *v. def.* 1) To say yes (opp. to nego). 2) To assert, *to avouch* (cf. dico — almost always w. the orat. obliqua — cf. inquam): a. aliquem missum esse. In partic.: A) aiunt, *it is said:* B) ain' (instead of aisne), ain' tu (colloq.), to den. surprise, reproach, &c., *indeed! is it possible!* C) (colloq.) quid ais, *what do you say? what do you mean? what do you think?* — a) to denote surprise — b) when one wishes to ascertain the meaning or the opinion of another.

ĂJAX, ācis. *m.* [= Αἴας]. 1) *The name of two Greek heroes at Troy:* A) *the son of Oïleus, king of Locris,* who, after the conquest of Troy, abused Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, and perished on his return in consequence of the wrath of Minerva: B) *the son of Telamon, king of Salamis,* and hence *grandson of Æacus.* When the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses he became deranged, and finally killed himself. 2) *The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor Augustus.*

ĂLA, ae, *f.* [contr. from axilla]. 1) A wing *of a bird;* (poet.) aa. velorum, fulminis. 2) In men, the shoulder, esp. *the cavity under the shoulder,* the armpit; in animals, *the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder;* in plants, *the hollow where the branch is joined to the stem;* of buildings, *a side-wing, a side-hall.* 3) The wing *of an army,* which was composed of cavalry and the troops (esp. the horsemen) of the allies. The soldiers who formed the wings of an army were called 'alarii'—cf. legionarii).

ĂLĂBANDA, ae, *f.*, & ōrum, *n. pl.* *A town in Caria.*

ĂLĂBANDENSIS, e, *adj.* Pertaining to Alabanda. (*Subst.*) Ălăbandenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĂLĂBANDĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĂLĂBANDEUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἀλαβανδεύς]. *A native of Alabanda.* Hence, Alabandis or Alabandes [= Ἀλαβανδεῖς], *the inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĂLĂBANDI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀλάβανδοι]. *The inhabitants of Alabanda.*

ĂLĂBANDUS, i, *m.* *The founder of Alabanda,* who was honoured as a deity by the inhabitants of that town.

ĂLĂBARCHES, ae, *m.* (doubtful reading) v. Arabarches.

ĂLĂBASTER, tri, *m.* [= ἀλάβαστρος]. A box for unguents.

ĂLĂCER, cris, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Lively, eager, roused to action, quick (cf. acer); esp. of joyous feelings, cheerful, joyful; also = *merry* (cf. laetus): a. ad aliquid faciendum; a. et promptus; equus a., *a fiery horse;* (poet.) a. voluptas.

ĂLACRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* Liveliness, briskness, alacrity, joy, gladness: (rar.) a. rei alicujus, *on account of something.*

ĂLĂNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀλανοί]. *A warlike Scythian tribe, living upon the Tanais.*

ĂLĂPA, ae, *f.* A box on the ear (given with the open hand — cf. colaphus): ducere sibi a., *to give one's self a box on the ear.* At the manumission of a slave a gentle slap on the ear was given him, and therefore alapa = *manumission:* multo majoris aa. mecum veneunt.

ĂLĂRIS, e, (rar.) } *adj.* [ala]. Pertaining
ĂLĂRIUS, a, um, } to the wing *of an army:* alarii, *the troops forming the wings* (v. ala); aa. cohortes, *the infantry,* alarii or aa. equites, *the cavalry.*

ĂLĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ala]. Winged.

ĂLAUDA, ae, *f.* 1) The lark. 2) *A Gallic legion,* raised by Cæsar, so called from the decoration on their helmets.

ĂLĀZON, ōnis, *m.* [= ἀλαζών]. (Pl.) **A braggart, boaster** (pure Latin, gloriosus).

ĂLBA, ae, *f.* *The name of several towns:* 1) A. Longa, *a town in Latium*, the mother-city of Rome, founded, acc. to the legend, by Ascanius, the son of Æneas. 2) A. Fucentia, *a town in Samnium.*

ALBĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A province on the coast of the Caspian sea.*

ALBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Pertaining to Alba (Longa), Alban.** 2) **Pertaining to Albania.** (*Subst.*) Albāni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, 1) *the inhabitants of Alba Longa;* 2) *the inhabitants of Albania.*

ALBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [albo]. **Clothed in white.**

ALBENSIS, e, *adj.* **Pertaining to Alba (Fucentia).** (*Subst.*) Albenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Alba Fucentia.*

ALBEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [albus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To be white,** albente coelo, *at the dawn of day.*

ALBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of albeo]. **To become white;** esp., *to become bright by means of light, fire,* &c.; lux a., *it dawns.*

ALBIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Albius.**

ALBĪCASCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [albico]. (Ante-cl.) **To become white** = *to become clear.*

ALBĪCO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* [albus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To be white.**

ALBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [albus]. **Whitish.**

ALBĪNŎVĀNUS, i, *m.* Prop. name: 1) C. Pedo A., *an epic poet of Rome,* and a contemporary of Ovid. 2) Celsus A., *one of the acquaintances of Horace.*

ALBĪNUS, i, *m.* *A Roman family name,* esp. in the gens Postumia.

ALBION, ōnis, *f.* *An ancient name of Britain.*

ALBIS, is, *m.* *A river in Germany, the Elbe.*

*ALBĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [albus]. (Pl.) **Whiteness.**

ALBIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman family name.* The most famous of the name were, 1) A. Tibullus, *a renowned poet,* and a contemporary of Horace. 2) Statius A. Oppianicus, *whom Cluentius was accused of having murdered,* against which charge Cicero defended Cl.

ALBŬLA, ae, *f.* [albulus]. 1) *An ancient name for the river Tiber.* 2) *A rivulet near Tibur,* formed by several springs.

ALBŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of albus]. **White, whitish.**

ALBŪNEA, ae, *f.* *A prophetic nymph (sibyl),* to whom one of the springs near Tibur (v. Albula) was sacred; hence the fountain itself was so called.

ALBURNUS, i, *m.* *A mountain in Lucania.*

ALBUM, i, *n.* [albus]. 1) **Whiteness,** *the white color:* columnas albo polire, *to polish white;* maculis insignis et albo, *white spots.* 2) **A white tablet** (usually covered with gypsum) *on which any thing was written for public inspection;* in partic.: A) *the tablets of the* pontifex maximus, on which he inscribed the principal events of the year, and which he kept for inspection at his house (annales maximi): B) *the tablets of the* praetor, on which he made known his edicts. Hence, ad album sedentes = *the lawyers;* se ad a. transferre, *to study the edicts of the* praetors: C) *a list of names,* **a roll;** esp., a. senatorium, *a list of the names of the senators, the roll in the senate-house,* which, after Augustus, was publicly exhibited; a. (judicum), *the list of the judges.*

ALBUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **White** (prop., *a dull, pale white,* not shining; opp. to 'ater' — cf. candidus); (poet.) a. corpus, *pale; trop.,* a. stella, *favourable, promising happiness;* ventus a. = *dry.* Prov. — a) albis dentibus deridere, *to deride with great laughter* — b) albus an ater sit nescio, *I don't know any thing about him* — c) albo reti aliquid oppugnare, *with a white net,* i. e., *in a skilful manner* = *d) albis equis procurrere aliquem, *to excel one* (a figure taken from a triumphing general, to whose chariot white horses were attached) — *e) a. āvis, *a white sparrow* (= *something uncommon*) — *f) albae gallinae filius = *a child of fortune* — g) album calculum adjicere rei alicui — v. Calculus.

ALCAEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀλκαῖος]. *A Greek lyric poet of Lesbos,* who lived about 600 B. C.

ALCĂMĒNES, is, *m.* [= Ἀλκαμένης]. *A Greek sculptor, a pupil of Phidias.*

ALCĂTHOĒ, es, *f.* [= Ἀλκαθόη]. *The castle of Megara.*

ALCĂTHOUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄλκάθοος]. *A son of Pelops,* rebuilder of the walls of Megara.

ALCĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [= ἀλκήδων]. (Ante-cl.) **The kingfisher** — v. Alcyon.

ALCĒDŌNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [alcedo]. *The time of the calmness of the sea,* i. e., seven days before and seven days after the shortest day of the year, during which period the kingfisher, acc. to the opinion of the ancients, broods, and the sea is calm; hence, in gen., **a calm,** *stillness, tranquillity.*

ALCES, is, *f.* **The elk.**

ALCESTE, es, } *f.* [= Ἄλκηστις]. *Daughter*
ALCESTIS, is, } *of Pelias and wife of Admetus,* who saved the life of her husband by dying in his stead. Afterwards, she was restored to Admetus by Hercules.

ALCEUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἀλκεύς]. *Son of Perseus,* father of Amphitryo, and grandfather of Hercules — v. Alcides.

ALCĬBIĂDES, is, *m.* [= Ἀλκιβιάδης]. *A renowned Athenian,* and a contemporary and disciple of Socrates.

ALCĬDĂMAS, ae, *m.* [= Αλκιδάμας]. *A Greek rhetorician,* a scholar of Gorgias.

ALCĪDES, ae, *m.* [Ἀλκείδης]. *A male descendant of Alceus* = Hercules.

ALCĪMĒDE, ēs, *f.* [= Ἀλκιμέδη]. *The wife of Æson and mother of Jason.*

ALCĪMĔDON, ontis, *m.* *The name of a carver in wood.*

ALCĪNOUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀλκίνοος]. *A king of the Phæacians, on the island of Scheria,* to whom Ulysses came in his wanderings. His luxurious life became proverbial (Alcinoi juventus), as also his beautiful gardens; hence, poma dare Alcinoo = *to do something superfluous.*

ALCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀλκίς, from ἀλκή, 'strength']. *A surname of Minerva, in Macedonia.*

*ĂLCIS, *m.* (doubtf. reading). *A deity of the Naharvali, in Germany.*

ALCĪTHOË, ēs, *f.* *A daughter of King Minyas, at Orchomenos,* who, with her sisters, opposed the worship of Bacchus, for which they were changed into bats.

ALCMAEON, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἀλκμαίων]. *Son of Amphiaraus and Euphyle,* and leader of the Epigonians in the expedition against Troy; he killed his mother because she had caused the death of his father, and for this he was pursued by the furies.

ALCMAEŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Alcmæon.

ALCMĒNA, ae, } *f.* *Daughter of Electryon,*
ALCMĒNE, ēs, } wife of Amphitryo, mother of Hercules (by Jupiter), and of Iphiclus (by Amphitryo).

ALCYON, ŏnis, *f.* [= ἀλκυών]. (Poet.) The kingfisher — v. Alcedo.

ALCYŎNE, ēs, *f.* [= Ἀλκυόνη]. *A daughter of Æolus, wife of Ceyx,* who threw herself into the sea in despair, because Ceyx had been drowned by shipwreck. Both were changed into kingfishers by Thetis. Acc. to others, this change was a punishment for their haughty conduct.

ĂLEA, ae, *f.* 1) A game of dice, and, in gen., a game of chance *or* hazard. The Romans used two kinds of dice, 'tessera' and 'talus' (q. v.). 'Jacta alea esto,' *let the die be cast, the die is cast,* Cæsar's memorable exclamation when he decided to pass the Rubicon and to march against Rome. 2) *Trop.,* an accident, a venture, risk; in gen., *any thing uncertain:* rem in aleam dare, *to risk, to stake;* a. belli tuta est, *it is safe to risk a war;* in dubiam aleam rei alicujus ire, *to stake recklessly;* opus plenum periculosae aleae, *full of danger, in which much is risked.*

ĂLEĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [alea]. A player with dice, a gamester.

ĂLEĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aleator]. Pertaining to a gamester; *damna, *loss in gaming;* forum a. calfecimus, *we have played deeply.*

ĂLEC, ēcis, *n.* Fish-brine.

ĂLECTO, (ūs,) *f.* [= Ἀλεκτώ]. *One of the three furies* — v. Furia.

ĂLĒĬI CAMPI [= τὸ Ἀλήϊον πεδίον]. *A flat country in Cilicia,* where, acc. to the legend, the frenzied Bellerophon wandered about.

ĂLĒMANNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The name of a confederacy of German tribes.*

ĂLĒMON, ōnis, *m.* [= ἀλήμων, 'a wanderer']. *The father of Myscelus,* who was hence called Alemonides, q. v.

ĂLĒMŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* *A descendant of Alemon* = *Myscelus,* who founded Crotona, in lower Italy.

ĂLĔO, ōnis, *m.* (poet. & rar.) = Aleator.

ĂLES, ĭtis [ala]. (Poet. & lat.) I. *adj.,* winged; hence, *trop.* = *swift,* ventus; II. *subst., m.* & *f.,* a bird (cf. volucris, mostly in elevated style and of a large bird — cf. avis), esp. in the language of augury, of a bird which gives a sign by its flight (cf. oscines). Hence (poet.), cum bona alite, *with a good omen.*

ĂLESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [alo]. To grow up, to thrive.

ĂLĔSIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀλεξία]. *A town in Gaul.*

ĂLETRĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* Pertaining to Aletrium. (*Subst.*) Ălĕtrīnātes, ium, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Aletrium.*

ĂLETRĪNENSIS, is, *m.* *An inhabitant of Aletrium.*

ĂLETRIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Latium.*

ĂLEUAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀλεύας]. *A descendant of Hercules,* who reigned at Larissa, in Thessaly, and became the founder of a powerful dynasty (Aleuadae, ārum).

ĂLEXANDER, dri, *m.* [= Ἀλέξανδρος]. *A frequently occurring name of antiquity.* The most known of the name are: 1) A., *son of Priam,* usually called Paris, who afterwards received this name as one of honour (ἀνήρ-ἀλέξω). 2) A., *tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly,* who lived about 360 B. C., notorious for his cruelty. 3) *Kings of Epirus* — a) A., I. *brother of Olympias,* the wife of Philip of Macedonia — b) A., II. *son of Pyrrhus,* expelled by Demetrius, the son of Antigonus Gonatas. 4) *Kings of Macedonia* — a) A., I. *an ally of Xerxes,* in the second Persian war — b) A., II. (369–367 B. C.) *brother of Philip,* and uncle of A. the Great — c) A., III. *the Great.* 5) *A king of Egypt.*

ĂLEXANDRĒA, } ae, *f.* [= Ἀλεξάνδρεια]. *The*
ĂLEXANDRĪA, } *name of several towns.* 1) *A., in Lower Egypt,* which still retains its original name. 2) A. Troas, *south of Troy, on the sea-coast.*

ĂLEXANDRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Alexandria. (*Subst.*) Ălexandrīni, ōrum, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Alexandria.*

ALFĒNUS, i, *m.* (P. A. Varus). *First a shoemaker, then a renowned lawyer under Augustus.*

ALFIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman family name.* 1) C. A., *a friend of Cicero.* 2) *A famous usurer at Rome.*

ALGA, ae, *f.* Sea-weed.

ALGEO, lsi, —, 2. *v. intr.* To be cold, to feel cold (cf. frigeo).

ALGESCO, alsi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [algeo]. (Ante-cl.) To catch cold.

ALGĬDUM, i, *n.* *A small town on the mountain Algidus.*

ALGĪDUS, i, *m.* *A mountain in Latium, near Rome; adj.*, Algidus, a, um, pertaining to the mountain Algidus.

ALGĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [algeo]. (Poet.) Cold, *icy cold.*

ALGĬFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [algus-facio]. Causing cold, a translation of the Greek ψυχροποιός.

ALGOR, ōris, *m.* } [algeo]. Cold-
ALGUS, ūs, *m.* (Ante-cl.) } ness, chilliness, (*subj.* — cf. frigus).

ĂLIĀS, *adv.* [alius]. 1) Of time, at another time: nunquam alias, *at no other time;* a. — a., *at one time — at another time, sometimes — sometimes;* a. aliud, aliter, etc., *sometimes the one — sometimes the other, now so — now otherwise;* semper a., *always at other times.* 2) (Lat.) Of place, elsewhere. 3) (Lat.) = alioquin, as to the rest, *otherwise.* 4) (Lat.) non a. quam, *from no other reason, in no other case.*

ĂLĪBĪ, *adv.* [alius]. 1) Elsewhere, *in another place;* of persons = *with another;* esp., freq. of authors, a. invenies, *in others;* a. — a., *at one place — at another;* here — there; alius a., *the one here — the other there.* 2) In other things, in other respects, *on other occasions:* nec spes fuit a. quam in pace, *they founded their hope in nothing else but peace.*

ĂLĬCA, ae, *f.* 1) *A kind of corn*, spelt. 2) — b) *grits prepared from spelt*, spelt-grits — b) *a drink prepared from these grits.*

ĂLĬCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [alica]. Pertaining to spelt; *trop.*, reliquiae aa. (Pl) = *prostitutes.*

ĂLĬCŬBI, *adv.* [aliquis]. Somewhere; hic a., *somewhere hereabouts.*

ĂLĬC-UNDE, *adv.* [aliquis]. From somewhere; also of persons and things, pecuniam sumere a., *from some one;* a. nobis objicitur labor, *from something.*

*ĂLĪDENSIS, e, *adj.* Pertaining to Alinda, *a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured.* Hence, Alidensia, sc. vestimenta = *a full dress, a court dress.*

ĂLIĒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [alieno]. An alienation. 1) a transfer *of a thing from one's self to another.* 2) *trop.* — a) *a separation of one's self from another*, estrangement, desertion, enmity: tua a me abalienatio ad impios cives — b) (lat.) loss of consciousness, delirium.

ĂLIĒNĬ-GĔNA, ae, *m.* [gigno]. A foreigner, *a stranger.*

ĂLIĒNĬ-GĔNUS, a, um, *adj.* [gigno]. 1) (Lucr.) Heterogeneous. 2) Foreign.

ĂLIĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [alienus]. To alienate, to estrange. 1) To transfer *a thing to the possession of another:* nunquam tu me alienabis quin noster siem (Pl.), *you will never make me belong to another, and not to my own house.* Hence: A) = *to sell, to convey to another*, domum, rem a se: B) = *to remove, to keep off:* a. occisos, *to carry away;* mulier alienata est a te, *has been snatched away;* a. aliquem = *to thrust back* (a candidate for an office). 2) *Trop.:* A) = to alienate, to draw away *from one, to make disinclined or unfavourable*, aliquem (mentem, animum alicujus) ab aliquo or alicui; insulae alienatae, *the rebellious islands;* non alienatus vultu (Tac.), *not showing any mark of disgrace in his countenance:* B) a. mentem alicujus or alicui, *to disorder the intellect of one*, to make delirious, to drive mad: alienatus mente, sensibus, *deprived of his reason, out of his senses;* animo a sensu alienato, *insensible to pain;* alienatus ad libidinem animo, *beside one's self with desire:* C) alienari a re, to have an aversion to *a thing, to shun it.*

ĂLIĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [alius]. 1) Foreign = *belonging to another*, pecuniâ a. locupletari; odit virtutem a., *virtue in others;* aes a., *a debt;* alieno Marte pugnabant, *fought in an unaccustomed manner* (of horsemen who had to fight on foot); largiri ex alieno, *from the property of another; trop.*, Epicurus in physicis plane est a., *dependent on others.* 2) In opp. to consanguinity and friendship, foreign, not related, *not connected by friendship*, homo; also = *belonging to a foreign country.* 3) *Trop.:* A) Foreign from, unacquainted with *a thing:* a. ab re (also in re) aliqua, and (rar.) a. consilii, *unconnected with the plan:* B) = inadequate, *unsuitable, not fitting*, incompatible, re, also labor a. ab aetate, a dignitate, rar. (lat.) rei alicui or alicujus: C) = unfavourable, inconvenient, *unsuitable*, locus, tempus: D) = averse, hostile, *of an unfriendly disposition:* animus a. ab aliquo, rarely alicui.

ĂLĪGER, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala-gero]. (Poet.) Winged.

ĂLII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Alis]. *The inhabitants of Elis.*

ĂLĪMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum]. Pertaining to nourishment, lex a., probably *proposing a distribution of provisions among poor citizens.*

ĂLĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [alo]. 1) Nourishment, and *concr.*, food, aliment. 2) In partic. [= θρέπτρα], the support *of parents by their children*, as a return for the sustenance given them in childhood.

ĂLĪMŌNIA, ae, *f.* } [alo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.)
ĂLĪMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* } Nourishment, sustenance.

ĂLIŌ, *adv.* [alius]. 1) Elsewhere, *to another place;* a. quo, *to any other place.* 2) Improp., to another person *or* thing: orationem a. con-

ferre, *to direct to something else;* hoc a. spectat, *tends to something else;* nusquam a. natus, *born for nothing else.* 3) A. ··· a., *hither ··· thither;* a. atque a., *to different sides;* alius a., *one in one way, another in another.*

ĂLĬŌQUI, ĂLIŌQUIN, (w. *euphon. n.*) } *adv.* 1) **In other respects,** as for the rest, triumphatum est de illis, a. victoria mitis fuit. 2) **In general,** et a. ··· et, *both in general ··· and.* 3) **In itself** (in himself, &c.), besides this, a. speciosus. 4) **Else, otherwise,** *in the contrary case:* brevitas concedenda est, si caussa permittet; a., etc.

ĂLIORSUM ĂLIORSUS } *adv.* (rar., and not contr., alivorsum [alius-verto]). 1) **Elsewhere,** *to another place.* 2) *Trop.*, **in another sense,** *with another design:* dicere aliquid a.; accipere a., *to take it differently.*

ĂLIŌVORSUM, *adv.* [alius-verto] = aliorsum.

ĂLĬPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [ala-pes]. (Poet.) *Having wings on the feet,* **wing-footed,** Mercurius; *trop.* = *swift,* equus.

ĂLĬPHĒRA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀλίφειρα or Ἀλίφηρα]. *A town in Arcadia.*

ĂLĬPĬLUS, i, *m.* [ala-pilus]. (Lat.) *A slave, who, in the baths, plucked the hairs from the armpits.*

ĂLIPTA, ĂLIPTES, } ae, *m.* [= ἀλείπτης]. 1) **Among the Romans,** *a slave, who anointed and rubbed the bathers.* 2) **Among the Greeks,** *the anointer of the athletes;* hence, *the manager of a wrestling-school.*

ĂLĬQUĀ, *adv.* [aliquis, *abl. sing. f.*]. 1) **Of place, to some place,** *somewhere.* 2) *Trop.*, of action, **in some manner.**

ĂLĬQUAM, *adv.* [aliquis, *acc. sing. f.*]. *Considerably, in some degree;* used only in the comb. 'aliquamdiu' and 'aliquam multi.' 1) Ălĭquamdiu: A) **for some time, a good while;** often followed by deinde, postea, donec, etc.: B) (lat.) in reference to place, **a tolerably long distance.** 2) Aliquam multi, **a good many.**

ĂLĬQUANDO, *adv.* [aliquis]. 1) **Once, at one time,** as well of the past as of the future: a. illucescet ille dies; a. tempus libertatis fuit; freq. si a., *if ever.* Hence, esp. = **now finally,** of a thing expected with impatience: collegi me a.; freq. connected with 'tandem,' by which it is strengthened: tandem a. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus. 2) = **Sometimes, occasionally** (of events occurring more seldom than those of which 'nonnunquam' and 'interdum' are used): quidam homines et te nonnunquam a me alienarunt et me a. immutarunt tibi. In later writers, also a. — a., *now — then, sometimes — sometimes.*

ĂLĬQUANTILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of aliquantum]. (Pl.) **A very little.**

ĂLĬQUANTISPER, *adv.* [aliquantus]. (Antecl. & lat.) **For some time, awhile.**

ĂLĬQUANTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of aliquantus]. **Little, small.** (*Subst.*) Ălĭquantŭlum, i, *n.*, *a little bit, a little.*

ĂLĬQUANTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aliquis]. **Some,** *considerable, not small,* numerus, spatium, timor. Mostly as *subst.:* Aliquantum, i, *n.* w. *genit.*, **some** (not an inconsiderable) **quantity, not a little,** pecuniae, agri, negotii. Hence, freq. as *adv.*, **somewhat,** *in some degree,* **considerably** — a) aliquantum: a. tumida, oratio regis eum a. movit, *affected him not a little* — b) aliquanto, w. a *comp.* or words of a comparative meaning: a. prius, amplius, crudelior; a. ante, post.

ĂLĬQUĀ-TĒNUS, *adv.* 1) **As far as a certain point** *or* **place.** 2) **To a certain degree.** 3) *In some measure,* **in some respects.**

ĂLĬQUI, qua (and quae), quod, *adj.* } [alius-
ĂLĬQUIS (also *adj.*), qua, quid, *subst.* } qui]. *Pron. indef.*, **some, any — some one, any one** (of a single undefined person or thing — cf. quis, quidam, quisquam): aliqui sensus, casus aliquis; aliquod magnum malum, aliquis vestrum or ex vobis, aliquid negotii; si aliquis, instead of si quis (where the pronoun is esp. emphatic). In partic.: A) w. numbers, *some,* about: viginti aa. annos: B) = *something considerable, great:* se aliquid esse putant, *they think they are something great,* esse aliquem or aliquid, *to be greatly esteemed:* C) with the idea of 'alius' predominant = *some* or *any other, some* or *any thing else:* ira aut a. perturbatio: D) In connection with other words: unus a., *a single one,* alius a., (Com.), *some* or *any other, something* or *any thing else;* (Poet.) aliquis eam evocato, *let some one of you call her out,* exoriare a. ultor (where an avenger yet unknown is addressed).

ĂLĬQUŌ, *adv.* [aliquis]. **Somewhere,** *to some place,* abire; a. rus eum abduxit, *to some place in the country.*

ĂLĬQUOT, *adj. indecl.* **Some,** *a tolerably large number* (less than 'nonnulli').

ĂLĬQUŎTIES, *adv. num.* [aliquot]. **Several times, more than once.**

ĂLĬQUŌ-VORSUM, *adv.* (Pl.) **Toward some place.**

ĂLIS, old form for alius, q. v.

ĂLIS = Elis [= Doric Ἄλις for Ἦλις].

ĂLĬSO, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman fortress in Germany, on the Lippe,* not far from Paderborn, now either Elsen or Liesborn.

ĂLĬTER, *adv.* [alius]. 1) **In another manner, otherwise** (followed by atque, ac, quam): haud a. quam = *exactly in the same manner, just so;* non a. nisi or quam ut, *by no other means, on no other condition;* a. res est, *is of a different nature;* a. ··· a., *in one way ··· in another;* alius a., *the one in one way, the other in another.* 2) **Else** = alioqui.

*ĂLĬTŪRA, ae, *f.* [alo]. **A nourishing,** *a rearing.*

ĂLI-ŬBI, *adv.* (lat., rar.) = alibi, which is a contr. from aliubi.

ĂLI-UNDE, *adv.* From elsewhere, *from another place or object:* venire a., hoc pendet a., *depends on something else;* mutuari, capere a., *from another;* a. alio, *from here there, from there here.*

ĂLIUS, a, ud, *adj.* [= ἄλλος]. 1) If it stands alone, another (of more than two — cf. alter). Usually it is followed by atque or ac; when a negation is added, by nisi or quam, rarely by praeter; in the poets also by an *ablat.* (as, with a *comp.*, a. illo, *than he*). In partic.: nihil aliud quam (without any connection with the rest of the sentence) = tantum, modo, *only, nothing else than:* lictor n. a. q. prohibetur, *is only kept off;* likewise quid aliud quam admonemus, *what else are we doing but advising?* 2) When repeated (in opp. to each other) = the one — the other, *pl.*, some — others. Hence: A) the use of alius twice in the same sentence, originating in contraction: alius alio tempore dixit, *one at one time, another at another;* alius alii subsidium ferunt, *they succour each other;* alius alio modo vivunt, *they live each one in his own way:* B) alius ex alio, super or post alium, *one after another:* C) a. atque a., a. aliusque, *now this, now that, different;* alio atque alio loco. 3) = Different; hence aliam facere, *to change;* alium fieri, *to become another, to be changed;* in alia omnia ire (transire, discedere), *to agree with an entirely different opinion* (hence = *to disapprove or reject the thing proposed*). 4) (= Reliquus, ceteri) The remaining: a. multitudo, a. superbia, *his haughtiness on other occasions;* a. desperatio salutis, *despair of any other remedy.* 5) (Rar.) = Alter, the one *of two:* duo Romani a. super alium.

ĂLIUS-MŎDI, *adj.* (Rar.) Of another kind, res a. est.

*ĂLIUS-VIS, *adj.* [doubtf. read.]. Any other.

AL-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To glide, to flow, to come to *or* near: humor allabitur extrinsecus, anguis a. ex occulto; (poet.) a. oris, *to the shore* (of a ship); sagitta a. viro, *hits;* fama a. aures, *reaches.*

AL-LĂBŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet). To labor at *a thing;* a. aliquid rei alicui, *to add to with labour.*

AL-LĂCRĬMANS, ntis, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual allacrimo or allacrimor]. Weeping at, shedding tears.

AL-LAMBO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To lick, rem aliquam.

AL-LAPSUS, ūs, *m.* [allabor]. (Poet. & lat., rar.) A gliding to, serpentis.

AL-LATRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Mostly lat.) To bark at — a) *to use one roughly, to revile,* aliquem — b) of the sea = *to dash against.*

*ALLAUDĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [allaudo]. (Doubtf. read., Pl.) Praiseworthy.

*AL-LAUDO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To praise highly, rem.

*ALLECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [allecto]. An enticing, *the soothing song of nurses.*

ALLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. freq.* [allicio]. To allure, to entice, aliquem ad agrum colendum.

ALLĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [allego]. A dispatching of a person as a negotiator, messenger, &c.

ALLĒGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [allego] = Allegatio; it occurs only in the *abl. sing.:* a. meo venit, *at my instance, by my order.*

AL-LĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To send *one* away with a commission (as a messenger, negotiator, &c.), to dispatch (cf. mitto, of private affairs only — cf. lēgo): a. amicos, aliquem ad negotium; a. aliquem alicui or ad aliquem; allegati alicujus = *ambassadors, deputies.* Hence (Com.), *to instigate one to a thing,* esp. to an act of deceit. 2) (Lat.) To quote, to refer to, *to mention,* exemplum, merita sua, se primum ab Alexandro petitum esse.

AL-LĒGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* To select *or* elect *one* in addition (= *to add one to a corporation by election*): a. octo praetoribus duo; a. aliquem in senatum, inter patricios.

ALLĒGŎRIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀλληγορία]. (Lat.) An allegory.

*ALLĔVĀMENTUM, i. *n.* [allevo]. A means of alleviating.

ALLĔVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [allevo]. (Lat.) 1) A raising up, humerorum. 2) An alleviating (of pain) — var. read., levatio.

AL-LĔVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Mostly lat.) Prop., To lift up, to raise up, scutos, pollicem, manum; allevatus re aliqua, *raising one's self by means of something, leuning on it.* 2) To lighten, to alleviate, onus. Hence, *trop., to lighten and alleviate mental and physical troubles:* A) of the person = to encourage, *to cheer up, to revive,* aliquem; more freq. *pass.* = *to recover:* B) of the trouble, *to lighten, to lessen, to ease,* sollicitudines suas; notae allevatae.

*ALLEX, ĭcis, *m.* (Pl.) The great toe; *trop.*, a. viri, *duodecimo-men, dwarfs.*

ALLIA, ae, *f.* *A small river in Latium.*

ALLIĀTUM, i, *n.* [allium]. (Pl.) A mess of garlic (*a kind of food used by poor people*).

ALLĬCĔ-FĂCIO, ēci, actum, 3. (Lat., rar.) = Allicio.

ALLĬCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [lacio]. To allure, to entice, *to gain by alluring,* aliquem ad se, multorum opes ad misericordiam; a. benevolentiam alicujus, *to conciliate;* magnes a. ferrum, *attracts.*

ALLĪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-laedo]. To thrust against, *to strike or dash one thing against another:* a. aliquid trabi, *against the beam,*

allidi ad scopulos (of a ship), *to strike against a rock;* hence, a. virtutem, *to have one's virtue damaged;* Servius allisus est, *has suffered shipwreck.*

ALLIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Pertaining to Allia:** pugna A., *the battle at A.*, 390 B. C., in which the Romans were defeated. Hence 'dies A.' was used proverbially of *an unlucky day.*

ALLIĒNUS, i, *m. A Roman family name:* C. Allienus, who was praetor 58 B. C.

ALLĪFAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town in Samnium,* now Alife.

ALLĪFĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Allifæ.** Hence — a) Allifani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Allifæ*—b) Allifana, ōrum, *n. pl.* (pocula), *drinking cups made at Allifæ.*

AL-LĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To bind to** *something,* aliquem ad palum. **2)** In gen., **to bind, to bind fast,** *to hold fast:* ancora a. navem; alligatus = *a slave.* Hence: A) = **to fetter,** *to entangle, to hold fast:* impedire et a.; calculus alligatus, *a piece* (in a game of chess) *that cannot be moved; trop.*, a. se scelere or (Com.) furti, *to be guilty of a crime, of theft:* B) = **to oblige, to bind,** aliquem jurejurando; lex a. omnes: C) a. verba lege quadam, *to limit a discourse in accordance with a certain rule.* **3) To bind round** *or* **up,** caput, vulnus.

AL-LĪNO, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To besmear, to varnish over,** *to attach to,* rei alicui colorem, atrum signum versibus incomptis; a. alicui vitia sua, *to impart by intercourse or acquaintance.*

ALLIUM, i, *n.* **Garlic.**

ALLŎBRŎGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Allobrogian,** *pertaining to the Allobroges.*

ALLŎBROX, ŏgis, m. **An Allobrogian;** more freq., Allobroges, um, *m. pl.*, **the Allobrogians,** *a tribe in Gallia Lugdunensis,* whose capital was Geneva.

ALLŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (poet. & lat.) } [allo-
ALLŎQUIUM, ii, *n.* (mostly lat.) } quor]. **A speaking to, an addressing, accosting,** esp. *for consolation, exhortation,* &c.; hence = *consolation, exhortation.*

AL-LŎQUOR, locūtus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To speak to** *one,* esp. for the purpose of *consoling, exhorting,* &c.; hence = *to console, to exhort, to pray:* a. aliquem; a. deos, *to invoke.*

ALLŬBESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr. inch.* (Pl.) **To begin to please,** femina.

AL-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To shine upon:** alicui a.; die non contentus nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit. *Trop.*, nequidquam tibi fortuna faculam allucere vult, *fortune wishes a torch to shine upon you,* i. e., *to show you the way.* (There is no necessity to give a transitive meaning to the verb, in this place, as some propose.)

ALLUCINATOR, ALLUCINATIO, ALLUCINOR, v. Alucinator, etc.

ALLŪDIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [alludo]. (Pl.) **To jest with one,** *to caress.*

AL-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1) To play** *or* **to sport with, to jest** *or* **to joke with** *any thing:* a. alicui or ad aliquem; alludens, *he said it jestingly;* nec plura alludens, *not jesting any longer.* **2)** Hence (lat.) = **to refer** *or* **to allude to jestingly:** Phidias versibus Homeri egregio dicto a. **3)** Improp.: A) of impersonal objects, **to clash against, to play upon:** mare alludit littori, *ripples upon, splashes against the shore; transit.* (poet.), fluctus alludunt aliquid ad pedes alicujus, *cast:* B) *trop.* (lat.), a. sapientiae, *to approach wisdom;* alludentia spei nostrae, *that which is within the reach of our hope.*

AL-LUO, lui, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To ripple upon, to wash:** fluvius a. urbem.

ALLŪVIES, ei, *f.* [alluo]. **The water carried to a place by the overflowing** *of a sea or river.* **2) The land formed by the overflowing** *of water.*

ALLŪVIO, ōnis, *f.* [alluo]. (Tech. t.) **An alluvion,** *the earth added to a shore by the flowing of water.*

ALMO, ōnis, *m.* **1)** *A small river near Rome,* now Aquataccio. **2)** *A river-god, father of the nymph Lara.*

ALMUS, a, um, *adj.* [alo]. **Nourishing,** *affording nourishment;* hence = **bountiful, kind,** *propitious,* Ceres, vitis, sol, Venus, musae.

ALNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [alnus]. **Made of alder-wood.**

ALNUS, i, *f.* **The alder;** poet. = *a ship.*

ĂLO, ălui, altum & (lat.) ălĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To nourish, to support** (in gen., so as *to promote* the development of any thing — cf. nutrio), hominem; terra a. arbores; *trop.*, a. spem alicujus, luxuriam, *to promote luxury;* a. exercitum, *to maintain an army;* a. civitatem, *to increase the power of.*

ĂLOË, ēs, *f.* [= ἀλόη]. **The aloe.**

ĂLŌEUS, ĕi & ĕos, *m. A giant, the husband of Iphimedia,* who had two giant sons by Neptune — v. Aloidae.

ĂLŎGIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀλογία]. (Lat.) **Silliness,** *irrationality.*

ĂLŌĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀλωεῖδαι]. *Otus and Ephialtes,* the giant sons of Iphimedia and Neptune, so called from Aloeus, the husband of their mother. Attempting to storm heaven, they were slain by Apollo.

ĂLŎPE, es, *f.* [= Ἀλόπη]. **1)** *A daughter of Cercyon,* loved by Neptune. **2)** *A town in Locris.*

ALPES, v. Alpis.

ALPHA, *n. indecl.* [= ἄλφα]. *The name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet;* hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, *before the abc.*

ALPHĒĬAS, ădis, *f.* [= Ἀλφηϊάς]. *A surname of the fountain Arethusa,* from its supposed connexion with the river Alpheus, in the Peloponnesus — v. Alpheus.

ALPHĔSĪBOEA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀλφεσίβοια]. *Daughter of Phegeus and wife of Alcmœon;* although deserted by her husband, she avenged his murder on her brothers.

ALPHĔUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἀλφεῖος]. *A river in the Peloponnesus,* which, accord. to the ancients, disappeared several times under the earth. The river-god A. fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her, after she had been changed into a fountain, as far as the island Ortygia, near Syracuse — cf. Arethusa.

ALPHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Alpheus:** Pisae Alpheae, because it was founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river A.

ALPĪCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Alpes]. *The tribes dwelling upon the Alps.*

ALPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Alps.** The poet M. Furius Bibaculus was by Horace jestingly called 'Alpinus' on account of his bombastic verse: 'Jupiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes.'

ALPIS, is, *f.* (only poet.), commonly Alpes, ium, *f. pl.* **The Alps.**

ALSIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Pertaining to Alsium;** *subst.*, Alsiense, is, *n.*, *Pompey's villa at A.*

ALSIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἄλσιον]. *A maritime town in Etruria.*

*ALSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [algeo]. (Lucr.) **Cold,**
*ALSUS, **chilly, cool,** corpora.

ALTĀRIA, um, *n. pl.* (the *sing.* with doubtf. *nomin.*, only in later writers) [altus?]. **1) The upper part of an altar,** *on which the victim was burned* (cf. ara). **2)** = Ara, **an altar,** esp., *a high, splendid altar.*

ALTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [altus]. **1) On high, high;** *trop.*, nihil tam alte natura constituit. **2) Deep;** a. petere, *to bring from afar,* expedire, *to recount from the beginning.*

ALTER, ĕra, ĕrum (*genit.* commonly altĕrīus, sometimes altĕrĭus), *adj.* **1) The one** *of two* (cf. alius), **the other.** Freq. in opp. to the subject acting = *a fellow-man, another* (in gen.); a. — a., *the one — the other;* in *plur.*, if the reference be to a *plur. subst.* or to two parties. Often = *opposite, adverse:* a. factio, pars, *the adverse party.* Sometimes one alter is wanting; sometimes hic, ille or a *subst.* is used in its stead. **2)** As a numeral = secundus, **the second:** a. vicesimus dies, *the twenty-second day.* Hence: A) unus et (atque) a., unus alterque, a) *the one and the other* = *two,* dies — b) of an undefined number, *one and another* = *several:* B) alterum tantum, *as much again:* altero tanto major, *as large again:* C) with *subst.*, to denote a complete similarity, *a second:* a. parens, a. Verres; alter ego, *my second self;* a. idem, *a second self.* **3)** = alteruter: non uterque sed alter; sine alteris vestrum

ALTERCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [altercor]. **1) A contest** *in words,* **a dispute, altercation. 2)** In rhet., **an altercation,** *an effort to embarrass one's opponent by interposing a great number of questions* — v. Altercor 2.

ALTERCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [altercor]. **A disputant** — v. Altercor 2.

*ALTERCO, (Ter.) }
ALTERCOR, ātus, *dep.* } **1.** *v. intr.* [alter]. **1)** *To carry on a strife in words,* **to dispute, to wrangle,** cum aliquo; aa. inter se. **2)** In rhet., *to strive to embarrass one's opponent in a court of justice by putting a great number of questions.*

ALTERNE, *adv.* [alternus]. (Lat.) **Alternately.**

ALTERNO, āvi, ātum, **1.** *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To do a thing alternately,* **to alternate, to interchange with** *something:* a. vices; also a. cum re; (poet.) haec alternanti, etc., *weighing these things one after the other.*

ALTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [alter]. *One after another,* **by turns, alternate:** a. pede terram quatere, *of persons dancing* (poet.); aa. trabes et saxa, *alternating in a fixed order;* aa. sermones = *dialogue;* aa. paene verbis, *with almost every other word;* a. metus = *mutual fear;* aa. versus, *alternating song;* but esp., freq. = *in alternate hexameters and pentameters* = *elegiac;* aa. judices rejicere, *of the rejection of a certain number of the judges appointed by the praetor,* which privilege was granted alternately to the accuser and the accused. Hence, alternis (sc. viribus), *adv.*, *alternately,* canere.

ALTER-ŬTER, alterutra, alterutrum (*genit.* alterutrius, etc. — both words are very rarely declined), *adj.* **One of two, either one** (no matter which): ne a. alterutri praeoccupet.

*ALTĬ-CINCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Phædr.) **High-girded.**

ALTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [alo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Fattened, fat;** hence, *trop.* (Pl.), dos a., *a rich dowry.* (*Subst.*) Altilis, is, *f.* (sc. avis), **a fattened fowl.**

ALTĪNĀTES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Altinum.*

ALTĪNUM, i, *n.* [= Ἄλτινον]. *A town in the country of the Veneti,* now Altino.

ALTĬ-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **1) Sounding from on high** = *thundering,* Jupiter. **2)** Of a poet, **high-sounding** = *sublime.*

ALTĬ-TŌNANS, tis, *adj.* (poet.) **Thundering from on high.**

ALTĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [altus]. **1) Height,** montis. **2)** *Trop.*, **height** = **sublimity,** animi, fortunae. **3) Depth;** hence, *trop.*, a. animi, *unfathomableness* (of a man whose real disposition and sentiments are not easily found out); most freq. of a serenity that conceals the real disposition; sometimes involving also censure: *secrecy, reserve.*

*ALTIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of altus]. Rather high, calceamenta.

ALTĪ-VŎLANS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) Flying high.

ALTOR, ōris, *m.* [alo]. A nourisher.

ALTRINSĔCUS, *adv.* [alter]. (Pl.) On the other side.

ALTRIX, īcis, *f.* [alo]. A (female) nourisher; in partic., terra a., *mother-country*, leonum, *where lions dwell.*

ALTRŌ-VORSUM, *adv.* (Pl.) On the other side.

ALTUM, i, *n.* [altus]. 1) A height, esp. (poet.) *of heaven*, in a., ex a. 2) A depth, esp. freq. = *the deep sea*, the deep: provehi in altum, jactari in alto.

ALTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [alo = *grown* or *become great by nourishment*]. 1) Seen from below, high (cf. celsus, sublimis), mons, arbor, domus. Hence, *trop.* — a) = elevated, a. dignitatis gradus; a. animus, *aiming high;* Jupiter a., *august, majestic* — b) of the voice = *clear, distinct, high.* 2) Seen from above, deep, mare, vulnus, radix. Hence: A) of any thing intense — a) a. quies, somnus, *a deep sleep*, likewise silentium — b) = *hidden*, dissimulatio — c) = *profound, unfathomable*, animus (cf. altitudo 3): B) ex alto repetere (cf. alte), *to begin far off, to go far back.* 3) (Poet.) Of that which goes far back in time = *ancient*, gens.

ĀLŪCĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [alucinor]. Idle talk, *chattering.*

ĀLŪCĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. intr.* (better than all. and hal.) [ἀλύω]. Trop., to wander in mind; hence, to talk idly *or* at random, to prate, to dream, aliquid; epistolae interdum a. debent, *to pursue no definite train of thought, to leap from one subject to another.*

ĂLŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* Alum.

ĂLUMNA, ae, *f.* — v. Alumnus.

ĂLUMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To nourish, to bring up, *to educate.*

ĂLUMNUS, i, *m.*, and ĂLUMNA, ae, *f.* [alo.] A foster-son, a foster-daughter, *a pupil*, alicujus; freq. (poet.) with the *genit.* of the place where a person was born or grew up: a. Italiae; a. legionum, *a foster-child of the army*, sutrinae tabernae, *of the cobbler's stall; trop.*, a. Platonis = *scholar.*

ĂLUNTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Aluntium. Aluntini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Aluntium.*

ĂLUNTIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἀλοῦντιον]. *A town in Sicily.*

ĂLŪTA, ae, *f.* [alumen]. 1) Alum-leather, *a very soft and fine leather tanned by means of alum.* 2) Of things made up of such leather: A) *a shoe:* B) *a purse:* C) *a patch put on the face for ornament.*

ALVEĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [alveus]. A bee-hive.

ALVEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of alveus]. A little tray.

ALVEUS, i, *m.* [alvus]. 1) A hollow, a cavity: vitiosae ilicis a. Hence, 2) a tray, trough, *any hollowed, tray-shaped vessel.* 3) The hold of a ship; hence — a) = *a small boat, a skiff* — b) = *a ship.* 4) A gaming-board *with an edge or border around it;* hence = *a game at dice.* 5) A water-basin, bathing-tub. 6) (Poet. & lat.) *The bed of a river.* 7) *A bee-hive.*

ALVUS, i, *f.* The belly, abdomen (the stomach, considered as the duct for the conveyance of nourishment — cf. venter): purgare, exonerare a. = *to purge.* Hence: A) = *the excrements;* dejicere alvum, *to purge* (prop., a. inferiorem, as alvum superiorem dejicere denotes *to vomit*): B) = venter: C) = uterus, *the womb.*

ĂLYATTES, is or eï, *m.* [= Ἀλυάττης]. *A king of Lydia, father of Croesus.*

ĂLYZIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀλυζία]. *A town in Acarnania*, now Porto Candello.

ĂMĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amo]. Amiable, lovely; carmen a., *a pleasant, beautiful song.*

ĂMĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amabilis]. 1) Amiably. 2) Lovingly, a. in aliquem cogitare.

ĂMĀBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [amabilis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Amiableness, loveliness.

ĂMALTHĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμάλθεια]. 1) *The goat which suckled Jupiter when a child, in Crete*, or *the nymph who nursed and watched over Jupiter.* 2) *A sibyl.*

ĂMALTHĒA, ae, *f.* } 1) Prob., *a sanctuary*
ĂMALTHĒUM, i, *n.* } *of Amalthea*, near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus. 2) *A similar sanctuary at Cicero's villa in Arpinum.*

*ĂMANDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amando]. A sending away, *a removing from one's self.*

Ā-MANDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To send away, to remove *from one's self* (with the access. idea of contempt or indignation), aliquem in ultimas terras.

ĂMĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Amanus. Pylae Amanicae, the name of *one of the passes between Syria and Cilicia.*

ĂMĀNIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of the mountain Amanus.*

ĂMANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of amo]. 1) Loving, affectionate, fond *of a person or thing:* a. patriae; *subst.*, Amans, tis, *m.*, *a friend*, alicujus, amantissimus tui, *your very affectionate friend;* abs. = *a lover.* 2) Of things, kind, *friendly*, verba.

ĂMANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amans]. Lovingly, kindly, *in a friendly manner.*

ĂMANTIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμαντία]. *A town in Grecian Illyria.*

ĂMANTIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Amantia.*

ĂMĂNUENSIS, is, *m.* [a-manus]. (Lat.) **A clerk, a secretary.**

ĂMĀNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄμανος]. *A range of mountains* (part of Taurus), **separating Cilicia from Syria.**

ĂMĂRĂCĪNUM, i, *n.* **Oil** *or* **ointment of marjoram,** *a favourite perfume.*

ĂMĂRĂCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus]. **Of marjoram; oleum or unguentum a.** = amaracinum.

ĂMĂRĂCUM, i, *n.* } [= ἀμάρακον]. **Mar-**
ĂMĂRĂCUS, i, *comm.* } **joram.**

ĂMĂRANTUS, i, *m.* [= ἀμάραντος]. **Amaranth.**

ĂMĀRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amarus]. **Bitterly;** only *trop.* = **harshly, offensively,** *in an acrimonious manner.*

ĂMĂRĪTIES, ei, *f.* [amarus]. (Poet.) = Amaritudo 1.

ĂMĂRĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [amarus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Bitterness,** *bitter taste.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *bitterness of mind or disposition, exasperation:* B) **offensiveness,** *disagreeableness,* of a thing or person, carminum: C) *harshness,* vocis.

ĂMĀROR, ōris, *m.* [amarus]. (Poet.) = Amaritudo 1.

ĂMĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Bitter, repugnant** *to the taste* (opp. to dulcis — cf. acerbus), latex, sapor; also, improp. of smell, *disagreeable,* &c. 2) *Trop.,* mostly poet.: A) **disagreeable, adverse,** *calamitous; subst.,* Amara, ōrum, *n. pl., adversity, bitterness:* B) of the disposition, **irritable,** *harsh, violent,* mulier: C) of speech, *sharp,* **biting, offensive.**

ĂMĂRYNTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀμαρυνθία]. *A surname of Diana, from a small town* Amarynthus [= Ἀμάρυνθος], *in Euboea, where she had a temple.*

ĂMĂSĒNUS, i, *m.* *A river in Latium.*

ĂMĂSĪA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμάσεια]. *A town in Pontus, the birthplace of Strabo.*

ĂMĀSIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* } [*dim.* of amasius].
ĂMĀSIUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* } (Lat.) **A mistress, a lover.**

ĂMĀSIUS, ii, *m.* [amo]. (Poet. & lat.) **A lover, a paramour.**

ĂMĂSTRIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Amastris.**

ĂMĂSTRIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Amastris.*

ĂMĂSTRIS, is, *f.* [= Ἄμαστρις]. *A town in Paphlagonia,* now Amastro.

ĂMĀTA, ae, *f.* 1) *The wife of King Latinus.* 2) *The name given to any vestal virgin,* after she had been chosen by the pontifex maximus.

ĂMĂTHUS, untis, *f.* [= Ἄμαθοῦς]. *A town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus.*

ĂMĂTHŪSIA, ae, *f.* **Of Amathus,** *a surname of Venus.*

ĂMĂTHŪSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amathus.**

ĂMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amo]. **Love, a love-affair.**

ĂMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [amor]. **A lover.** 1) **In a good sense, a friend, an admirer** *of a person or thing,* sapientiae, urbis; a. meus. 2) **In a bad sense, a paramour,** *lover,* a. alicujus, and, in gen., without reference to the object of the passion, **a voluptuary,** *one who is addicted to sensual love.*

ĂMĀTORCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of amator]. **A** (*pitiful*) **lover.**

ĂMĀTŌRIE, *adv.* [amatorius]. **Amorously;** epistola a. scripta, *a love-letter.*

ĂMĀTŌRIUM, i, *n.* [amatorius]. **A philter, love-potion.**

ĂMĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [amator]. **Pertaining to sensual love, amorous,** *gallant;* (in a bad sense) sermo, voluptas.

ĂMĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [amo]. (Poet.) *A* (*female*) *lover,* **a mistress, sweetheart.**

ĂMĀZON, ŏnis, *f.* [= Ἀμαζών]. **An Amazon.** The Amazons were a mythical community of warlike women, who, according to the legend, dwelt on the northern coast of Asia Minor, on both sides of the river Thermodon, and made warlike expeditions westward, even as far as Greece.

ĂMĀZŎNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Amazon] [= Ἀμαζονικός]. **Amazonian.**

ĂMĀZŎNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀμαζονίς]. (Poet.) = Amazon.

ĂMĀZŌNIUS, *adj.* [Amazon] [= Ἀμαζόνιος]. **Amazonian.** A. vir = *Hippolytus, the son of an Amazon by Theseus.*

AMBACTUS, i, *m.* [Celtic word]. **A vassal, a dependent** (*upon a lord*).

AMB (AM, AN) [ἀμφί]. *An inseparable particle,* which, in composition, signifies **around, round about.**

AMB-ĂD-ĔDO, ēdi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To eat around,** uxoris dotem.

AMBĀGES, um, *f. pl.* (of the *sing.* only the *abl.* ambage) [ambigo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **A roundabout way, a labyrinth, turnings, windings,** tecti, itinerum. 2) *Trop.:* A) of speech — a) **circumlocution,** *diffuseness, digression,* **evasion:** mitte aa., *renounce all evasions* — b) (poet.) *obscure and enigmatical language,* **enigma:** B) transf. to actions, *mysterious and enigmatical conduct:* tacitae aa., *symbolic actions;* per aa., *by means of a symbolic action.*

AMBARRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe of Gaul,* kindred to, and confederated with the Æduans.

AMB-ĔDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To eat** *or* **gnaw around,** mensas, herbas.

AMBIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people on the coast of Gallia Belgica.*

AMB-ĬGO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [amb-ago]. Prop., **to drive in two different directions;** hence, 1) (Tac.) *to hover,* **to go about** *or* **around** *a place,* patriam. 2) *To doubt or combat a thing,* **to be of a different** *or* **contrary opinion, to con-**

tend, to dispute, de re, res ambigitur, *there are two different opinions, there is a contest about a thing.* Hence = *to litigate, to dispute,* in gen., esp. in court, cum aliquo. 3) *Intr.*, to waver, to hesitate, *to be undecided,* de re, quid faciendum sit.

AMBĬGUE, *adv.* [ambiguus]. 1) Ambiguously, dicere. 2) In a wavering, indecisive manner: a. pugnatum est.

AMBĬGUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus]. Ambiguity, *double sense,* nominis.

AMBĬGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo]. Prop., *driven to both sides;* hence, 1) wavering *between two, inclining to two sides:* ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu, *of a hermaphrodite;* aa. viri, *of the Centaurs;* Proteus a., *the changing P.*, Salamis, *another, a second S.;* ambiguus pudoris et metus (Tac.), *wavering between shame and fear.* 2) In gen., wavering, undecided: (Tac.) ambiguus futuri, *undecided about the future,* imperandi, *whether he would command as emperor.* 3) Uncertain, unreliable, *wavering,* fides, domus; res aa., *critical circumstances;* rex haud a., *who was quite certain to become a king.* 4) Of speech, &c., equivocal, obscure, ambiguous.

AMBIO, īvi & ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* [ambeo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to go around *something:* lunae cursus a. terram; hence (poet. & lat.) = to surround: mare a. terram; of an artist, a. oras auro, *to border.* 2) Usu., to go around *and* about *for a certain purpose,* esp. *for the purpose of asking, seeking something,* &c. (cf. ambulo, circumeo), and hence: A) tech. t., of those who sought office at Rome, *to go around and solicit the votes of the citizens, to seek a person's favour and vote by attentions of every kind,* to canvass for votes: a. populum, tribus, singulos ex senatu: B) (poet. & lat.) in gen., to solicit *one for a thing,* to petition, *to implore,* aliquem, deos; ambiuntur plurium nuptiis, *several fathers wish to give them their daughters in marriage;* sometimes it is followed by a sentence as object, with ut, ne, *that,* &c., rarely by an *infin.:* C) (Pl.) a. magistratum, *to seek after an office.*

AMBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ambio]. 1) The going about *of candidates in Rome to canvass for votes,* &c. (v. ambio), a soliciting *of office* (by just and lawful means — cf. ambitus): quid loquar de nostris aa., de cupiditate honorum. 2) *A striving to please others, to obtain favour by attentions to them, by gratifying, flattering them,* &c., an excessive desire of favour; a flattering, courting of the favour *of the common people,* &c.: ambitione relegata = *without flattery;* of judges = *impartiality.* 3) *An immoderate desire of honour,* ambition, vanity: a. mala; magna ambitione Platonem Syracusas deduxit, *with a splendor calculated to create sensation.* *4) (Lat.) = Urgent, submissive entreaty: aegre obtinere aliquid magnâ ambitione.

AMBĬTĬŌSE, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ambitiosus]. 1) Ambitiously, *from ambition.* 2) With an immoderate desire to please *or to obtain favour.*

AMBĬTĬŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Going around, encompassing, embracing: amnis a., *with many windings;* a. puella. 2) Desirous of pleasing, courting favour, obsequious, ambitious: ita est ambitiosus ut omnes quotidie persalutet; a. in aliquem, *towards one,* of a condescension originating in a desire to please; (poet.) esse a. pro aliquo, *to intercede (with flattery) for one.* 3) Of things and abstract ideas, ostentatious, *vain,* ambitious, *calculated and planned to obtain favour and reputation:* aa. rogationes, *by which one would win the people,* amicitiae, *by which one seeks only favour and advantage.* Hence, preces aa., *urgent, insinuating;* sententia a. (*from desire of pleasing*) *partial;* domus a., *splendid,* pulchritudo, *showy;* ornamenta aa., *calculated for effect.*

AMBĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [ambio]. 1) A moving around, *a circular motion round a thing:* luna currit breviore a. quam sol; *trop.*, a. seculorum, *revolution, expiration.* 2) A circle, circumference, *border:* castra lato a., folia serrato a.; a. aedium = *the space immediately around a house.* 3) *Trop.:* A) in speech, circumlocution: facere multos aa. circa unam rem: B) a. verborum or only a. = a period. 4) The unlawful striving for posts of honour *by bribery,* &c. (cf. ambitio): accusare aliquem ambitûs; effusae ambitûs largitiones. 5) (Lat.) = ambitio, ostentation, *vanity.*

AMBĪVĂRĒTI, ōrum, *m. pl. A Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri.*

AMBĪVĂRĪTI, ōrum, *m. pl. A Gallic people on the Meuse* (in the region of Breda).

AMBIVIUS (i, *m.*) TURPIO. *A player at Rome,* in the time of Terence, whose pieces he acted.

AMBO, ae, o, *adj. pl.* [ἄμφω]. Both (*together, united* — cf. uterque): a. fessi estis; diligo ambos.

AMBRĂCIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμβρακία]. *A town on the southern boundary of Epirus,* now Arta.

AMBRĂCIAS, ădis, *adj.* (Poet.) Ambracian, terra.

AMBRĂCIENSIS, e, *adj.* Ambracian; *subst.*, Ambracienses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Ambracia.*

AMBRĂCĬŌTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀμβρακιώτης]. A native of Ambracia.

AMBRĂCIUS, a, um, *adj.* Ambracian, esp. sinus, *now the bay of Arta.*

AMBRŌNES, um, *m. pl. A Celtic tribe.*

AMBRŎSIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀμβροσία—ambrosius]. (Poet.) Ambrosia. 1) = *The food of the gods.* 2) = *An unguent used by the gods.*

AMBRŎSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀμβρόσιος]. (Poet.) Pertaining to the gods, divine, comae.

AMBRȳSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἄμβρυσος]. *A town in Phocis*, now Dystomo.

AMBŪBĀJA, ae, *f.* [a Syriac word]. (Poet. & lat.) **A Syrian flute-player.**

AMBŪLACRUM, i, *n.* [ambulo] = Ambulatio 2.

AMBŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ambulo]. 1) *A going back and forth*, a walking, a walk. 2) **A promenade, a walk** *in the neighbourhood of a house* (usually set out with trees).

AMBŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ambulo]. (Lat.) **Moveable** (as a tower, &c.).

AMBŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Intr.*, **To go about** (without a definite purpose, mostly for pleasure and recreation — cf. ambio), **to take a walk**: milites ambulando bellum confecerunt, *by mere walking, with comfortable marching.* Hence: A) in gen. = **to go, to travel,** *to betake one's self*: quo ambulas tu? B) in partic., si recte ambulaverit is, *if he has gone on as he ought*; superbus ambulo, *I step, stride proudly forth*; (Com.) bene ambula, *a safe journey to you!* Nilus a. (lat.), *flows.* Also, with the distance gone over, a. tria millia passum. 2) *Tr.* (mostly poet.), with an *acc.* of that on which one goes: a. maria, *to walk over the seas*; a. viam, *to travel a road.*

AMB-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To burn around, to scorch,** *to set on fire*: ambustus tamen evasit. Hence, artus ambusti vi frigoris, *chilled, benumbed with cold.* 2) **To burn up,** *to destroy by fire*, corpora mortuorum. 3) *Trop., part.* ambustus = of one *who escapes trouble or danger with impaired health, fortune, fame*, &c.: qui collegae damnatione et sua prope ambustus evaserat.

*AMB-USTŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Burned around.**

ĂMELLUS, i, *m.* **The star-wort.**

ĂMĒNĀNUS, i, *m.* ['Αμένανος]. *A river in Sicily.*

AMĒNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the river A., flumina.**

Ā-MENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Out of one's senses, senseless, beside one's self** (from passionate excitement — cf. insanus): a. errore, invidia; also, of abstract objects, a. consilium, furor.

ĂMENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [amentum]. **Furnished with a strap** (*for hurling*), hasta; *trop.*, to denote *valid arguments.*

ĀMENTIA, ae, *f.* [amens]. **Madness, senselessness,** *a mad and passionate state of mind, senseless behavior.*

ĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [ἄπτω]. **A strap,** esp. *one fastened to a missile weapon.*

ĂMĔRIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Umbria.*

ĂMĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Ameria.**

ĂMĔRIŎLA, ae, *f.* *A town in the territory of the Sabines.*

ĂMES, ĭtis, *m.* **A forked pole,** *on which a net was fastened for catching birds.*

ĂMESTRĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amestratus**; *subst.*, Amestratini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of A.*

ĂMESTRĀTUS, i, *f.* [= Ἀμήστρατος]. *A town on the northern coast of Sicily*, now Mistretta.

ĂMĔTHYSTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus]. **Of the colour of amethyst**; *subst.*, Amethystina, ōrum, *n. pl.* (sc. vestimenta), **garments of the colour of amethyst.**

ĂMĔTHYSTUS, i, *f.* [= ἀμέθυστος]. **The amethyst,** *a precious stone of a violet colour.*

*AMFLEXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual amflecto]. **Curved around,** ora.

AMFRACTUS — v. Anfractus.

ĂMĪCA, ae, *f.* [amicus]. 1) **A female friend.** 2) **A mistress, a concubine.**

ĂMĪCE, *adv.* [amicus]. **In a friendly manner**; a. vitae, *philanthropically.*

ĂMĪCIO, ĭcui or ixi (both only poet.), ictum, 4. *v. tr.* [am-jacio]. Prop., **to throw around.** 1) A. se or *pass.* amiciri, *to throw around one's self*, **to clothe one's self** (with an upper garment — cf. vestio): amictus pallio, togâ. Hence — a) simulacrum amiciebatur veste, *was clothed* — b) amictus nube, *enveloped* (*as with a garment*). 2) *Trop.* (only *pass.*), loca amicta nive, *covered with snow*; arbor a. vitibus, *clad with vine-branches*; quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, *is wrapped round with.*

ĂMĪCĬTER, *adv.* (Pl.) = Amice.

ĂMĪCĬTIA, ae, *f.* [amicus]. **Friendship**: est mihi a. or sum in a. cum illo, *I am in friendly relations with him, am his friend*; contrahere, jungere, facere amicitiam, *to form a friendship*; freq. of nations or states = *a treaty or league of friendship.*

*ĂMĪCITIES, ei, *f.* (Lucr.) = Amicitia.

ĂMICTUS, ūs, *m.* [amicio]. 1) **A mode of dress, dress, clothing**: imitari amictus alicujus; exoleverunt Graeci a. 2) **An upper garment, a cloak, mantle** (cf. vestis). 3) (Poet.) *Trop.* — a) *a garment*, in gen. — b) *everything that envelops or surrounds an object*: multus nebulae a., *a thick envelopment of mist*; coeli a., *the air surrounding us.*

ĂMĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of amica]. *A dear female friend*, **a mistress.**

ĂMĪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [amicio] = Amictus 2.

ĂMĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of amicus]. **A dear friend.**

ĂMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amo]. **Friendly, amicable,** *well-disposed, benevolent*, homo, animus; homo mihi (but also meus, alicujus) amicissimus, *my best friend*; sus amica luto, *that is fond of mud.* Hence (poet.) — a) of things, *favourable, advantageous*, ventus, sidus — b) amicum mihi est, *it is agreeable to me.* *Subst.*, Amicus, i, *m.*, **a friend.** a. alicujus, meus;

esp. in later writers, freq. aa. regis = *courtiers, counsellors.*

*Ā-MIGRO, 1. *v. intr.* (doubtf. read.). **To depart from** *a place, to wander,* Romam (found in the best MS., Liv. 1. 35).

ĂMĪNAEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀμιναῖος]. **Per-**
ĂMĪNĒUS, } **taining to Aminæa,** *a region in the country of the Piceni,* vites.

ĂMĪSIA, ae, *f.* } 1) *A river in northern Ger-*
ĂMĪSIUS, i, *m.* } *many,* now the Ems. 2) *A town at the mouth of the Ems,* perhaps now Emden.

ĂMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* } [amitto]. **A loss** (cf.
*ĂMISSUS, ūs, *n.* } jactura).

ĂMĪSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἀμισός]. *A town in Pontus,* now Samsun.

ĂMĪTA, ae, *f.* **An aunt** (= *a father's sister* — cf. matertera).

ĂMĪTERNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amiternum.** *Subst.,* Amiternini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Amiternum.*

ĂMĪTERNUM, i, *n.* *A very ancient town in the country of the Sabines,* the birthplace of Sallust, now S. Vittorino.

ĂMĪTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* (poet.) = Amiterninus.

Ā-MITTO, īsi, issum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) **To send away** *from one's self,* aliquem. 2) **To let go** *or* **let slip** *from one's self,* **to dismiss:** a. filium a se, hostem saucium e manibus, aliquem e conspectu, praedam ex oculis et manibus. Hence, *trop.,* a. occasionem, tempus, *to let pass by unimproved;* a. fidem, *to break one's word;* sacramentum amittitur, *becomes invalid, is annulled;* a. spem, *to give up.* 3) **To lose** (so that a thing remains no longer in one's possession — cf. perdo): a. pecuniam; Decius amisit vitam at non perdidit, *has lost his life, but has not thrown it away uselessly;* a. litem, *to lose a suit.*

AMMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἄμμων]. *A deity of Egypt and Lybia,* worshipped afterwards in Greece and Rome as Ζεὺς Ἄ., Jupiter Am., and represented as a ram, or as a man with a ram's head.

AMNESTIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀμνηστία]. **An amnesty** (pure Latin, oblivio).

*AMNĪCŌLA, ae, *m.* [amnis-colo]. **Growing by a river,** salix.

AMNĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of amnis]. *A little river,* a rivulet.

AMNIS, is, *m.* 1) **A stream,** *a broad and deep river* (cf. fluvius); (poet.) of *all running waters,* esp. such as flow rapidly = *a river;* secundo, adverso a., *down stream, up stream.* 2) (Poet.) = *Water, liquid,* in gen.

ĂMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To love** (with the fundamental idea of affection and passion — cf. diligo): a. uxorem, filium, patriam; a. litteras, otium, *to be fond of.* Esp., freq. of love between persons of different sexes (in a good as well as in a bad sense); hence abs., filius meus amat, *has a love-affair, has fallen in love with a maid.* In partic.: A) (Com.) ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, *so help me God! most assuredly!* (usually followed by ut, etc.); also, as a salutation: dii te ament, *God bless thee!* B) (colloq.) amo te de (in) illa re, *I am much obliged to you for it, under many obligations to you;* also, a. te, quod illud fecisti: a. amorem tuum, *I rejoice in your love:* C) (colloq.) amabo te, *Pray, be so good!* sometimes followed by ut or ne: D) (mostly poet. & lat.) = *to be accustomed,* aliquid facere; also = *to wish, to like:* ira hoc fieri amat, *wishes such a thing to be done.*

ĂMOENE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amoenus]. (Lat.) **Delightfully, sweetly.**

ĂMOENĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [amoenus]. 1) **Of places, natural beauty,** *beautiful and charming situation,* litorum. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Pleasantness:** a. vitae, *a pleasant, luxurious life.* 3) As a caressing address (Pl.), mea a., *my sweet.*

*ĂMOENĪTER, *adv.* = Amoene.

ĂMOENUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Freq., of place, **charming, delightful** (object., in and of itself — cf. dulcis: latebrae dd., *which seem beautiful to a person,* aa., *which really are so*), locus, ora. 2) (Mostly lat.) Of other things, **pleasant, agreeable,** ingenium, fructus; cultus amoenior, *a too showy dress.*

Ā-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To move** *or* **carry away, to put away, to remove** (with effort and trouble), aliquem, omnia e medio; a. se, *to betake one's self away, to be off.* 2) *Trop.,* a. periculum, *to avert;* a. nomen alicujus, *to pass over, to make no reference to;* a. crimen, *to refute, to rebut.*

ĂMŌLĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amolior]. **A removing,** infantis.

ĂMŌMUM, i, *n.* [= ἄμωμον]. *An aromatic plant, from which balsam was prepared.*

ĂMOR, ōris, *m.* [amo]. 1) **Love** (the *subst.* of the verb 'amo,' the fundamental meaning of which is also that of amor — cf. caritas): a. in (erga) me; a. patriae, litterarum. Esp. of love between persons of different sexes (in a good as well as a bad sense); also, in the *plur.,* est mihi in amoribus or amore, *I love him.* Hence: A) = *the beloved object,* Roscius amores tui; addicere amores suos, *to adjudge the beloved one to another as his property:* B) personified = **the god of love.** 2) *Trop.,* **a strong desire, lust, longing** *for something:* a. habendi; (poet.) amor est cognoscere, *I have a wish to learn.* 3) *A means of producing love* = hippomanes, q. v.

*ĂMŌRĂBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [amo]. **Amorous,** mulier.

ĂMORGUS, i, *f.* [= Ἀμοργός]. *One of the Sporades, in the Archipelago,* now Amorgo or Morgo.

ĂMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo]. **A removal,** doloris.

Ā-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To move *or* take away, to remove** (often of things that are disagreeable or troublesome): a. aliquem ex aliquo loco, scripta Livii ex bibliothecis; a. se, *to betake one's self away, to withdraw;* (poet.) a. boves, *to steal;* (lat.) a. aliquem in insulam, *to banish.* Hence, *trop.*, a. socordiam ex pectore, metum, molestiam, *to remove;* culpam a. se, *to clear one's self of;* a. sensum doloris a sententia dicenda, *not to suffer to exert influence upon the judgment;* quod aetas amovet (Lucr.), *takes away with itself.*

AMPĔLUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄμπελος, 'a vine']. *A youth beloved by Bacchus.*

AMPĔLŪSIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμπελουσία]. *A promontory and town in Mauretania.*

AMPHIĂRĀĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Amphiaraëan,** *pertaining to Amphiaraus.*

AMPHIĂRĀĪDES, ae, *m.* **A descendant of Amphiaraus** = *Alcmaeon.*

AMPHIĂRĀUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀμφιάραος]. *A son of Oïcles and Hypermnestra, the husband of Eriphyle, the father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus, and also a seer and interpreter of dreams, at Argos.* In the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, he was swallowed up by the earth.

AMPHĬBŎLIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀμφιβολία]. **In rhet., ambiguity.**

AMPHIBRĂCHYS, yos, *m.* [= ἀμφίβραχυς]. **The amphibrach** (⏑ – ⏑), *a poetic foot.*

AMPHICTYŎNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Ἀμφικτύονες]. *Associations of Greek states for religious rather than for political purposes,* **the Amphictyons;** the most important of them were the association at Delphi and that at Thermopylæ.

AMPHĬDĂMAS, antis, *m.* [= Ἀμφιδάμας]. *One of the Argonauts,* son of Aleus, from Arcadia.

AMPHĬLŎCHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀμφίλοχοι]. *The inhabitants of Amphilochia.*

AMPHĬLŎCHIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀμφιλοχία]. *A small province in Acarnania.*

AMPHĬLŎCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Amphilochian.** Argos Amphĭlŏchium [= Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικόν], *the capital of Amphilochia.*

AMPHĬLŎCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀμφίλοχος]. *A son of Amphiaraus,* and founder of Greek cities on the coast of Cilicia.

AMPHĬMĂCER, cri, *m.* [= ἀμφίμακρος]. **The amphimacer** (⏑ – ⏑), *a poetic foot.*

AMPHĬNŎMUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀμφίνομος]. *A youth who, with his brother Anapis, bore his parents through the fire of Mount Ætna.*

AMPHĬON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἀμφίων]. *A son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother of Zethus, and husband of Niobe.* When he built the citadel of Thebes, the rocks and trees followed, of their own accord, the magical tones of his lyre. He committed suicide, after his own and Niobe's children had been killed by Apollo and Diana.

AMPHĬŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Amphion]. **Amphionic.**

AMPHĬPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Ἀμφίπολις]. *A town in Macedonia,* now Emboli.

AMPHĬPŎLĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amphipolis.**

AMPHISSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἄμφισσα]. *The chief town in Locri Ozolae.*

AMPHISSIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amphissa.**

AMPHISSUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄμφισσος]. *A son of Apollo and Dryope,* builder of the town Œta.

AMPHĪTHEĀTRUM, i, *n.* [= ἀμφιθέατρον]. **An amphitheatre,** *a circular building for the combats of gladiators and animals,* with seats rising like terraces.

AMPHĪTRĪTE, es, *f.* [= Ἀμφιτρίτη]. *A daughter of Nereus, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.*

AMPHITRYO, ōnis, *f.* [= Ἀμφιτρύων]. *A son of Alceus, king of Tiryns, and husband of Alcmene,* who had by him Iphicles, and Hercules by Jupiter.

AMPHITRYŌNIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης]. **A descendant of Amphitryo** = *Hercules.*

AMPHŎRA, ae, *f.* [= ἀμφορεύς]. 1) *A vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles, for preserving wine,* &c., **a jar, a jug.** 2) A measure: A) *for liquids* = 2 urnae or 8 congii; hence, about = 24 quarts, 6 gallons: B) *of the capacity of a ship* (an 'a.' weighing about 80 pounds).

AMPHRŸSIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amphrysus,** vates A. = *the Sibyl.*

AMPHRŸSUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄμφρυσος]. *A river in Thessaly,* near which Apollo is said to have fed the flocks of King Admetus.

AMPLE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [amplus]. 1) **Copiously, abundantly.** 2) **Splendidly,** *magnificently.* — N. B. For the *comp.* 'amplius' s. bel.

AM-PLECTOR, plexus sum, 3. *v. dep. tr.* Prop., *to twine around a thing.* 1) **To clasp round, to embrace, to encompass** (not so strong as 'complector'), aliquem. In partic., a. aliquem or aliquid amore, benevolentiâ, etc., *to embrace one with love or good-will,* and hence merely a. = *to love, to value, to care for:* a. artem, *to study an art;* a. rempublicam, *to interest one's self for the state.* 2) **To surround, to encircle, to encompass:** a. locum munimento; murus a. urbem. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to comprehend** *with the mind* = *to understand, to consider, to weigh:* a. aliquid consilio, cogitationem toto pectore: B) **to comprehend,** argumentum verbis, omnes res per scripturam: C) *to include a thing in a name, to comprehend:* a. aliquid virtutis nomine: sententia illa omnes crudelitates amplectitur.

AMPLEXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* } *intens.* form
AMPLEXOR, ātus sum, 1. *dep.* } of amplector, q. v., used both properly and *trop.*

AMPLEXUS, ūs, *m.* [amplector]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **An encircling, a surrounding,**

e. g., of a serpent, of a sea that surrounds the earth. 2) **An embrace**: dare a.; petere aliquem amplexu, *to attempt to embrace a person.*

AMPLIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amplio]. **A deferring of the decision of a judge** — v. Amplio 2.

AMPLĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico]. **An enlarging,** *an increasing,* pecuniae; esp. in rhet., **an amplification.**

AMPLĬFĬCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [amplifico]. **An amplifier, enlarger,** dignitatis tuae.

AMPLĬFĬCE, *adv.* [amplificus]. (Poet.) **Splendidly.**

AMPLĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [amplus-facio]. **To widen, to enlarge, to augment,** *to extend,* urbem, auctoritatem; a. sonum, *to strengthen;* a. aliquem honore, *to augment the honour of one.* Esp. of an orator, a. rem = *to place in a clearer light, to make very prominent* (as well in order to praise as to blame a thing).

AMPLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [amplus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To widen, to enlarge,** *to extend.* 2) T. t., of a judge, **to defer a decision** *to another time* (which the praetor expressed by the word 'amplius,' q. v.), **to delay, to adjourn:** a. aliquem or caussam alicujus.

AMPLĬTER = Ample.

AMPLĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [amplus]. 1) **Wideness, wide extent, largeness,** urbis, simulacri. 2) *Trop.:* A) **greatness** = **grandeur,** *sublimity,* animi, rerum gestarum: B) **reputation, dignity:** splendor et a., in illo est summa a.; a. orationis, *dignity and copiousness.*

AMPLIUS, *comp.* of the *adv.* 'ample,' is used substantively, esp. of extension in space and time = **more, farther,** *longer,* particularly in connexion with a number (— the different constructions occurring here are explained in the grammar): a. sunt sex menses, *it is more than six months;* duas a. horas ibi fuit, *longer than two hours;* a. horis quatuor pugnabant; also, a. quam tres judices; freq. with a negation, duo haud a. millia; non a., *no longer.* Hence: A) quid a., *what further?* alia a. = *besides, more, moreover:* B) nihil a., *only this, nothing further;* in later writers, freq. nihil a. quam, nec quidquam a. quam, elliptically, without a verb = *only, but:* illum nihil a. quam monuit, *he only admonished him* (*did nothing else but admonish him*); nec quidquam a. quam muscas captavit, *did nothing but catch flies:* C) tech. t., in the language of law — a) non (nihil) a. petere, *not to demand any thing more, to make no further claim:* b) 'amplius' pronunciare (by the judge), *to delay a decision because the case is not yet clear to him* — v. Amplio 2.

AMPLUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Wide, spacious, large,** domus, res; (poet.) ter a., *three-bodied.* 2) **Much, great, considerable, ample,** divitiae, pecunia, dona; aa. negotia, *tedious;* hence, amplius, *more;* a. obsidum, *more hostages.* Hence — a) (poet.) = *strong, violent,* morbus, ira, spes — b) of an orator, orator a., *who speaks with dignity and copiousness.* 3) *Trop.* (to denote the manner in which something appears to others): A) of things, **splendid, magnificent, glorious,** res gestae, triumphus, funus; amplum mihi est, *it is honourable to me:* B) of persons, **illustrious, honourable,** *renowned, distinguished,* homo, familia, genus; amplissimus ordo, of the senate, and likewise often as a title of honour in public life.

AMPULLA, ae, *f.* *A vessel for holding wine* (and sometimes ointment), having two handles, a narrow neck, and made wide and swelling in the middle, **a flask, a jar.** **Trop.* (poet.), *affected and bombastic language.*

AMPULLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [ampulla]. (Pl.) **A flaskmaker.**

*AMPULLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [ampulla]. **To make use of bombastic and affected language.**

AMPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [amputo]. **A cutting off, lopping** *of twigs,* sarmentorum.

AM-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To cut off, to cut around,** ramos. Hence: A) in gen., **to cut off,** manus; humeros, *to amputate;* caput, *to behead:* B) *trop.* = *to take away, to remove,* errorem. 2) **To lop,** vitem. Hence, *trop.*, a. colloquia, *to shorten;* numerum legionum, *to diminish;* amputata loqui, *in abrupt sentences.*

AMPŸCĬDES, ae, *m.* **A son of Ampycus** = Mopsus.

AMPŸCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄμπυκος]. 1) *A son of Jupiter, and priest of Ceres.* 2) *One of the Lapithae, son of Pelias, and father of the seer Mopsus.*

AMPYX, ȳcis, *m.* [= Ἄμπυξ]. 1) *A companion of Phineus,* changed with him into stone by Perseus. 2) *One of the Lapithae.*

AMSANCTUS, i, *m.* *A lake in the country of the Hirpini,* famous for its pestiferous exhalations, now Lago d'Ansante.

ĂMŪLĒTUM, i, *n.* **An amulet,** *a talisman,* or *sympathetic preservative against sickness and other evils.*

AMŪLIUS, ii, *m.* *Brother of Numitor, and king of Alba.*

ĂMURCA, ae, *f.* [= ἀμόργη]. (Poet. & lat.) **The scum of oil,** *the watery liquid that flows out in pressing oil.*

ĂMUSSIS, is, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A ruler, a carpenters and masons' rule.** Hence, ad a., and written in one word, as an *adv.*, adamussim or examussim, **exactly,** *accurately.*

ĂMUSSĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) *Made according to rule,* **made accurately,** indoles.

ĂMYCLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ἄμύκλαι]. 1) *A town in Laconia,* the birthplace of the Dioscuri, also of Helen and Clytemnestra. 2) *An ancient town in Latium:* tacitae A., because the conquest of the town was occasioned by a law forbidding any one to speak of the approach of an enemy.

ĂMȳCLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Amyclæ** (in Laconia).

ĂMȳCLĪDES, ae, *m.* **A (male) descendant of Amyclas,** the builder of Amyclæ 1, i. e., *his son Hyacinthus.*

ĂMȳCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄμυκος]. 1) *A son of Neptune,* king of the Bebrycians, in Bithynia. When the Argonauts landed on his shores, he challenged the strongest of them to a pugilistic encounter, and was slain by Polydeuces. 2) *A centaur.*

ĂMȳDON, ōnis, *f.* [= Ἀμυδών]. *A town in Macedonia.*

ĂMȳGDĂLUM, i, *n.* [= ἀμύγδαλον]. **An almond.**

ĂMȳMŌNE, ēs, *f.* [= Ἀμυμώνη]. 1) *A daughter of Danaus,* beloved by Neptune, who, for her sake, caused a new fountain to spring from the earth. 2) *The fountain A., near Argos.*

ĂMȳMŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the fountain Amymone.**

ĂMȳNANDER, dri, *m.* [= Ἀμύνανδρος]. *A king of the Athamanes,* and an ally of the Romans in their war against Philip of Macedonia.

ĂMYNTAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἄμυντας]. *The name of several Macedonian kings.*

ĂMYNTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀμυντιάδης]. **A son of Amyntas,** i. e., *Philip,* of Macedonia.

ĂMYNTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Ἀμύντωρ]. *A king of the Dolopians,* and father of Phœnix.

ĂMYNTŎRĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀμυντορίδης]. **A son of Amyntor** = *Phoenix.*

ĂMYSTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἄμυστις]. **A long draught,** *the emptying of a cup at once* (a term denoting eager drinking).

ĂMȳTHĀON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἀμυθάων]. *The father of Melampus.*

ĂMȳTHĀŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Descended from Amythaon.**

AN, *conj.* 1) Prop. belongs to the second member of the sentence in which it is used; in disjunctive interrogations, at the beginning of the second (or third, &c.) sentence, in both direct and indirect discourse — **or:** utrum superbiam ejus primum memorem an crudelitatem? Vosne L. Domitium an L. Domitius vos deseruit? sortientur an non, *or not?* nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam; the poets sometimes have 'an — an' in both members of a sentence.

2) When the first part of a disjunctive interrogation is not expressed (which is often the case), but is left to be supplied from the context, 'an' begins the interrogative sentence — or, or rather, even: *De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? (where 'nonne me hilarum vides' is implied); an hoc non dixisti? an me haec dicturum fuisse censes, *or do you think that I would say such things?* Freq. in double questions, which also contain an argumentative conclusion: an vero P. Scipio Tib. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam vero nos consules perferemus?

3) After haud scio, nescio, dubito (dubium or incertum est), sometimes too after other expressions of doubt and uncertainty — **whether not,** so that the entire phrase den. a conjecture that something may be so = **perhaps:** nescio an melius patientiam dicere possim, *I might better, perhaps, say patience;* dubito an Venusiam tendam, *whether I should not hasten to V.;* dubito an turpe non sit, *perhaps it is not base;* haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, *perhaps it is not even necessary;* (poet. & lat.) in dependent questions = **num, whether,** *whether or not:* nescio an profecturus sim, *whether I shall go or not;* opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe, *a work, of which I do not know whether it is practicable, at all events, a difficult one;* hence the later writers often have 'nescio an ullus, quidquam' where Cicero has 'an nullus, nihil.'

4) Sometimes it is used elliptically, without an expression of asking or doubting, to denote uncertainty, and a wavering between two ideas: quum ei Simonides, an quis alius, polliceretur (the sentence begins affirmatively, but 'a. q. a.' is inserted), *or was it, perhaps, some one else?* So, esp. in the later writers, an = sive, vel, and in connexion with the former particle: sive fatali vecordia, an — ratus, *or because he thought.*

ĂNĂCES, um, *m. pl.* [ἄνακες, instead of ἄνακτες]. **The rulers,** *a name of the Dioscuri.*

ĂNĂCHARSIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Ἀνάχαρσις]. *A Scythian,* who, in the time of Solon, made a journey through Greece.

*ĂNĂCLINTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἀνακλιντήριον]. **A cushion for leaning upon.**

ĂNACREON, ontis, *m.* [= Ἀνακρέων]. *A famous Greek lyric poet,* born 559 B. C.

ĂNACREONTĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀνακρεόντειος]. **Pertaining to Anacreon.**

ĂNACTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἀνακτόριον]. *A promontory on the Ambracian bay.*

ĂNĂDĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἀνάδημα]. **A headband, fillet.**

ĂNAGNĪA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀναγνία]. *An old town in Latium,* the capital of the Hernici.

ĂNĂGNĪNUM, i, *n.* *A country-seat near Anagnia.*

ĂNĂGNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Anagnia.** *Subst.,* Anagnini, ōrum, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Agnania.*

ĂNĂGNOSTES, ae, *m.* [= ἀναγνώστης]. **A reader.** Among the Romans, the anagn. was a slave.

ĂNĂLECTA, ae, *m.* [= ἀναλέκτης]. **The collector of the crumbs,** a slave who had to clear away the crumbs and fragments of a meal.

*ĂNĂLECTRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀνά-λέκτρον]. (Poet., doubtf. reading.) **A little cushion** *or* **pad** *for the shoulders.*

ĂNĂLŌGIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀναλογία]. (Lat.) **Analogy**; (gram. term) *similarity, conformity* in the formation of words, in the style, &c. 'Liber de Analogia,' a work written by Jul. Cæsar.

ĂNĂLŌGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ἀναλογικός]. **Pertaining to analogy**: libri analogici, *on analogy.*

ĂNANCAEUM, i, *n.* [= ἀναγκαῖον, 'that which is necessary']. **A large drinking cup, that had to be emptied, for a wager, at a single draught.**

ĂNĂPAESTUM, i, *n.* [anapaestus]. **A poem in anapestic verse.**

ĂNĂPAESTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ἀνάπαιστος, prop. 'struck back']. Pes a., *a metrical foot*, **the anapest** = (⏑ ⏑ –). *Subst.*, Anapaestus, i, *m.*, **an anapest.**

ĂNĂPHE, ēs, *f.* [= Ἀνάφη]. *One of the Sporades*, now Nanfi.

ĂNĂPIS, is, } *m.* [= Ἄναπος]. 1) *A Sicilian*
ĂNĂPUS, i, } *youth*—v. Amphinomus. 2) *A river in Sicily*, **falling into the Gulf of Syracuse, now Anapo.**

ĂNARTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Dacia.*

ĂNAS, ae, *m.* *A river in Spain*, now Guadiana.

ĂNAS, ătis, *f.* **A duck.**

ĂNĂTĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of anas]. (Pl.) **A duckling**; *trop.*, as an expression of fondness, *my duck!*

ĂNĂTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [anas]. **Of** *or* **belonging to ducks.**

ĂNĂTŌCISMUS, i, *m.* [= ἀνατοκισμός]. **Interest upon interest**, *compound interest.*

ĂNAXĂGŌRAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀναξαγόρας]. *A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school*, and friend of Pericles — lived about 500 B. C.

ĂNAXARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνάξαρχος]. *A Greek philosopher of Abdera*, a follower of Democritus, and a contemporary of Alexander the Great.

ĂNAXĂRĔTE, ēs, *f.* [= Ἀναξαρέτη]. *A Grecian maiden*, who, for her prudishness, was changed into a stone.

ĂNAXĪLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀναξίλαος]. *A ruler of Rhegium*, and founder of Messina, in Sicily.

ĂNAXĪMANDER, dri, *m.* [= Ἀναξίμανδρος]. *A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school*, who lived about 550 B. C.

ĂNAXĪMĔNES, is, [= Ἀναξιμένης]. *A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school*, and pupil of Anaximander — lived about 500 B. C.

ANCAEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀγκαῖος]. *An Arcadian*, and one of the Argonauts, who was slain by the Calydonian boar.

ANCEPS, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [am-caput]. 1) (Poet.) **Having two heads**, Janus; *trop.*, of a mountain, *having two peaks.* 2) *Extended to two different sides*, **two-sided**; hence, often translated by **two-fold, double**, &c. (cf. duplex): a. securis, *two-edged*; bestiae aa., *of a twofold nature, amphibious*; proelium, pugna, acies a., *a battle*, &c., *on two sides, at two different points*; periculum, terror a., *proceeding from two different sides*; tela aa., *hurled from both sides*; munimenta aa., *facing in two different directions.* 3) *Trop.*: A) **undecided, uncertain, dubious**, fortuna, casus; ancipiti Marte pugnare, *so that the victory is undecided*; likewise, proelium a.: B) **insecure**, *untrustworthy*: C) **ambiguous, equivocal**, oraculum; sententia, jus, *that may be interpreted to the advantage of either party*: D) **critical, dangerous, perilous**, via, locus; esse in ancipiti, *in a critical situation.*

ANCHĀRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Ancharius.**

ANCHĀRIUS, i, *m.* *A Roman family name.*

ANCHĔMŎLUS, i, *m.* *Son of Rhoetus, and king of the Marubii.*

ANCHIĂLOS, i, *f.* [= Ἀγχίαλος]. *A small town in Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus*, now Akiali.

ANCHĪSES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀγχίσης]. *A son of Capys and Themis* (daughter of the Trojan king Ilus). He had, by Venus, Æneas, with whom he fled, after the downfall of Troy, as far as Sicily, where he died.

ANCHĪSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀγχίσειος]. **Pertaining to Anchises.**

ANCHĪSIĀDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀγχισιάδης]. **A son of Anchises** = *Æneas.*

ANCĪLE, is, *n.* *A small, oval shield*, which was said to have fallen from heaven, in the reign of Numa, and which was afterwards preserved, at Rome, as a sacred relic, together with eleven others made like it.

ANCILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of the obsolete ancula, from the verb anclo, 'to serve' — cf. exanclo]. **A maid-servant**, *a handmaid*, **a female slave.**

ANCILLĀRIŎLUS, i, *m.* [ancilla]. (Poet. & lat.). **One who runs after maid-servants.**

ANCILLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [ancilla]. **Relating to female servants, slavish, artificium.**

ANCILLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ancilla]. **A young maid-servant** *or* **handmaid.**

ANCĪPES (Pl.), obsolete form, instead of Anceps.

*ANCĪSUS, *part.* of the unusual verb ancido [am-caedo]. (Lucr.) **Cut around.**

ANCON, ōnis, } *f.* [= Ἀγκών]. *A town in*
ANCŌNA, ae, } *Italy*, on the Adriatic sea — still Ancona.

ANCŌNĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Ancona.**

ANCŎRA, ae, *f.* [= ἄγκυρα]. **An anchor**: ancoram jacere, *to cast*, tollere, *to weigh*; in ancoris consistere (navem tenere), ad a. stare, *to lie at anchor.*

ANCŌRĀLE, is, *n.* [ancora]. **A cable.**

ANCUS (MARCIUS) — v. Marcius.

ANCȳRA, ae, *f.* [= Ἄγκυρα]. *The capital of Galatia*, now Angora.

ANCȳRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Ancyra**; hence, monumentum Ancyranum, *a summary of the most important deeds and undertakings of the Emperor Augustus:* a copy of the 'Index rerum gestarum' that was added to his testament.

ANDĂBĂTA, ae. *m. A kind of gladiator*, whose helmet had no opening before the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded.

ANDĂNIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀνδανία]. *A town in Messenia*, now Andorossa.

ANDĔGĂVI, ōrum, *m. pl. A Gallic tribe*, on the Lower Loire, with a capital of the same name—now Angers. Cæsar calls them 'Andes.'

ANDES, ium, *m. pl.* 1) *A village near Mantua*, the birthplace of Virgil. 2) = Andegavi, q. v.

ANDRAEMON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἀνδραίμων]. 1) *The husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus.* 2) *A king of Calydon, the father of Thoas.*

ANDRIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀνδρία]. **The Maid of Andros** (*a play written by Menander, and translated into Latin by Terence*).

ANDRĪSCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνδρίσκος]. *A slave who pretended to be a son of the Macedonian king Perseus*, and waged war against the Romans, until he was taken captive and carried to Rome in triumph.

ANDRIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to** *or* **born at Andros.**

ANDROCLUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνδρόκλος]. *A slave*, recognized and saved from death by a lion with which he had lived in the desert.

ANDROGEON = Androgeus.

ANDRŎGEŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀνδρογεώνειος]. **Pertaining to Androgeos.**

ANDRŎGEOS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνδρόγεως]. *A son of Minos and Pasiphaë*, who was murdered at Athens.

ANDRŎGEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνδρόγεως]. *A son of Minos and Pasiphaë*, who was murdered at Athens.

ANDRŎGȳNES, is, *comm.* [= ἀνδρογύνης]. 1) = Androgynus. 2) **A heroic woman.**

ANDRŎGȳNUS, i, *m.* [= ἀνδρόγυνος]. **A hermaphrodite.**

ANDRŎMĂCHA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀνδρομάχη]. *A daughter of Eëtion, and wife of Hector*, after whose death she became the captive of Pyrrhus, and was by him married to Helenus, the brother of Hector.

ANDRŎMĔDA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀνδρομέδη]. *A daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia.* Being exposed to the assaults of a sea-monster, she was rescued by Perseus.

ĂNDRON, ōnis, *m.* **An entry.** (The Greek ἀνδρών denotes 'that part of the house where the men resided and dined.')

ANDRŎNĪCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνδρόνικος]. *A (Greek) proper name;* thus, esp., T. Livius A., who was taken captive at the conquest of Tarentum, and became the slave of a certain Livy — he was *the first dramatic poet among the Romans.*

ANDRŌPHĂGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀνδροφάγοι]. **Man-eaters** — v. Anthropophagi.

ANDROS, i, *f.* [= Ἄνδρος]. *The most northern of the Cyclades*, now Andri.

ANDRUS, i, *f.* [= Ἄνδρος]. *The most northern of the Cyclades*, now Andri.

ĂNELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of anulus]. (Pl.) **A little ring.**

ĂNĔMŪRIUM, ii, *n. A promontory and town in Cilicia*, now Anemur.

ĂNĒTHUM, i, *n.* [= ἄνηθον]. *A fragrant plant*, dill.

ANFRACTUS, ūs, *m.* [am-frango]. **A recurving, a bending up** *or* **back**, esp., freq. of *the windings of a road*, &c., viarum, montium; a. annuus or solis, *annual revolution:* A) of discourse, **digression, diffuseness, circuitio et a.:** B) of legal affairs, **quibbling, cavilling.**

ANGELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of angulus]. **A little corner.**

*ANGĔLUS, i, *m.* [= ἄγγελος]. **A messenger** (doubtful reading).

ANGĪNA, ae, *f.* [ango]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **The quinsy.**

ANGĪPORTUM, i, *n.* [ango-portus]. **A small and narrow lane, an alley.**

ANGĪPORTUS, us, *m.* [ango-portus]. **A small and narrow lane, an alley.**

ANGĪTĬA, ae, *f.* According to Virgil, *a sister of Medea and Circe*, worshipped by the Marsi.

ANGLI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Lower Germany.*

ANGO, nxi (rar.), —, 3. *v. tr.* [ἄγχω]. 1) (Poet.) **To press together**, esp. of the throat, **to choke.** 2) *Trop., to oppress one's heart*, **to alarm, to trouble,** *to disquiet*, aliquem, animum alicujus; esp. angere se animi (Pl.) or more freq. angi, *to feel anguish, to trouble one's self*, aliqua re or de aliqua re, *on account of any thing;* also, with a dependent interrogation, an *acc.* and *inf.* and with the *conj.* quod.

ANGOR, ōris, *m.* [ango]. 1) **A contraction, compression of the throat:** occupat fauces a., *the quinsy;* aestus et a., *tormenting heat.* 2) *Trop.*, **anguish,** pro aliquo; confici angoribus, *to be consumed with indignation, grief.*

ANGRĪVĀRII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Germany*, near the Teutoburg Forest.

ANGUĪCŎMUS, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-coma]. (Poet.) *Having snaky hair*, **snake-haired.**

ANGUĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of anguis]. **A small serpent.**

ANGUĪFER, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [anguis-fero]. (Poet.) **Serpent-bearing.**

ANGUĪGĔNA, ae, *m.* [anguis-gigno]. (Poet.) **Engendered of snakes.**

ANGUILLA, ae, *f.* [anguis]. **An eel.**

ANGUĪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-manus]. (Lucr.) **Having serpent-arms** (of the elephant, on account of the flexibility of his trunk.)

ANGUĪNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [anguis]. *Of or*
ANGUĪNUS, } *pertaining to a snake*, **snaky.**

*ANGUIPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis-pes]. (Poet.) **Serpent-footed.**

ANGUIS, is, *m.* & *f.* **A serpent, a snake;** as a constellation — a) = Draco, *the Dragon* — b) = Hydra, *the water-serpent.*

ANGUĪTĔNENS, tis, *m.* [anguis-tenens]. (Poet.) **The Serpent-Holder,** *one of the constellations.*

*ANGŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [angulus]. **Cornered, angular.**

ANGŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [angulus]. **Full of corners, angular.**

ANGŬLUS, i, *m.* [ἀγκυλος]. **1) An angle, a corner:** a. saxi, *corner, point;* in mathematics, *an angle.* **2)** *A corner* = *a secret, retired place, a hole, a nook,* usually with the accessory notion of contempt.

ANGUSTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [angustus]. **1) Narrowly, closely,** sedere; continere aliquem a., *to confine one to a small space.* **2)** Of number and quantity, **sparingly, scantily:** frumentum angustius provenerat. **3)** Of discourse, **briefly, concisely.**

ANGUSTIA, ae, *f.* (very rar.) = Angustiae.

ANGUSTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [angustus]. **1)** *A narrow space,* **narrowness;** freq. w. *genit.,* itineris; a. locorum, *narrow passes, straits.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) of time, **shortness,** *want,* temporis: B) of pecuniary circumstances, &c., **scarcity, want,** *indigence:* aa. aerarii, rei frumentariae, *a scarcity of provisions:* C) of other circumstances, **embarrassment, difficulty,** *perplexity:* res erat in his aa.: D) of the mind, **narrowness,** *littleness,* animi: E) of scientific inquiries, &c., **subtlety,** verborum: F) of discourse, **brevity.**

*ANGUSTĬCLĀVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [angustus-clavus]. (Lat.) *With a narrow strip of purple on the tunic* (the badge of a military tribune of plebeian rank — cf. laticlavius).

ANGUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [angustus]. (Lat.) **To make narrow, to straiten,** domum: *trop.* = *to restrain,* gaudia.

ANGUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ango]. **1)** Of space, **narrow, small,** *close,* **strait,** via, pons, cella; hence, spiritus a., *short breath.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) in angustum concludere, deducere, etc., *to confine,* animi perturbationes, *to restrain, to curb:* B) (poet.) of time, **short,** dies: C) of pecuniary circumstances and the like, **limited, indigent,** needy, scanty, fortuna, mensa, res frumentaria; a. pauperies: D) of other circumstances of life = **critical, difficult:** res aa., *a bad condition of affairs,* fides, *impaired credit; subst.,* Angustum, i, *n.* = *a critical condition, embarrassment, difficulty:* E) of the mind, **narrow, base,** *low-spirited,* animus: F) of scientific inquiries, &c., **subtle,** *minute,* concertationes: G) of discourse, **brief, concise,** oratio.

ANHĒLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [anhelo]. (Lat.) **A panting, puffing.** The classical word is 'anhelitus,' q. v.

ANHĒLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [anhelo]. (Lat.) **One who has difficulty in breathing.**

ANHĒLĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [anhelo]. **1) A panting, puffing,** *shortness of breath:* aa. moventur, *are occasioned* (if one goes too fast). **2)** (Poet. & lat.) **The breath,** *the air that one breathes in and out:* aridus a. venit ab ore. **3) Exhalation,** *vapor,* terrae.

ANHĒLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1)** *Intr.,* **To pant, to puff:** a. eximis pulmonibus: taurus a. sub vomere; (poet.) ignis a., *roars;* inopia anhelans, *neediness or want gasping for something.* **2)** *Tr., to utter with panting,* **to breathe forth,** verba; *trop.,* a. scelus, *to breathe out* = *to be intent upon.*

ANHĒLUS, a, um, *adj.* [anhelo]. (Poet.) **1) Panting, puffing,** equi, senes, *short-breathed.* **2)** *Making one pant,* cursus, sitis, febris.

ĂNĪCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Anicius,* **Anician:** vinum A., *from the consular year of L. A. Gallus* (160 B. C.).

ĂNĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of anus]. **A little old woman.**

ĂNIENSIS, e, } *adj.* [Anio]. **Of** *or* **per-**
ĂNIĒNUS, a, um, } **taining to the Anio.**

ĂNIĒNUS, i, *m.* (Propert.) = Anio, q. v.

ĂNĪGROS, i, *m.* [= Ἀνιγρος]. *A small river in Elis.*

ĂNĪLIS, e, *adj.* [anus]. *Pertaining or proper to old women,* **old-womanish:** passus aa., *an old woman's steps, gait;* often derisively, ineptiae, superstitiones aa.

ĂNILĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [anilis]. (Poet.) **The old age of women.**

ĂNĪLĬTER, *adv.* [anilis]. **Like an old woman.**

ĂNĬMA, ae, *f.* [kindred to ἄνεμος, fr. ἄω, ἄημι]. **1)** (Poet.) **A breath of air, a current of air,** *wind:* aa. impellunt vela. **2) The air** *as an element* (cf. coelum). **3)** *The air inhaled and exhaled,* **breath** (*concr.* — cf. spiritus): comprimere a., *to stop the breath,* ducere, *to take breath.* **4)** *The physical principle of life, breath of life, vital power,* **the soul** (regarded physiologically as the principle of animal existence — cf. animus). Hence: A) = **life:** adimere alicui animam; animam agere, efflare, edere, etc., *to breathe one's last;* prov., animam debet = *he is deeply in debt:* B) (poet. & lat.) **a living being:** egregiae aa., *noble souls:* C) freq. of *the souls of the dead, the shades of the lower world:* piae aa.: D) as a kind address, a. mea (carissima), *my soul! my life!* **5)** Sometimes = animus, *the rational soul of man.*

ĂNĪMĀBĬLIS (doubtf. read.) = Animalis, q. v.

ĂNĪMADVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto]. **1) Attention,** *observation:* a. et diligentia; quaestio

et a., *inquiry.* 2) **Notice, observation,** esp. *a censuring observation* = **censure, reproach.** effugere animadversionem. Hence, 3) **punishment,** a. alicujus, *inflicted by some one;* thus, a. censoria and censorum, q. v.

ĂNĪMADVERSOR, ōris, *m.* [animadverto]. **An observer,** vitiorum.

ĂNĪMADVERTO, ti, sum, 3, *v. tr.* [animum-adverto, q. v.]. 1) **To direct the attention to** *a thing,* **to give heed to, to attend to,** rem aliquam, quid factum sit. 2) **To perceive, to notice,** *to observe, to see,* puerum dormientem, aliquid ex re aliqua, quid existimandum sit, se alicui placere; res in qua nihil displicere, nihil animadverti possit, *no disapproving remark can be made.* Hence, 3) *to notice an offence* = **to punish,** a. rem, *a thing,* in aliquem, *a person;* res animadvertenda, *something censurable.*

ĂNĪMAL, ālis, *n.* [animalis]. **A living being, an animal** (in the widest sense, also of man — cf. bestia, etc.).

ĂNĪMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [anima]. 1) **Airy,** *consisting of air,* natura. 2) **Living, animate,** *endowed with (animal) life:* exemplum a., *the living original.*

ĂNĪMANS, tis [anima]. 1) *Adj.,* **living.** 2) *Subst., m. f. & n.,* **a living creature, an animal,** also of a rational being, as man; but more freq. in opp. to man (— cf. bestia).

*ĂNĪMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [animo]. Prop., *an animating, a quickening; trop.,* **a living creature** = Animal.

ĂNĪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of animo]. 1) **Living,** animate (opp. to inanimatus). 2) With an *adv.* or the like, **disposed, minded:** bene (male) a. in aliquem; quemadmodum sis a., nescio. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Courageous,** miles; infirme a., *with feeble courage.*

ĂNĪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) [Anima] **To make alive, to animate,** *to quicken;* (poet.) a. guttas in angues, *to transform (lifeless) drops into (living) snakes.* 2) [Animus] With an *adv.,* **to endow with a particular feeling** *or* **temper, to dispose** (v. animatus): a. pueros orientes sic.

ĂNĪMŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [animosus]. 1) **Courageously,** *boldly:* a. aliquid facere. 2) **Eagerly:** a. votum solvere.

ĂNĪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) [Anima]: A) **living,** *full of life,* signa, *that seem to live:* B) **blowing hard,** Eurus. 2) [Animus] With *comp.* & *sup.,* **courageous, spirited, stout-hearted, bold,** vir; a. et fortis; (poet.) aa. guttura laqueo ligavit, *tied up the bold throat;* (poet.) a. re aliqua, *proud of any thing.*

ĂNĪMŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of:] 1) [Anima] **A little life:** quiddam animulae restillare. 2) [Animus] **A little** *or* **dear soul:** unius mulierculae a.

ĂNĪMŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of animus]. Used only in the *voc.:* mi animule, *my dear heart!*

ĂNĪMUS, i, *m.* [ἄνεμος — cf. anima]. 1) *The principle of intellectual life,* **the spirit** (cf. anima): homo constat ex a. et corpore; but also, aa. bestiarum, *the mental faculties, the instincts of animals.* 2) **The rational soul** *of man, comprising all his mental faculties* (cf. mens). In particular: A) *the faculty that wills* = **will, design,** *purpose,* **intention:** in animo habeo or in animo mihi est, *I intend;* hoc animo, *for this purpose;* (poet.) a. fert or est, *I have a desire, I intend;* induco in animum or induco animum, *to resolve, to make up one's mind:* B) *the emotional faculties* — a) **the heart,** *mind:* ex a. amare, *from the bottom of the heart:* a. irâ commotus; anxius animi; daro alicui animum, *to give one's heart to a person;* as a caressing address, mi a., *my heart!* — b) = **character, temper:** a. pusillus, mollis — c) of a particular feeling and state of mind, α) a. fortis, magnus, *courage;* a. bono, forti, magno esse, *to be of good cheer* (a. magni esse, *to have a courageous character);* esp. the *plur.* (in the poets) = *courage:* addere alicui animos, *to inspire with courage;* or = *pride, haughtiness, arrogance:* spiritus et aa. alicujus; β) = *violent anger:* vincere a; γ) = *inclination, desire,* indulgere, obsequi animo, *to gratify one's desire;* animi caussâ (gratiâ), *for the sake of amusement, merely for fun* — d) *feeling, disposition toward a person:* hoc animo in illum sum; bono animo, *with a good design;* ab optimo a. factum est, *with the best intention:* C) = **mind,** *the thinking faculties* (= mens): cogito cum or in animo, also only animo; advertere, appellere, attendere a., *to direct one's mind to a thing;* esp. of *memory, consciousness,* &c.: a. eum reliquit, *he lost his consciousness, fainted away:* D) (mostly Pl.) = **opinion,** *judgment:* meo quidem a., ut meus est a., *according to my opinion.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) = Anima 4, *life,* **vital power.**

ĂNIO, ēnis, *m.* [from the original, but unusual, *nomin.* Anien]. *A river in Latium,* passing by Tibur, and falling into the Tiber — now Teverone.

ĂNIUS, i, *m. A king and priest in Delos.*

ANNA (ae, *f.*) PERENNA. *A Roman goddess,* originally, according to the legend, a sister of Dido, who was said to have followed Æneas to Italy.

ANNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [annus]. **Pertaining** *or* **relating to years** *or* **age:** lex a., *the law which determined the year in which an office could be obtained.* Annales, ium, *m. pl.,* **annals, chronicles,** *records of the events of a year in chronological order,* esp. annales maximi, *the annals which, down to the time of the Gracchi, the* pontifex maximus *had to compile for each year,* and which he was required to hang up in his house for the information of the public (cf. album). Annalis, is, *m. sing.,* is used only of *a single book,* ex. gr. the 'Annals' of Ennius.

AN-NĂTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To swim to,** insulae. 2) **To swim by,** lateri alicujus.

AN-NĀVĪGO, 1. *v. intr.* **To sail to** *or* **toward.**

AN-NE, *conj.* = An 1.

AN-NECTO, exui, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* **To tie** *or* **bind to, to annex,** aliquid ad rem or rei alicui.

*ANNEXUS, ūs, *m.* [annecto]. (Lat.) **A tying** *or* **binding to, connexion:** a. gentium.

ANNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Annius.**

ANNIĀNUS, i, *m.* *A Roman poet,* under the Emperor Hadrian.

ANNĪCĔRII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀννικέρειοι]. *A philosophical sect,* a branch of the Cyrenaic school, so called after its founder Anniceris.

ANNĪCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. **Only one year old,** virgo.

ANNĪ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (Lat.) **Bearing fruit the whole year.**

AN-NĪTOR, nīsus or nixus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) *To press upon or against,* **to lean** *or* **rest upon** *or* **against,** rei or ad rem. 2) *Trop.,* **to take pains** *about a thing,* **to exert one's self:** paullulum a.; a. pro re aliqua, de triumpho; freq. followed by ut; also, ad aliquid obtinendum.

ANNIUS, ii, *m. A Roman family name;* thus, esp. T. A. Milo, the friend of Cicero, the opponent, and afterwards the murderer, of P. Clodius, for which crime he was banished to Massilia, where he perished.

ANNĪVERSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [annus-verto]. **Yearly,** *returning every year,* sacra.

AN-NO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To swim to,** navem, terrae, ad litus; *trop.,* of merchandise *brought* to a place *by sea.* 2) **To swim by the side of,** alicui.

ANNON = An non. **Or not** — v. An.

ANNŌNA, ae, *f.* [annus]. 1) **The yearly produce** *of the earth,* esp. *corn,* but also, in gen., other *natural products:* a. vini, salaria. 2) **Corn** and *provisions,* in gen., but almost always with reference to the price or profit: a. pretium non habet; vilitas annonae; subsidia annonae; *a. aliarum rerum (opp. to frumenti) = *a supply.* 3) **The price of corn** and *of provisions,* in gen.: a. nihil mutavit, *the price is just the same;* a. est gravis, *the prices are high;* levare (laxare) annonam, *to lower the price;* on the contrary (Pl.), flagellare a., *to raise the price; trop.,* vilis amicorum est a., *friends may be obtained at a low price.*

ANNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Aged, old,** anus, vinum.

ANNŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [annoto]. (Lat.) **A written remark, annotation.**

ANNŌTĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of annotatio]. **A brief written remark.**

ANNŌTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [annoto]. *One who makes a remark,* **a remarker, observer.**

ANNŌTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. (Rar.) **Of last year,** naves.

AN-NŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To remark, to note down,** *to write down,* aliquid 2) **To observe,** *to perceive,* militem. 3) Litora annotantur piscibus, *are distinguished, known by.* 4) Tech. t., in judic. lang. (of a magistrate), *to note or to designate one as condemned, and to order what shall be done with him:* a. eos in urbem remittendos.

AN-NŪMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To count to,** alicui argentum; *trop.,* a. litteras, *to pronounce one by one.* 2) **To add to by counting** *or* **reckoning,** *to add to a former number:* a. aliquem tertium illis duobus (*dat.*); (poet.) annumerari cum vivis, inter servos, in grege, *to be counted with the multitude.*

AN-NUO, ui, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Intr.,* **to nod to,** alicui. 2) **To nod** *assent or approval,* **to assent, to agree, to consent, to approve:** a. alicui petenti; ille imperat, ego a., *I nod in order to indicate that I will obey;* hence = *to say 'yes,' to assent to;* (poet.) annue coeptis, *favour the undertaking;* a. promissis, *to fulfil.* 3) *Trans.,* **to promise,** alicui aliquid; a. se venturum esse; a. nutum numenque suum alicui (poet.), *to promise protection to one.* 4) **To point out** *by nodding or winking:* quos iste annuerat. 5) (Lat.) **To affirm,** falsa.

ANNUS, i, *m.* 1) **A year;** anno ineunte, *at the beginning of the year,* exeunte, extremo a., *at the end of the year.* Esp.: A) a. meus (tech. t.), *the first year in which I am allowed* (according to the 'lex annalis') *to become a candidate for an office:* B) anno — a) (mostly Pl.) = *a year ago, last year* — b) = *during a whole year, for the space of a whole year* — c) (lat.) = *every year,* bis anno, *twice a year* (classically, bis in anno): C) annum, *for a year, for a whole year:* D) ad annum, *a year hence, for the coming year:* E) in annum, *for a year.* 2) *Trop.:* A) exspectare a. = *the produce of the year:* B) (poet.) = *age, time of life:* a. integer rugis.

AN-NŪTO, 1. *v. freq. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To nod often to.**

ANNUUS, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. 1) **Lasting a year, of a year,** imperium; ut sīmus aa., *stay for one year* (in the province). 2) *Returning every year,* **yearly,** commutationes, labor. Hence, *subst.,* Annuum, i, *n.,* and, more freq., Annua, ōrum, *n. pl.,* **a yearly salary:** accipere aa.

ANQUĪRO, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* [an-quaero]. 1) **To seek on all sides, to search after,** aliquem. 2) **To examine, to investigate** (by looking around on all sides — cf. inquiro): mens semper aliquid a. aut agit. Esp. in legal affairs — a) (*intr.*) **to institute a judicial inquiry,** de perduellione, de morte alicujus — b) **to accuse, to impeach,** aliquem capite or capitis.

*ANQUĪSĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [anquiro]. (Lat.) With careful examination.

ANSA, ae, *f.* 1) A haft, a handle, of a door, a jug, &c.; in gen., that part of a thing which we lay hold of, as *the loop of a sandal* for drawing the straps through. 2) An occasion, an opportunity: ansam dare reprehensionis or alicui ad reprehendum; a. controversionum.

ANSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ansa]. Having a handle *or* handles; *trop.*, homo a. = *with his arms a-kimbo.*

ANSER, ĕris, *m.* 1) A goose. 2) *A poet*, who was patronized by the triumvir Antony.

ANSĪBĀRII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Cheruscan tribe*, on the western shore of the Weser.

ANTANDRIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to Antandros.

ANTANDROS, i, *f.* [= Ἀνταν̃δρος]. *A town in Mysia.*

ANTĂPŎDŎSIS, is, *f.* [= ἀνταπόδοσις]. In rhet., *the application of a similitude to the object compared.*

ANTARCTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀντάρκτικος]. Southern.

ANTE, I., *prep.* w. *acc.* 1) In space, before: a. pedes, aedes. Hence, *trop.*, to denote preference, *before:* quem a. me diligo, *better than myself;* a. alios, *more than others;* esp., a. omnia: α) = *before all things, principally;* β) (Quinct.) in enumerations = *first.* 2) Of time, before: a. lucem; a. Socratem, *before the time of Socrates;* a. hoc factum, *before this happened;* a. aedilitatem, *before my aedileship;* a. omnia, *before any thing else is done;* a. tempus, *before the (due or legal) time;* a. diem, *before the time fixed (by fate);* a. hunc diem nunquam (Com.), *never as yet;* a. diem quintum Kalendas Apriles = *on the 28th of March* (cf. the grammar); also, ex (*from*) and in (*on*) a. diem — in which combinations 'ante-diem' was used as one word. In partic., 'a.' is used to state the distance in time: a. decem dies or a. decimum diem (also, decimum a. diem), *ten days before*, reckoned from a certain point of time; a. (hos) centum annos, 100 *years ago*, reckoned from the present moment; a. decem dies quam venit, *ten days before his arrival.*

II., *adv.* 1) Of space: A) before, in front: fluvius a. tergo, a. velut ripa: B) *forwards:* non ante, sed retro ingredi. 2) Of time, before, previously, ago: multis annis a.; multo a., *long ago;* decem diebus a. (also, decem a. diebus; rar., a. decem diebus) or decimo die a. (also, decimo a. die), 10 *days before* a certain point of time; sometimes = his decem diebus, 10 *days ago*, counted from the present moment = abhinc; anno a. quam mortuus est, *one year before his death.*

ANTEA, *adv.* [ante]. 1) Before, formerly, aforetime, counted from another time or event stated or alluded to — cf. antehac): hac victoria elatus, quum a. semper audax fuisset, etc. 2) = Antehac: hunc videbant a., nunc praesentem vident, etc. 3) Antea quam, rar. = antequam.

ANTĔ-AMBŬLO, ōnis, *m.* [ambulo]. (Lat.) A forerunner, a servant who walked before his master in order to make room for him.

ANTĔ-CĂNIS, is, *m.* The Lesser Dog, a constellation.

ANTĔ-CĂPIO, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To take *or* obtain beforehand: informatio rei animo antecapta, *a preconceived (innate) idea.* 2) To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, pontem, ea quae bello usui sunt. 3) To anticipate *a time*, not to wait for: ante-noctem, sitim, famem, *to anticipate by eating or drinking too early;* antecapere omnia luxu; a. tempus legatorum, *to take one's measures before the arrival of the ambassadors.*

ANTĔ-CĔDO, essi, essum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) Of space and time, to go before, to precede: a. legiones, Brutus me biduo antecessit, *got a start of two days;* haec res illi rei a. 2) *Trop.*, to get the precedence of *any one in a thing*, to surpass, alicui or aliquem; a. aliquem scientiâ rei alicujus; in militia. Also, abs. = *to excel*, honore et aetate.

ANTĔ-CELLO, lui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & (rar.) *intr.* Prop., *to project beyond or above something;* hence, to distinguish one's self above *any one*, to surpass, alicui and (mostly lat.) aliquem re aliqua; also, abs., a. humanitate, *to excel.*

ANTĔCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo]. 1) A going before. 2) An antecedent (and efficient) cause.

ANTĔCESSOR, ōris, *m.* [antecedo]. (Lat.) *He who goes before*, but only in the *plur.*, an advance-guard = antecursores.

ANTĔCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (Lat.) Only in the comb. 'in antecessum,' as an *adv.*, in advance, beforehand, solvere, dare.

ANTĔ-CURSOR, ōris, *m.* *A forerunner*, only as a military tech. t., in *plur.* = *a detachment sent forward* to select a place for an encampment, &c., an advance-guard.

ANTE-EO, īvi or ii, —, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) To go before, to precede: lictores aa.; a. aliquem. 2) *Trop.:* A) to surpass, to excel, *to be superior to:* virtus a. omnibus rebus, Sulpicius iis aetate a., *is older than they;* a. aliquem sapientiâ, anteiri ab aliquo; also, abs., *to distinguish one's self*, operibus: B) (lat.) — a) to anticipate, damnationem — b) to resist, auctoritati parentis.

ANTĔ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) To carry before, imagines (at a funeral): a. gressum (poet.), *to go before.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to prefer, aliquem alicui: B) a. aliquid consilio, to consider beforehand.

ANTĔ-FIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual antefigo]. **Fastened before** *to any thing, nailed to.* Antefixa, ōrum, *n. pl., little ornaments, images, statues and the like affixed to the roofs of houses and temples.*

ANTĔGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [ante-gradior]. **To go before, to precede:** stella a. solem; caussae antegressae, *antecedent.*

*ANTĔ-HĂBEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To prefer,** aliquem alicui.

ANTĔ-HĀC, *adv.* 1) **Before this time, formerly,** counted from the present time — cf. antea): quum a. tum hodie. 2) (Rar.) = antea; et saepe a. fidem prodiderat.

ANTEĬDEA (Pl.), obs., instead of antea, q. v.

*ANTĔLŎGIUM, ii, *n.* [ante-λόγος]. (Pl.) **A prologue.**

ĂNTĔ-LŪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [lux]. **Before daybreak,** tempus, industria; coena a., *lasting the whole night till daybreak.*

ANTĔ-MĔRĪDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **In** *or* **of the forenoon,** ambulatio; a. litterae, *that arrived before noon.*

ANTĔ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To send before,** milites.

ANTEMNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *An ancient Sabine town.*

ANTEMNĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Antemnae.*

*ANTĔ-MOENIO, —, —, 4. *v. tr.* [munio]. (Pl.) **To furnish with a protecting wall.**

ANTENNA, ae, f. **A sail-yard.**

ANTĒNOR, ŏris, *m.* [='Αντήνωρ]. *A noble Trojan,* who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy with a band of his countrymen, and founded Patavium.

ANTĒNŎRĬDES, ae, *m.* **A descendant of Antenor.**

ANTĔ-PES, ĕdis, *m.* (Poet. — only in the *pl.*) *1) **The forefoot.** 2) **A forerunner** = anteambulo.

ANTĔ-PĪLĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The soldiers who fought before the pilani,* i. e., **the triarii** = *the hastati and the principes.*

ANTĔ-PŌNO, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To set** *or* **to place before:** ā. locus equitum sedilibus plebis, *to fix the places of the equites before the seats of the plebs;* esp., a. alicui prandium, *to set something to eat before one.* **2) To prefer:** a. aliquem alicui; a. amicitiam omnibus rebus, *to esteem higher.*

*ANTĔ-PŎTENS, tis, *adj.* (Pl.) **Superior in power, fortune,** &c., voluptatibus, gaudiisque.

ANTĔ-QUAM, *adv.* (often separated in such a way that 'ante' stands in the first member of the sentence). **Before, sooner than;** sometimes (poet.) 'prius' is added pleonastically to the member in which 'ante' stands; sometimes 'quam' stands first: laurum, quam venit, ante vides. (For other particulars, see the grammar.)

ANTĔRŌS, ōtis, *m.* [='Αντέρως]. *The avenging god of slighted love.*

ANTES, ium, *m. pl.* **Rows,** e. g., of vines.

ANTĔ-SIGNĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [signum]. Prob., *a band of choice soldiers, who stood* **before the standards,** *and had to defend them in battle.* Hence, *trop.,* in *sing.,* Antesignanus, i, *m., a leader,* **a commander.**

ANTE-STO, stĕti, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* Prop., *to stand before;* hence, *trop.,* **to surpass,** alicui or (rar.) aliquem aliqua re; abs. = **to distinguish one's self,** re aliqua.

AN-TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [prob. = ante-testor]. **To summon as a witness** (esp. if the defendant refused to follow the plaintiff into court), aliquem.

ANTĔ-VĔNIO, ēni, entum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To come before, to get the start of,** exercitum, aliquem, also (Pl.), tempori huic. **2)** *Trop.* — a) homines novi antea per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire soliti, *were formerly wont to get the start of the noble by means of their merit,* i. e., *to be preferred to them,* in sueing for places of honour; ubi beneficia multum antevenere, *if benefits surpass by far that limit* — b) *to anticipate* = *to meet,* **to frustrate,** consilia hostium.

ANTĔ-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. } *v. intr.*
ANTĔ-VERTOR, sus, 3. *dep.* (Pl.) } and *tr.* 1) Abs., **to go before.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **to do** *one thing* **before** *another, to do first:* a. aliquid omnibus rebus (consiliis), *before all other things:* B) = **to anticipate,** damnationem.

ANTHĒDON, ŏnis, *f.* [='Ανθηδών]. *A town, with a harbour, in Boeotia.*

ANTHIAS, ae, *m.* [= ἀνθίας]. *A kind of sea-fish.*

ANTHRŌPŎPHĂGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= ἀνθρωποφάγοι]. **Man-eaters.**

ANTHŸPŎPHŎRA, ae, *f.* [= ἀνθυποφορά]. *A rhetorical figure, in which one himself alleges the arguments which his adversary might adduce, and refutes them.*

ANTIAS, ātis, *adj.* **Pertaining to Antium.** *Subst.,* Antias, ātis, *m., an inhabitant of Antium;* usually, in the *plur.,* Antiates, um. Antias, ātis, *n., Cicero's villa, near Antium.*

ANTIĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Antium.**

ANTĬCĀTO, ōnis, *m.* [ἀντί-Cato]. *A polemic treatise written by Caesar against Cicero's book* 'Cato.'

ANTICHTHŎNES, um, *m. pl.* [= ἀντίχθονες]. **Antipodes.**

ANTĬCĪPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo]. **A preconception** *of a thing,* formed antecedently to any information or instruction respecting it (cf. anticipo): a. deorum, *concerning the gods.*

ANTĬ-CĬPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [capio]. **1) To take before, to anticipate:** id est anticipatum mentibus nostris (= anticipatio, *an innate idea*);

a. molestiam rei alicujus, *to be distressed before there is any cause;* a. mortem, *to kill one's self before something (else) happens;* anticipata via est (of dogs), *they got the start of the rest.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To come before** *or* **earlier.**

ANTICLĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀντίκλεια]. *The wife of Laërtes, and mother of Ulysses* (mistaken by Cic. for Euryclea, the nurse of Ulysses).

ANTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ante]. **That which is in front,** *foremost,* pars (when used of time, it is written 'antiquus').

ANTĪCȳRA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀντίκυρα or Ἀντικίρρα]. *The name of two towns,* the one in Phocis, opposite Cirrha, whence the name; and the other in Thessaly. The environs of each abounded in hellebore (helleborus), which was used as a remedy for insanity.

ANTĪDEA, ANTĪDEO, ANTIDHAC, ante-cl., instead of Antea, Anteeo, Antehac, q. v.

ANTĪDŎTUM, i, *n.* [= ἀντίδοτον]. (Lat.) 1) **A counter-poison.** 2) In gen., **an antidote,** *a counter-remedy.*

ANTĪGŎNA, ae, *f.*] [= Ἀντιγόνη]. 1) *A*
ANTĪGŎNE, es, *f.*] *daughter of Œdipus and Jocaste,* celebrated in antiquity for her sisterly love of Polynices; being condemned, by Creon, to death, for burying her brother's corpse, she killed herself. 2) *A daughter of King Laomedon of Troy,* transformed, by Juno, into a stork. 3) *A daughter of Euryton, and wife of Peleus.*

ANTĪGŎNĒA, a, *f.* [= Ἀντιγόνεια]. 1) *A town in Epirus.* 2) *A town in Macedonia.*

ANTĪGŎNENSIS, e, *adj.* **Pertaining to Antigonea.**

ANTĪGŎNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀντίγονος]. *The name of several Syrian and Macedonian kings:* the first of the name was the renowned general of Alexander, who lost his life in the battle at Ipsus — 301 B. C.

ANTĪLĪBĂNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀντιλίβανος]. *A mountain in Syria,* opposite Mount Libanus.

ANTĪLŎCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀντίλοχος]. *A son of Nestor,* who was slain before Troy.

ANTĪMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀντίμαχος]. *A Greek epic poet,* a contemporary of Plato, author of a poem entitled 'Thebais.'

ANTĪMĔTĂBŎLE, es, *f.* [= ἀντιμεταβολή]. (Lat.) (A rhetorical figure.) **A reciprocal interchange** (pure Latin, 'commutatio').

ANTĪNŎMIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀντινομία]. **A contradiction between laws.**

ANTĪNŎUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀντίνοος]. 1) *A suitor of Penelope.* 2) *A beautiful youth,* whom Hadrian greatly loved, and to whom, after his premature death in the waves of the Nile, divine honours were rendered by order of the emperor.

ANTĬŎCHENSIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to King Antiochus (the Great).** 2) **Pertaining to Antiochia;** *subst.,* Antiochenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Antiochia.*

ANTĬOCHĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Antiochus (the Great).**

ANTĬŎCHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus.**

ANTĬŎCHĬA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀντιόχεια]. *The capital of Syria, on the Orontes,* and residence of the Syrian kings — now Antakia. 2) *A town in Caria.* 3) *The name of the district in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, is situated.*

ANTĬŎCHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Antiochus:** 1) *to King Antiochus the Great,* bellum; 2) *to the philosopher Antiochus,* partes.

ANTĬŎCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀντίοχος]. 1) *The name of several Syrian kings:* thus, esp., Antiochus III., the Great, and Antiochus IV., Epiphanes. 2) *The name of several kings of Commagene.* 3) *Antiochus of Ascalon,* a scholar of Philo, an academic philosopher, and teacher of Cicero, at Athens.

ANTĬŎPA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀντιόπη]. 1) *A daughter of Nycteus, and mother of Amphion and Zethus. A tragedy of this name* was written by Pacuvius. 2) *The wife of Pieros, and mother of the Muses.* 2) *An Amazon, daughter of Mars, and wife of Theseus.*

ANTĬPĂTER, tri, *m.* [= Ἀντίπατρος]. 1) *A general in the service of Philip and of Alexander of Macedonia,* father of Cassander, and finally king of Macedonia. 2) *His grandson, son of Cassander.* 3) *The name of several Greek philosophers:* A) *Antipater of Cyrene,* a scholar of Aristippus: B) *Antipater of Tarsus,* a stoic, teacher of Panætius: C) *Antipater of Tyre,* a stoic, and a friend of the younger Cato.

ANTĪPHĂTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀντιφάτης]. 1) *A king of the Laestrigones,* who killed and devoured several of the companions of Ulysses. 2) *A son of Sarpedon, and companion of Æneas.*

ANTĪPHO, ōnis, *m.*] [= Ἀντιφῶν]. *A re-*
ANTĪPHON, ontis, *m.*] *nowned sophist of Rhamnus,* and a contemporary of Socrates.

ANTĪPODES, um, *m. pl.* [= ἀντίποδες]. **Antipodes;** ironically, *of men who turn night into day and day into night.*

ANTĪQUĀRIA, ae, *f.* [antiquus]. **A** (female) **antiquarian.**

ANTĪQUĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [antiquus]. *One who loves ancient words, phrases, books,* &c., **an antiquarian.**

ANTĪQUE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [antiquus]. (Poet. & lat.) **In an antique manner,** *after the fashion of the ancients,* dicere.

ANTĪQUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [antiquus]. 1) **Ancient time, antiquity:** ab ultima a. repetere; a. obscura. Hence, *meton.:* A) = *the men of ancient times:* a. errabat in multis: B) = *the events, the history of antiquity:* tenenda est omnis a.; peritissimus antiquitatis; *plur.,* 'Antiquitates rerum divinarum et humanarum' was the title of an antiquarian work of the elder Cato. 2) *Trop.* =

primitive good manners, integrity, honesty: vir gravissimae antiquitatis.

ANTĪQUĪTUS, *adv.* [antiquus]. 1) From ancient times: pertinacia jam inde a. insitus ('inde' is often thus added). 2) In ancient times, of old, *in old times:* teotum a. constitutum.

ANTĪQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [antiquus]. Prop., *to declare any thing to be old*, i. e., *obsolete, invalid*, &c.; hence, to reject, to annul, legem, rogationem.

ANTĪQUUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ante — cf. anticus]. 1) Ancient = *belonging to antiquity and no longer to the present age* (opp. to novus — cf. vetus), former: a. concordia, patria; aa. scriptores, *in as much as they lived long ago;* a. homo, *a man of ancient times; subst.*, Antiqui, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the ancients; antiquum obtinere, *to retain the old fashion of living.* Hence, A) old-fashioned, with the accessory idea of innocence, integrity, simplicity: a. virtus, officium; homines aa., *people of the old honest stamp:* B) = senex, *aged.* 2) = Vetus, old, *that which has been in existence a long time*, ilex, hospes. 3) In the *comp.* and *sup.*, *trop.* = more (most) important, urgent, *holy, venerable*, always with the verb 'habere' or 'esse' and a *dat.*: laus ei antiquior fuit quam regnum: esp. in the phrases 'longe antiquissimum reor,' 'nihil mihi antiquius est' or 'nihil antiquius habeo,' *I deem nothing more holy, more important.*

ANTĪSŌPHISTA, ae, *m.* [= ἀντισοφιστής]. A counter-sophist, *the antagonist of sophists.*

ANTISSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἄντισσα]. *A town, with a harbour, on the island of Lesbos*, now Petra.

ANTISSAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Antissa.*

ANTISTES, ĭtis, *m.* & *f.* [antesto]. Prop., *a president;* always = a superintendent, *or* an overseer of a temple *and of the service in it;* hence = a high-priest, Jovis, sacri; *trop.*, a. artis = *a master.*

ANTISTHĒNES, is, *m.* [= Ἀντισθένης]. *A pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cynic school of philosophy.*

ANTISTĪTA, ae, *f.* [antesto] (= antistes, *f.*). A chief-priestess.

ANTISTIUS, i, *m.* *The name of a plebeian family.* An Antistia was married for a short time to Pompey.

ANTĪTHĔTON, i, *n.* [= ἀντίθετον]. A rhet. figure, an antithesis.

ANTIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἄντιον]. *A town in Latium, with a temple of Fortune*, now Torre d'Anzo.

ANTIUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Antius, lex.

ANTLIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀντλία]. (Lat.) A water-pump, *which was worked by the feet.*

ANTŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Antony; *subst.*, Antoniāni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the adherents of M. Antony.*

ANTONIĀNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *Cicero's speeches against M. Antony.*

ANTŌNINIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Pertaining to Antonine.

ANTŌNĪNUS, i, *m.* Antonine; *the name of several Roman emperors.*

ANTŌNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens.* Thus, esp.: 1) Marcus Antonius, *with the surname* 'Orator,' *a renowned orator*, who was killed in the civil wars between Marius and Sulla. 2) M. A. Creticus, *a son of the preceding*, was killed, as commander against the pirates, in the attack on Crete — 74 B. C. 3) C. A. Hibrida, *the colleague of Cicero in the consulship*, secretly a favourer of the plans of Catiline. 4) M. A., son of A. 2, *the renowned triumvir*, Cicero's mortal enemy, who was defeated by Octavius, at Actium (31 B. C.), and then killed himself, in Egypt. 5) Antonia, ae, *f.*, *the name of the women of this family;* thus, esp., *the two daughters of the Triumvir Antony and Octavia:* A) Ant. major, *the wife of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and grandmother of the Emperor Nero:* B) Ant. minor, *the wife of Drusus, and by him mother of Germanicus and the Emperor Claudius.*

ANTŌNŌMĀSIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀντονομασία]. (Lat.) *A rhetorical figure, by which, instead of a proper name, an epithet is employed*, ex. gr., instead of Juno — Saturnia.

ANTRON, ōnis, *f.* [= Ἀντρών]. *A town in Thessaly.*

ANTRUM, i, *n.* [= ἄντρον]. (Mostly poet.) A cave, cavern.

ĂNŪBIS, ĭdis, *m.* *An Egyptian god*, worshipped in the form of a dog.

ĂNŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [anulus]. 1) *Adj.*, pertaining to a ring. 2) *Subst.*, Anularius, ii, *m.*, a ring-maker.

ĂNŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [anulus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Furnished with a ring.

ĂNŪLUS, i, *m.* [ānus]. 1) A ring = a finger-ring: jus anulorum = *knighthood* (because in the time of the Roman republic only knights were allowed to wear gold rings); hence, a. invenire = *to become a knight.* 2) (Lat.) In gen., *any thing ring-shaped*, e. g., *a link of a chain.*

ĂNUS, i, *m.* *1) (Pl., doubtf.) A ring = *shackles for the feet.* 2) The fundament.

ĂNUS, ūs, *f.* An old woman (*married or unmarried*), often implying contempt, scorn. Freq. as an *adj.* = old, aged: aa. matronae; also, of animals (a. cerva) and lifeless things of the feminine gender (charta a.).

ANXIE, *adv.* [anxius]. Anxiously, a. ferre aliq.

ANXIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [anxius]. Anxiety; sometimes — a) = angor, *anguish, fear* — b) = *anxious care, carefulness, accuracy.*

ANXĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius-fero]. (Poet.) Causing anxiety: aa. curae.

ANXĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (Rar.) = Anxietas.

ANXIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. 1) **Anxious, uneasy, solicitous**: a. animi (mentis), *in mind*; anxius omine adverso, *because of an unfavourable omen*, furti, *apprehensive of theft*, de fama, *concerning one's fame*, pro aliquo, *on account of one*. 2) **Causing anxiety**, *distressing*, cura.

ANXUR, ŭris, *n.* *An ancient town of the Volsci*, afterwards called Tarracina.

ANXŪRAS, ātis, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Anxur.**

ANXŪRUS, a, um, *adj. m.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Anxur**, *a surname of Jupiter, because he had a temple at Anxur.*

ĂNȲTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄνυτος]. *One of the accusers of Socrates.*

ĂŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Ἄονες]. *The name of the primitive inhabitants of Boeotia.*

ĂŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀονία]. *A mythical name of Boeotia.*

ĂŌNĪDES, um, *f. pl.* (Poet.) = *The Muses, as dwelling on the Boeotian mountain Helicon.*

ĂŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀόνιος]. (Poet.) **Aonian** = *Boeotian*: A. vir = *Hercules*; A. deus = *Bacchus*; Aa. aquae = *Aganippe*; Aa. sorores = *the Muses.*

AORNOS, i, *m.* & *f.* [= ἄορνος, 'without birds']. 1) *M., the Lake Avernus, in Campania.* 2) *F.* — a) *a very high rock in India* — b) *a town in Epirus.*

AŌUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄωος]. *A river in Illyria*, now Vaiusa.

ĂPĂGE [= ἄπαγε = abige]. **Away!** with an *accus.* of another person: a. istas sorores, *away with those sisters!* Sometimes also with the *pron.* 'te': *away with thee! begone!* a. te a me; but also, in the same signification, abs.: a. hinc, a. a me.

ĂPĂMĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀπάμεια]. *The name of several towns*, esp., 1) *in Syria*; 2) *in Phrygia Major*; 3) *in Bithynia.*

ĂPĂMĒI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) *The inhabitants of Apamea* (*in Bithynia*).

ĂPĂMENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Apamea** (*in Phrygia*).

ĂPĂTHĪA, ae, *f.* [= ἀπάθεια]. (Lat.) **Apathy**, *insensibility to pain and passion, the stoic principle of morals.*

ĂPELLA, ae, *m.* *The name of several Roman freedmen*, esp., *of a very credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace*; hence, credat Judaeus Apella.

ĂPELLES, is, *m.* [= Ἀπελλῆς]. *A celebrated Greek painter*, and contemporary of Alexander the Great.

ĂPELLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀπέλλειος]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Apelles.**

ĂPENNĪNĪCŎLA, ae, *m.* [Ap.-colo]. (Poet.) **An inhabitant of the Apennines.**

ĂPENNĪNĪGĔNA, ae, *m.* [Ap.-gigno]. (Poet.) **Coming from the Apennines**, Thybris.

ĂPENNĪNUS, i, *m.* **The Apennines**, *a chain of mountains in Italy.*

ĂPER, pri, *m.* [κάπρος]. **A boar**; uno saltu duos aa. capere = *to kill two birds with one stone.*

ĂPĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀπερανία]. *A small province in Ætolia.*

APĔRANTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Aperantia.*

ĂPĔRIO, ĕrui, ertum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) *To take the cover off of any thing*, **to uncover, to lay bare**: a. patinam, caput, quasdam partes corporis: A) = **to make visible, to show**: unda dehiscens a. terram; terra procul a. montes: B) **to reveal, to betray, to bring to light, to make known**: a. sententiam suam, conjurationem; a. quis ille sit, hostes appropinquare, *to announce*; a. notitiam rei, *to make plain, intelligible*; in partic., a. se or aperiri, *to reveal himself in his true character.* 2) *To open any thing that is closed or shut*, **to open**, januam, oculos, epistolam, testamentum, fontes philosophiae. Hence: A) a. iter, viam, *to open, to break a path*: B) *trop.* — a) (poet.) a. annum = *to begin*; a. ludum, *to open, to set up a school* — b) **to make accessible**, *to open the way to a place*, Syriam, novas gentes; hence, a. pecuniam = *to place at one's disposal, to offer to procure.*

ĂPERTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Openly** (*not secretly*), *in an open field*, vincere. 2) = **Plainly** (*not obscurely*), **clearly, distinctly**, loqui.

*APERTO, 1. *v. tr.* [apertus]. (Pl.) **To lay entirely bare**, brachium.

ĂPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of aperio]. 1) **Uncovered**: navis a., *without a deck*; (poet.) coelum a., *clear, cloudless.* 2) **Unclosed, open, free**: locus a. et propatulus; a. aditus, campus; regio aperta alicui, *accessible to any one*; latus a. (in military language), *uncovered, unprotected.* Freq., *subst.* Apertum, i, *n.*, *a clear, open space* (opp. to a place not distinctly visible on account of a thicket or a hill): castra ponere in a., fugere per a. 3) *Trop.*: A) **open** = **evident, manifest, notorious**, simultates, latrocinium: esse in aperto, *to be evident, apparent*: quis apertior in judicium adductus, *more evidently guilty*: B) **intelligible**, narratio; scriptor a., *clear, easy to understand*: C) of character, **open** = **open-hearted, frank**, *undisguised*: animus a. et simplex; also, ironically, of one *who shamelessly exposes his vices to observation.*

ĂPEX, ĭcis, *m.* **The extreme slender point** *of any thing*; in partic., *the rod* at the top of the cap of a priest (or Flamen); hence, *meton.*: 1) **the cap of a Flamen**, esp. the Flamen Dialis. 2) In gen., *every high cap or hat*, esp. **the diadem** *of Asiatic princes*; *trop.*, a. senectutis est auctoritas, *the highest ornament, the crown.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) = **the point, the summit, the pointed end**: a. arboris, montis; a. flammae, *the extreme end, the tongue.* 4) — a) *the sign* (-)

of a long vowel — b) *the form of a letter*, vix litterarum aa. comprehendere.

ĂPHĂREUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἀφαρεύς]. *A king of the Messenians*, the father of Idas and Lynceus. 2) *A centaur.*

APHRACTUS, i, *f.* [= ἄφρακτος, sc. ναῦς]. A vessel without a deck (navis aperta).

ĂPHRŌDĪSIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Ἀφροδίσια]. *A festival in honour of Aphrodite or Venus.*

ĂPHRŌDĪSIAS, ădis, *f.* [Ἀφροδιάς]. *The name of several places called after Aphrodite or Venus.*

ĂPHRŌDĪSIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Aphrodisias.*

ĂPIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [apis]. *Belonging to bees*, of bees.

ĂPIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [apis]. A bee-house, a bee-hive.

ĂPIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [apis]. A bee-keeper.

ĂPĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [apex]. (Poet.) Adorned with a priest's cap.

ĂPĪCIUS, ii, *m.* (M. Gabius A.) *A famous gourmand and spendthrift*, of the times of Augustus and Tiberius.

ĂPĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of apis]. A little bee.

ĂPĪDĂNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀπίδανος]. *A river in Thessaly.*

ĂPIS, is, *m.* [= Ἄπις]. *The sacred ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.*

ĂPIS, is, *f.* The bee.

ĂPISCOR, aptus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* (Mostly antecl. & lat.) 1) To arrive at, to reach *a place*, mare. 2) To get, to gain, *to acquire, to attain to* (with effort and trouble), laudem, finem bonorum; also (Tac.), a. dominationis.

ĂPIUM, ii, *n.* Parsley (a species of plants to which our celery, &c., belong), esp. loved by the bees, and, on account of its strong fragrance, often used for garlands.

APLŪDA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) 1) Chaff. 2) Bran.

APLUSTRE, is, *n.* [ἄφλαστον]. (Poet.) The curved stern *of a ship, with its ornaments (streamers, ribbons, &c.).*

ĂPŎCLĒTI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= ἀπόκλητοι]. The called, *a permanent committee of the Ætolian Council.*

ĂPŎDICTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀποδεικτικός]. Demonstrative, apodictic.

ĂPŎDĪXIS, is, *f.* [= ἀπόδειξις]. A demonstration.

ĂPŎDŸTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἀποδυτήριον]. The undressing-room *in a bathing-house.*

ĂPŎLACTĬZO, 1. *v. tr.* [= ἀπολακτίζω]. (Pl.) *To thrust away from one's self with the foot*, to spurn.

ĂPOLLĪNAR, āris, *n.* *A temple dedicated to Apollo.*

ĂPOLLĪNĀRIS, e, *adj.* Belonging *or* sacred to Apollo, laurea, sacrum.

ĂPOLLĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Of *or* belonging to Apollo: vates A. = *Orpheus*; proles A. = *Æsculapius*; mater A. = *Latona*; urbs A. = *Delos.*

ĂPOLLO, ĭnis, *m.* [= Ἀπόλλων]. Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana, the god of archery; also, of prophecy, poetry, music and medicine: in later writers only, described as god of the sun, and confounded by barbarian nations with similar deities (as, for example, in Curtius, with the Phœnician Baal). Hence, 1) urbs magna Apollinis, *a town in Upper Egypt*; 2) promontorium Apollinis, *a promontory on the north-coast of Africa.*

ĂPOLLŎDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀπολλόδωρος]. 1) *A rhetorician of Pergamus*, and teacher of Augustus in rhetoric. 2) *A grammarian of Athens* (about 140 B. C.), and author of a collection of mythical legends, still extant under the name Βιβλιοθήκη.

APOLLŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀπολλωνία]. 1) *A small town of Locri Ozolae.* 2) *A town in Illyria.* 3) *A town in Thrace.* 4) *A town in Macedonia.*

ĂPOLLŌNIĀTES, ae, *m.* *A native of Apollonia*; in *pl.* (also, Apolloniates, ium), *the inhabitants of Apollonia.*

ĂPOLLŌNIENSIS, e, *adj.* Pertaining to Apollonia; *subst.*, Apollonienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonia.*

ĂPOLLŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀπολλωνίς]. *A town in Lydia.* Apollōnĭdenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonis.*

ĂPOLLŌNIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ἀπολλώνιος]. *A famous rhetorician of Rhodes*, who lived about 210 B. C.

*ĂPŎLŎGO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [= ἀπολέγω]. (Lat.) To reject.

ĂPŎLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= ἀπόλογος]. A narrative; in partic., the Æsopic fable.

ĂPŎNUS, i, *m.* [= ἄπονος, 'pain-relieving']. In gen., Aponi fons, *a sulphur spring*, in the neighbourhood of Padua.

ĂPŎPHŌRĒTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ἀποφόρητα]. (Lat.) Presents, which guests at the Saturnalia received, and carried home.

ĂPŎPROEGMĒNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ἀποπροηγμένα]. *That which is to be cast aside or rejected* (only in the philosophical language of the Stoics).

ĂPŎSIŌPĒSIS, is, *f.* [= ἀποσιώπησις]. (Pure Latin, 'reticentia.') A rhetorical figure, suppression = *a sudden breaking off in the midst of a discourse.*

ĂPOSPHRĀGISMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἀποσφράγισμα]. (Lat.) The image *or* figure cut upon a signet-ring.

ĂPŎTHĒCA, ae, *f.* [= ἀποθήκη]. A storeroom, esp. for wine.

APPĂRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [apparatus]. With great preparation, magnificently.

APPĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [apparo]. 1) A preparation, esp. *a magnificent and extensive preparation*, munerum popularium. 2) A. et artificiosa diligentia = the preparation *made by a speaker.*

APPĂRĀTUS, us, *m.* [apparo]. 1) **A preparing, a preparation,** *abstr., a making ready for something:* a. belli, sacrorum; non cessare ab a. operum. 2) **The preparation, in concr., provision, equipment, furniture, apparatus** (instruments, machines, &c.): a. oppugnandarum urbium, *military engines;* in reliquo ejus a. etiam scrinium = *household furniture;* a. auxiliorum, *of a body of auxiliary troops;* a. vani timoris, *the preparations for the excitation of a needless fear.* 3) In partic., **magnificent preparation** = **magnificence, splendour,** *pomp:* a. regius, magnificus; a. ludorum venationumque.

APPĂRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of apparo]. 1) **Of persons, ready, prepared.** 2) **Of things, well-provided, well-furnished,** domus. 3) **Magnificent, brilliant,** ludi. 4) **Of discourse, laboured,** *artificial, studied.*

AP-PĀREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To come to view, to appear, to show one's self;** hence, in gen., **to be visible** (not so strong as 'emineo'): ille nusquam a.; a. alicui, *to show one's self to a person, to be seen by any one.* 2) *Trop.*, **to be evident, to become known, apparent, certain,** &c.: res illa a. etiam caeco: caussa a. plebi; in partic., freq. *impers.*, apparet, *it is evident, clear,* quid tu feceris, eum victum iri. Hence: labores nostri non aa. = *are not known, not recognized;* ratio a., *is correct;* promissa aa., *are fulfilled.* 3) Tech. t., **to attend** *a magistrate as a public servant or assistant,* **to serve,** alicui; hence the legal formula, sacerdotes apparento diis, *shall, by the observance of what is due* (i. e., by means of expiations), *serve the gods* = *shall bring to the gods propitiatory offerings.*

*AP-PĂRIO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To gain, to acquire,** aliquid.

APPĂRĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [appareo]. **The public servant** *of a magistrate* (a scribe, herald, interpreter, lictor, &c.), *an inferior officer.*

AP-PĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To provide, to prepare, to arrange, to make ready,** coenam, nuptias, ludos; a. bellum, *to prepare for war;* a. iter, *to break a path,* aggerem, *to build,* arma, *to provide;* a. crimina in aliquem, *to seek to bring some* (*matter of*) *accusation against any one,* auxilium alicui, *to procure.* Rar. (lat.): a. facere aliquid, *to get ready to do something;* abs., a. = *to get ready, to set one's self about;* (Pl.) a. ut faciam or me facere aliquid.

APPELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* 1) **An addressing, speaking to.** 2) Tech t., **an appeal,** the calling upon an equal or higher authority, esp. the tribunes of the people, by any one who thought himself wronged: a. tribunorum, *to the tribunes.* 3) **A name, a title, an appellation:** a. inanis; aa. regum venales erant, *the title of king.* 4) T. t. — a) **pronunciation** — b) = **a substantive.**

APPELLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [appello]. **An appellant,** *one who appeals* — v. Provocatio 2.

APPELLĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [appello]. (Lat.) **To name often, repeatedly,** rem.

APPELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To address, to speak to:** a. aliquem aspere, benigne; appellatus est ab iis, *they addressed themselves to him.* Hence: A) *to address a petition or request to any one* = **to beseech, to implore, to entreat,** deos, senatum; a. aliquem ut, etc.: B) **to invite** *one to something* (*bad*), **to make a proposal to** *any one:* a. aliquem de scelere, *respecting a crime,* also with 'ut' following: C) in the language of law, **to call upon** *some magistrate* **for assistance, to appeal to** *him,* tribunos, collegium; a. tribunos a praetore, *to appeal from the praetor to the tribunes:* D) *to speak to one about the payment of money,* **to dun,** aliquem de pecunia or (lat.) pecuniâ; hence (lat.), a. mercedem, *to demand:* E) **to accuse, to bring a legal accusation against,** aliquem de proditione. 2) **To name, to call,** *to designate a person or thing by some name:* a. aliquem falso nomine, aliquem patrem. Hence: A) **to mention, to cite** *by name,* illos hoc loco, auctores: B) **to indicate:** a. aliquem nutu et significatione. *3) **To pronounce,** literas.

AP-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To drive, move, bring, carry to** *or* **towards:** a. boves ad litora, turres ad opera Caesaris; (poet.) me appulit oris vestris; a. aliquem ad arbitrum, *to bring one before an arbitrator* (= *to compel him to appear*). Hence: A) in partic., a. navem (rar. & lat., nave), and abs. appello or appellor, also (lat.) navis appellit and appellitur, **to bring to land, to land,** ad ripam; pater a. ad idem litus: B) (Com.) *trop.* — a) a. animum ad scribendum, ad uxorem, *to direct one's thoughts to something, to begin to think of* — b) *to bring one into any condition,* aliquem ad mortem, ad damnum, *to occasion death or loss to any one.*

APPENDĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of appendix]. **A small appendage.**

APPENDIX, ĭcis, *f.* [appendo]. 1) (Lat.) *That which hangs upon another thing,* **an appendage.** 2) *An appendage* = **an addition, a supplement:** corpus est a. animi; Carpetani cum aa. Olcadum, *with the auxiliaries from the Olc. added.*

AP-PENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.*. **To weigh to,** alicui aliquid; *trop.*, a. verba non numerare = *to regard the import and force of words more than their number.*

APPĔTENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of appeto]. **Striving eagerly for, greatly desirous of** *something,* rei alicujus; in partic. = **avaricious.**

*APPĔTENTER, *adv.* [appetens]. **Eagerly, covetously,**

APPĔTENTIA, ae, *f.* [appeto]. (Rar.) *A striving for something,* **longing, desire,** rei alicujus.

APPĔTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [appeto]. *1) **A grasping at** *any thing:* triplex a. 2) *An earnest long-*

ing or striving after, desire, alieni, principatus; in gen. = *the faculty of desire.* 3) (Lat.) In partic. = **the desire of food**, *appetite.*

APPĔTĪTUS, us, *m.* [appeto]. 1) = Appetitio 2. 2) In gen., **passion, appetite**: efficiendum est ut aa. rationi obediant.

AP-PĔTO, (ad-p.), īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) (Rar.) **To tend towards, to approach, to move towards**: mare a. terram, *presses upon the land*: urbs crescebat munitionibus alia atque alia loca appetendo, *by their continually approaching, with their structures, new ground.* Hence abs., and consequently *intrans.*, of time, and events which arrive at a fixed period, and therefore mark a point of time, **to approach, to draw near**: dies septimus a.; consularia comitia aa. 2) **To fall upon** *one*, **to assail, to attack**: a. humerum gladio, vitam filii ferro atque insidiis. 3) **To try to seize** *any thing*, **to grasp** *or* **snatch at**, aliquem, placentam; a. manum osculis, *to seize the hand for the purpose of kissing it*, appetor = *the people seize my hand to kiss it.* 4) **To long passionately for, to strive zealously for**, *to desire earnestly*, bona, amicitiam alicujus; (rar.) with an *infin.*, animus a. agere aliquid.

APPIA, ae, *f.* — see Appius.

APPIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) [Appia] **Of** *or* **pertaining to Appia**, *in Phrygia.* *Subst.*, Appiani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Appia.* 2) [Appius] *Pertaining to Appius*, **Appian**, caedes, libido.

APPIAS, ădis, *f.* [Appius]. 1) *The statue of a nymph*, near the fountain called Aqua Appia. 2) Appiades deae, *statues at the temple of Venus*, which stood near the above fountain. 3) *A surname of Minerva*, given to her by Cicero.

*APPĬETAS, ātis, *f.* A sportive word formed by Cicero from 'pietas' = *the respect due to the Appian family.*

AP-PINGO, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To paint in** *or* **upon**: a. delphinum silvis, *to put, in painting a picture, a dolphin in a forest.* 2) **To add to by writing**: a. aliquid novi.

APPIUS, ii, *m.* & APPIA, ae, *f.* *A Roman praenomen*, esp. in the gens Claudia. Appii Forum, *a borough of Latium*, in the middle of the Pontine marshes, founded by A. Claudius Caecus.

APPIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Appian**: Appia via, *the famous military road*, running from Rome to Capua, and, after the time of Trajan, from thence o Brundusium, called after A. Claudius Caecus, who was censor, 312 B. C.; aqua Appia, *an aqueduct*, made by and called after the same Appius.

AP-PLAUDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To strike upon** *or* **against, to clap**: a. corpus palmis. 2) *To clap the hands as a sign of approbation*, **to applaud**, alicui.

APPLAUSOR, ōris, *m.* [applaudo]. **An applauder.**

APPLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [applico]. 1) **An uniting, an attaching**: a. animi, *an attachment, an inclination to unite in friendship with any one.* 2) **Clientship**, *the relation of a client to a patron*, hence, jus applicationis, *the right of a patron to inherit his client's property.*

AP-PLĬCO, cāvi or (more freq.) cui, cātum or cĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To affix, join, put** *or* **place to** *or* **near to**: a. se ad arbores, humeros ad saxa, *to lean against, to rest on*; also, a. se trunco. Hence, elephanti applicantur corporibus, *press close together*; a. castra flumini, *to pitch the camp close to the river*, cornu sinistrum ad urbem, *to draw up near the town*; a. se alicui, *to attach one's self to a person as his companion*; a. se ad flammam, *to approach the flame*; a. boves huc, *to drive hither*; quis te nostris applicat oris (poet.), *drives thee to our shores.* In partic., a. navem, or abs. a. and *pass.* applicari, *to direct a ship towards any place in order to land*, **to land**, ad terram, (poet.) in terram; also, of a ship, *to come to land*, quocumque litore naves aa. 2) *Trop.*: A) **to add, to unite** *one thing to another*, voluptatem ad honestatem, verba verbis: B) **to attach** *one's self to a person*, **to apply** *one's self to something*: a. se or animum ad aliquem, ad familiaritatem, societatem alicujus, *to form a friendship, a union with any one*; a. se ad convivia, ad philosophiam: C) (lat.) a. alicui, crimina, *to charge upon.*

AP-PLŌRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To lament on account of** *any one, to bewail, to deplore*, alicui.

AP-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To set, place** *or* **put near** *or* **to**: a. machinum; a. notam ad versum, epistolis; a. manum ad os, *to place before the mouth*, aurum ad gladium, *to add.* Hence, in partic.: A) *to set food before one*, **to serve up**, coenam, patellam: B) **to associate** *one person with another for any purpose*, hence, **to designate** *for any business or service, to commission and duly instruct* (sometimes with odium implied): a. accusatorem, illicitatorem. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet. & lat.) **to add, to adjoin**, laborem ad damnum, annos alicui: B) (poet.) **to reckon**, *to consider as something*: a. aliquid gratiae, lucro.

*APPORRECTUS, *adj.* [ad-, *part.* of porrigo]. (Poet.) **Stretched near** *or* **by the side of** *any thing.*

AP-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To carry, bring** *or* **convey to**: a. magnas divitias domum, ornamenta populo Romano, novam comoediam, *to bring upon the stage*; in partic. = *to bring with itself, to bring on, to occasion*, damnum.

AP-POSCO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To demand in addition**, plura.

APPŎSĪTE, *adv.* [appositus]. **Fitly, suitably**, *properly*: dicere a. ad persuadendum.

APPŎSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [appono]. (Lat.,) **An adding.**

AP-PŎSĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [appono]. 1) Of place, placed near to *something*, contiguous to: regio a. mari. 2) Fit, suitable, serviceable: argumentatio a. ad judicationem; mensis a. ad agendum. 3) (Lat.) Inclined to, leaning to, juri, iniquo. 4) *Subst.*, Appositum, i, *n.* (gramm. t.), an epithet, *an adjective.*

AP-PŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very drunk.

AP-PRĔCOR, 1. *dep. tr. v.* (Poet. & lat.) To pray to, to supplicate, deos.

AP-PRĔHENDO (poet. APPRENDO), di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To seize, to take hold of, aliquem manu, *with the hand;* but, a. aliquem pallio, *to lay hold of his mantle;* a. furem = *to seize, to arrest.* Hence, *trop.* — a) *to touch upon any thing in speaking* = *to mention, to bring forward* — b) a. aliquid caute et cum judicio, *to take hold of, to handle, to treat* — c) = *to take possession of, to seize,* Hispanias.

APPRĪME, *adv.* [from an obsolete *adj.* — apprimus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Especially, very: a. nobilis, utilis.

APPRĬMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-premo]. (Lat.) To press to, carnes ad ossa, scutum pectori.

*AP-PRĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & obsol.) By far the first.

APPRŎBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [approbo]. 1) Approval, satisfaction, *acquiescence:* a. popularis; movere aa. hominum, *to obtain general approval.* 2) Proof, confirmation *by means of proof:* hoc non eget a.

APPRŎBĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [approbo]. (Rar.) An approver, *he who gives any thing his approval.*

APPRŎBE, *adv.* [approbus]. (Ante-cl.) Perfectly.

AP-PRŎBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To approve, to assent to, *to be satisfied with:* a. sententiam alicujus, aliquid magno clamore; dii id approbent, *may the gods show their approbation of this!* = *may they give it their favour and blessing!* 2) To prove, to show, to demonstrate: a. aliquid, eum degenerasse a more civili. 3) (Lat.) To do (to manage) to one's satisfaction: is a. opus, *the work done by him was approved.*

AP-PRŎBUS, a, um, *adj.* Very good.

*AP-PRŌMITTO, 3. *v. tr.* To promise in addition to.

AP-PRŌPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To accelerate, opus, mortem; (poet.) a. portas intrare, *to make haste to pass in through the gate.* 2) *Intr.*, to hasten.

APPRŎPINQUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [appropinquo]. An approach (in time), nearness, mortis.

AP-PRŎPINQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To approach, to draw near, ad portam, illi loco; of time, to be near, to be at hand, hiems, dies comitiorum. Hence, is a. primis ordinibus, *was near to the highest rank;* illi poena, nobis libertas a., *is at hand;* qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *is already near to seeing.*

AP-PUGNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Tac.) To attack, to storm, castellum, castra.

APPŪLĒIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Appuleius]. Of *or* from an Appuleius.

APPŪLĒIUS, i, *m.* *A Roman family name:* esp., 1) L. A. Saturnius, *a demagogue of the time of Marius,* put to death by order of the senate. 2) L. Appuleius, of Medaura in Africa, *a celebrated writer of the second century* — author of 'Metamorphoseon,' sc. de Asino Aureo. *Adj.*, Appŭlēius, a, um, of *or* from an Appuleius.

APPŪLIA, ae, *f.* *A province in Lower Italy.*

APPŪLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Appulia]. Appulian, mare, *the Adriatic sea.*

APPŬLUS, a, um = Appulicus; *subst.*, Appuli, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Appulia.*

APPULSUS, ūs, *m.* [appello]. 1) An approach: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit; hence, *the effect of an approach:* frigoris et caloris aa. sentire. 2) A landing, *a coming to land,* litorum.

APRĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [apricor]. A sunning one's self, *a basking in the sun.*

APRĪCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [apricus]. (Lat.) *The quality denoted by* apricus, sunniness.

APRĪCOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [apricus]. To sun one's self, *to bask in the sunshine.*

APRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [aperio]. Prop., *open;* hence, exposed to the sunshine, sunny (lighted and warmed by the sun), locus, hortus, campus. Hence (poet.), arbor, flos a., *loving the sunshine;* dies a. (lat.), *serene (warmed by the sunbeams);* flatus aa., *warm breezes; trop.*, proferre in apricum, *to bring to light, to make known.*

ĀPRĪLIS, e, *adj.* [contracted for aperilis, from aperio]. Pertaining to the month April, kalendae, idus; often *subst.*, Aprilis, is, *m.* (sc. mensis), the month April, *the month in which the earth opens, and becomes again productive.*

APRĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [aper]. Of *or* belonging to the wild boar.

APRŌNIĀNŪS, a, um, *adj.* [Apronius]. Of *or* belonging to Apronius.

APRŌNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens, thus: 1) Qu. A., *an accomplice of Verres.* 2) L. A., *governor of Africa under Augustus,* and afterwards of Germany.

APRUGNUS, a, um, *adj.* [aper] (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of *or* belonging to the wild boar.

APS., etc. — see ABS., etc.

APSŎROS, APSŪRUS, i, *m.* *An island in the Adriatic sea.*

APSUS, i, *m.* *A river in Illyria,* now Krevasta.

APTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aptus]. 1) Accurately joined, closely united: a. cohaerere, pileum a. capiti reponere. 2) Fitly, suitably, *properly,* dicere.

APTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [aptus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.). 1) To fit on, to put on, to tie on, *to add by fitting*, vincula collo, sagittam nervo; a. ensem dextrae, *to grasp the sword with the right hand*; a. bella modis citharae, *to unite the song of war with the tones of the lyre.* 2) To fit, *to make ready*, to prepare: a. arma pugnae, classem ad pugnam; a. orationem locis, *to adapt*; a. se armis, *to get ready for battle by putting on the armour*, classem velis, *to get under sail*; a. se, *to get one's self ready*; aptatus ad aliquid, *fitted, calculated for any thing.*

APTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the obsol. verb apo or apio — ἅπτω]. I. As a *part.*: 1) fastened, joined to: gladius e lacunari setâ equinâ aptus, *hanging from the ceiling by a single horse-hair*; (poet.) a. terrae, *attached to the earth* (by means of roots). 2) *Trop.*: A) joined, united together: causas alias ex aliis aptas: B) *dependent, depending upon something*: vita a. est ex virtute: C) (poet.) = furnished, endowed with: aptus pennis, *winged*; coelum a. stellis, *adorned with.*

II. *Adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.*: 1) joined together, hanging together, connected: dissolvere apta; applied to discourse, it denotes a harmonious combination of single qualities: oratio apta, *rounded, rythmical.* 2) Fit, suitable, proper, convenient, serviceable (prop., by means of an external operation upon the object — cf. idoneus): exercitus a. = *ready for battle*, tempus, *appropriately chosen*; locus a. ad excurrendum; res apta illi aetati; a. qui illud loquatur, *the proper one to say that*; *aptus in aliquid, (poet.) a. facere illud, *the proper one to do that.*

ĂPUĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Ligurian people*, on the southern side of the Apennines.

ĂPUD (older form, APUT), *prep.* w. *accus.*, denotes 'nearness to a thing,' esp. of persons and of a state of rest, while 'ad' implies a preceding state of motion (cf. also penes, in). 1) Of persons, by, with: esse a. aliquem. In partic.: A) a. aliquem, *in any one's house*; a. me domi: B) = before, *in the presence of* (esp. of a person who has at the time the power of deciding or judging): dicere a. judices, verba facere a. senatum; queri a. aliquem; (Tac.) sacrificare a. deos (as it were, before the eyes of the gods), *to offer sacrifice to the gods*: C) of several persons among whom something takes place, among: a. nostros justitia culta est: D) in other relations, with: gratiam consequi a. aliquem: E) of a writer = *in the writings of*, in: a. Xenophontem Cyrus haec dicit: F) (Com.) esse a. se, *to be one's self, to be in one's senses, to be sane*: G) sometimes = in, with *abl.* (fuit a. eum magnus juris civilis usus). 2) Of place, by, near by, at: a. ignem esse; morari a. oppidum; sometimes, a. urbem, *in the city and its vicinity.* 3) (Ante-cl. & rar.) To *a place* (with verbs of motion): eo a. hunc vicinum.

APŪLEIUS, etc. — see Appuleius.

APŪLIA, etc. — see Appulia.

ĂQUA, ae, *f.* 1) Water; in partic. (poet.) = the sea (aquâ, *on the sea*); also, *any particular sea* (a. Albana), *a river* (a. Tusca — *the Tiber*); a. pluvialis, *rain*; augur aquae, *who foretells rain.* In partic.: A) (poet.) from the use of water at table, aquam praebere = *to entertain any one*: B) from the indispensableness of water for the support of life, aquâ et igni interdicere aliquem, *to put under the ban, to banish*: C) from the use of water in reviving faint persons (prov., Pl.), aquam alicui aspergere, *to animate, to inspire with courage*: D) esp. of *the water in the water-clock* (Clepsydra), which was used for measuring the time of legal proceedings; hence — a) (lat.) aquam dare, *to give an advocate a certain amount of time for speaking* — b) (lat.) aquam perdere, *to lose, to waste the time* — c) aqua (mihi) haeret = *I am embarrassed, at a loss*: E) a. intercus, *dropsy*; F) Aqua, *the name of a constellation*—Greek, Ὕδωρ. 2) *Plur.*, Aquae, medicinal springs, baths: Aquae Sextiae, now Aix, in France.

ĂQUAEDUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (more correctly written 'aquae ductus'). 1) An aqueduct. 2) *The right of conducting water in or through a place.*

ĂQUĀLĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of aqualis]. (Lat.) Prop., *a small vessel for water.* 1) The stomach. 2) *The lower part of the belly*, the paunch.

ĂQUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [aqua]. (Ante-cl.) Of *or* pertaining to water; *subst.*, Aqualis, is, *comm.*, *a vessel for water*, a wash-basin.

ĂQUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. Of *or* relating to water; *subst.*, Aquarius, ii, *m.*: 1) (lat.) a water-carrier. 2) *A superintendent of the aqueducts*, a conduit-master. 3) The Water-Bearer (a constellation).

ĂQUĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. (Lat.) 1) *Found in or near the water*, aquatic, avis. 2) (Poet.) Watery, moist, Notus; Aquatica, *n. pl.*, *damp places.*

ĂQUĀTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [aqua]. 1) Living, found in water, bestia. 2) (Lat.) Having a watery taste, succus.

ĂQUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aquor]. 1) A fetching of water: aquationis causa prodire, *for the purpose of fetching water* (esp. of soldiers in a camp). 2) (Lat.) *The place whence water is brought*, a watering-place.

ĂQUĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aquor]. A water-carrier, in the *pl.* only, and as a military tech. t.

ĂQUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. *Mingled with water*, watery, thin, medicamentum.

ĂQUĬLA, ae, *f.* 1) The eagle. 2) The military eagle, *the principal standard of the Roman legion* (signa, *the standards of single cohorts*); hence, sometimes = *a legion.* 3) (Tac.) *Eagle-shaped ornaments*, upon the front of a temple. 4) The Eagle, the name of a constellation.

ĂQUĪLA, ae *m.* *A Roman family name.*

ĂQUĪLĀRIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Africa Propria,* now probably Lawhareah.

ĂQUĪLĒIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀκυληία]. *A town in Upper Italy,* not far from Tergeste (Trieste), founded by the Romans, 182 B. C., still known by the same name.

ĂQUĪLĒIENSIS, e, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to Aquileia, ager; *subst.*, Aquileienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Aquileia.*

ĂQUĬ-LEX, ĕgis, *m.* [aqua-lego]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A conduit-master, *a well-digger, a person who understood the finding of water-springs and the making of wells.*

ĂQUĪLĬFER, ĕri, *m.* [aquila-fero]. An eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer.

ĂQUĪLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [aquila]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Of *or* pertaining to an eagle.

ĂQUILLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Aquillian, *coming from the lawyer Aquillius.*

ĂQUILLIUS, ii, *m.*, and ĂQUILLIA, ae, *f.* *A Roman gentile name:* thus, esp., C. A. Gallus, *a learned jurist, and a friend of Cicero.*

ĂQUILLIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to an Aquillius, lex.

ĂQUĪLO, ōnis, *m.* 1) The north-wind. 2) *Meton.* = *the north-country,* the north. 3) *The name of a mythical personage,* identical with the Greek Boreas.

ĂQUĪLŌNĀRIS, e, *adj.* [aquilo]. Northerly, northern.

ĂQUĪLŌNIA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Hirpini,* on the river Aufidus.

ĂQUĪLŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo]. 1) (Lat.) Northerly. 2) (Poet.) Of *or* belonging to Aquilo, or *the north-wind personified.*

ĂQUĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Dark-coloured, swarthy.

ĂQUĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* *Of or from Aquinum,* Aquinatian, fucus; *subst.*, Aquinates, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Aquinum.*

ĂQUĪNUM, i, *n.* *A Volscian town in Latium,* famous for its purple dye — now Aquino.

ĂQUĪNUS, or ĂQUĪNIUS, i, *m.* *A bad poet, and friend of Cicero.*

ĂQUĪTĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A province of Southern Gaul.*

ĂQUĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Aquitanian; *subst.*, Aquitani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of A.*

ĂQUOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [aqua]. 1) Of soldiers, to fetch water. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of bees, *to suck in water,* to drink.

ĂQUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. 1) Full of water, watery, *moist,* locus, nubes; a. hiems, *rainy;* Orion a., *bringing rain.* 2) Clear as water, crystallus.

ĂQUŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of aqua]. A little water.

AR, an old form for AD.

ĀRA, ae, *f.* [related to ἄρω]. 1) *Any elevation of stone, earth, turf,* &c., esp. one designed for religious uses, an altar (cf. altaria). Altars were to be found not only in temples and public places, but also in nearly every private house; hence, aa. et foci, for *the entire house as the home of the family;* pro aris et focis pugnare, *for house and hearth, for what is dearest to one.* 2) Criminals fled for refuge to the altars, hence = a place of refuge, shelter, protection: confugere ad a.; a. sociorum; a. tribunatus, legum. 3) *Meton.* — a) *a stone monument* — b) (poet.) a. sepulchri, *a funeral-pile.* 4) The Altar, a constellation in the southern hemisphere. 5) Arae, *pl.*, the Altars, the name of several rocks in the Mediterranean sea, between Sicily and Africa.

ĂRĂBARCHES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀραβάρχης] or Alabarches. *A collector or receiver of taxes in Egypt:* Pompey was ironically so called by Cicero, because he boasted of having increased the revenues of the Roman people.

ĂRĂBIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀραβία]. Arabia.

ĂRĂBĬCE, *adv.* [Arabicus]. After the Arabian manner: a. olere, *to diffuse Arabian odours.*

ĂRĂBĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Arabia]. *Of or from Arabia,* Arabian, odor, sinus.

ĂRĂBĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀραβῖται]. *A people in Gedrosia,* on the borders of India.

ĂRĂBIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Arabian, terra, limen.

ĂRABS, ăbis, *adj.* Arabic; *subst.*, an Arabian; (poet.) palmiferi Arabes = *Arabia.*

ĂRĂBUS, a, um, *adj.* Arabian; *subst.*, Arabus, i, *m.:* 1) *an Arabian;* 2) *a river of Gedrosia,* now Korkes.

ĂRACHNE, es, *f.* [= Ἀράχνη]. *A Greek maiden,* who had, with Minerva, a trial of skill in spinning, and was changed by her into a spider.

ĂRĂCHŌSIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀραχωσία]. *A province of Eastern Persia,* now Afghanistan; *subst.*, Arachosii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of A.*

ĂRACHTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄραχθος]. *A river in Epirus,* now Arta.

ĂRĂCYNTHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀράκυνθος]. *A mountain between Boeotia and Attica,* now Zigos.

ĂRĂDIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to Aradus; *subst.*, Aradii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Aradus.*

ĂRĂDUS, i, *f.* [= Ἄραδος]. *A Phoenician island-town,* now Rouad.

ĂRĀNEA, ae, *f.* 1) The spider. 2) The spider's web.

*ĂRĀNEŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of aranea]. A small spider.

ĂRĀNEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of araneus]. A small spider.

ĂRĀNEŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [aranea]. 1) (Poet.) Full of cobwebs. 2) (Lat.) Like a cobweb.

ĂRĀNEUS, i, *m.* [= ἀράχνη]. (Lat.) A spider.

ĂRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [aranea]. Of *or* be-

longing to a spider; *subst.*, Araneum, i, *n.*, a spider's web.

ĂRAR or ĂRĂRIS, is, *m.* *A river of Gaul*, now the Saone.

ĂRĀTĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀράτειος]. *Of*
ĂRĀTĬUS, } *or belonging to the poet Aratus*, Aratean, carmen; *subst.*, Aratea, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the poems of Aratus*, translated by Cicero.

ĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aro]. 1) **A ploughing**, and hence, in gen., **agriculture**. 2) *Meton.*, ploughed land; in partic., *plur.*, *the public farms owned and rented by the state* (agri publici).

ĂRĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f.* [*dim.* of aratio]. **A small estate.**

ĂRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [aro]. 1) **A ploughman**: bos a., *a plough-ox*. 2) In gen., *a countryman*, **a farmer**; in partic., freq. in *pl.*, *the renters of the public lands*.

ĂRĀTRUM, i, *n.* [aro]. **A plough.**

ĂRĀTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄρατος]. 1) *A Greek poet of the Alexandrian period*, author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φαινόμενα, of which Cicero, in his youth, made a translation, still extant. 2) *Of Sicyon*, a famous Greek general, and founder of the Achæan league.

ĂRAURIS, is, *m.* *A river of Gallia Narbonensis*, now Herault.

ĂRAUSIO, ōnis, *f.* [= Ἀραυσίων]. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis*, now Orange.

ĂRAXES, is, *m.* [= Ἀράξης]. 1) *A river of Great Armenia*, now Arrasch. 2) *A river of Persia*, now Bend-Emir.

ARBĂCES, is, *m.* [= Ἀρβάκης]. *The first king of the Medes.*

ARBĒLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Ἄρβηλα]. *A town of Assyria*, made famous by the battle fought in its vicinity between Darius and Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. — now called Erbil.

ARBĬTER, tri, *m.* [ar = ad-bito]. 1) *Any one who goes to a thing in order to hear and see it*; hence, *a person present*, **an eye-witness, a hearer, spectator**: ejicere aa.; arbitris remotis, sine aa., *between ourselves*. 2) *One who goes to a thing in order to decide it*; hence, **an arbiter, umpire, judge**, who pronounces sentence in accordance with his own views of right and equity — oppos. to 'judex,' a judge, who decided according to written laws: ire ad a.; capere aliquem a. (in ancient times, the 'a.' was probably chosen by the contending parties, but afterwards by the praetor); after the enactment of the Lex Aebutia, the difference between 'arbiter' and 'judex' disappeared. Hence: A) **an arbiter, in gen.**: a. pugnae: a. inter Academiam et Zenonem: B) (poet. & lat.) **a ruler, a lord**: Augustus a. imperii; a. bibendi, *the master of the feast or revel*; Notus a. maris, *the lord of the sea* (inasmuch as he agitates it at his pleasure): C) of places: locus a. maris; Taurus innumerarum gentium arbiter, i. e., *that sets boundaries to*: D) Eurystheus a. irae Junonis, *the executor*.

*ARBĬTRA, æ, *f.* [arbiter]. (Poet.) **A female witness.**

ARBĬTRĀRIO, *adv.* [arbitrarius]. (Pl.) **Uncertainly**, *arbitrarily*.

ARBĬTRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter]. 1) (Pl.) **Not sure, uncertain.** 2) (Lat.) **Arbitrary.**

ARBĬTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [arbiter]. 1) **Opinion, sentiment, discretion**, *liking*, almost always in *abl. sing.* with a *genit.* or *poss. pron.*: a. meo, tuo, alicujus, *according to my, your, any one's pleasure*. In partic., ejus arbitratu de pace agitur, *with him as plenipotentiary*; dedere se in alicujus arbitratum, *to surrender at discretion*, i. e., without any stipulation or terms. 2) **Oversight**, *management, direction*: educari arbitratu alicujus.

ARBĬTRIUM, ii, *n.* [arbiter]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *A being present at any thing*, **presence.** 2) **The decision of an arbitrator** (v. Arbiter 2): aa., quibus additur 'Ex fide bona'; a. rei uxoriae. Hence, in gen. = **sentence, judgment, decision**: vestrum a., vestra existimatio valebit; res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, *which are not decided according to personal, arbitrary views*; a. auris, *the judgment*. 3) **Will, power, mastery, dominion**: Jupiter, cujus nutu et a. omnia reguntur; venire, dare se in arbitrium alicujus; a. rei alicujus, *the power to decide about any thing*; esse arbitrii sui, *one's own master*; a. mortis, muneris, *a free choice*. 4) Aa. funeris, *the expenses of a funeral* (fixed by an arbiter).

ĀRBĪTROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [arbiter]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To observe**, *to listen to, to hear*, dicta nostra. 2) Tech. t., of witnesses, **to state, to testify.** 3) In gen., **to think, to consider**, *to believe, to be of opinion*: a. te scelestum, id bellum celeriter confisci posse. 4) (Pl.) A. alicui, **to give credit** *to any one*.—The *passive* use of 'a.' is rare: bellum confectum a., *was supposed to be finished*.

ARBOR, ŏris, *f.* (poet. also -os). 1) **A tree.** 2) *Meton., things made of wood*, e. g., *an oar, a mast of a ship, a javelin*; a. infelix = *a gibbet*.

ARBŎRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to trees.**

ARBŎRĒTUM, i, *n.* [arbor] = Arbustum. **A plantation.**

ARBŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]. (Poet. & lat.) **Belonging to a tree**, *made of a tree, tree-like*, frondes, telum; cornu aa.

ARBUSCŬLA, æ, *f.* [*dim.* of arbor]. **A small tree.**

ARBUSCŬLA, æ, *f.* *The name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.*

ARBUSTUM, i, *n.* [from arbosetum, arboretum fr. arbor]. 1) *A place where trees are planted*, **an orchard, plantation**, esp. *of trees upon which vines were trained* (cf. vinea). 2) (Poet.) **A grove**, *a wood* (mostly *plur.*).

ARBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]. **Planted with trees**, ager.

ARBŬTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus]. **Of *or* belonging to the arbute *or* strawberry tree.**

ARBŬTUM, i, *n.* **1)** *The fruit of the arbute or strawberry tree,* **an arbute-berry. 2)** (Poet.) = Arbutus.

ARBŬTUS, i, *f.* **The strawberry *or* arbute tree.**

ARCA, ae, *f.* **1) A box, trunk, chest,** in which any thing was kept or locked up. In partic.: A) *a money-chest, money-box:* solvere ex a. = *to pay cash;* confidito arcae (meae), *rely upon my coffer,* i. e., *my means, ability to pay:* B) *a coffin.* **2)** *Trop., a small and narrow prison, a cell:* conjicere aliquem in arcam.

ARCĂDIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀρκαδία]. **Arcadia,** *the central province of the Peloponnesus.*

ARCĂDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀρκαδικός]. **Arcadian:** juvenis A., *a simpleton.*

ARCĂDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀρκάδιος]. **Arcadian:** dea A. = *Carmenta;* virgo A. = *Arethusa;* deus A. = *Pan;* aper A., *the Erymanthian boar.*

ARCĀNO, *adv.* [arcanus]. **Secretly,** *privately.*

ARCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. **Secret, private, hidden** (esp. of things which, for religious reasons, were kept concealed, as though they were sacred): aa. consilia, sacra. Hence — a) (poet.) = *silent, that keeps any thing secret,* nox, homo — b) *subst.,* Arcanum, i, *n.,* **a secret, a mystery.**

ARCAS, ădis, *m.* [= Ἀρκάς]. **1)** *The mythical progenitor of the Arcadians,* the son of Jupiter and Callisto, after his death, made one of the constellations (the Bear-keeper—Arctophylax). **2) An Arcadian,** *an inhabitant of Arcadia,* hence, Arcădes, um, *m. pl.* [Ἀρκάδες], **the Arcadians.**

ARCEO, cui, —, 2. *v. tr.* [εἴργω]. Prop., *to fence in.* **1) To enclose, to confine,** *to hold:* a. flumen (*by means of a dam*); alvus arcet quod accepit. **2)** *To forbid access to,* **to keep** *or* **ward off, to keep at a distance,** hostium copias, injurias; a. aliquem ab injuria; also, with the simple *abl.,* a. aliquem aditu, sacris. Hence (poet.), with *infin.* as object, a. plagam sedere, *to hinder, to prevent;* a. aliquem morbo, classem aquilonibus = *to preserve, to protect;* a. aliquid alicui, *to keep off something from one.*

ARCĔRA, ae, *f.* [arca]. **A covered carriage** *for sick persons.*

ARCĔSĪLAS, a, *m.* [= Ἀρκεσίλας]. *A Greek philosopher,* founder of the Middle Academy — lived about 300 B. C.

ARCESSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [arcesso]. (Lat.) **One who calls** *or* **fetches another;** in the language of law, **an accuser.**

ARCESSĪTUS, us, *m.* [arcesso]. **A calling for, summoning,** only in the *abl. sing.,* a. tuo, *at thy summons.*

ARCESSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of arcesso]. **Far-fetched, forced,** *unnatural,* dictum, jocus.

ARCESSO or ACCERSO, īvi, ītum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-cieo or ad-cedo]. **1) To fetch, to call, to send for** (of living beings, that have in themselves the power of motion — cf. peto): a. aliquem, illum ad me; *trop.,* a. somnum, quietem, *to invite to, to cause, sleep, rest;* (poet.) of things = peto, *to bring along:* sin melius quid habes, arcesse. **2)** Of abstract objects = **to derive,** *to fetch, to draw:* comoedia a. res ex medio; res illa orationi splendorem arcessit, *gives to.* **3) To summon** *or* **bring before a judge, to accuse,** aliquem hoc judicio, capitis, majestatis.

ARCHE, es, *f.* [= ἀρχή]. *One of the four Muses,* according to Cic. Nat. D. 3. 21.

ARCHĔLAUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀρχέλαος]. *A philosopher of Miletus,* and a scholar of Anaxagoras. **2)** *A king of Macedonia,* from 413 B. C., and a friend of Euripides. **3)** *A general in the service of Mithridates.* **4)** *A son of Archelaus* **3.,** son-in-law and adversary of the Egyptian king Ptolemæus Auletes. **5)** *The grandson of Archelaus* **4.,** and king of Cappadocia, from 34 B. C.; afterwards decoyed by Tiberius to Rome, where he died, A. D. 17.

ARCHĒNOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Ἀρχήνωρ]. *A son of Amphion and Niobe.*

ARCHĔTŸPUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀρχέτυπος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *First made,* **original;** hence, *subst.,* Archetypum, i, *n.,* **an original.**

ARCHIA, ae, *f. The daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Inachus.*

ARCHIAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀρχίας]. **1)** L. Licinius A., *a Greek poet of Antioch,* made famous by Cicero's oration in his defence. **2)** *A cabinet-maker at Rome.*

ARCHIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Archias]. *Made by the cabinet-maker Archias,* lecti.

ARCHĬLŎCHĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀρχιλόχειος]. **1) Archilochian. 2)** Appellatively = **severe,** *biting.*

ARCHĬLŎCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀρχίλοχος]. *A Greek poet of Paros,* the inventor of Iambic verse, and author of exceedingly severe satires — lived about 680 B. C.

ARCHĬMĂGĪRUS, i, *m.* [= ἀρχιμάγειρος]. (Lat.) **A chief-cook.**

ARCHĬMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Ἀρχιμήδης]. *The celebrated Greek mathematician and mechanician,* slain at the taking of his native city Syracuse, 212 B. C.

ARCHĬMEDĒUS or -ĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀρχιμήδειος]. **Archimedian.**

ARCHĬMĪMUS, i, *m.* [= ἀρχίμιμος]. *The chief of the mimic actors or the pantomimes* (v. Mimus).

ARCHĬPĪRĀTA, ae, *m.* [= ἀρχιπειρατής]. **A captain of pirates.**

ARCHĬTECTON, ōnis, *m.* [= ἀρχιτέκτων]. (Pl.) **1)** = Architectus. **2)** *Trop.,* **an arch-intriguer,** *a contriver of cunning plots*

ARCHĪTECTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [architectus]. 1) **To construct, to build**; architectatus (used *passively*), *built.* 2) *Trop.*, **to devise**, *to procure*, voluptates.

ARCHĪTECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [architectus]. *The art of building*, **architecture.**

ARCHĪTECTUS, i, *m.* [ἀρχιτέκτων]. 1) **A master-builder, an architect.** 2) *Trop.*, *an author, inventor*, **creator**, vitae beatae, mundi.

ARCHŌN, ontis, *m.* [= ἄρχων]. *The chief magistrate at Athens*, **an archon.**

ARCHŸTAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀρχύτας]. *A Greek philosopher of the Pythagorean school*—lived about 380 B. C.

ARCĪTĚNENS, tis, *m.* [arcus-teneo]. (Poet.) 1) *Adj.*, **carrying a bow**; generally of Apollo, also as *subst.* 2) *Subst.*, **a constellation, the Archer.**

ARCTŌPHŸLAX, ăcis, *m.* [= ἀρκτοφύλαξ]. **The Keeper of the Bear**, a constellation, also called Bootes — v. Arctos.

ARCTOS, i, *f.* [= ἄρκτος]. 1) Prop., *the Bear, the name of a double constellation at the north pole*, **the Greater** *and* **the Lesser Bear.** Both constellations are sometimes represented as a wagon (plaustra, Charles's Wain); five of the seven stars of which each is composed being considered the wagon, and the two others the oxen (triones). Hence the expressions (poet.): septentrio major (minor), gemini triones, ursa major (minor), q. v. The lesser constellation is also called Arctophylax (q. v.) when the greater one is represented as a bear; but Bootes (q. v.) when it is described as a wagon. 2) (Poet.): A) **the north pole**, *or* **the north**, in gen.: B) **night.**

ARCTŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀρκτῷος]. (Poet.) **Northern.**

ARCTŪRUS, i, *m.* [= ἀρκτοῦρος]. 1) *The brightest star in Bootes.* 2) = Bootes, *the Lesser Bear.* Hence (poet.) = **autumn** (since Arcturus rises in the beginning of September).

ARCUĀTIM, *adv.* [arcus]. (Lat.) **In the form of a bow.**

ARCUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [arcus 2: A]. Prop., *covered with the colour of the rainbow*; hence, a., morbus, **jaundice**; *subst.*, Arcuatus, i, *m.*, **one who is affected with jaundice.**

ARCUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of arcuo]. *Made in the form of a bow*, **curved**, currus.

ARCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of arca]. **A small box.**

*ARCŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [arcula]. (Pl.) **A maker of little boxes** *or* **jewel-caskets.**

ARCUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To curve** *or* **bend in the form of a bow.**

ARCUS, ūs, *m.* 1) **A bow.** 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet.): A) **the rainbow**, a. pluvius: B) *a triumphal arch*: C) *an arch or vault in a building*: D) *any thing curved or bow-shaped*, e. g., *a wave, snake, bay*; esp. in mathematics = *an arc of a circle.*

ARDEA, ae, *f.* **The heron.**

ARDEA, ae, *f.* *The capital of the Rutuli in Latium.*

ARDEAS, ātis, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Ardea**; *subst.*, Ardeātes, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Ardea.*

ARDEĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* = Ardeas.

ARDĔLIO, ōnis, *m.* [ardeo = 'to perform eagerly'?] **A busybody.**

ARDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of ardeo]. **Burning, glowing, hot**, aqua, tempus; *trop.*, **ardent**, *passionate, fiery*; oculi aa., *sparkling.*

ARDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ardens]. **Hotly, vehemently.**

ARDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To burn, to be on fire** (cf. candeo, flagro): domus a.; lapides aa., *are glowing.* 2) *Trop.*: A) oculi aa., *sparkle*; fauces aa. siti, *are parched with thirst*: B) freq. of strong passions and emotions of mind, a. amore, irâ, dolore, cupiditate, *to be inflamed*; (poet. & lat.) a. in arma, in caedem, *to burn with a desire for*; also, a. scire, *to be exceedingly desirous of learning*; esp. (poet.), a. aliquâ, in aliquâ or (rar.) in aliquam, *to be consumed with love for*: C) Africa a. bello, *war rages in Africa*; Gallia a., *is in a great ferment*; conjuratio a., *is in full activity*: D) a. invidiâ, *to be the object of a raging hatred*: E) sometimes with an *accus.*: pastor Corydon a. Alexin, *was violently in love with.*

ARDESCO, arsi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [ardeo]. (Poet.) 1) *To begin to burn*, **to take fire.** 2) *Trop.* — a) undae aa. fulmineis ignibus, *glitter, gleam* — b) **of violent passions and emotions, to be inflamed, excited**, in iras, caede.

ARDOR, ōris, *m.* [ardeo]. 1) *A burning or glowing fire*, **burning heat** (cf. fervor), *a flame*: a. flammae; a. coeli, *of a fiery meteor.* 2) *Trop.* — a) a. oculorum, vultus, *brilliancy* — b) of every passionate excitement, **heat, fire, ardour**: a. cupiditatum, animi; a. edendi; a. armorum, *heat of battle.* Esp. = *the flame of love*: a. virginis, *ardent love of a virgin*; a. meus, ultimus mihi a. = *the beloved object, flame.*

ARDUĔNNA, ae, *f.* (sc. silva). **The Ardennes**, *a forest in Gaul.*

ARDUUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Steep**, via, mons; hence, in gen. (poet.) = **lofty**, *elevated* (rising steeply from the ground — cf. sublimis). 2) *Trop.*: A) *difficult to reach*, **difficult, arduous**, opus: B) **disagreeable**, *adverse*; rebus in arduis, *in adversity.*

ĀREA, ae, *f.* 1) (Poet.) **An open place**, in gen., a. campi. In partic. — a) *a ground-plot, a spot for building, a site for a house* — b) *the yard or court of a house* — c) *a threshing-floor*, which was, among the ancients, an open space near the house — d) *a play-ground, an open space for gymnastic exercises*; also, *a race-ground, a place of combat*; *trop.*, a. digna animo meo; a. vitae,

the course of life. *2) **A halo** *around the sun or moon*, as a translation of the Greek ἅλως. 3) In geom. = planum, **a plane.**

*ARECCAEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Prop., *pertaining to the Assyro-Babylonian town Arech;* hence = **Babylonian.**

ĀRĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To make dry,** rem (once transposed in Lucr., facit are = arefacit).

ĂRĔLAS, ātis, *f.* } [= Ἀρέλαται]. *A town in*
ĂRĔLĀTE, is, *n.* } *Gallia Narbonensis,* now Arles.

ĂRĔLĀTENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Arelate.**

ĂRĒNA, ae, *f.* 1) **Sand:** a. mollis, bibula; (poet. & lat.) freq. in the *plur.;* prov., semina mandare arenae = *to begin something useless.* 2) **A sandy place,** a. aliqua; esp. (mostly poet. & lat.): A) *a sandy desert:* B) *the sea-shore, the strand:* C) *the place of combat in the amphitheatre covered with sand,* **the arena:** mittere aliquem in arenam, *to make one appear upon the arena;* dare se in a., *to offer one's self for.* Hence, in gen., *any place of combat, theatre:* Italia est a. belli civilis.

ĂRĒNĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [arena]. (Lat.) **Sandy.**

ĂRĒNĀCUM, i, *n.* *A town in Belgium,* now Arnheim.

ĂRĒNĀRIA, ae, *f.* (sc. fodina) [arena]. **A sand-pit.**

ĂRĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [arena]. **Mixed with sand.**

ĂRĒNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [arena]. (Poet. & lat.) **Sandy.**

ĂREO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To be dry:** tellus a.; fauces aa. siti; sitis arens, *a burning thirst.*

ĂREŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of area]. **A small open place.**

ĂRĔŎPĂGĪTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀρειοπαγίτης]. **An Areopagite.**

ĂRĔŎPĂGUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄρειος πάγος]. Prop., *Mars' Hill at Athens;* hence, **the supreme court of justice at Athens, the Areopagus,** which held its sessions on that hill.

ĂRES, is, *m.* [= Ἄρης]. (Pl.) *The god of War* = **Mars.**

ĂRESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of areo]. **To become dry, to dry up.**

ĂRESTŎRĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀρεσταρίδης]. **A son of Arestor, i. e.,** Argus.

ĂRĔTĂLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= ἀρετάλογος]. (Lat.) **A prater about virtue,** *a kind of philosophic buffoons, mostly Stoics or Cynics.*

ĂRĔTHO, ōnis, *m.* } [= Ἀρέθων]. *Another*
ĂRĔTHON, ontis, *m.* } *name of the river Arachtus,* q. v.

ĂRĔTHŪSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀρέθουσα]. 1) *A nymph* who was pursued by the river-god Alpheus (q. v.) as far as Syracuse. 2) *A fountain near Syracuse,* into which the nymph Arethusa was said to have been transformed.

ĂRĔTHŪSIS, ĭdis, *adj.* **Pertaining to the fountain Arethusa,** Syracusae.

ĂRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἄρειος]. (Lat.) **Pertaining to Ares:** A. judicium = Areopagus.

ARGANTHŌNIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ἀργανθώνιος]. *A king of Tartessus,* remarkable for his great age.

ARGANTHUS, i, *m.* [Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος]. *A mountain of Bithynia.*

ARGĒI, ōrum, *m. pl.* 1) *Certain places in Rome,* which were set apart by Numa for the performance of sacred ceremonies. 2) *Images of men, made of rushes,* which were annually, on the ides of May, thrown into the Tiber, from the Pons Sublicius (prob. as a substitute for former human sacrifices).

ARGENTĀNUM, i, *n.* *A town of the Bruttii,* now S. Marco.

ARGENTĀRIA, ae, *f.* [argentarius]. 1) (Sc. taberna) **A banker's stall, a bank.** 2) (Sc. ars) **The banking business;** a. facere, *to have.* 3) (Sc. fodina) **A silver mine.**

ARGENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to silver:** a. metallum, *a silver mine.* 2) **Of** *or* **pertaining to money:** inopia a., *want of money;* taberna a., *a banker's stall; subst.,* Argentarius, ii, *m.,* **a money-changer, a banker.**

ARGENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. **Silvered over,** *covered or ornamented with silver:* miles a., *whose shield is covered with silver: trop.* (Pl.) querimonia a., *accompanied with money.*

ARGENTEŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of argenteus]. **Of silver.**

ARGENTEUM, i, *n.* } *A river in Gaul,* now
ARGENTEUS, i, *m.* } Argens.

ARGENTEUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the river Argenteum.**

ARGENTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. 1) **Made of silver, silver,** vas; (Com.) amica facta est a., *is silvered* = *sold;* salus a., *a silver greeting* = **money.** 2) A) *ornamented with silver,* scena, acies: B) *silvery,* color, fons; *subst.,* Argenteus, i, *m.* (sc. denarius) = denarius, q. v.

ARGENTI-EXTĔRĔBRŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [exterebro]. (Pl.) A word formed in jest — **one who extorts money.**

ARGENTŎRĀTUS, i, *f.* *A town of the Vangiones,* now Strasburg.

ARGENTUM, i, *n.* [= ἄργυρος]. 1) **Silver:** a. factum, *wrought;* a. signatum, *coined;* a. infectum, *not wrought.* 2) *Things made of silver:* A) **silver plate,** *silver vessels;* a. purum, *plain, not chased:* B) **silver money,** and hence, **money** in gen. 3) A. vivum, **quicksilver.**

ARGĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀργεῖος] = Argivus, q. v.]

ARGĪLĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of *or* standing upon the Argiletum.**

ARGĪLĒTUM, i, *m.* ***A part of the city of Rome,* where, at least in later times, handicraftsmen and booksellers had their stalls.**

*ARGILIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ἀργίλιος]. **An Argilian,** *a native of Argilus, in Macedonia.*

ARGILLA, ae, *f.* [= ἄργιλλος]. **Clay.**

*ARGILLĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [argilla]. (Lat.) **Clayey,** *of clay.*

ARGILLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [argilla]. **Full of clay,** *abounding in clay.*

ARGĪNŪSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ἀργινοῦσαι]. *Three small islands near the coast of Æolis,* made famous by a naval battle — 406 B. C.

ARGĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀργεῖος, with the Æolic digamma]. *Of Argos,* **Argive;** hence (poet.) — **Greek,** in gen.; Augur A. = *Amphiaraus;* colonus A. = *Tiburnus; subst.,* Argivi, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Argos,* **the Argives,** and in gen., **the Greeks.**

ARGO, ūs, *f.* [= ἀργώ, *genit.* -οῦς]. *The ship of the Argonauts.*

ARGŎLĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀργολικός]. **Argolian,** *belonging to Argolis;* hence (poet.) = **Grecian.**

ARGŎLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀργολίς]. 1) *Adj.* = Argivus. 2) *Subst., a district of the Peloponnesus.*

ARGŎNAUTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Ἀργοναῦται]. **The Argonauts,** *Greek heroes, who went with Jason to Colchis for the golden fleece.*

ARGOS, *n.*, only *nom.* and *acc., genit.* -ōrum, *dat.* and *abl.* -is (as from a *nom. pl.* — Argi) [= Ἄργος, 'a plain']. 1) *The capital of Argolis, and chief place of the worship of Juno.* Sometimes = *the whole Peloponnesus* (freq. opp. to Hellas). 2) A. Amphilochicum — v. Amphilochicus. 3) A. Pelasgicum, *a town in Thessaly.*

ARGŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀργῷος]. **Of *or* pertaining to the ship Argo *or* to the Argonauts.**

ARGŪMENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor]. 1) **An adducing of a proof, argumentation.** *2) **A proof.** 3) **A conclusion.**

ARGŪMENTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Intr.:* A) **to adduce proof** *of a thing:* non refert a., jure an injuriâ caesi sint: B) **to draw a conclusion,** *to conclude.* 2) *Tr.,* **to adduce** *something* **as a proof,** aliquid, multa.

ARGŪMENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [argumentum]. **Rich in contents,** opus.

ARGŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [arguo]. 1) **A sign, mark,** *token:* a. animi laeti, amoris. 2) **A proof, argument,** rei alicujus; multis argumentis docere deos esse; mihi hoc est argumento, *serves me for proof.* 3) **A conclusion,** *a syllogism:* concludere a., *to make.* 4) *The materials,* **subject, contents, matter** *of a writing or composition,* &c.: a. tragoediae, comoediae, carminis, illius epistolae; a. scribendi or ad scribendum, *for writing;* fabulam argumento serere, *to compose a whole dramatic poem on one subject;* fabulae sine a., *devoid of worth, empty.* Hence: A) of works of art (painting, sculpture, embroidery, &c.), *a subject,* a. tabulae: B) (poet.) = *a dramatic poem,* **a play:** argumenti exitus.

ARGUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) *To make known, to give to understand,* **to show, to prove, to characterize,** *to betray:* timor a. animos degeneres; virtus arguitur malis, *proves itself in adversity.* 2) **To accuse, to impeach, to charge with** (originally, with the accessory idea of success in convicting the accused — cf. accuso): a. aliquem coram; a. aliquem criminis, crimine, de crimine; a. illum patrem occidisse (*pass.,* arguor hoc fecisse); (lat.) a. aliquem ut tyrannum; sometimes (mostly lat.) also a. culpam alicujus. Hence: A) = **to blame, to censure,** *to reproach,* pudorem quorundam, aliquid fieri: B) = **to refute,** *to show a thing to be false,* aliquid, rar. aliquem.

ARGUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄργος]. *A hundred-eyed monster,* who guarded Io.

*ARGŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [argutor]. (Poet.) **A creaking noise.**

*ARGŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [argutus]. **A subtle disputant.**

ARGŪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [argutus]. 1) **Ingeniously, acutely.** 2) **Cunningly.**

ARGŪTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (*sing.* in Gell.) [argutus]. 1) *That which produces a strong impression,* **liveliness, vigour of expression:** a. vultus (of a picture), *a lively expression;* a. oculorum; a. digitorum, *a lively and expressive motion of the fingers;* (poet.) also of *the singing of a nightingale,* of *loquacity.* 2) Of mental faculties: A) **acuteness, wit,** *a striking and ingenious remark or observation:* B) = **Subtlety, cunning.**

ARGŪTIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of argutiae]. **A small kind of subtlety.**

ARGŪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [argutus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To prattle much and loudly.**

ARGŪTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of argutus]. **Somewhat subtle,** libri.

ARGŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of arguo]. 1) **Expressive, making distinctly known,** *showing, betraying:* aa. oculi, manus (of gesticulation, esp. of an orator); a. solea (poet.), *showing distinctly the shape of the foot,* i. e., *fitting neatly;* a. caput equi (from its liveliness and graceful action); a. omen, *significant;* aa. exta, *giving clear indications.* 2) Of sounds, **penetrating, clear-sounding:** a. serra, *whistling,* ilex, *rustling,* avis, *singing loud,* chorda, *resounding,* forum, *noisy.* Hence, *trop.:* A) of poets (of whom, in every language, the expression '*to sing*' is used), Tibullus a., *singing:* B) homo a., **verbose, talkative;** litterae aa., *an explicit and minute letter:* C) (lat.) of smell = *sharp.* 3) Of mental qualities: A) **acute, ingenious,** orator; also, esp. of discourse = **witty, neat,** dicta, sententia: B) **cunning,** *crafty,* calo.

ARGȲRANCHE, es, *f.* [= *ἀργυράνχη*]. A pun upon *συνάγχη, quinsy*, as it were, **a silver quinsy** (if one, being bribed, pleaded a sore throat as the cause of his silence).

ARGȲRASPIS, idis, *adj.* [= *ἀργύρασπις*]. **Armed with a silver shield.** (Lat.)

ARGȲRĪPA, ae, *f.* = Arpi, q. v.

ARĬA, ae, *f.* [= *Ἀρία*]. *A province of Persia*, now Afghanistan.

ĂRIADNA, ae, } *f.* [= *Ἀριάδνη*]. *A daughter*
ĂRIADNE, es, } *of Minos and Pasiphaë*, who helped Theseus out of the Labyrinth.

ĂRIADNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Ariadne**, sidus, because the crown of Ariadne was changed into a constellation.

ĂRIĀNA, ae, *f.* *The Eastern part of the kingdom of Persia*, now Iran.

ĂRĪCIA, ae, *f.* 1) *An ancient town of Latium*, with a famous grove and temple sacred to Diana, where, at a very early period, human sacrifices were offered. 2) *A nymph, wife of Hippolytus.*

ĂRĪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aricia]. **Arician.**

ĂRĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [aridus]. (Lat.) **Dryness, aridity.**

*ĂRĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of aridus]. **A little dry.**

ĂRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [areo]. 1) **Dry** (inwardly, through and through — cf. siccus), campus, folia; *subst.*, Aridum, i, *n.*, **dry land**, *a dry place:* subducere naves in a.; (poet.) a. sitis, febris; sonus a. (as when one breaks dry wood) = *crackling.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = **lean**, *reduced to skin and bone*, crura: B) = **meagre, scanty, poor**, cibus, victus: C) of discourse, **dry, poor**, *without fulness or beauty*, oratio: D) puer a. = *raw, ignorant:* E) (Pl.) = **niggardly**, *stingy*, homo: F) (Pl.) argentum a. = *clear money.*

ĂRIES, ĕtis, *m.* 1) **A ram.** 2) **A battering-ram**, used by the Romans, in sieges, for battering down walls: a. murum percussit. 3) *A sign of the Zodiac.* 4) *A crossbeam*, **a prop** *or* **buttress.**

*ĂRIĔTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aries]. (Lat.) **A butting** *like a ram.*

ĂRIĔTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [aries]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a ram**; *trop.*, oraculum a., *ambiguous, like the diverging horns of a ram.*

ĂRIĔTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [aries]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To butt like a ram**; hence, in gen., **to strike violently**: a. aedes = *to knock at;* also, a. in aliquem; a. arma inter se, *to strike the weapons violently against one another.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) a. in portas, *to thunder at:* B) (lat.) a. animum alicujus, *to disturb, to harass:* *C) (lat.) et labaris oportet, et arietes, *to stumble, to commit a fault.*

ĂRĪMASPI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= *Ἀριμασποί*]. *A Scythian people in the north of Europe.*

ĂRĪMĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Ariminum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Ariminum**; *subst.*, Ariminenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Ariminum.*

ĂRĪMĪNUM, i, *n.* [= *Ἀρίμινον*]. *A town in Umbria, on the Adriatic sea*, now Rimini.

ĂRIOBARZĀNES, is, *m.* [= *Ἀριοβαρζάνης*]. *The name of a Persian satrap*, and also of several kings of Cappadocia.

ĂRĬON, ōnis, *m.* [= *Ἀρίων*]. 1) *A celebrated poet of Lesbos and player upon the Cithara*, saved from drowning by a dolphin — lived about 600 B. C. 2) *A horse presented by Neptune to Adrastus*, said to have been endowed with the gift of speech and of prophecy.

ARIŌVISTUS, i, *m.* *A king of the Germans*, conquered by Cæsar.

ĂRISBA, ae, *f.* [= *Ἄρισβη*]. 1) *A town in Troas.* 2) *A town on the island of Lesbos.*

ĂRISTA, ae, *f.* 1) **The point** *or* **beard** *of an ear of grain.* 2) In gen., **an ear of grain.**

ĂRISTAEUS, i, *m.* [= *Ἀρισταῖος*]. *An ancient Grecian hero*, son of Uranus and Gaia (or of Apollo and Cyrene), who was reputed to have taught men the management of bees and the rearing of cattle.

ĂRISTARCHUS, i, *m.* [= *Ἀρίσταρχος*]. *A celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria* — lived about 250 B. C.

ĂRISTĪDES, is, *m.* [= *Ἀριστείδης*]. 1) *The celebrated Athenian statesman*, distinguished for his integrity — lived about 500 B. C. 2) *An obscene poet of Miletus.*

ĂRISTIPPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aristippus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Aristippus.**

ĂRISTIPPUS, i, *m.* [= *Ἀρίστιππος*]. *A Greek philosopher*, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school — lived about 380 B. C.

ĂRISTIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman family name;* thus, esp., Aristius Fuscus, *a learned poet and grammarian*, and friend of Horace.

ĂRISTO, ōnis, *m.* [= *Ἀρίστων*]. 1) *Of Chios, a Greek philosopher of the Stoic school*, though leaning in some of his speculations to the sceptical philosophy — lived about 260 B. C. 2) *Of Ceos, a peripatetic philosopher* — about 226 B. C.

ĂRISTŎDĒMUS, i, *m.* [= *Ἀριστόδημος*]. 1) *The leader of the Messenians in the first war against Sparta.* 2) *The tyrant of Cumae in Campania* — lived about 500 B. C.

ĂRISTŎGĪTO, ōnis, *m.* [= *Ἀριστογείτων*]. *An Athenian youth*, who, in conjunction with his friend Harmodius, slew Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, and thereby overthrew the dominion of the Pisistratidæ.

ĂRISTŎLŎCHIA, ae, *f.* [= *ἀριστολοχία*]. **Birth-wort**, *a plant considered useful in child-birth.*

ĂRISTŎMĂCHE, es, *f.* [= *Ἀριστομάχη*]. *The sister of Dion*, and wife of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse.

ĂRISTŎMĔNES, is, *m.* [= *Ἀριστομένης*]. *The leader of the Messenians in the second war with Sparta.*

ĂRISTŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Aristo]. **Of or pertaining to Aristo.**

ĂRISTŌNĪCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀριστόνικος]. 1) *A tyrant of Methymnae in Lesbos.* 2) *The son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamus.*

ĂRISTŌPHĂNES, is, *m.* [= Ἀριστοφάνης]. 1) *The celebrated comic poet of Athens,* a contemporary of Socrates. 2) *Of Byzantium, a celebrated grammarian,* and teacher of Aristarchus.

ĂRISTŌPHĂNĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Aristopha-
ĂRISTŌPHĂNĪUS, } nes]. *Of or belonging to the poet Aristophanes,* **Aristophanic.**

ĂRISTŌTĒLES, is, *m.* [= Ἀριστοτέλης]. **Aristotle,** *a famous Greek philosopher,* pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.

ĂRISTŌTĒLĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Aristoteles].
ĂRISTŌTĒLĪUS, } **Aristotelian.**

ĂRISTOXĒNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀριστόξενος]. *A philosopher and musician,* pupil of Aristotle.

ĂRISTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄριστος]. *An Academic philosopher at Athens,* a friend of Cicero, and teacher of M. Brutus.

ĂRITHMĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀριθμητικός]. **Arithmetical;** *subst.,* Arithmetica, ōrum, *n. pl.,* **Arithmetic.**

ĂRITHMĒTĪCA, ae, } *f.* [= ἀριθμητική, sc.
ĂRITHMĒTĪCE, es, } τέχνη]. **Arithmetic.**

ĂRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus]. (Ante-cl.) **Dryness, aridity.**

ARMA, ōrum, *n. pl.* 1) **Arms, weapons,** partly defensive, as the shield, coat-of-mail, &c.; partly offensive, esp. for close contest, as the sword, club, &c. (opp. to 'tela,' which were used at a distance): esse in armis, *to be armed;* vocare ad aa.; deponere aa.; aa. ac tela; often figuratively = *armour, defence:* aa. prudentiae, etc. Hence, 2) *trop.:* A) = **war:** aa. externa, pia, anniversaria, *renewed every year;* res ad aa. spectat, *it looks like war;* aa. inferre, *to commence the war;* ferri in aa., *to rush into the battle:* B) = **warriors, soldiers, troops:** liberemus aa. Romana. 2) (Poet.) **Implements, utensils:** aa. Cerealia, *for grinding corn and baking bread;* freq. = *the rigging and tackle of a ship* (as the masts, sails, cables, &c.); hence (poet.) = *wings;* also = *agricultural implements.*

ARMĂMAXA, ae, *f.* [= ἁρμάμαξα]. (Lat.) *A covered Persian* **carriage,** esp. for women and children.

ARMĀMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [arma]. **Implements,** esp. the tackling *of a ship:* aa. vinearum, *props.*

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [armamentum]. **An armory, arsenal.**

ARMĀRIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of armarium]. **A little closet** *or* **safe.**

ARMĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [arma]. **A closet, press,** *or* **safe** *for food, clothes, books,* &c.: aa. muricibus praefixum, *the chest armed with spikes, in which Regulus was put to death.*

ARMĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [armo]. 1) **Armour, equipment:** a. varia, levis. 2) = **Armed soldiers,** almost always in the comb. 'levis a.,' *the light-armed troops.*

ARMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of armo]. **Armed,** *furnished with arms or with things serving for arms; subst.,* Armati, ōrum, *m. pl., armed men,* **soldiers.**

ARMĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [armo]. 1) **Armour, equipment.** 2) **Soldiers** (always in *abl. sing.*).

ARMĒNIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀρμενία]. **Armenia,** a country of Asia, divided by the Euphrates into two parts: A. major (Eastern — now Turcomania and Kurdistan), and A. minor (Western — now Anatolia).

ARMĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Armenia]. **Armenian,** reges; hence, *subst.,* Armenius, ii, *m.,* **an Armenian.**

ARMENTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [armentum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Pertaining to a herd of cattle,** equa.

ARMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Belonging to a herd of cattle;** hence, *subst.,* Armentarius, ii, *m.,* **a herdsman.**

*ARMENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [armentum]. **Abounding in herds.**

ARMENTUM, i, *n.* [aro]. **Plough-cattle,** *beasts which were used for ploughing,* esp. **horned cattle** (cf. pecus; also, jumentum). Hence: A) (poet.) centum aa., *a hundred head of cattle:* B) of *other large animals,* esp. *horses:* C) (lat.) = **a herd, a drove:** a. equorum bovumque.

ARMĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing weapons, armed;** hence = **warlike.**

ARMĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma-gero]. **Bearing arms;** *subst.,* Armiger, ĕri, *m.,* and Armigera, erae, *f.,* **an armour-bearer;** *trop., an accomplice:* a. Catilinae.

ARMILLA, ae, *f.* [armus]. **An armlet, a bracelet.**

ARMILLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [armilla]. 1) **Ornamented with an armlet.** 2) **Wearing a collar,** canis.

ARMĬ-LUSTRUM, ii, *n. A place in Rome,* where, once a year, a sacrifice was offered by armed citizens, and their weapons were consecrated. The festival was called 'Armilustrium.'

ARMĪNIUS, ii. *n.* **Herman,** *a chief of the Cherusci,* who defeated Varus, 9 A. D.

ARMĬ-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* **Powerful in arms,** *warlike,* Mars.

ARMĬ-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Resounding with arms.**

ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [arma]. 1) **To arm,** *to provide with arms,* milites; in (contra, adversus) aliquem, *against one;* hence, *trop.:* A) a. se imprudentia alicujus = *to avail one's*

self of; ingenium te ad omnia armat, *makes you fit for every thing:* B) **to enrage, to excite,** consules in tribunos. 2) **To equip, to fit out,** *provide with every thing needful,* navem.

ARMŌRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [from the Celtic, ar, 'on,' and mor, 'sea'; hence = *maritime*]. Civitates Aa., *the northern provinces of Gaul,* now Bretagne and a part of Normandy.

ARMUS, i, *m.* [ἀρμός, 'a joining']. 1) (Rar.) Of men (= humerus), **the shoulder,** *upper-arm,* where it joins the shoulder-blade (cf. scapula). 2) Of animals, **the forequarter,** *the upper part of the foreleg:* ex humeris armi fiunt (poet.), *of a transformation from man into beast.*

ARNIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to the Arnus:** tribus A. (the most distant from Rome).

ARNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄρνος]. *A river of Etruria,* now Arno.

ĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ἀρόω]. 1) **To plough,** terram; also, abs. and *intr.* = *to pursue agriculture:* cives, qui aa. in Sicilia. Hence, *trop.:* A) (poet.) a. aequor = *to sail through:* B) (poet.) rugae aa. corpus, *draw furrows over:* C) prov., a. litus = semina mandare arenae — v. Arena 1. 2) **To gain by ploughing,** i. e., *by agriculture,* **to reap:** a. decem medimna ex jugero; quidquid arat impiger Appulus = *the produce of the field.*

ARPI, ōrum, *m. pl. A town of Apulia,* founded, acc. to the fable, by Diomedes (cf. Argyripa).

ARPĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Arpinum;** *subst.,* Arpinas, ātis: 1) *m., a native of Arpinum; pl.,* Arpinates, *the inhabitants of Arpinum:* 2) *n., Cicero's villa,* near Arpinum.

ARPĪNUM, i, *n. A town in Latium,* the birthplace of Cicero and Marius.

ARPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to Arpi;** *subst.,* Arpini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Arpi.* 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to Arpinum.**

ARQUĀTUS — v. Arcuatus.

ARRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of arrigo]. **Steep.**

AR-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To creep** *or* **sneak to** *or* **towards.** 2) *Trop.,* a. ad amicitiam alicujus and (lat.) a. animis, *to ingratiate one's self with.*

ARRĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Arretium;** *subst.,* Arretini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Arretium.*

ARRĒTIUM, ii, *n. A town in Etruria,* the birthplace of Mæcenas — now Arezzo.

ARRHA, ae, *f.* and (more freq.) ARRHĂBO, ōnis, *m.* [= ἀρραβών, originally a Hebrew word]. **The earnest-money, purchase-money,** *a pledge given,* i. e., a part of the money paid in advance on a contract, purchase, &c. (opp. to 'pignus,' a pledge to be restored when the contract was performed or the business finished): dare aliquid arrhaboni, *as a pledge.*

ARRHIDAEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀρριδαῖος]. *An idiotic half-brother of Alexander the Great,* murdered 317 B. C.

ARRIA, ae, *f. The heroic wife of Paetus.*

AR-RĪDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To laugh** *or* **smile at** *or* **upon,** aliquid, *at a thing;* a. ridentibus, *to laugh with;* omnibus a., *to smile upon with approbation;* a. aliquem, *to smile upon;* arrideri, *to be derided.* Hence, *trop.,* fortuna mihi a. = *favours me.* 2) *Trop.* (*intr.*), **to please:** id mihi valde a.

ARRĬGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-rego]. 1) **To raise, to lift up,** comas; a. aures, *to prick up.* 2) *Trop.,* **to arouse, to excite, to encourage,** aliquem; a. animum alicujus, *to inflame one's courage;* Itali arrexere animos, *became attentive, were startled.*

ARRĬPIO, rīpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-rapio]. 1) **To draw** *to one's self,* **to snatch, to seize** *or* **to lay hold of** *hastily:* a. arma; a. aliquem medium, *by the body,* barbâ, *by the beard;* a. aliquid ad reprehendendum; a. dictum, *to take up with eagerness;* a. cohortes, *to draw quickly to himself;* a. patrem familias ex aliquo circulo, *to seize upon.* 2) *Trop.:* A) a. occasionem, caussam, impedimentum, *to seize promptly, to avail one's self of quickly;* a. studia litterarum, *to pursue eagerly;* a. litteras, *to learn quickly;* a. cognomen, *to procure,* imperium, *to seize upon, to usurp:* B) (poet.) a. naves, *to go quickly on board, to take possession of quickly;* a. terram velis, *to sail quickly to the land:* C) (poet. & lat.) **to attack, castra;** a. primores populi, *to reproach:* D) **to accuse,** *to drag one to a court of justice* = in jus rapio.

*ARRĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [arrideo]. **A smiling upon with approbation.**

*ARRĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [arrideo]. *One who smiles on another* = **a flatterer.**

AR-RŌDO, rōsi, rōsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To gnaw at;** *trop.,* rempublicam.

ARRŎGANS, ntis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of arrogo]. **Arrogant, haughty.**

ARRŎGANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [arrogans]. **Arrogantly, proudly.**

ARRŎGANTIA, ae, *f.* [arrogans]. **Arrogance, haughtiness;** a. Antipatri, *obstinacy.*

ARRŎGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [arrogo]. *A solemn adoption of one who is of age* (homo sui juris) *in the place of a child.*

AR-RŎGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to ask in addition;* hence, *1) **to associate with:** a. consuli dictatorem, *to place a dictator by the side of a consul,* the people being previously consulted. 2) **To usurp,** *to appropriate to one's self that which does not belong to one:* a. sibi aliquid. 3) (Poet.) **To procure,** *to confer upon:* nihil non a. armis, *to adjudge every thing to arms.* *4) (Pl.) **To ask,** aliquem.

*ARRŌSOR, ōris, *m.* [arroso]. *One who gnaws at a thing,* **a gnawer, nibbler:** stultorum divitum arrosor et arrisor.

ARS, tis, *f.* [from ἄρω, 'to join'; prop., *skill in joining*]. 1) **An art, handicraft, trade**, partly (according to Cicero) aa. liberales or ingenuae (e. g., music, eloquence), partly aa. illiberales or sordidae (e. g., handicrafts): a. gymnastica, musica; a. mea. 2) **A science**, *a scientific system:* a. recondita et multiplex; ad artem redigere, arte comprehendere aliquid, *to bring into a system, into a scientific form;* optimae aa.; a. disserendi, *dialectics.* 3) **The theory** *which is the foundation of any art or science:* res facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte mediocris. Hence = **a text-book** ('a system'), esp. in rhetoric or grammar: hoc ex antiquis aa. elegit; aa. oratoriae. 4) **Skill, dexterity,** *art:* opus est vel arte vel diligentia. Hence (poet.) = **craft, cunning,** *trick.* 5) (Poet.) **A work of art:** aa. quas protulit Parrhasius. 6) Transferred from the province of intellect to that of morals, the **manner of thinking and acting, conduct** *or* **practice:** aa. bonae, eximiae, *praiseworthy exertions;* aa. bonae malaeque = *virtues and vices;* laus bonae a.; malae aa., *bad habits.*

ARSĂCES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀρσάκης]. *The first king of Parthia* — about 250 B. C.

ARSĂCĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *The descendants and successors of Arsaces;* poet. = *the Parthians.*

ARSĂMŌSĂTA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀρσαμώσατα]. *A fortress in Armenia Major.*

ARSIA, ae, *f.* 1) *A river in Illyria, with a town of the same name,* now called Arsa. 2) Arsia Silva, *a forest in Etruria.*

ARSINOË, es, *f.* [= Ἀρσινόη]. *The daughter of Ptolemaeus Lagus and Berenice,* wife of Lysimachus, and, afterwards, of her brother Ptolemaeus Philadelphus; worshipped, after her death, as Venus Zephyritis. 2) *Daughter of Ptolemaeus Auletes, and sister of Cleopatra.* 3) *The name of several towns.*

ARTĂBĀNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀρτάβανος]. 1) *One of the generals in the service of Xerxes.* 2) *One of the Arsacidae, king of Parthia.*

ARTĂBĀZUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀρτάβαζος]. *A governor of Bithynia under Xerxes.*

ARTĂCIE, es, *f.* [= Ἀρτακίη]. *A fountain in the country of the Laestrygones.*

ARTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of arto]. *Contracted into a small space;* hence, **narrow, short.**

ARTAVASDES or **ARTUASDES**, is, *m.* *The name of several kings of Armenia.*

ARTAXĂTA, ōrum, *n. pl.*, or **-a**, ae, *f.* *The chief town of Armenia Major,* now Ardashir.

ARTAXERXES, is, *m.* [= Ἀρταξέρξης]. *The name of several kings of Persia.*

ARTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [artus]. 1) **Narrowly, closely, tightly.** 2) *Trop.*, dormire, **soundly,** amare, *ardently.*

ARTĔMĬDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀρτεμίδωρος]. 1) *Of Ephesus, a geographer.* 2) *Of Tralles, a wrestler.* 3) *A philosopher.*

ARTĔMĪSIA, ae, *f.* [Ἀρτεμισία]. 1) *The wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.* 2) *An earlier queen of Caria,* who accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.

ARTĔMĪSIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἀρτεμίσιον]. *A promontory of Euboea,* opposite Magnesia.

ARTĒRIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀρτηρία]. 1) **The windpipe,** on account of the roughness of its interior surface called also 'arteria aspera'; once only (Lucr.) **Arterium**, ii, *n.* 2) **An artery.**

ARTHRĪTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀρθριτικός]. **Gouty,** *afflicted with the gout.*

ARTHRĪTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἀρθρῖτις]. (Lat.) *Lameness in the joints,* **gout** (pure Latin, morbus articulorum).

ARTĬCŬLĀRIS, e, and **-ĀRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* [articulus]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to the gout:** morbus a., *gout.*

ARTĬCŬLĀTE, *adv.* [articulus]. **Distinctly, articulately,** loqui.

ARTĬCŬLĀTIM, *adv.* [articulus]. 1) **Limb by limb, piecemeal:** aliquem a. concidere. 2) *Trop.* (of discourse), *with proper divisions;* hence, **clearly, distinctly.**

ARTĬCŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [articulus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., *to joint, to divide at the joints;* hence, *trop.* (of speech), **to articulate,** *to utter the sounds separately and distinctly.*

ARTĬCŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [articulus]. 1) Of plants, **full of joints** *or* **knots.** 2) *Trop.* (of speech), *full of minute divisions and subdivisions,* partitio a.

ARTĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [artus]. 1) **A joint, a knuckle:** digiti habent ternos aa.; dolor articulorum, *the gout;* molli articulo aliquem tangere, *to touch lightly.* Hence (poet.) = **a limb,** esp. = *a finger.* 2) Of plants, &c., **joints, knots:** seges it in articulum, *gets joints.* 3) *Trop.:* A) of discourse = **a member, part, division:** B) in grammar = **the article;** also = **the pronoun:** C) of time, **a point of time, a moment;** freq. in connexion with the *genit.* temporis: ipso a. temporis, *at the critical moment;* and, with the same signif., in ipso a., and also a. rerum mearum: D) (lat.) of other things, **a division, point, degree:** per eosdem aa. et gradus, *the greater and lesser degress of honour.*

ARTĬFEX, ĭcis: **I.** *subst. m.* 1) **An artist, artificer,** *a master of any liberal art* (cf. opifex): a. talium operum; a. dicendi, *an orator;* as also of *an actor, author, architect, a physician.* 2) **A master, author, contriver, creator,** in gen.: a. voluptatum comparandarum; also, a. in re aliqua; a. mundi, caedis. **II.** *adj.* 1) In an active sense, **skilled, skilful, dexterous:** homo a. rei alicujus; manus a.; a. formae, *skilful, by the use of art, in increasing her beauty;* (lat.) also

esse a. ad aliquid faciendum, in jocos. 2) In a passive sense (poet. & lat.), ingenious, skilfully made, bos; equus a., *well-trained.* [Ars-facio.]

ARTĬFĬCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [artificium]. (Lat.) Artificial, *according to the rules of art* (the Ciceronian word is 'artificiosus').

ARTĬFĬCIŌSE, *adv.* [artificiosus]. *According to art,* artificially.

ARTĬFĬCIŌSUS, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [artificium]. 1) In an active sense, skilful, artistic, *ingenious,* rhetor; quod si artificiosum est intelligere, etc., *if it requires skill to understand,* &c. 2) Passively, skilfully made, ingenious, opus, res. 3) Artificial, *according to the rules of art* (opp. to naturalis): genus divinandi a.

ARTĬFĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [artifex]. 1) *An art,* a handicraft, an occupation, a trade: aa. liberalia, sordida; a. accusatorium. 2) A theory, system: eloquentia non nata est ex a., sed artificium ex eloquentia. 3) Skilfulness, dexterity, *knowledge:* opus singulari opere artificioque confectum. 4) Dexterity, in a bad sense, cunning, craftiness, artifice: opus est artificio. 5) *Meton.,* a work of art: opera atque aa.

ARTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To press close together, *to make close,* rem, angustias. 2) *Trop.,* to narrow, to limit, to shorten, omnia in honoribus.

ARTOCREAS, ătis, *n.* [= ἀρτόκρεας]. (Lat.) *A dish made of bread and meat,* a meat-pie.

ARTŎLĂGĂNUS, a, *m.* [= ἀρτολάγανον]. A bread-cake, perhaps *a pan-cake.*

ARTOPTA, ae, *m.* [= ἀρτόπτης]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A baker. 2) A bake-pan, *a bread-pan.*

ARTUS, ūs, *m.* (gen. in *pl.*, and only with lat. writers in *sing.*) [ἄρω]. 1) A joint: dolor artuum, *the gout; trop.,* nervi et aa. sapientiae = *strength, power.* 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) The limbs, *the extremities of the body as distinguished from the trunk* (cf. membrum).

ARTUS (better than Arctus), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [arceo or ἄρω]. Prop., *confined, pressed together;* hence, 1) narrow, close, tight, confined: aa. vincula; a. toga, *narrow, without folds;* a. theatrum, convivium, *where the place is contracted, and the people are pressed closely together; subst.,* Artum, i, *n., narrowness, a narrow place:* in arto haerere. 2) *Trop.:* A) somnus a., *deep;* tenebrae aa. (lat.), *thick darkness:* B) a. spes, *small, limited,* petitio, *with but little prospect of the desired result,* commeatus, small, scanty; res aa., *needy, straitened, distressed circumstances;* res est in arto, *is in a bad way.*

ĂRŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ara]. A small altar.

*ĂRUNDĪ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo-fero]. (Poet.) Bearing reeds.

ĂRUNDĪNĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [arundo]. (Lat.) Like a reed.

ĂRUNDĪNĒTUM, i, *n.* [arundo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A thicket of reeds.

ĂRUNDĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [arundo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of reeds, reedy; *trop.* (poet.), carmen a., *a shepherd's song.* 2) Like a reed.

ĂRUNDO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) A reed (longer and thinner than 'canna'—cf. calamus). 2) (Mostly poet.) *things made of reeds:* A) a reed pipe, a shepherd's pipe: B) an angling rod: C) lime twigs *for catching birds:* D) the shaft *of an arrow;* hence, an arrow: a. haeret lateri: E) *a reed pen,* a pen: *trop.,* tristis a. = *style:* G) a stick *used for a hobby-horse:* H) a stick *for chastising:* I) *a reed for brushing down cobwebs:* J) splints *used by surgeons for holding together the injured parts of the body.*

ĂRUNS, ntis, *m. An Etruscan name of younger sons,* the elder being called Lar, or Lars: thus, esp., 1) *a brother of Lucumo;* 2) *a younger son of Tarquin the Proud;* 3) *a son of Porsenna.*

ĂRUSPEX — v. Haruspex.

ARVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [arvum]. Of *or* belonging to arable land; used only in the comb. 'fratres arvales,' *a college of twelve priests,* established by Romulus, who made yearly offerings to the field Lares for the increase of the produce of the fields.

ARVERNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Gaul,* in what is now Auvergne.

ARVĪNA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) 1) Fat, lard. 2) *A surname of the dictator* A. Cornelius Cossus.

ARVUS, a, um, *adj.* [aro]. *Ploughed, or intended for ploughing,* arable, ager; hence, *subst.,* a) Arva, ae, *f.* (ante-cl.) *an arable field, a cornfield* — b) Arvum, i, *n.,* arable land, ploughed land, a sown field (cf. ager). Hence (poet.), in gen. = a region, country; also, *a field, a plain, a meadow;* aa. Neptunia, the sea; tenere a., *to reach the shore.*

ARX, cis, *f.* [arceo]. 1) A castle, fortress, citadel, *a fortified height,* esp. *the fortified upper-town* (Greek ἀκρόπολις), as distinguished from the lower part of a town; in Rome, the capitol. Hence: A) (poet.) a. coeli, *the citadel of heaven;* aa. igneae, aethereae = *the heavens;* arx sacra, *a temple on an eminence;* (lat.) a. corporis, *the head:* B) *trop.* = *a place of refuge,* defence, shelter, protection: Roma est a. omnium gentium. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.): A) as citadels were usually built on lofty places, a height, summit, pinnacle: a. Parnassi; aa. Arpium: B) as a citadel was the seat of power (*trop.* & lat.) = power, *supremacy:* C) prov., facere arcem e cloaca, *to make a mountain out of a mole-hill.*

AS, assis, *m.* [εἷς?]. 1) A pound (of metal). 2) *A Roman* copper coin, at first weighing a pound, but gradually reduced to *one-twenty-fourth* of its original weight; hence, ad a. = *to the last farthing.* The 'as' was divided into *twelve* unciae, and for these parts there were different names: uncia = *one-twelfth;* sextans = *one-sixth,* (*two-twelfths*); quadrans = *one-*

fourth (three-twelfths); triens = *one-third (four-twelfths)*; quincunx = *five-twelfths*; semis = *one-half (six-twelfths)*; septunx = *seven-twelfths*; bes (instead of be-is = binae partes assis) = *two-thirds (eight-twelfths)*; dodrans = *three-fourths (nine-twelfths)*; dextans = *five-sixths (ten-twelfths)*; deunx = *eleven-twelfths*. 3) Finally, the word 'as' was used to denote **the whole as unity**, *in opp. to its parts*, which were designated by the names of the fractions of the 'as': thus, esp. *of inheritances and the like*, heres ex asse, *a sole heir*; heres ex dodrante, *an heir to three-fourths of the estate*; viritim diviserunt terna jugera et septunces (*three and seven-twelfths* jugera *to each*); fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, *was raised from one-third to two-thirds*.

ASCĂLĂPHUS, i, *m* [= Ἀσκάλαφος]. *A son of Acheron*, who disclosed to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate, in the lower world, and was for this changed by her into an owl.

ASCĂLO, ōnis, *f.* [= Ἀσκάλων]. *A seaport in the south of Palestine*, now Ascalon.

ASCĂNIUS, ii, *m.* (= Ἀσκάνιος]. *A son of Æneas*, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa.

ASCENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [adscando]. 1) *Intr.*, **to climb, to mount up, to ascend**, in coelum; in navem, *to go on board*; a. in concionem, *to ascend the rostrum*; also (rar.) with the *prep.* 'ad.' Hence: A) *trop.* = **to rise**, *to get up to something*, in summum locum civitatis, ad majora, ad honores: B) abs., without statement of the place whither = *to ascend*, protegere suos ascendentes. 2) *Tr.*, *to climb*, murum, equum; mons erat ascendendus.

ASCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [ascendo]. 1) **An ascending, an ascent.** 2) **A rising, soaring** (of an orator).

ASCENSUS, ūs, *m.* [ascendo]. 1) **An ascending, an ascent**: tentare aa., *to try, at several places, to get up*; also, with a *gen.*, templi aditus et a.; (poet.) superare fastigia tecti ascensu. Hence, *trop.*, *a rising, reaching of something higher*, ad honoris gradum. 2) *Concr.*, *the way by which one ascends*, **an ascent**; *trop.*, in virtute sunt multi aa., *degrees*.

ASCIA, ae, *f.* 1) **A carpenter's axe** *or* **hatchet** (cf. securis); prov., asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, *to cut or wound one's self*. 2) **A trowel.**

ASCĬBURGIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Gallia Belgica, on the Lower Rhine*, now Asburg.

ASCIO, īvi, —, 4. *v. tr.* [ad-scio]. (Poet. & lat.]. *To take to one's self*, **to receive, to admit**, socios, aliquem per adoptionem.

A-SCISCO (ads.), īvi, ītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To take, to receive** *in some capacity or into some relation*, aliquem civem, socium, *as a citizen, an ally*; a. aliquem in civitatem, *into citizenship*, inter patricios, ad foedus; (poet.) superis (*dat.*) ascitus, *received among the gods*. Hence: A) **to take** *or* **receive to one's self, to appropriate**, amicitiam, consuetudinem; a. nova verba, *to adopt into a language*: B) = *to lay claim to any thing for one's self*, **to arrogate**: prudentiam sibi a. 2) = **To approve**, legem, aliquid.

ASCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of ascisco]. **Far-fetched, unnatural, affected.**

*ASCĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [ascisco]. **A receiving.**

ASCLĒPIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀσκληπιάδης]. 1) *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia.* 2) *A blind philosopher of Eretria.* 3) *A Greek poet, inventor of the* metrum Asclepiadeum.

ASCŌPĒRA, ae, *f.* [ἀσκοπήρα]. (Lat.) **A** *leather* **travelling-bag.**

ASCRA, ae, *f.* [Ἄσκρα]. *A little town in Boeotia*, the birthplace of Hesiod.

ASCRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀσκραῖος]. **Ascræan**; poeta (senex) A. = *Hesiod*; hence (poet.), a) = *Hesiodic*, i. e., *rural*, carmen A.— b) = *Heliconian*, fons.

A-SCRĪBO (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To write in addition, to add by writing**, aliquid; a. nomen emptioni, aliquid in legem, *to subjoin as an additional enactment*; a. diem in literis, *to add the date to a letter*; a. alicui salutem, *to add a greeting*, or *one's kind regards*; a., illum perisse; a. alicui aliquem heredem, *to add some one to a will as joint-heir*; a. alicui legatum (lat.), *to leave a legacy to any one*; a. aliquid marmori, *to inscribe, to add as an inscription*. In partic. as a political tech. t., a. aliquem civitati or in civitatem, **to write down, to register, to enroll** *any one as a citizen*; so, likewise, a. colonos Venusiam, *as colonists, to be conveyed to Venusia*. 2) **To count, to reckon with** *any class or company*, **to number amongst**: a. aliquem (in) ad numerum priorum; ascribi ordinibus deorum, *to be received into the number of the gods*; rogavit eos, ut se tertium ad amicitiam ascriberent, *that they would reckon him as the third friend*; so, likewise, utinam tertius vobis amicus ascriberer; a. poetas Satyris. 3) *Trop.*: A) **to impute, to ascribe, to attribute**, incommodum Scipioni: B) (poet.) a. illud exemplum sibi, *to apply*; dies ascriptus poenae, *fixed for the punishment*.

ASCRIPTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ascribo]. **Entered in a list, enrolled**, civis.

ASCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ascribo]. **An addition in writing.**

ASCRIPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [ascribo]. (Pl.) **Of soldiers, enrolled as supernumeraries.**

ASCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* [ascribo]. *He who, by subscribing his name, approves of any thing*, **an approver.**

ASCŪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Asculum]. *Of or belonging to Asculum*, **Asculanian**: triumphus A.,

of Cn. Pompey; *subst.*, Asculani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Asculum.*

ASDRUBAL, etc. — see Hasdrubal, etc.

ASCŪLUM, i, *n.* 1) A. Picenum, *the capital of Picenum*, now Ascoli. 2) A. Appulum, *a town in Appulia.*

ĂSELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of asina]. **A little she-ass.**

ĂSELLIO, ōnis, *m.* *An early Roman historian.*

ĂSELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of asinus]. 1) **A young ass,** *an ass's colt;* prov., narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to the deaf.* 2) *A star.* 3) *A Roman surname.*

ĂSIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀσία]. **Asia:** 1) = *the division of the earth of that name;* 2) = **Asia Minor,** esp. *Pergamus or Troas;* 3) *the Roman province* **Asia,** *comprising the western districts of Asia Minor.*

ĂSIĂGĔNES, is, *m.* [= Ἀσιαγένης, 'he who was born in Asia']. *A surname of L. Scipio Asiaticus* — v. Asiaticus.

ĂSIĀNE, *adv.* [Asianus]. **After the manner of the Asiatics,** loqui.

ĂSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀσιανός]. *Of or belonging to the province of Asia,* **Asiatic;** *subst.*, Asiani, ōrum, *m. pl.:* A) *the inhabitants of the province of Asia:* B) *the farmers-general of Asia:* C) *the orators who practised the Asiatic* (i. e., *a redundant and bombastic*) *style of speaking.*

ĂSIĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀσιατικός]. **Asiatic:** bellum A., *the war in Asia,* i. e., against Mithridates; oratores A. = Asiani; *subst.*, Asiaticus, i, *m.*, *a surname of Cornelius Scipio,* as the conqueror of Antiochus.

ĂSĬLUS, i, *m.* [ante-cl.]. **A gad-fly, a horse-fly.**

ĂSĬNA, ae, *f.* **A she-ass.**

ĂSĬNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Asine]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Asine** *in Messinia.*

ĂSĬNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [asinus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to an ass;** *subst.*, a) Asinarius, ii, *m.*, **an ass-driver** — b) Asinaria, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy of Plautus.*

ĂSĬNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to an Asinius.**

ĂSĬNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to an ass,** stercus, pullus.

ĂSĬNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens: the most celebrated of this name was C. Asinius Pollio, the friend of Augustus, and founder of the first public library in Rome, an orator, a poet, a critic, and a writer of history.

ĂSĬNUS, i, *m.* **An ass;** *trop., a simpleton, a blockhead, an ass.*

ĂSIS, ĭdis, *accus.* asida, *adj.* (Poet.) **Asiatic.**

ĂSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Asia]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the district of Asia,** *in Lydia, on the Caystrus.*

ĂSŌPIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀσωπιάδης]. *The grandson of Asopus* = Æacus.

ĂSŌPIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀσωπίς]. 1) *The daughter of Asopus* = *Ægina,* the mother of Æacus by Jupiter. 2) *His daughter Evadne.* 3) *The island Euboea.*

ĂSŌPUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀσωπός]. 1) *A river in Boeotia;* as a river-god, the son of Oceanus and Thetis, father of Ægina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Æacus. 2) *A river in Thessaly.*

ĂSŌTĬA, ae, *f.* [= ἀσωτία]. (Lat.) **Dissoluteness, debauchery.**

ĂSŌTUS, i, *m.* [= ἄσωτος]. **A debauchee, a dissolute person.**

ASPĂRĂGIUM, ii, *n.* *A town of Illyria,* now Iskarpar.

ASPĂSIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀσπασία]. 1) *A Greek courtezan,* the friend of Socrates, and afterwards wife of Pericles. 2) *A mistress of the younger Cyrus.*

ASPECTĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [aspecto]. (Rar.) **Visible.**

ASPECTO (adsp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. tr.* 1) **To look at** *or* **upon** *with esteem, longing, expectation,* &c., aliquem. 2) *Trop., to observe, to pay attention to,* jussa principis. 3) Of place (poet. & lat.), **to lie towards** *or* **opposite:** Britannia a. Hispaniam.

ASPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [aspicio]. 1) *Act.:* A) **A looking at** *or* **towards, a look, a glance:** vitare aspectum hominum; uno a., *at a single glance, with a single look;* praeclarus ad a., *splendid to look upon;* convertere a. ad aliquem: B) **the faculty** *or* **sense of seeing, sight:** amittere a.; cadere sub aspectum, *to be visible.* 2) *Pass.:* A) *a being visible,* **appearance:** a. siderum, *the rising;* a. alicujus: B) *the manner of appearance,* **aspect:** jucundus a. pomorum.

AS-PELLO (absp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To drive away,** aliquem; a. metum, *to banish.*

ASPENDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aspendos]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Aspendos;** Aspendius citharista, *a harper of Aspendos,* who played with his left hand, with the strings of his instrument turned inwards, and consequently unintelligibly to his hearers (hence, prov., of *one who thinks only of his own profit*); *subst.*, Aspendii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Aspendus.*

ASPENDUS, i, *f.* [= Ἄσπενδος]. *A town of Pamphylia,* now Minugat.

ASPER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Rough** (to the touch), **rugged, uneven,** lingua, locus, saxa; mare a., *stormy;* barba, sentes, *piercing;* (poet.) poçula aspera signis, *with raised work, figures in bas-relief;* numus a., *new, not worn smooth by use.* Hence, *subst.*, Asperum, i, *n.* (lat.), **a rough place, roughness:** aspera maris = mare asperum. 2) Improp. and partly *trop.:* A) of that which is tasted or smelt, **sharp, harsh, pungent,** *strong,* sapor, odor: B) of sound, **rough, harsh, grating,** pronunciatio: C) of discourse, **harsh, rugged,** *uneven,* compositio, oratio: D) of moral qualities, manners, behaviour, &c., **rough, harsh,** *insolent,* or **hard, cruel**

severe, &c.: a. et durus; a. et iniquus; asper cladibus (poet.), *exasperated by defeat;* a. alicui (poet.), *towards one;* a. ad condiciones pacis, *of one who rudely refuses conditions of peace;* doctrina a., *hard, austere;* gens a., *warlike;* anguis, taurus a. (poet.), *wild, savage, dangerous;* odium a., *violent, bitter hatred:* E) of circumstances, critical, troublesome, oppressive, *unfortunate, adverse,* res, bellum, pugna; multa aa., *many adversities:* F) of discourse, *bitter,* abusive, stinging: facetiae aa.

ASPER, ĕri, *m. A Roman surname:* thus, L. Tribonius Asper, *a severe tribune of the people.*

ASPĔRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [asper]. 1) Roughly. 2) Harshly, austerely: a. agere, *to use harsh measures.* 3) Of discourse, bitterly, abusively.

A-SPERGO (ad-sp.), rsi, rsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To sprinkle at *or* on, to scatter *or* strew *one thing on another,* guttam flori; also, a. pigmenta in tabula, *to dash.* Hence, *trop.*: A) a. alicui labeculam, *to cast an aspersion upon any one,* molestiam alicui, *to occasion trouble:* B) to add, to join, to mix with, comitatem severitati; a. sales orationi, *to season discourse with wit;* hoc aspersi, *this I have (opportunely) added;* also, of an inheritance, *to bequeath something to:* sextulam a. 2) To sprinkle *one thing with another,* to besprinkle, terram sanguine; a. aliquid mendaciunculis, *to put in fibs here and there.* Hence, *trop.*: A) to asperse, to sully, to dishonour, aliquem infamiâ, contumeliâ: B) (lat.) a. aures gemitu, *to bring a complaint to the ears of the king.*

ASPERGO, ĭnis, *f.* [aspergo]. (Mostly poet.) 1) A sprinkling, spattering, aquarum. 2) *Meton.*, that which is sprinkled, sprinkled drops: salsa a., *the spray of the sea;* a. nimborum = *rain.*

ASPĔRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [asper]. 1) Roughness, unevenness, viarum, locorum. 2) *Trop.*: A) to the taste, harshness, sharpness, vini: B) to the ears, roughness, shrillness, a. vocis: C) a. hiemis, *rawness,* severity: D) of behaviour and manners, roughness, harshness, rudeness, severity, austerity, a. Stoicorum, a. agrestis: E) of discourse, *harshness, causticity, bitterness, violence:* F) of circumstances and events, difficulty, danger, adversity, rerum, belli.

ASPĔRĬTER, *adv.* [asper]. (Ante-cl., for Aspere.) Roughly, harshly.

ASPERNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [aspernor]. (Lat.) Despicable.

ASPERNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor]. A disdaining, *a rejecting with contempt,* rationis, naturalis.

ASPERNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [sperno]. 1) To refuse *or* reject with contempt, to disdain, *to contemn* (cf. sperno): a. pacem, preces alicujus, condicionem, hanc proscriptionem; a. patriam = *to deny;* (lat.) a. facere aliquid, *to refuse disdainfully to do a thing.* 2) (Rar.) To keep off, to remove *something from another:* dii furorem alicujus a templis suis aa. 3) *Passively,* qui est pauper aspernatur, *is despised, held in contempt.*

ASPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [asper]. (Poet. and lat.) 1) To make rough *or* uneven, undas, *to make rough or boisterous.* 2) To whet, to sharpen, sagittas, pugionem. 3) *Trop.*, to excite, to arouse, aliquem; a. crimina, *to make more severe or bitter* (opp. to lenire).

ASPERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [aspergo]. A sprinkling upon, besprinkling, aquae.

ASPERSUS, ūs, *m.* [aspergo]. (Lat., and only in *abl. sing.*) = Aspersio.

ASPHALTĪTES, ae, *m.* (sc. lacus) [Ἀσφαλτίτης]. The Dead Sea, in Palestine.

ASPĬCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-specio]. 1) To look at *or* upon *a thing,* to behold, aliquem, templum; also (ante-cl.), a. ad locum, ad aliquem. Hence, in partic.: A) = *to look upon with respect and admiration:* milites aa. Chabriam: B) = *to look directly in the face* = *not to be afraid of:* Boeotii ante Lacedaemonios a. non ausi sunt: C) *to look upon a thing in order to examine it,* to examine, opus, res sociorum; a. Boeotiam, *to take a view of.* Hence = *to look upon something with the mind,* to consider, to ponder. In partic. — a) *imper.*, aspice, *see to it, consider* — b) = *to have regard to, to help,* aliquem: D) of place, *to lie towards, to have a look-out upon,* terra a. meridiem. 2) *Inch.*, *to get a sight of a thing,* to descry, aliquem: *trop.*, a. lucem, *to see the light* = *to be born.*

ASPĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aspiro]. 1) A blowing *or* breathing to *or* upon: a. aëris, *a blowing of the air upon one.* Hence, in gram. = *the pronunciation of a vowel with an h, aspiration.* 2) Evaporation, exhalation, terrae.

A-SPĪRO (ad-sp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr. Intr.*: 1) To blow *or* breathe to *or* towards (mostly poet.): aura a. ad illum locum; hence, in gram., a. consonantibus, *to pronounce with a breathing, to aspirate.* Hence: A) tibia a. choris, *accompanies:* B) flos a., *emits fragrance (towards one).* 2) (Rar.) To breathe, to exhale; pulmones aa. 3) *Trop.*: A) to favour, *to assist,* alicui: B) *to strive to reach,* to approach: a. aliquo; a. ad aliquem, *to come up to;* a. in curiam, in campum, *to strive to reach the senate-house, the field;* thus, likewise, a. ad pecuniam alicujus. Hence: C) in gen., to long for *something,* ad rem and rei alicui. — *Tr.* (Poet. & lat.): 1) To blow *or* breathe to *or* upon: a. alicui ventos, *to let (favourable) winds blow upon one.* 2) *Trop.*, to infuse, to instil, alicui amorem.

ASPIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἀσπίς]. An adder, *a viper.*

*ASPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [asporto]. A carrying away.

AS-PORTO (abs-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To

carry, bear, *or* take *something* away, res suas Salamina; a. hominem, *to steal, to carry off.*

ASPRĒTUM, i, *n.* [asper]. An uneven, rugged place.

ASSĂRĂCUS, i, *m.* [=Ἀσσάρακος]. *A son of Tros,* brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises. Assaraci nurus = Venus.

ASSECLA or ASSĔCŪLA, ae, *m.* [assequor]. *One who follows in the train of another as a parasite;* therefore, with the accessory idea of contempt, a follower, *companion* (cf. assectator, sectator).

ASSECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assector]. A constant accompanying — v. Assectator.

ASSECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [assector]. A constant companion, *who follows in one's train, in order to show him respectful or friendly attention;* therefore, a client, friend (cf. assecla). Hence: A) in gen., a disciple: a. illius philosophiae: B) (lat.) *one who constantly pursues or eagerly strives after a thing:* a. rei alicujus.

AS-SECTOR (ad-s.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To attend *or* accompany *one* constantly, *to be of his train or among his companions* (v. Assectator), aliquem; freq. of clients and friends who accompanied candidates for office.

ASSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [assentior]. Assent, approbation; freq., in philosophical treatises = *a holding as true:* aut a. tollenda, *or nothing can be relied upon.*

ASSENSOR, ōris, *m.* [assentio]. He who assents *or* approves.

ASSENSUS, ūs, *m.* [assentior]. 1) = Assensio. 2) An echo.

ASSENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assentor]. A flattering assent *or* approbation, flattery.

ASSENTĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of assentatio]. A little flattery.

ASSENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [assentor]. *One who always assents or approves in order to ingratiate himself,* a flatterer.

*ASSENTĀTŌRIE, *adv.* [assentator]. *After the manner of flatterers,* flatteringly, fawningly.

AS-SENTIO (ad-s.), si, sum, (rar.) 4. *v. intr.*
AS-SENTIOR (ad-s.), sensus, *dep.* To agree *with one,* to assent *or* give assent to, to approve, alicui or verbis alicujus, sententiae alicui; assensum est Bibulo, *the opinion of Bibulus was approved of;* a. alicui aliquid, *to agree with one concerning a thing;* assensa, *things which are held as true, whose truth is admitted.*

ASSENTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [assentior]. To agree *with one always or in everything,* to assent to *in everything;* hence, to flatter (cf. assentior, blandior, adulor): a. alicui, hominibus omnia, *in everything.*

AS-SĒQUOR (ad-s.), cūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) *To reach by pursuing;* hence, to overtake, to come up with, aliquem in itinere. 2) *Trop.:* A) to gain, to obtain (by exertion — cf. nanciscor), immortalitatem, magistratus: B) to come up to *one in any quality,* to equal *one,* aliquem, merita alicujus: C) to understand, to comprehend, aliquid, cogitationem alicujus; a. aliquid conjecturâ, *to divine, to guess.*

ASSER, ĕris, *m.* A pole, stake, esp. *the pole of a sedan-chair.*

ASSERCŪLUM, i, *n.* } [*dim.* of asser]. A
ASSERCŪLUS, i, *m.* } small pole *or* pale.

AS-SĔRO (ad-s.), sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) To sow *or* plant near *a thing,* arborem.

AS-SĔRO (ad-s.), rui, rtum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to join to;* hence, 1) to appropriate, to attribute, *to assert a thing to be one's own or any one else's property:* a. sibi dominationem, nomen sapientis, laudes alienas, *to claim;* assere me coelo (poet.), *assert me to the heavens,* i. e., *make me certain, by your assurance, that I am of celestial origin.* Hence: A) as a tech. t., in the language of law, *to assert or declare officially that one is lawfully of a certain condition or rank;* thus, a. aliquem in libertatem (also, in ingenuitatem, or, ante-cl., liberali causa), *to declare free, to assert that one is free;* a. in servitutem, *to assert that one, according to law, is a slave;* sometimes 'manu' was added, i. e., *by laying the hand upon;* also (poet. & lat.), abs., a. = a. in libertatem, *to set free,* in gen.: a. pisces hosce (Pl.): B) = a. in libertatem, to free from, to protect, to defend, aliquem ab injuria, dignitatem alicujus. 2) (Lat.) To affirm, to assert, *to assure.*

ASSERTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assero 2]. (Lat.) *A judicial affirmation that any one is a freeman or a slave.*

ASSERTOR, ōris, *m.* [assero 2]. 1) *He who asserts a thing to be his property,* a claimant, puellae. 2) *He who asserts, in court, the freedom of one who cannot plead his cause himself* (of a slave, a young girl, &c.). Hence, 3) *trop.* (poet. & lat.), a deliverer, protector.

*ASSERVIO (ads.), 4. *v. intr.* To serve, to second, contentioni vocis.

AS-SERVO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To keep *or* preserve *carefully,* tabulas. 2) To observe, to watch, arcem, aliquem domi suae.

*ASSESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [assideo]. A sitting near *one in order to console him.*

ASSESSOR, ōris, *m.* [assideo]. An assessor, *assistant of any officer,* esp. in court.

ASSESSUS, ūs, *m.* [assideo]. (Poet.) = Assessio.

ASSĔVĒRANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [assevero]. Earnestly, *with a positive assurance.*

ASSĔVĒRĀTE, *adv.* [assevero]. Earnestly, *strictly.*

ASSĔVĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assevero]. 1) An earnest assertion. 2) (Tac.) Gravity, severity. 3) In gram. = *an asseverating interjection.*

AS-SĔVĒRO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ad-severus]. 1) *Intr.*, to speak *or* act earnestly (opp. to jocor). 2) *Tr.*: A) to assert earnestly, *to assure positively*, aliquid, de re aliqua, se ab aliquo esse destitutam: B) *trop.* (Tac.) — a) = to prove, *to show*: haec aa. originem Germanicam — b) a. gravitatem, *to assume the appearance of.*

AS-SICCO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To dry entirely, to dry up, rem, lacrimas.

AS-SĬDEO (ad-s.), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* To sit by *or* near *a person or thing*, alicui, apud aliquos, in schola; esp. = *to be an 'assessor' or assistant in court.* Hence: A) = *to be at one's side helping*, to help, to aid, to assist, alicui, consuli, aegroto, *to attend upon one*; in the same signif., a. valetudini (lat.), *in his sickness*: B) *to stay at or before a place*, esp. *with a hostile intention* = to besiege, moenibus (*dat.*) and prope moenia; also (poet.), a. urbem: C) (lat.) *to be assiduously occupied with a thing*: tota vita a. litteris. D) (poet.) = to be like, *to be near a person in any quality*: a. insano, *to be near being a madman.*

AS-SĪDO (ad-s.) sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To seat one's self *anywhere*, to sit down: a. in sella apud aliquem and (rar.) a. aliquem; a. humi: aves aa.; orator a.

ASSĬDUE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [assiduus 1]. Constantly, continually, *frequently.*

ASSĬDUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [assiduus]. 1) A constant attendance *on any one, in order to show him attention or reverence, to help or please him*; hence, esp. of clients, &c., a. amicorum, advocatorum; but also, a. medici, *a careful attendance*; esp., freq. of the candidates, when they had to appear frequently before the people and to solicit their favour. 2) Of persons, *unremitting activity*, perseverance: perficere aliquid assiduitate, consilio, diligentiâ. 3) Of things, frequency, *frequent occurrence, uninterrupted repetition of a thing*: a. molestiarum, *frequent troubles*, epistolarum, *uninterrupted epistolary correspondence*, dicendi, *frequent exercise in speaking.*

ASSĬDUO, *adv.* (rar.) = Assidue, q. v.

ASSĬDUUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [as-sideo]. 1) That stays constantly *or is continually present anywhere*: Romae fuit assiduus; boni assiduique domini, *who are much at home*; flamen Jovi assiduus, *who is a constant worshipper of Jupiter.* 2) Of persons, assiduous, persevering, active, agricola; flagitator a., *unremitting*, hostis, *incessantly attacking.* 3) Of things, unremitting, uninterrupted, *constant*, imber, opera, libido.

ASSĬDUUS, i, *m.* [as-do?]. *One liable to taxation*, a rate-payer, *a citizen who has property for which he is taxed* (also = locuples, q. v.). The 'assidui' were so called by Servius Tullius, in opp. to the 'proletarii.' 2) — a) (Pl.) = *a rich, wealthy person* — b) *trop.*, scriptor a. = *a classical writer.*

ASSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assigno]. An assignment, allotment, *a distribution by assignment.*

AS-SIGNĬFĬCO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To point out, locum.

AS-SIGNO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To assign, *to give to one by assigning*, alicui aliquid; freq. of the division of public lands to colonists or others. Hence: A) = *to give* (prop., *to assign*) *a commission, to direct*, alicui aliquid faciendum: B) *trop.*, a. aliquem famae (lat.), *to make known*: C) a. aliquid auditori (lat.), *to impress upon, to impart as a thing of importance.* 2) *Trop.*, to ascribe, to impute *a thing to one as a fault or as a matter of merit*, aliquid non homini, sed tempori. 3) *To affix a mark to*, to seal, tabellas.

AS-SĬLIO (ad-s), sŭlui, —, 4. *v. intr.* [ad-salio]. To leap up to *a thing*, to spring up upon: a. moenibus = *to assault*; aqua a. (poet.), *ripples, dashes; trop.*, a. ad aliud genus orationis, *to pass over hastily.*

AS-SĬMĬLIS (ad-s.) e, *adj.* (Mostly poet.) Very similar, alicui, sui, *to one's self.*

ASSĬMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assimulo]. (Lat.) Prop., *a making like.* 1) Similarity. 2) In rhet., *a pretended approaching of a speaker to the opinion of his hearers.*

ASSĬMŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of assimulo]. 1) Similar, like, alicui. 2) Feigned, *imitated, counterfeit*: species virtutis a.

AS-SĬMŬLO (ad-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make *one thing* similar *to another*: a. deos in speciem oris humani, *to represent the gods as similar to men in appearance.* Hence: A) to compare, grandia parvis: B) to imitate *falsely*, to pretend, to simulate, *to feign* (= simulo): a. anum (poet.), *to assume the figure of an old woman*; a. se amicum; a. se insanire; a. quasi exeam (Pl.).

ASSIS = Axis, q. v.

AS-SISTO (ad-s.), stĭti, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To place one's self at *or* near, to step to, ad fores, contra hostes, *to post one's self.* 2) Of motion finished: A) to stand at *or* near, to be present at, rei alicui, tribunali, *to appear in court*: B) (lat.) = to assist, *to aid*, esp. in court: C) = to stand: talus recte a., *stands upright.*

AS-SŎLEO (ad-s.), —, —, 2. *v. intr.*, used only in the *third pers. sing.* & *pl.* To be used, to be wont; mostly *impers.*, ut assolet, *as it usually happens, as usual.*

AS-SŌNO (ad-s.), —, —, 1. *v. intr.* To sound to *or* with: plangentibus assonat Echo, *responds to their complaints.*

*AS-SŬDASSO (ad-s.), —, 3. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of sudo]. (Pl. — doubtf. read.; others read assudescit). To sweat profusely.

*AS-SŬDESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of sudo]. To begin to sweat.

ASSUĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. intr.* [assuesco]. To accustom *one to a thing*, aliquem

aliqua re, (rar.) rei alicui, ad rem aliquam; a. aliquem facere aliquid.

AS-SUESCO (ad-s.), ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Trans.*, to accustom *one to a thing*, mentem pluribus; also (poet. & lat.), aliquem in aliquam rem. 2) *Intrans.*, to accustom one's self to, re aliqua, rei alicui or ad rem; (poet.) a. bella, *to accustom one's mind to war;* a. mulieri, *to have carnal intercourse with;* freq., assuevi = *I am accustomed.*

ASSUĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [assuesco]. 1) A being accustomed to: a. mali, *to misfortune.* 2) Custom, habit: a. mulieris, *carnal intercourse with.*

ASSUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of assuesco]. 1) Accustomed to *any thing*, re aliqua, rei alicui, ad (in) rem aliquam, facere aliquid, *rei alicujus; (poet.) assuetus invia, *accustomed to impassable places.* 2) *That to which one is accustomed*, customary, usual, *known:* a. locus, ars; motus corporum cuique genti assueti.

*AS-SŪGO (ad-s.), ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To suck.

ASSŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of axis]. A chip *or* splinter: (Pl.) foribus facere assulas, *to break the door in pieces.*

ASSŪLĀTIM, (ante-cl.) } *adv.* [assula]. In
*ASSŪLŌSE, (lat.) } chips *or* splinters.

*ASSULTIM, *adv.* [assilio]. By leaps *or* bounds.

ASSULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (rar.) *tr.* [*intens.* of assilio]. (Lat.) To leap to *or* upon, *to approach impetuously*, esp. to rush against *with a hostile intention*, to assail, castris (*dat.*), latera exercitus.

ASSULTUS, ūs, *m.* [assilio]. (Poet. & lat.) *A leaping to or upon* = an assault, attack.

AS-SUM (ad-s.), affui, adesse, *v. intr.* 1) To be at, to be present, rei alicui, *at any thing*, esp. as a witness: a. coram, *personally*, ante portam, in tabernaculo; a. scribendo — v. scribo; a. alicui (poet.), *to accompany one, to be with one.* Hence: A) of time, events, &c., to be at hand, dies, occasio a.; morbus, tempestas a.: B) a. animo, *to pay attention, to be attentive, to have presence of mind:* C) to appear, *to make one's appearance*, to come, ex Africa, hic; (poet.) huc ades, *come here;* hostes aa., *will be here in a moment.* 2) *To be present actively*, esp. *with assistance*, to assist, to aid, to help, esp. *to assist in court, to defend*, alicui and rebus alicujus; a. in caussa aliqua.

AS-SŪMO (ad-s.), mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To take *something* to *one's self*, to receive, to accept, cibum, sacra Cereris, uxorem; a. aliquos in societatem; a. sibi laudem ex re aliqua, *to procure.* Hence, sometimes in a blaming sense = to assume, to usurp, aliquid sibi. 2) *To take in addition to*, to add to, aliquos alicui, socios; nihil laudi nostrae assumptum est. Hence: A) philos. tech. t. = *to add to a syllogism the minor proposition:* B) in gram., verba assumpta — a) *epithets* — b) *tropical expressions.*

ASSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [assumo]. 1) Acceptance, esp. *approving acceptance*, approbation. 2) *The minor proposition of a syllogism.*

ASSUMPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [assumo]. A juridical tech. t., caussa a., *a cause in which the arguments for the defence are taken from extrinsic circumstances.*

*AS-SUO (ad-s.), 3. *v. tr.* To sew on, *to patch on*, pannum.

AS-SURGO (ad-s.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. intr. To lift up one's self*, to rise up, to stand up: resupinare regem assurgentem; adjuvare se manibus in assurgendo. Hence: A) ventus a., stella a., *rises;* collis a., *ascends;* Delos a. Cynthio monte: B) (poet.) assurgere dextrâ, *to lift one's self up with the right hand* = *to lift up the right hand:* C) *trop.*, of mind and discourse, *to rise high, to soar:* D) in partic. *to rise from a sick-bed:* E) a. alicui, *to rise up to one out of respect;* hence, *trop.*, *to yield, to give the preference to.*

ASSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ἄζω]. 1) Dry: a. femina or nutrix, *a dry-nurse;* a. sol, *a basking in the sun without previous anointing;* a. sudatio, *a sweat or vapour bath*, i. e., *without water;* hence, *subst.*, Assa, ōrum, *n. pl.* = *a room for a sweat or vapour bath; trop.*, a. vox, *without an instrumental accompaniment.* 2) (Lat.) Roasted (as in 'roasting' water and sauce were not used — opp. to elixus), cibus; *subst.*, Assum, i, *n.*, *roasted meat:* a. vitulinum, *roast-veal.*

ASSŸRIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀσσυρία]. Assyria, *a province of Asia*, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia — now Kurdistan; in the widest sense, *the ancient kingdom of Assyria.*

ASSŸRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀσσύριος]. Assyrian; (poet.) = Oriental, Median, Phœnician, Indian, &c.; *subst.*, Assŷrii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Assyrians.

AST, an old form of At, q. v.

ASTA, ae, *f.* 1) *A town in Liguria*, now Asti. 2) *A town of Hispania Baetica.*

ASTĂBŌRAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἀσταβόρας]. *The eastern branch of the Nile*, now the Takazze.

ASTĂCUS (I.), i, *f.* [= Ἀστακός]. *A town in Bithynia*, now Mashik.

ASTĂCUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Ἄστακος]. *The father of Menalippus*, who is therefore called Astacides.

ASTĂPA, ae, *f. A town in Hispania Baetica.*

ASTĂPE, es, *f.* } [= Ἀστάπους]. *The eastern*
ASTĂPUS, i, *m.* } *arm of the Nile, as it flows through Ethiopia*, now the Azrek.

ASTARTE, es, *f.* [= Ἀστάρτη]. *The Syro-Phoenician goddess of the Moon.*

ASTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Asta]. Of *or* belonging to Asta; *subst.*, Astenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Asta.*

ASTĔRIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀστερία]. 1) *The mother*

of Polus and Phoebe. 2) *The daughter of the Titans Coeus and Phoebe,* changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea. In the place where she fell the island of Delos (anciently called Asteria or Ortygia) rose.

*A-STERNO (ad-st.), 3. *v. tr.* Only in *pass.*, with *mid.* signif. **To stretch one's self,** *to be stretched at full length,* sepulchro.

ASTĬPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [astipulor]. 1) **A confirmation** *of an assertion or matter of fact.* 2) *The modulation of the voice according to the sense of a word.*

ASTĬPŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [astipulor]. 1) T. t., **a legal assistant** *of a* **stipulator, to whom a promise given by a contracting party was, for the sake of greater security, repeated.** 2) **An approver, in gen.,** *one who assents to another's opinion:* a. Stoicorum.

A-STĬPŪLOR (ad-st.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **In law, to join** *or* **take part in a stipulation.** 2) *Trop.,* **to assent to,** *to agree with,* alicui.

A-STĬTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [ad-statuo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To place by the side of,** aliquem ad lectum.

A-STO (ad-st.), stĭti, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To stand by, at** *or* **near:** a. ante ostium, in ripa, ad tumulum; (poet. & lat.) a. alicui, *by the side of one.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.) — a) finis a. mortalibus, *awaits* — b) a. alicui, *to assist* — c) squamae aa., *stand upright* — d) astante ope barbarica, *while it yet existed, endured.*

ASTRAEA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀστραία]. *The virgin goddess of Justice,* who, after the golden age, withdrew from men, and was placed as a constellation ('Virgo') in the heavens.

ASTRAEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀστραῖος]. *A Titan, husband of Aurora,* and father of the winds, which are therefore called 'Astraei fratres.'

A-STRĔPO (ad-str.), —, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Lat.) 1) *Intr.,* **to make a noise at** *or* **to,** mare, vulgus a.; in partic. = *to shout applause.* 2) *Tr.:* A) (lat.) a. eadem, *the same (as the rest)* = *to repeat a cry:* B) *to fill with a clamor, to deafen,* aures principis.

ASTRICTE, *adv.* [astringo]. 1) **Closely.** 2) Of discourse, *briefly, concisely.*

ASTRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of astringo]. 1) **Drawn together, tight, close:** soccus a., *fastened, tied;* corpora aa. (Tac.), *of a spareness which is at the same time strong and sinewy;* limen a., *a locked door.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (lat.) **close, parsimonious:** B) of discourse, **compressed, concise, short:** C) v. Astringo 2.

A-STRINGO (ad-str.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To bind fast, to tie,** aliquem ad columnam; hence, **to draw, tie** *or* **bind together,** fauces, vincula; often of the effect of cold, *to draw together, to congeal:* glacies astricta ventis (of an icicle); frigus a. corpus, *makes stiff.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to bind faster, to strengthen,** *to make closer,* **affinitatem nostram, fidem, servitutem:** B) **in a moral sense, to bind** *to any thing,* **to oblige,** a. milites ad certam formulam, orationem numeris. Freq., therefore, in the *passive* (esp. in the *part.* 'astrictus'): astringi jurejurando, religione, *by an oath, by a religious obligation,* sacris, *obliged to the maintenance of certain religious rites,* voluptatibus, *to let one's self be fettered by pleasure,* majoribus, *to be occupied with weightier matters,* lege, *by the law:* C) a. se scelere and (ante-cl.) furti, *to render one's self guilty:* D) **of discourse, to compress,** *to bring into a small compass,* luxuriantia.

ASTRŎLŎGIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀστρολογία]. 1) *The knowledge of the stars,* **astronomy.** 2) *The interpretation of the stars,* **astrology.**

ASTRŎLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= ἀστρόλογος]. 1) **An astronomer.** 2) **An astrologer.**

ASTRŎNŎMIA, ae, *f.* [= ἀστρονόμια]. (Lat.) **Astronomy.**

ASTRŎNŎMĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ἀστρονομικός]. **Astronomical;** *subst.,* Astronomica, ōrum, *n. pl., the title of a poem by Manilius and of a treatise by Hyginus.*

ASTRUM, i, *n.* [ἄστρον]. (Poet. and in more elevated prose.) *Every large and shining heavenly body,* **a star** (cf. stella, sidus): sometimes also = *a constellation.* Hence, *trop.,* tollere ad aa., *to extol to the skies;* sic itur ad aa. (poet.), *thus man attains immortal renown;* decidere ex aa. = *to lose all one's glory.*

A-STRUO (ad-str.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To build in addition to,** novum aedificium veteri. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.:* A) **to add to:** a. animum formae, hanc laudem ceteris: B) *to reckon one thing to another, to reckon with,* aliquem priorum aetati. 3) **To furnish** *with any thing by building,* contignationem laterculo; *trop.,* a. aliquos falsis criminibus, *to furnish with.*

ASTU, *indecl. n.* [= ἄστυ]. **A city,** esp. **Athens** (as 'urbs' for Rome): venire in (ad) a.

A-STŪPEO (ad-st.), 2. *v. intr.* (Poet., rar.) **To be astonished at.**

ASTUR, ŭris, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the province of Asturia,* **Asturian;** *subst., an Asturian.*

ASTŬRA, ae, *f.* 1) *A river in Latium, with a town of the same name.* 2) *A river in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

ASTURCO, ōnis, *m.* [Astur]. *An Asturian horse.*

ASTŬRIA, ae, *f.* *The north-western province of Spain.*

ASTŬRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Asturia]. **Asturian.**

ASTUS, ūs, *m.* **A stroke of cunning,** *a cunning action* (cf. astutia), mostly in the *abl. sing.*

ASTŪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [astute]. **Cunningly, craftily.**

ASTŪTIA, ae, *f.* [astus]. 1) **Craftiness, cunningness,** *subtilty* (cf. astus). 2) (Pl.) = astus: aa. meae, *tricks.*

ASTŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Crafty, cunning** (gen. in a bad sense), *adroit*, homo, ratio, sollertia.

ASTYĂNAX, actis, *m.* [= Ἀστυάναξ]. 1) *Son of Hector and Andromache*, slain by the Greeks, at the destruction of Troy. 2) *A tragic actor*, in the time of Cicero.

ASTŸLOS, i, *m.* [Ἄστυλος]. *A centaur*, who opposed the war with the Lapithæ.

ASTŸPĂLAEA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀστυπάλαια]. *One of the Sporades*, near Crete, now Stampalia.

ASTŸPĂLAEENSES, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Astypalaea.*

ASTŸPĂLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Astypalaea]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Astypalæa.**

ĂSŸLUM, i, *n.* [= ἄσυλον]. **A place of refuge, an asylum**: aperire a.

ĂSYMBŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀσύμβολος]. (Ante-cl.). **That makes no contribution** *to an entertainment.*

AT (Ast, obsol.), [ἄταρ]. The strongest *adversative conj.* — **but.** 1) When a new and entirely opposite thought is added, to denote a real and object. contrast: brevis a naturâ nobis vita data est, at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna. Hence: A) when an objection is made in one's own or another's name = *but, yet, however* (= *it might be objected, one might say*); freq. 'enim' is added to indicate the reason for the objection expressed by 'at' (= '*but to this something may be objected, for*,' or, '*but this is not quite correct, for*'): B) when, in preceding sentences or expressions, something is admitted, and this admission is limited = *but at least, yet at least:* res si non splendidae at tolerabiles; atque ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam referemus. 2) To add a different, although not entirely opposite, thought: thus, in a transition to a new section of a tale or description. In partic.: A) in an emphatic exclamation, where astonishment, indignation, &c., is expressed, esp. interrogatively: at, per deos immortales, quid est quod dici possit? at quem hominem tu tantâ injuriâ affecisti? una oppugnat mater; at quae mater? B) in wishes, threats, imprecations, &c.: at te Jupiter diique omnes perdant! at tibi dii bene faciant omnes! at ego tibi oculum excutiam tuum!

ĂTĂBŪLUS, i, *m.* *A burning, hot south-east wind in Appulia*, **the sirocco.**

ĂTĂCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the river Atax*, **Atacian**: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet of that region*, in the time of Cæsar, and author of an Argonautica; *subst.*, Atacini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the people dwelling by the Atax* = *the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis.*

ĂTĂLANTA, ae, } *f.* [= Ἀταλάντη]. 1) *A*
ĂTĂLANTE, es, } *daughter of Jasus* (*Jasion*) *and Clymene*, and participator in the Calydonian boar-hunt. 2) *A daughter of Schoeneus, king of Boeotia.* 3) *A small island between Euboea and the continent*, now Talanti.

ĂTĂT or ATTĂT, also several times Attatae, Attătătătae [= ἀτταταί]. *interj.* (Com.) **An exclamation of astonishment, joy, encouragement, &c., ah! oh! hey! heigh!**

ĂTĂVUS, i, *m.* [avus]. **A great-great-grandfather, the father of an abavus, q. v.**; (poet.) in gen., *an ancestor.*

ĂTAX, ăcis, *m.* *A maritime town in Gallia Narbonensis*, now Aude.

ĂTĒIUS, i, *m.* *A Roman family name:* thus, esp., C. At. Capito, *a tribune of the people*, 55 B. C., *and his son, a renowned lawyer.*

ĂTELLA, ae, *f.* *An old town of the Osci, in Campania*, near the present Aversa.

ĂTELLĀNĪCUS, (lat.) } a, um, *adj.* Pertain-
ĂTELLĀNIUS, (Cic.) } **ing to an Atellan farce.**

ĂTELLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Atella*, **Atellan**; esp., fabula A. or only At., *a kind of popular drama or farce that originated in Atella*, but was early transplanted to Rome, and afterwards highly relished there. Hence, *subst.:* A) Ātellāni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Atella:* B) Ātellānus, i, *m.*, *an Atellan actor.*

ĀTER, tra, trum, *adj.* 1) **Black, dark** (without gloss, opp. to albus — cf. niger), carbo, nox; nubes, spelunca a.; nemus a.; (poet.) a. mare, *stormy, dark;* lictores aa., *dressed in black* (at a funeral). 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet.), to denote any thing unfortunate, shocking, fatal, &c., **gloomy, sad, unfortunate**, mors, cura, serpens; esp. of everything belonging to death and the realms of the dead: dies aa., *fatal, unlucky*, i. e., *those days on which any misfortune had befallen the state;* a. versus, deus, *malignant, virulent.*

ĀTERNIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman family name:* thus, esp., A. Aternius Varus Fontinalis, *consul* 454 B. C., *and author of the* lex Aternia.

ĀTERNUM, i, *n.* *A town of Samnium*, at the mouth of the Aternus, now Pescara.

ĀTERNUS, i, *m.* *A river emptying into the Adriatic sea*, now Pescara.

ĂTESTE, is, *n.* *A town in Italy, in the country of the Veneti*, now Este.

ĂTESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Ateste*, **Atestan.**

ĂTHĂMĀNIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀθαμανία]. *A district of southern Epirus.*

ĂTHĂMĀNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Ἀθαμᾶνες]. *The inhabitants of Athamania.*

ĂTHĂMĀNIS, ĭdis, *f.* **An Athamanian woman.**

ĂTHĂMANTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἀθαμαντιάδης]. **The son of Athamas** = *Palaemon.*

ĂTHĂMANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Athamas]. **The daughter of Athamas** = *Helle.*

ĂTHĂMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Athamania,* Athamanian.

ĂTHĂMAS, antis, *m.* [= Ἀθάμας]. *A mythical king of Orchomenos,* son of Æolus, father of Phryxus and Helle by Nephele, and of Melicertes and Learchus by Ino. He was persecuted by Juno, and for a time deranged.

ĂTHĂNĀGIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

ĂTHĒNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ἀθῆναι]. Athens, *the celebrated capital of Attica;* Aa. novae, a name of honour for Mediolanum.

ĂTHĒNAEUM, i, *n.* [= Ἀθήναιον]. (Lat.) 1) *A temple of Athene,* i. e., *Minerva, at Athens,* in which scholars and poets read their works; also, *a scientific institution for the same purpose at Rome,* built by the Emperor Hadrian. 2) *A fortress in Athamania.*

ĂTHĒNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀθηναῖος]. (Ante-cl.) Athenian.

ĂTHĒNIENSIS, e, *adj.* Athenian; *subst.,* Athenienses, ium, *m. pl., the Athenians.*

ĂTHĒNIO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἀθηνίων]. *A shepherd, and leader of the Sicilian slaves in their insurrection,* 102 B. C.; applied contemptuously, by Cicero, to Sext. Clodius, because he attempted to stir up the slaves of Rome to rebellion.

ĂTHĒNŌDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἀθηνόδωρος]. *A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus,* friend and counsellor of Augustus.

ĂTHEOS, i, *m.* [= ἄθεος]. An atheist.

ĂTHĔSIS, is, *m.* *A river in Upper Italy,* now Adigo or Etsch.

ATHLĒTA, ae, *m.* [= ἀθλητής]. 1) An athlete, a prize-fighter, a wrestler *at the public games of the Greeks.* 2) *Trop.* (ante-cl.), *he who excels in any thing,* a hero, master: a. pecuarius, comitiorum.

ATHLĒTICE, *adv.* [athleticus]. (Pl.) Athletically.

ATHLĒTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἀθλητικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Athletic; *subst.,* Athletica, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the art of the athletes,* the athletic art.

ĂTHON, ōnis, } *m.* [= Ἄθως]. Athos, *a*
ĂTHOS, oïs, } *mountain on the eastern shore of Macedonia,* now Monte Santo.

ĂTĪNA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Volsci in Latium,* still Atina.

ĂTĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to Atina; *subst.:* 1) Atinas, ātis, *n., the territory of the Atinates,* in Atinati; 2) Atinates, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Atina.*

ĂTĪNIUS, i, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens: thus, C. A. Labeo, *a tribune of the people,* 130 B. C., and author of the 'lex Atinia.'

ĂTINTĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A district of Epirus.*

ATLANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Of *or* pertaining to Mount Atlas; poet. = *Libyan.* 2) Of *or* pertaining to King Atlas.

ATLANTIĂDES, ae, *m.* A male descendant of Atlas — a) = *Mercury* — b) *Hermaphroditus, son of Mercury.*

ATLANTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to Mount Atlas: mare A., *the Atlantic ocean.*

ATLANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* A female descendant of Atlas — a) = *Electra, one of the Pleiades* — b) *Calypso; pl.,* Atlantides, *the Pleiades and Hyades as constellations.*

ATLANTIUS, ii, *m.* A descendant of Atlas = *Hermaphroditus.*

ATLAS, antis, *m.* [= Ἄτλας]. 1) In geogr., *a high mountain in Mauritania.* 2) In mythology, *a son of Jupiter and Clymene,* father of the Pleiades, Hyades, and Calypso. He was changed by Perseus, by means of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas.

ĂTŎMUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄτομος]. Indivisible; *subst.,* Atomus, i, *f., an indivisible corpuscle,* an atom.

ATQUE — v. Ac.

ATQUI, *advers. conj.* Used, 1) to connect an objection or a contrary and opposing affirmation with the foregoing, but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, and yet: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem: a. explicanda est. Sometimes ironically, so that by means of 'atqui' a confirmatory thought is added = indeed, certainly, *by all means:* me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis: a. id tibi, inquit, verendum est, etc. 2) In a syllogism, to connect or add the minor proposition, but then: quod si virtutes sunt pares, paria etiam vitia esse necesse est: a. pares esse virtutes facile perspicitur: ergo, etc.

ATRĂCĪDES, ae, *m.* [Atrax]. *A Thessalian,* esp., Caeneus.

ATRĂCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Atrax]. *A Thessalian woman,* esp., Hippodamia.

ATRĂCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Atrax]. *Of or belonging to the river Atrax,* in Ætolia, Atracian. 2) *Of or belonging to the Thessalian town Atrax,* Atracian; poet., for Thessalian: ars a., *sorcery,* which was especially practised by the Thessalians.

ATRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [ater]. Any black liquid, in partic. = writing-ink, ink; also = *black paint, dye, varnish:* sutorium a., *shoe or leather blacking (copperas, vitriol).*

ĀTRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ater]. 1) Blackened, *made black:* fluvius a. sanguine. 2) Clothed in black *as a sign of mourning.*

ATRĀTUS, i, *m.* *A small river in the neighbourhood of Rome.*

ATRAX, ăcis [= Ἄτραξ]. 1) *M., a river in Ætolia;* hence, Atraces, um, *pl., the people living on the Atrax.* 2) *F., a town in Thessaly.*

ATRĔBAS, ătis, *m.* An Atrebatean; *plur.,* Atrĕbātes, tum, *a people of Gallia Belgica.*

ATREUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἀτρεύς]. *King of Mycenæ*, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ATRĪDAS, } ae, *m.* [= Ἀτρείδης]. *A son of*
ATRĪDES, } *Atreus; plur.*, Atridæ, *Agamemnon and Menelaus.*

ATRIENSIS, is, *m.* [atrium]. (Prop., an *adj. Pertaining to the* atrium.) **The overseer of the atrium**; hence, in gen., **an overseer of the house, a steward** (among the Romans, *a slave*).

ATRIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of atrium]. **A little fore-court** *or* **entrance-hall.**

ATRIUM, ii, *n.* 1) **A hall,** *the principal apartment of a Roman dwelling-house;* it was the room nearest the front or main entrance, and was always roofed (to be distinguished therefore from the 'cavaedium,' which was uncovered)—here were the ancestral images, and also the 'lectus genialis'; clients, likewise, who sought to pay their respects, were received in this apartment; also, *meton.*, for *the entire house.* 2) **The hall** *or* **fore-court of a temple** (a. Vestae). 3) Of other public buildings: a. auctionarium, *an auction hall, where auctions were held;* a. sutorium, *the shoemakers' hall.*

ATRŌCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [atrox]. 1) **Horribleness, frightfulness,** *that which is horrible and revolting in any thing.* 2) Of disposition and manners, **harshness,** *fierceness, savageness,* atrocity, animi, verborum, sceleris. 3) In philos. and law, **strictness, severity.**

ATRŌCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [atrox]. **Harshly, fiercely:** a. accipere aliquid (Tac.), *to bear something with indignation.*

*ATRŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄτρωτος]. **Invulnerable.**

ATROX, ōcis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ater]. (That which is, in a moral sense, *dark or gloomy.*) 1) **Horrible,** *hideous,* **dreadful, atrocious,** res, facinus, bellum. 2) **Harsh, severe, savage, cruel, fierce,** &c.: a. imperium, responsum, oratio, *violent, excited;* odium a., *bitter,* pugna, *bloody;* a. animus Catonis, *unyielding.*

ATTA, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname:* thus, C. Quinctius A., *a Roman writer of comedies* — lived about 120 B. C.

ATTACTUS, ūs, *m.* [attingo]. Rar., and only in *abl. sing.* **A touching, touch.**

ATTĂGEN, ēnis, *m.* [= ἀτταγήν]. **A heath-cock, wood-cock.**

ATTĂLENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of a town Attalia:* 1) *in Pamphylia,* 2) *in Mysia.*

ATTĂLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Attalus,* Attalian; urbes, *Pergamean;* conditiones, *brilliant like those of Attalus;* vestes, *interwoven with gold.*

ATTĂLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἀτταλίς]. *The Attalian tribe at Athens,* called after King Attalus.

ATTĂLUS, i, *m.* [= Ἄτταλος]. *A Greek proper name:*—1) *An uncle of Cleopatra* (the wife of Philip of Macedonia), and an enemy of Alexander. 2) *A general in the service of Alexander.* 3) *The name of three kings of Pergamus,* (241–133 B. C.), the last of whom, Attalus III., made the Roman people the heir of his kingdom and wealth.

AT-TĂMEN, *conj.* (Rar.) **But yet, nevertheless:** better written as two words, and almost always separated by another word.

AT-TĂMĬNO (ad-t.) 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., *to touch;* hence, 1) **to rob,** *to take,* canem; 2) *trop.*, **to dishonour:** a. virginem.

ATTĔGIA, ae, *f.* [an Arabic word]. **A cottage.**

*ATTEMPERĀTE, *adv.* [attempero]. (Antecl.) **Opportunely,** *in the nick of time.*

AT-TEMPĔRO (ad-t.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To join to, to fit, to adjust,** aliquid sibi.

AT-TENDO (ad-t.), di, tum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To stretch** *in any direction,* arcum; hence, in gen., **to direct** *towards.* 2) A. animum, animos, or abs., *to direct one's mind to any thing,* either = **to think of, to meditate upon,** *or* **to attend to, to give heed to:** a. animum ad cavendum; a. animum quid velis, *to what you wish;* attendite, *attend, mark!* attendere aliquid or aliquem, *to listen to a person or a thing;* (rar.) a. de re or rei alicui. In part. (lat.), *to apply one's self to, to occupy one's self with,* rei alicui.

ATTENTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [attentus]. **Attentively, carefully.**

ATTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [attendo]. Prop., *a stretching towards something:* a. animi, or only a. **Attention, attentiveness.**

AT-TENTO (ad-t.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To attempt, to try,** *to make an attempt at,* defectionem. 2) *Trop.:* A) a. Capuam, *to try to seduce to revolt, to tamper with,* fidem alicujus, *to try to shake:* B) *to inquire into,* **to sound,** aliquem: C) (poet. & lat.) **to attack,** aliquem.

ATTENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [attendo]. Prop., *intent upon any thing.* 1) **Attentive.** 2) *Intent upon one's advantage or profit,* **industrious, assiduous;** and, in a bad sense, **close, avaricious,** *niggardly,* vita, paterfamilias; homo a. ad rem, *that holds on to the money.*

ATTĔNUĀTE, *adv.* [attenuatus]. Of discourse, **poorly,** *without rhetorical ornament.*

ATTĔNUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [attenuo]. (Lat.) 1) **A lessening, a weakening.** 2) A. verborum, *a simple, unornamented style.*

ATTĔNUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of attenuo]. 1) **Impaired, weak,** fortuna, vox. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse: A) (lat.) = *meagre,* **without ornament:** B) = *shortened,* **short:** C) **over-refined, affected.**

ATTĔNUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ad-tenuis]. 1) *To make thinner and weaker,* **to thin, to weaken,** legionem proeliis; sortes sua sponte attenuatae, *of themselves shrunk, become smaller.*

2) *Trop.*, to diminish, to lessen, to enfeeble, &c., vires, bellum, *to make less dangerous or threatening;* (poet.) a. opes suas, *to waste*, curas, *to mitigate;* a. aliquem, virtutem, *to depreciate, to abase;* vox attenuata, *suppressed.*

AT-TĔRO (ad-t.), trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To rub *one thing* on *another*, to rub against, caudam, a. se rei alicui; hence, to rub away, to wear out *by rubbing*, rem aliquam; arenae attritae (poet.), *sands rolled and rubbed together by the water running over them.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = to diminish, to weaken, to destroy, exercitum, pudorem; a. Italiam, *to lay waste;* publicani aa. eos, *drain them dry, harass them;* a. vires, manus, *to weary:* B) (lat.) frons attrita = *a shameless, impudent brow.*

AT-TESTOR (ad-t.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) To attest, to confirm, aliquid; fulmina attestata (tech. t., in the language of augurs), *lightnings confirming that which was made known by previous lightnings.*

AT-TEXO (ad-t.), exui, extum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to weave on or to.* 1) To plait on to, loricas ex cratibus. 2) *Trop.*, to add to, partem ad aliquid.

ATTHIS or ATTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, [= Ἀττίς]. 1) Attic, Athenian; also, *subst.* (sc. terra) = Attica. 2) *An Athenian woman;* in partic. (lat.) — a) *Philomela*, and, as she was changed into a nightingale, hence = *a nightingale* — b) *Procne*, who was changed into a swallow, hence = *a swallow.* 3) *A female friend of Sappho.*

ATTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Attius]. *Of or belonging to Attius*, Attian: A. Versus, *of the poet* Attius; A. Milites, *of the praetor* Attius.

ATTĬCA, ae, *f.* [= Ἀττική]. Attica, *the most famous district of Greece*, of which Athens was the capital.

ATTĬCA, ae, *f.* (also Attĭcŭla). *A daughter of Atticus.*

ATTĬCE, *adv.* [Attica]. In the Attic *or* Athenian manner.

ATTĬCISSO, 1. *v. intr.* [ἀττικίζω]. (Pl.) *To imitate the Athenian manner of speaking*, to Atticise.

ATTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἀττικός]. 1) *Pertaining to Attica or to Athens*, Attic, Athenian; used esp. of art, science, or of culture and taste in gen.; hence, freq. = *fine, excellent, cultivated; subst.*, Attici, ōrum, *m. pl.* — a) *the inhabitants of Attica* — b) *Attic orators*, i. e., *of the Attic style.* 2) *An epithet given to T. Pomponius*, the friend of Cicero, for his eloquence.

ATTĬGO, for Attingo, q. v.

ATTĬLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Attilius]. *Of or belonging to Attilius*, Attilian.

ATTĬLIUS, a, um, *adj.* Attilian, lex, *introduced by the tribune L. Attilius*, 311 B. C.

ATTĬLIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens: thus, esp. 1) A. Regulus, *commander of the Roman forces in the first Punic war;* 2) C. A. Serranus, *an opponent of Cicero;* 3) *an old Roman poet.*

ATTĬNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr. & intr.* [adteneo]. I. *Tr.* 1) To hold near; hence, in gen., to hold, to hold fast, to hold back, aliquem, manum alicujus; *trop.*, a. aliquem spe pacis, *to detain, to amuse.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To defend, to maintain*, ripam Danubii. II. *Intr.* 1) Of place, to extend, stretch *or* reach: Scythae aa. ad Tanaim. 2) *Trop.*, to belong *somewhere*, to pertain to *something*, mostly in *third pers. sing.:* a) hoc (id, res, quid) a. ad me, ad agrum colendum, ad rem — b) a. me, *it concerns me;* also, a. custodiam religionis — c) abs., hoc a., freq. nihil a., *it is of no use, no avail, no importance;* quid a. illud facere, *what's the advantage in doing that?*

ATTINGO, attĭgi, attactum, 3. *v. tr.* [adtango]. 1) To touch, to touch upon, rem; aries a. muros. Hence: A) *to touch in a hostile manner, to strike:* puerum ne attingas; a. aliquem bello, *to attack:* B) a. herbam = *to eat:* C) = *to touch a place*, to reach, to arrive at, Asiam, Britanniam navibus, domum, montem: D) to border upon *a place, to be contiguous to*, regionem. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to touch*, to reach, to affect, to concern: cura, voluptas a. me; labor non a. deum; causa haec te non a.: B) *to touch upon any thing in speaking*, to mention slightly, aliquid: C) to undertake, *to be occupied with*, to apply one's self to, litteras Graecas, poëticam, forum (*public business*): D) to pertain to, naturam humanam; a. aliquem necessitudine, *to stand in close connection with:* E) *to approach in quality or property, to come near to anything*, aliquem, solium Jovis.

ATTIS — v. Atys.

ATTIUS (less correctly Accius), ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens: thus, esp. 1) A. Naevius, *the Augur*, who lived during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus; 2) *a celebrated tragic poet of the ante-classical period*, 136 B. C.; 3) C. Attius Pelignus, *belonged to the Pompeian party*, and committed suicide at Sulmo, B. C. 49; 4) P. A. Varus, *an adherent of Pompey*, praetor in Africa, during the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.

AT-TOLLO (ad-t.), —, —, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lift *or* raise up, to lift on high, to raise, manus ad coelum; a. jacentem, *to help up;* (poet.) anguis a. iras, *lifts itself up in anger;* hence, of buildings, &c. = to erect, turrim, arcem. 2) To raise, to elevate, *to sustain*, animos; in partic., in reference to power, consideration, &c. = *to exalt, to aggrandize*, rempublicam; hence = *to magnify, to praise*, rem aliquam triumphi insignibus, *to distinguish;* a. cuncta in majus, *to make greater by means of discourse;* orator attollitur supra modum sermonis, *elevates his voice above the tone of ordinary conversation.*

AT-TONDEO (ad-t.), di, sum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To shave, to shear, to clip, to lop, vitem**; (poet.) **capellae aa. virgulta**, *gnaw at.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to diminish, laudem alicujus**: B) (Com.) — a) = *to cheat* — b) = *to beat soundly.*

ATTONĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of attono]. Prop., *struck by thunder* — always *trop.* 1) **Stunned, amazed, astounded, stupefied, re aliqua**, *by any thing.* 2) *Filled or seized with inspiration*, **inspired.**

AT-TŌNO (ad-t.), ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., *to thunder at;* hence, *trop.*, **to stun**, *to stupefy*, **to bewilder, mentem alicujus.**

ATTONSUS, a. um, *part.* of attondeo, q. v.

*AT-TORQUEO (ad-t.), —, —, 2. *v. tr.* **To hurl, jaculum.**

*ATTRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of attraho]. **Contracted, wrinkled**, frons.

AT-TRAHO (ad-tr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To draw** *somewhere:* **a. aliquem Romam, ad se**; *trop.*, **ea res me ad hoc negotium a.**, *has moved, has prompted.* 2) **To draw to one's self**, *to draw towards*, **arcum, animam, lora.**

ATTRECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [attrecto]. (Lat.) **A touching, handling.**

*ATTRECTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [attrecto]. (Old poet.) = Attrectatio.

ATTRECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ad-tracto]. 1) **To touch, to handle** (esp. in an unlawful manner), rem aliquam. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to appropriate to one's self, gazas regias**: B) **to occupy one's self with.**

*AT-TRĔPĬDO (ad-tr.), 1. *v. intr.* **To hobble along.**

AT-TRĪBUO (ad-tr.), ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To allot, to assign, to bestow**: **a. servis equos**; **a. illis agros urbesque**, *to assign for habitation.* In partic.: A) **to assign** *to a person something to be performed, administered*, &c.: **attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, illis curam rei alicujus**; thus, esp. = *to place under one's command:* **a. alicui legiones, praefectis equites**: B) = *to subject, to incorporate*, **Suessiones Remis, insulas Rhodiis**: C) **senae horae in orbem operi attributae sunt**, *are devoted:* D) **a. legi orationem**, *to put a speech into the mouth of, to introduce as speaking:* E) = *to give, to bestow*, in gen.: **pudor quem mihi natura attribuit.** 2) Tech. t., in pecuniary affairs, **to assign**, *to cause a payment to be made through another*, **pecuniam, aliquid ex aerario.** Hence, **a. aliquem**, *to refer one for payment to another:* **attributus meus (mihi)**, *he to whom I have been referred for payment.* 3) **to associate, to add, alicui aliquos**, (rar.) **rem ad aliquid.** 4) **To ascribe, to impute, alicui causam calamitatis.** 5) **To lay on** *as a tax.*

ATTRĪBŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [attribuo]. 1) **An assignment of money.** 2) = Attributum.

ATTRĪBŪTUM, i, *n.* [attribuo]. Tech. t., in gram., **a predicate, an attribute.**

ATTRĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* } [attero]. (Lat.) **A rub-**
ATTRĪTUS, ūs, *m.* } **bing against.**

ATTRĪTUS, a, um, *part.* of attero, q. v.

ATTUĀRII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Germany*, **between the Rhine and the Elbe.**

ĂTŸPUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄτυπος]. **Pronouncing indistinctly,** = *that stammers rather than pronounces.*

ATYS (ATTYS, ATTIS), ўos, *m.* [Ἄτυς, Ἄττυς, Ἄττις]. 1) *A Phrygian shepherd*, whom Cybele loved, but afterwards made mad, because he had broken his vow of chastity. 2) *A son of Hercules and Omphale*, and the progenitor of the Lydian kings, who were therefore called Atyadae.

AU or HAU, *interj.* (Com.) **Oh! ah!**

AUCĔPS, cŭpis, *m.* [avis-capio]. 1) **A bird-catcher, fowler.** 2) *Trop., one who hunts eagerly after any thing:* **peritissimus a. voluptatum**, *very experienced in finding out and procuring sensual pleasure;* **a. syllabarum**, *a caviller or quibbler*, **a lawyer who tries to extort advantage from the letter of a law;** **ne quis auceps sermoni nostro sit**, *an eaves-dropper.*

AUCHĒTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Αὐχῆται]. *A Scythian people*, on the Hypanis (Bog), in the present Ukraine.

AUCTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [augeo]. (Ante-cl.) *An augmentation of a measure*, **an addition.**

*AUCTĬFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [auctus-facio]. (Lucr.) **Increasing**, *promoting the growth of any thing.*

AUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [augeo]. Prop., *an increase.* 1) **A public sale, an auction**: **proponere, proscribere a.**, *to make known*, **facere**, *to hold.* *2) (Doubtf.) **Goods to be sold at an auction.**

AUCTIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [auctio]. **Pertaining to an auction**: **tabulae aa.**, *catalogues of the goods to be sold at an auction.*

AUCTIŌNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To hold an auction.**

AUCTĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of aucto]. (Lat.) **To increase** *or* **augment much.**

AUCTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of augeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To increase** *or* **enlarge much, aliquid**; *trop.*, **a. aliquem spe**, *to increase one's hopes greatly.*

AUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [augeo] (used also of women). Hence, 1): A) **an author, vulneris, facinoris, beneficii**, *a benefactor;* **a. teli** (poet.), *he who has thrown the dart:* B) **a founder**: **a. nobilitatis tuae**; **a. gentis** or **originis**; sometimes also abs. **a.**, *a progenitor:* C) (poet. & lat.) **a builder**, *establisher, founder*, urbis, operis, domus: D) freq., **an author** *of a writing*, **a writer** (mostly, however, of historians — cf. No. 3): **a. rerum Romanarum**, *a writer of Roman history;* **bonus a.**; **legere, evolvere auctorem.** 2) *He by whose advice or influence any thing is done*, **an adviser, instigator, promoter**, *encourager*, &c.:

a. sum pacis, *I go for peace*, aliquid faciendi; vehementer a. tibi sum ut absis, *I advise you to*, &c.; is a. erat in me restituendo; in partic., me (te, illo) auctore, *by my (your, his) advice;* auctoribus qui aderant, *by the advice of those present.* Hence, tech. t.: A) of a person, a. legis: α) (rar.) = lator legis, *he by whom a law is first proposed*, a mover, proposer; β) (= suasor legis, but stronger) *he who with all his influence favours and urges the passage of a proposed law;* thus, likewise, a. deditionis, etc.: B) α) of the senate, a ratifier, *who confirms any thing, and thus makes it valid* (according to the ancient constitution of the republic): a. legis, also judiciorum; hence, freq. in Livy, patres aa. fiunt, *the senators consent, and ratify the resolutions of the people;* β) a. consilii publici, *a senator whose opinion was of decisive influence*, a leader, spokesman.

3) A voucher, security, guarantee, *authority:* Fabium auctorem habeo; a. levis, *unreliable*, gravis, *trustworthy;* aa. sumus, tutum illum fore, *we pledge ourselves, that*, &c.; certis aa. illud comperi, *from good sources;* also (lat.), in gen., *a narrator, relator.* 4) A teacher: versari in philosophia illo a., *to study philosophy under his guidance;* (poet.) a. naturae, *a teacher of natural science;* a. dicendi, *a teacher of rhetoric.* 5) A pattern, example, model, an authority, &c.: unum cedo auctorem facti tui, *name to me a single one who has done before what you do;* Cato omnium virtutum a. 6) A spokesman, *champion*, an agent *of others:* a. societatis, querelarum alicujus.

7) Tech. t., in the lang. of business: A) a seller, inasmuch as he must warrant (cf. No. 3) the title to the thing to be sold; hence, malus a., *who is unable to prove his right of possession:* B) a guardian, trustee, of minors and women who could not act for themselves in law or in pecuniary affairs: feminam nihil agere decet sine a.: C) nuptiarum aa., at espousals, a witness, who certified the marriage contract by signing it; nubit nullis aa., *without witnesses.*

AUCTŌRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [auctoro]. 1) *That for which one binds himself to the performance of any service* (as a gladiator, soldier, &c.), pay, hire, wages: a. servitutis. 2) (Lat.) A contract, *a stipulation to perform service;* a. turpissimum.

AUCTŌRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [auctor]. 1) (Rar.) A production, invention, cause *of any thing:* a. rumoris; a. et inventio. 2) An example, pattern, authority: repudiare omnium superiorum auctoritatem; dare a.; a. majorum, *an example given from the forefathers.* 3) Counsel, advice, incitement, encouragement: valuit ejus auctoritas, *his advice was followed;* a. ejus mihi vivit, *I follow his counsel still, after his death;* per a. illarum civitatum, *by means of the intervention (interposition) of those states;* defugio auctoritatem consulatus mei, *I will not consent, that the events of my consulship should be ascribed to my influence.* 4) *Important opinion*, opinion: defendere a. suam.

5) Will, command, decree, order: consilium et a. eorum qui scripserunt; conferre se ad (or sequi) a. alicujus. In partic.: A) senatus a. = *a decree of the senate*, by means of which the laws and the resolutions of the people or of the magistrates became valid and binding, both in the ancient times, and in the later period when a vote of the senate was a mere form; hence, called sometimes — a) the will of the senate: contra a. senatus; sometimes — b) a decree of the senate = senatus consultum: vetus senatus a. de Bacchanalibus, ex a. senatus; sometimes — c) a resolution of the senate, i. e., which was invalidated by the protest of the tribunes or in some other way, and therefore did not become a decree (senatus consultum), but simply the senate's declaration, judgment, *opinion:* si quis intercedat senatus consulto, contentus ero auctoritate: B) a. populi, *the will, decision of the people;* also, a. collegii (pontificum).

6) The might, power, *which one legitimately possessed:* a. legum dandarum. 7) Of things, weight, significance, importance, *value:* antiqua verba plus auctoritatis habent; preces habent a.; a. vetustatis, *the weight which any thing has from its antiquity;* a. hujus loci, *this honourable, exalted place;* a. formae, *dignity of appearance.* 8) Of persons, consideration, influence, dignity, authority: a. imperatoria; afferre, facere a., *to give, to procure;* philosophi summa auctoritate; legem confirmare auctoritate alicujus, *by adducing some one as authority;* tribuere amicis a.

9) Trustworthiness, validity, credibility: a. est in illo testimonio; a. somniorum tollitur. 10) *That which gives validity and credibility:* A) the record, *paper*, document: aa. publicae; aa. civitatum: B) *the name of a person who is warranty for a thing*, an authority: contemnis aa. In partic., aa. praescriptae, *the names of those senators who were present at the drawing up of a decree, and who added their signatures to it.* 11) The right of possession (against every other person who might set up a claim to the thing): lex usum et a. fundi jubet esse biennium; adversus hostem aeterna a. = *a stranger cannot, by the usufruct of a thing, obtain the right of possessing it.*

AUCTŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [auctor]. (Mostly lat.) 1) A. se or *pass.* auctoror, to obligate one's self, to hire one's self out *for something*, esp. of a gladiator. *2) = To prepare, *to procure*, alicui victoriam.

AUCTUMNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [auctumnus]. *Of or pertaining to autumn*, autumnal, rosa, frigus.

AUCTUMNUS, i, *m.* [augeo]. **Autumn,** *the season of plenty and abundance.*

AUCTUMNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Autumnal.**

AUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of augeo]. **Increased, enlarged:** auctior majestas, *greater dignity;* socii honore auctiores, *distinguished with greater honour.*

AUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [augeo]. **An increasing, enlarging, increase, growth,** corporis, arboris, fluminis.

AUCŬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aucupor]. (Lat.) **Bird-catching.**

AUCŬPĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aucupor]. (Lat.) **Useful for bird-catching,** arundo.

AUCŬPIUM, ii, *n.* [auceps]. **1) Bird-catching, fowling.** Hence, *trop.* = **a chasing, striving after** *or* **grasping at** *any thing:* a. verborum, *a catching at words, quibbling;* hoc novum est a. (Com.), *this is a new way of making money;* facere a. auribus (Com.) = *to listen.* **2)** (Poet. & lat.) *The birds caught.*

AUCŬPO, 1. *v. tr.* [auceps]. (Ante-cl. for aucupor.) **To watch for, to hunt after.**

AUCŬPOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [auceps]. **1) To catch birds,** *to go a fowling.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to give chase to** *any thing,* **to hunt** *or* **strive after, to lie in wait for:** a. occasionem, favorem populi, absentiam alicujus.

AUDĀCIA, ae, *f.* [audax]. **Boldness — a)** in a good sense = *courage, daring:* spes salutis est in a.; audacia verbis datur, *a bold manner of expression is allowed* — b) in a bad sense = *audacity, temerity:* a. impudens; aa., *daring, hazardous acts.*

AUDĀCĬTER, } *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [audax].
AUDACTER, } **Boldly, courageously, daringly, rashly.**

AUDĀCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of audax]. (Rar. & lat.) **A little bold.**

AUDAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [audeo]. **Bold;** partly in a good sense = *courageous, unterrified;* partly, and mostly in a bad sense = *audacious, rash, presumptuous:* a. et amens; a. et protervus; a. ad id facinus; (poet.) a. omnia perpeti, *bold enough to encounter any thing;* a. proeliis, *for the conflict;* a. viribus, *confident in his strength.* Also (poet. & lat.), of things and abstract conceptions, a. facinus, consilium, spes; a. paupertas (poet.), *making bold;* verba aa., of *boldness in the use of figures, tropes,* &c.

AUDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of audeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Bold, daring** (in a good sense).

AUDENTER, *adv.* [audens]. **Boldly, fearlessly.**

AUDENTIA, ae, *f.* [audens]. **Boldness,** *confidence,* **courage;** also = *boldness in the use of forms of speech, tropes,* &c.

AUDEO, ausus sum, —, 2. *v. tr.* [old *future subjunct.*, ausim]. **To dare, to venture,** *to be bold enough to do,* **tantam rem; res est audenda;** a. dicere; (*Pl.) non a. quin. Also, without any object added = *to be bold, courageous, to behave courageously;* longius a. (Tac.), *to venture farther;* a. in proelia (poet.), *to have courage for the strife.*

AUDIENS, entis [*part.* of audio]. **1)** *Adj.*, **obedient:** dicto audientem esse alicui. **2)** *Subst.*, **a hearer:** ad animos audientium permovendos.

AUDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **1) To hear,** *to perceive, to learn by hearing* (cf. ausculto): a. strepitum; a. aliquid ex (ab, rarely de) aliquo, *from some one;* audio, eum mortuum esse; audimus, *they say;* nemo eum querentem audivit, *heard him complain;* saepe ex eo audivi quum diceret, *I have often heard him say;* audivi, majores hoc dixisse, *I have learned that,* &c.; Camillus auditus eos terruit, *the name of Camillus terrified them.* Also, a. aliquid de aliquo, *to hear something about any one,* aliquid in aliquem, *to hear any thing against one;* (poet.) a. pugnas, *about battles.* In partic., in the language of conversation: A) audi, *hear! listen!* B) audin' = audisne, *do you hear?* (in urging one to something). **2) To listen to** *any person or thing, to give a thing one's attention,* aliquem and aliquid. In partic.: A) of a pupil, *to hear a teacher,* i. e., *to enjoy his instructions:* B) of a judge, *to listen to* = *to institute an examination,* de ambitū, **to give** *any one* **a hearing:** servum cras audiam: C) rex audivit de pace, *listened to the proposed conditions of peace:* D) **to grant:** dii aa. preces meas; a. aliquem, *to grant one's request.* **3)** *To listen to any person or thing approvingly,* **to approve of,** *to assent to, to grant, to allow,* aliquid and aliquem. Hence, abs., audio = *I grant or allow that;* non audio, *that I do not grant.* **4)** *To hear a person or thing obediently,* **to obey, to follow,** aliquem; istam sapientiam, currus non a. habenas (poet.). **5) To have a name** *or* **character,** *to hear one's self called somehow, to be reputed, to be esteemed;* freq., bene (male) a., *to have a good (bad) reputation;* (poet.) si curas esse quod audis, *if you strive to be what you are taken for;* rex audio, *I hear myself called king.* **6)** (Lat.) In *pass.*, of a word to be supplied in a sentence, **to be understood.**

AUDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [audio]. **1) A hearing, a listening to. 2)** *Hearsay,* **report, news:** fictae aa.; auditione et famâ aliquid accipere.

AUDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [audio]. **1) A hearer. 2)** *A constant hearer* = **a scholar, a disciple.**

AUDĪTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [audio]. (Lat.) **1) A lecture-room,** *an audience-room;* also, *a school.* **2)** *An assembly of persons,* **an audience, auditory.**

AUDĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [audio]. **1)** (Lat.) **A hearing, listening:** brevis a.; accipi plurium auditu, *to be heard by several.* Hence = *hearsay, rumor:* a. prior animos occupaverat. **2) The hearing** = *the sense of hearing.*

AUFĒJUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to the gens Aufeja:** A. lex, *a law named after the tribune* Aufejus.

AUFĔRO, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. tr.* [abs-fero]. **1) To carry off** *or* **away, to take away:** a. rem ab janua, multa domum suam, plura de medio; a. se (colloq.), *to betake one's self away, to be off.* In partic.: A) (mostly poet.) in *pass.*, of things or persons, *to be carried off, to be borne away*, by waves, by a wind, on wings, &c.: auferri pennis, vento secundo: B) *trop., to carry away* from a fixed aim or course, *to divert, to withdraw, to mislead:* ne aliorum consilia te auferant: C) *trop., to carry off* = *to to sweep off, to destroy, to consume:* mors cita eum a.; ignis a. urbem. **2) To take away from,** *to snatch away, to rob:* a. pecuniam de aerario, alicui imperium, spem, somnum; a. alicui fugam, *to make one's flight impossible;* a. alicui caput, *to behead.* Hence: A) (lat.) = *to separate, to sever:* a. Europam Asiae: B) (colloq.) freq. *imper.*, aufer = *away with, leave off, cease:* a. mihi oportet, *away with that word* 'oportet'; a. nugas; a. me vultu terrere: C) (lat.) = *to rescue, to extricate*, auferri periculo. **3)** *To carry off something received, obtained, or gained* = **to receive, to obtain,** *to gain:* a. responsum ab aliquo; a. pretium, praemium; a. ut, etc., *to bring about that*, &c.; nunquam id inultum auferet, *he shall never do that with impunity*; thus, likewise, haud sic auferet, *that shall not pass* (cf. fero). Hence, a. aliquid ex re aliqua = *to perceive, to understand.*

AUFĬDĒNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Samnium*, now Alfidena.

AUFĬDĒNĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Aufidena.*

AUFĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Aufidius*, **Aufidian.**

AUFĬDIUS, ii, *m.*, and AUFIDIA, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman* gens: thus, esp. **1)** Cn. A., *tribune of the people* (114 B. C.), praetor (108 B. C.), and author of a history of Greece; **2)** Cn. A. Orestes Aurelianus, *an adopted son of the preceding*, and consul 71 B. C.; **3)** M. A. Lurco, *a tribune of the people* (61 B. C.); **4)** Auf. Bassus, *a Roman historian under Augustus.*

AUFĬDUS, i, *m.* *A river in Appulia*, now Ofanto.

AU-FŬGIO (ab-f.), fūgi, 3. *v. intr.* **To flee away,** hinc; (poet.) a. blanditias, aspectum patris, *to flee from.*

AUGE, es, *f.* [= Αὐγη]. **1)** *One of the Horae.* **2)** *A daughter of Aleus*, and mother of Telephus by Hercules.

AUGEO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* [αὔξω]. **1) To increase, to augment, to enlarge,** *to heighten, to strengthen*, possessiones, classem, dolorem alicui, benevolentiam, animum alicujus, suspicionem; a. numerum coelestium (poet.) = *to be received among the gods.* Hence, *trop., to amplify by words* = **to magnify, to praise,** *to set off*, munus suum, aliquid verbis or laudando; metus a. omnia in majus, *exaggerates.* **2) To furnish** *any one* **abundantly** *with a thing, to enrich, to load, to bless:* a. aliquem divitiis, scientiâ; a. aliquem benevolentiâ, honore, *to bestow great favour, great honour on one.* Hence: A) a. aliquem, *to make one richer, more powerful*, **to elevate, to promote;** a. atque ornare; a. et adjuvare; a. se, *to aggrandize one's self:* B) (poet.) a. aram, deum, *to honour by offerings:* C) aer terram auget imbribus, *makes fruitful.* — *Intr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To grow, to increase.**

AUGESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* **To grow, to increase:** mare et terra, semen, aegritudo, licentia a.

AUGĪAS or AUGĒAS, ae, *m.* [= Αὐγείας]. *A king of Elis*, whose stable, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleansed by Hercules in one day; hence, prov., cloacas Augiae purgare, i. e., *to perform a difficult and unpleasant labour.*

AUGMEN, ĭnis, } *n.* [augeo]. (Ante-cl. &
AUGMENTUM, i, } lat.) **An increase, growth,** corporis.

AUGUR, ŭris, *m.* **1)** *A soothsayer, who interpreted the omens taken from the flight or the notes of birds or the feeding of fowls*, &c., **an augur** (cf. auspex). The Aa. formed a college of priests in Rome, whose origin and doctrines were derived from Etruria. **2)** *Comm.* (Poet.) **A soothsayer,** *a seer*, in gen.: a. imaginis nocturnae, *an interpreter of a night-vision;* annosa cornix augur aquae, *rain-foreboding.*

AUGŬRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [augur]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Augurs,** jus; coena a., *which an augur, on entering upon his office, gave to his future colleagues.* Hence, *subst.*, Augurāle, is, *n.* (lat.): A) *a place in a Roman camp to the right of the general's tent, where the* auspicia *were taken;* also = *the principal tent:* B) **an augur's staff.**

AUGŬRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [auguror]. **A divination.**

AUGŬRĀTO, *adv.* [auguro]. **After observing the omens.**

AUGŬRĀTUS, ūs, [augur]. **The office of an augur.**

AUGŬRIUM, ii, *n.* **1)** *The observation and interpretation of omens*, augury, agere. **2) An omen, augury:** capere, dare, accipere a. **3)** In gen., = **divination, prophecy:** a. rerum futurarum. Hence: A) a foreboding, *presentiment:* inhaeret in mentibus quasi a. seculorum futurorum: B) (poet.) **the art of divining** *or* **prophesying:** Apollo ei dedit a. [Fr. augur.]

AUGŬRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [augur]. (Rar.) = Auguralis.

AUGŬRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1)** *To investigate and interpret by means of omens* (in an old formula of law): a. salutem populi. **2) To**

consecrate *after observing the auguries*, locum. 3) = Auguror. 4) (Pl.) **To search**, *to examine carefully*. [Fr. augur].

AUGŪROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr., to perform the services of an augur*, **to observe and interpret omens, to make auguries.** 2) *Tr.:* A) **to presage, to prophesy, to divine** *after observing the omens*, res futuras, annos belli Trojani; also, in gen., *to prophesy, to divine*, alicui mortem, quid ille facturus sit: B) **to forebode, to conjecture,** *to foresee*, aliquid mente (conjecturâ).

AUGUSTA, ae, *f.* [Augustus]. **In the time of the emperors,** *a title of honour given to the wife, mother, daughters, sisters of the emperor, 'Imperial Majesty.'* 2) *The name of several towns*, e. g., A. Taurinorum = *Turin.*

AUGUSTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Augustus]. **Relating to (the Emperor) Augustus:** ludi Aa., *in honour of Augustus*, celebrated on the twelfth day of October, the day of his return to Rome; sodales (sacerdotes) Augustales, *a college of twenty-five priests*, instituted in honour of A. by Tiberius.

AUGUSTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus]. Prop., *pertaining to an emperor.* Hence, *subst.*, Augustāni, ōrum, *m. pl., Roman knights appointed by Nero to military service.*

AUGUSTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [augustus]. **Reverently,** *with religious awe:* a. deos venerari.

AUGUSTIĀNUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Augustus].
AUGUSTĪNUS, } **Of** *or* **pertaining to Augustus.**

AUGUSTŌDŪNUM, i, *n. A town of the Ædui, in Gaul*, now Autun.

AUGUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [augeo]. **Sacred, majestic, august,** locus, templum, initia urbis, habitus.

AUGUSTUS, i, *m. A surname of* C. Octavianus Cæsar, and, after him, of his successors, like the modern 'Imperial Majesty.' Hence, *adj.*, Augustus, a, um: 1) *pertaining to Augustus*, mensis, *the month of August*, called after him, its former name being Sextilis; 2) *pertaining to an emperor:* historia A., *the history of the emperors.*

AULA, ae, *f.* [= αὐλή]. 1) (Mostly poet.) **A fore-court, court:** a. pastoris, *a court-yard for cattle.* 2) (Poet.) = atrium, **the inner court** *of a house:* lectus genialis in a. est. 3) *A prince's court*, **a castle, a palace:** a. invidenda; vivere in a., *at court.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **princely dignity:** potiri aulâ; auctoritas aulae: B) *the court* = **courtiers:** a. in eum prona.

AULAEUM, i, *n.* [= αὐλαία]. In gen., *richly embroidered or wrought cloth.* 1) **A curtain,** esp. *of a theatre*, which (contrary to modern usage) was fastened below, and consequently *fell down* (a. premitur) at the beginning of a play, and *was drawn up* (a. tollitur) at the end. 2) **A covering** *for chairs, sofas*, &c., **tapestry;** also, *a kind of* **canopy, a curtain stretched, in the form of a tent,** round the table to keep off the dust from the roof: coenae sine aa., suspensa aa. 3) (Lat. & poet.) **An embroidered upper garment.**

AULERCI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people in northern Gaul.* Cæsar divides them into three branches: 1) A. Eburovices or Eburones, in the present Departement de l'Eure; 2) A. Cenomani, now Departement de la Sarthe; 3) A. Brannovices, now le Briennais.

*AULĒTES, ae, *m.* [= αὐλητής]. (Doubtful reading.) **A flute-player:** a surname of the exiled King Ptolemy of Egypt.

AULĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [aula]. *Belonging to a court*, **court-like, princely,** apparatus; *subst.*, Aulici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, **courtiers.**

AULIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Αὐλίς]. *A maritime town in Boeotia*, where the Greeks assembled for their expedition against Troy, and where Iphigenia was immolated.

AULOEDUS, i, *m.* [= αὐλῳδός]. **One who sings to the flute.**

AULON, ōnis, *m. A mountain not far from Tarentum, famous for its wine.*

AULŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of aula]. (Lat.) **A small pot.**

AULŬLĀRIA, ae, *f.* [aulula]. *The title of a comedy of Plautus, the hero of which is an old miser, who buried a pot of gold.*

AULUS, i, *m. A Roman praenomen*, usually written A.

AURA, ae, *f.* [= αὔρα]. 1) (Mostly poet.) *The air in gentle motion*, **a breath of air, a gentle current of air:** aër frequentius habet a. quam ventos; omnes aa. me terrent. Hence, *trop.:* A) a. rumoris, spei, etc. (to denote the insignificance or uncertainty of such objects): captare a. libertatis, *to catch at a faint appearance or feeble hope of freedom:* B) esp., a. popularis or only a. = **popular favour:** ferri aurâ, *to be actuated by a desire for popular applause.* 2) (Poet.) In gen. = **wind:** a. rapida, stridens. 3) (Poet. & lat.) **Air:** discedere in auras; ducere or capere a. = *to breathe;* vesci aurâ, *to enjoy the vital air = to live.* In partic.: A) in (ad) auras assurgere, aliquid erigere, *on high, up towards heaven:* B) venire ad (in) aa., *the upper world* (in opp. to the lower world): C) = daylight; *trop., publicity:* ferre aliquid sub auras, *to make known, to bring to light.* 4) (Poet.): A) **lustre:** a. auri: B) **a sound,** *tone*: a. puellae clamantis: C) **odour, exhalation:** dulcis a. spiravit crinibus compositis.

AURĀRIA, ae, *f.* (sc. fodina) [aurarius]. **A gold mine.**

AURĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to gold*, **gold,** negotium.

AURĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [aurum]. (Lat., doubtf.) **Gilding.**

AURĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum]. 1) *Furnished or decked with gold,* **gilded** *or* **gilt,** vestis, tectum; miles a., *having a golden or gilded shield;* tempora aa., *covered with a golden helmet;* sinus a., *ornamented with a golden clasp.* 2) (Poet. = aureus.) **Golden,** monilia. 3) (Lat.) **Gold-coloured:** guttae aa.

AURĒLIUS (ii, *m.*) and AURĒLIA (ae, *f.*) *The name of a Roman* gens, **in which the family of the Cottae was the most distinguished:** thus, Caius A. Cotta, *a friend of the tribune* M. Livius Drusus, *consul* 75 B. C., *and a renowned orator.* Cicero introduces him as an interlocutor in his treatise De Oratore and in the third book De Natura Deorum. *Adj.,* Aurelius, a, um, *of or pertaining to an Aurelius.* Hence—a) via Aurelia, *extending from Rome to Pisa, and, later, to Arelate* — b) forum Aurelium, *a town in Etruria,* on the via Aurelia, now Castellaccio — c) tribunal Aurelium or gradus Aurelii, *a tribunal in the forum of Rome* — d) lex Aurelia, *introduced by an Aurelius,* esp. lex A. judiciaria, *named after the praetor* L. Aurelius Cotta, by which the judges had to be drawn from three different ranks: senatores, equites, and tribuni aerarii.

AUREŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of aureus]. **Golden,** anellus; *trop.* = *excellent,* libellus.

AUREUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum]. 1) *Mode of gold,* **golden,** patera, corona; a. numus, or *subst.* Aureus, i, *m., a gold coin,* in value = 25 denarii of silver or 100 sestertii; (poet.) vis a., *the power to change everything into gold.* 2) = Auratus, **gilded, gilt:** templum, sella a. 3) (Poet.) **Gold-coloured,** *shining like gold:* a. color ignis, luna, sol, coma. 4) *Trop.* = *magnificent, beautiful, splendid, excellent,* porticus, Venus, littus, mores, dicta.

AURĪCŎMUS, a, um, *adj.* [aurum-coma]. (Poet.) Prop., **with golden hair:** a. fetus arboris, *with golden foliage.*

AURĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of auris]. 1) **The ear-lap:** pervellere alicui auriculam, *to pull one's ear.* 2) In gen., **the ear:** avidi auricularum, v. Avidus.

AURĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Carrying gold** *along with itself,* amnis. 2) **Producing gold:** terra a.; arbor a., *bearing golden fruit.*

AURĪFEX, ĭcis, *m.* [aurum-facio]. *A worker in gold,* **a goldsmith.**

AURĪ-FŌDĪNA, ae, *f.* [aurum]. **A gold mine.**

AURĪGA, ae, *m.* [from an obsolete word, aurea, 'the bridle of a horse,' and ago]. **A charioteer, driver;** also, *a groom, an hostler;* (poet.) of a woman: soror a.; esp., *a charioteer in the* ludi Circenses.

AURĪGĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Lat.) = Auriga.

AURĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo]. (Lat.) **A driving in a chariot = a contest in driving chariots.**

AURĪGĔNA, ae, *m.* [aurum-gigno]. (Poet.) **Sprung from gold** (an epithet of Perseus, q. v.)

AURĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-gero]. (Poet.) **Bearing** *or* **wearing gold.**

AURĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [auriga]. (Lat.) 1) **To drive a chariot = to contend in a chariot-race.** 2) **In gen., to guide:** stellis aurigantibus.

AURIS, is, *f.* 1) **The ear:** erigere, arrigere aa., *to prick up the ears, to listen attentively;* adhibere (admovere, praebere, dare) alicui a., *to lend an ear to one, to listen;* in auribus (Tac. also apud aures) alicujus, *so that it is heard by one;* in aurem or in aure dicere (loqui) alicui aliquid, *to whisper in one's ear;* thus, likewise, admonere ad aurem, *to warn or admonish in a low tone of voice;* aurem vellere alicui, *to pull one's ear = to admonish, to warn;* servire or aliquid dare auribus alicujus, *to gratify one's ears, to speak to one's will;* prov. (*trop.*), dormire in utramque (or dextram) a. = *to be unconcerned, without care.* Freq., the disposition and character of auditors are attributed to the ears; hence, aures = *hearers, auditors:* aa. hebetes, acutae, amicae, defessae. 2) (Poet.) **The mould-board** *or* **earth-board** *of a plough.*

*AURĪTŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* auritus]. (Phaedr.) **A long-eared animal,** i. e., *the ass.*

AURĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [auris]. 1) **Having long** *or* **large ears, long-eared,** asinus, lepus. 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) = **listening,** *attentive,* quercus: B) testis a., *who has only heard, not seen, a thing* (opp. to oculatus, q. v.). 3) (Plin.) **Ear-shaped.**

AURŌRA, ae, *f.* [aurea hora?]. 1) *The redness of the dawn,* **dawn, daybreak:** primâ aurorâ or ad primam a., *at the first dawn.* 2) (Personified) = *The goddess of the Morning* ('Ηώς), daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon. 3) (Poet.) = **The East,** *the Orient, and the nations living there.*

AURUM, i, *n.* 1) **Gold;** prov., montes auri polliceri, *to promise whole mountains of gold.* 2) (Poet.): A) = *various things made of gold,* as *golden vessels or utensils, goblets, chains, rings;* freq., esp. **money:** B) = *the colour or lustre of gold:* spicas nitido flaventes auro: C) *the Golden Age:* tempora redeunt in a. priscum.

AURUNCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Aurunci** (another name of the Ausones).

AURUNCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Aurunci;** *subst.,* Aurunca, ae, *f.* = Suessa Aurunca, q. v.

AURUNCŬLEIUS, i, *m.* *A Roman proper name;* as, L. A. Cotta, *one of Caesar's legates,* in Gaul.

AUSCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in Aquitania,* in the present Departement du Gers. At a later period, their capital was likewise called Ausci, now Auch.

AUSCULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto]. 1) (Lat.) **A listening to.** 2) (Ante-cl.) **An obeying.**

AUSCULTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ausculto]. 1) **A hearer,** *listener.* 2) (Lat.) **One who obeys.**

AUSCULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ausicula, for auricula]. 1) **To listen to** *a person or thing* (cf. audio): a. et animum adverto; a. aliquem. Hence: A) (Pl.) *to listen secretly to a thing,* **to overhear,** *to find out by eaves-dropping,* omnia haec, quid is habeat sermonis: *B) (Pl.) *to listen to believingly* = **to believe,** *to give credit to,* crimina. 2) *To listen to obediently* = **to obey,** alicui; auscultabitur = *it shall be done.*

AUSER, ĕris, *m. A river in Etruria,* now Serchio.

AUSĒTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people in Spain,* in the present Catalonia.

AUSĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Ausetanians,** ager.

AUSŎNA, ae, *f. An ancient town of the Ausonians,* not far from Minturnae.

AUSŎNES, um, *m. pl.* **The Ausonians,** *the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy.*

AUSŎNIA, ae, *f. The country of the Ausonians,* **Lower Italy;** sometimes (poet.) used for *the whole of Italy.*

AUSŎNĬDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* (Poet.) 1) *The inhabitants of Ausonia.* 2) *The inhabitants of Italy.*

AUSŎNIS, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = Ausonius.

AUSŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Ausonian;** (poet.) = *Italian, Roman,* in gen.

AUSPEX, ĭcis, *comm.* [avis-specio]. 1) **A bird-seer,** *one who divines from the flight, singing or feeding of birds* (an older form for 'augur,' which was exclusively used at a later period). 2) Since, in all perilous undertakings, the omens had to be consulted, (poet.) **a leader,** *protector,* **favourer:** diis auspicibus, *under the guidance of the gods;* Teucro duce et auspice. 3) Tech. t., *a person who assisted at the marriage ceremony, and witnessed the marriage contract,* **a groom's-man.**

AUSPĬCĀTO, *adv.* [*abl. abs.* from auspico]. 1) **After observing the auguries,** condere urbem. 2) **With favourable omens** = *in a good hour or time:* domum a. ingredi; haud a. huc me attuli.

AUSPĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of auspico]. 1) **Consecrated, hallowed** *by the taking of the auspices,* comitia. 2) **Favourable, fortunate, auspicious,** omina; bellum male a., *commenced with unfavourable omens, unfortunate.*

*AUSPĬCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [auspico]. (Lat.) **The observation of the auspices.**

AUSPĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [auspex]. 1) *Abstr.:* A) **the observation of the auguries** *given by birds,* **the inspection of birds** (cf. augurium): mittere pullarium in a.: B) **the right of taking the auspices** (*or of having them taken by others*): habere aa. All magistrates had this right in time of peace, but the chief commander only in time of war. Hence — a) = **the chief command:** auspicio meo, or, more freq., auspiciis meis (tuis, Caesaris), *under my command* — b) (poet.) in gen. = *sway, power:* aa. paribus regere. 2) *Concr.,* **an omen from birds,** *an auspice:* a. optimum, felix; facere a., *to give an omen; trop.* = libido facit omen diviti, *incites him to change.*

AUSPĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [auspex]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Intr.,* **to observe** *or* **take the auspices,** rei alicui (rēi alicujus caussa or super re aliqua), *on account of a thing.* 2) *Tr.* (Ante-cl.), **to accept as an omen,** mustelam. (*Part.* Auspicatus, and Auspicato, see above.)

AUSPĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [auspex]. 1) = Auspico 1. 2) **To begin** *any thing* **solemnly** *or* **for the sake of good omens** (e. g., on the first day of the year, because enterprises commenced on that day were expected to turn out fortunately): auspicandi caussa. 3) **To begin, to commence,** in gen., militiam, cantare.

AUSTER, tri, *m.* 1) **The south wind.** 2) **The South.**

AUSTĒRE, *adv.* [austerus]. *Trop.,* **severely, rigidly.**

AUSTĒRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [austerus]. (Lat.) 1) **Harshness,** *a sour and harsh taste,* vini. Hence: A) of smell, **pungency:** B) of colour, **darkness.** 2) *Trop.,* **severity, austerity,** magistri.

AUSTĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* [= αὐστηρός]. 1) (Lat.) *Contracting the tongue,* **harsh, tart, sour,** vinum, gustus. Hence: A) of smell, **pungent:** B) of colour, **dark.** 2) *Trop.,* **severe, austere** (opp. to wanton and effeminate), *simple,* mos, vir. Hence: A) of discourse, etc., *serious, dry, without sprightliness and grace,* poëma: B) **troublesome,** *hard,* labor, curatio.

AUSTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [auster]. **Southern.**

AUSTRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) = Australis.

AUSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of audeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **A daring attempt.**

AUT, *disjunct. conj* 1) **Or** — it expresses an objective and real difference (cf. vel, sive): vita aut mors. In partic.: A) (freq. after a negation) when something stronger and more important is added = **or rather, or even:** non multum aut omnino nihil: B) when something not so strong is added = **or yet, or at least:** nunquam a. raro: C) in opp. to a condition that is alluded to, but not completely expressed = **or else, else,** *otherwise:* audendum est aliquid universis, a. omnia singulis patienda; effodiuntur bulbi ante ver, a. deteriores fiunt. 2) Aut — aut, indicates likewise a contrast in which one thing excludes another, **either — or:** a. vivum a. moriar. Poets sometimes connect aut — vel or ve. 3) In partic., after a negation: A) when a negation precedes, and belongs to

each of the two following clauses, the second clause may be annexed by means of 'aut' (instead of the negation being repeated): neque enim mari venturum a. ea parte virium dimicaturum hostem credebant: B) when the negation stands first, each of the two clauses to which it belongs is annexed by means of a. — a.: consciorum nemo a. latuit a. fugit: C) (poet.) in subjoining a new negative clause, sometimes neque — a. is used, instead of neque — neque: neque ego fugam speravi, nec conjugis praetendi taedas, a. haec in foedera veni.

AUTEM, *advers. conj.* **But, on the contrary, however, yet** — denotes not an objective contrast, but generally annexes something different; freq., it serves merely to continue what precedes, to make a remark on it, &c. (cf. at, sed, verum). Hence 'autem' is used, in partic.: A) to denote a transition, where, freq., it may be rendered by *and, besides, now*, &c.: B) to introduce a sentence that is added as a parenthesis: C) in emphatic interrogations: quem te a. deum nominem? D) when a word of the preceding sentence is repeated, esp. when it is repeated with emphasis: nunc quod agitur agamus; agitur a., liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus: E) = atqui, in subjoining the second member of a syllogism: F) (poet.) sometimes, in emphatic interrogations, 'sed' and 'autem' are connected: sed quid ego haec a. nequidquam ingrata revolvo? G) sometimes, with an interjection: heja a.; ecce a.

AUTHEPSA, ae, *f.* [= αὐθέψης, 'a self-boiler']. **A cooking utensil,** like our *tea-urn.*

AUTOGRĂPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= αὐτόγραφος]. (Lat.) **Written with one's own hand.**

AUTŎLŸCUS, i, *m.* [= Αὐτόλυκος]. *A son of Mercury,* father of Anticlea, and a dexterous robber; hence, *meton.* = *a thievish man.*

AUTŎMĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= αὐτόματος]. (Lat.) **Self-moving, spontaneous;** and hence, *subst.*, Automatum, i, *n.*, *a self-moving machine,* **an automaton.**

AUTŎMĔDON, ontis, *m.* [= Αὐτομέδων]. *A son of Diores,* and charioteer of Achilles; hence, *meton.* = *a skilful charioteer.*

AUTŎNŎĒ, es, *f.* [= Αὐτονόη]. *A daughter of Cadmus,* and mother of Actæon.

AUTŎNŎĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Descending from Autonoë:** heros A. = *Actaeon.*

AUTRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Autronius]. **Autronian.**

AUTRŌNIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name;* A. C. Paetus, who was a quaestor with Cicero in Sicily.

AUTUMNĀLIS, etc. — v. Auctumnalis, etc.

AUTŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [aio?]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Orig., *to say* 'yes' (opp. to nego, *to say* 'no'). **To say, to affirm,** *to name;* hence = *to affirm in one's mind,* **to believe,** omnes istas res, te istic esse.

AUVŎNA, ae, *f.* *A river in Britain,* now the Avon.

AUXĬLIĀRIS, e, *adj.* [auxilium]. 1) *Serviceable for aiding,* **helping, aiding,** carmen (of a magic formula), undae; esp., cohortes, equites aa., or (*subst.*) Auxiliares, ium, *m. pl.*, **auxiliaries,** *auxiliary troops.* 2) (Tac.) **Of** *or* **belonging to auxiliaries,** stipendia.

AUXĬLIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (rar.) = Auxiliaris.

AUXĬLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [auxilior]. (Lat.) *A helper,* **an assistant.**

*AUXĬLIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [auxilior]. (Lucr.) **Help.**

AUXĬLIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [auxilium]. **To help, to assist,** *to succour* (= auxilium fero — it supposes always a person in trouble and embarrassment — cf. juvo), alicui; also (poet. & lat.), **to aid against** *something,* **to relieve,** morbo.

AUXĬLIUM, ii, *n.* [augeo]. 1) **Help, aid, assistance, succour:** auxilio esse alicui, *to assist one;* auxilio venire, mittere; (poet.) auxilia vocare, *to call for help.* Sometimes = *a source of aid,* **resource:** a. extremum; a. elephantorum, *the aid afforded by the elephants:* also, in *plur.*, aa. magna, ultima. 2) *Plur.*, **auxiliaries** (usually of the allies and light-armed troops, in opp. to the legions). 3) (Rar.) **Military force,** *troops,* in gen.: infirmis aa. proficisci.

AUXĬMĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Auximum.*

AUXĬMUM, i, *n.* *A town in Picenum,* now Osimo.

ĂVĀRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [avarus]. **Avariciously, greedily.**

ĂVĀRĬCENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Avaricum.**

ĂVĀRĬCUM, i, *n.* *The capital of the Bituriges in Gaul,* now Bourges.

ĂVĀRĬTER, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Avare.

ĂVĀRĬTIA, ae, *f.* [avarus]. **Greediness for money, covetousness, avarice:** a. est injuriosa appetitio alienorum; omnes aa., *all sorts of greediness, selfishness;* in gen., *an immoderate desire,* gloriae: also = *gluttony.*

ĂVĀRĬTIES, ei, *f.* (Lucr.) = Avaritia.

ĂVĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aveo]. *Greedy for money,* **covetous, avaricious:** a. pecuniae publicae; (poet.) in gen., *eagerly desirous of any thing,* laudis; a. agricola, *desirous of an abundant harvest;* a. venter, *insatiable;* a. mare, *always demanding new victims.*

Ā-VĔHO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* **To conduct** *or* **carry off** *or* **away,** aliquem e patria, equites in Aegyptum; *pass.*, avehi, **to ride away** (in a carriage or on horseback), **to sail away.**

Ā-VELLO, elli or ulsi, ulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To tear off** *or* **away, to tear loose,** *to take away,* poma ex arbore, simulacrum e templo. 2) *Trop.*

= to separate *or* remove forcibly, aliquem de complexu alicujus; a. aliquem ab errore, *to undeceive.*

ĂVĒNA, ae, *f.* 1) **Oats,** both the common and wild oats. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A stalk,** in gen.; hence, **a reed pipe,** *a shepherd's pipe.*

AVĒNIO, ōnis, *f. A town in Gallia Narbonensis,* now Avignon.

AVENTĪCUM, i, *n. The capital of the Helvetians,* not far from Murten.

ĂVENTĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* = Aventinus, a, um.

ĂVENTĪNUM, i, *n.* = Aventinus 1.

ĂVENTĪNUS, i, *m.* 1) **Aventine,** *one of the seven hills of Rome.* 2) *A mythical king of Alba,* after whom the hill was said to have been named. 3) *A son of Hercules,* and companion of Turnus.

ĂVENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to the Aventine hill:** jugum A.; Diana A., because she had a temple there.

ĂVEO, 2. *v. defect.,* of which only the *imper.* ave, aveto, and the *inf.* avere, are in use, as forms of salutation: A) at one's arrival = **hail! be well!** *good-day!* Marcus avere jubet, *sends his respects:* B) in taking leave = **farewell!**

ĂVEO, —, —, 2. *v. tr.* **To long for** *something vehemently,* **to crave for, to be very desirous of:** valde a. scire; a. aliquid: (poet.) refrenare fluvios aventes, *the rivers demanding to flow further.*

ĂVERNĀLIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Lake Avernus.**

ĂVERNUS, i, *m.* [= ἄορνος, 'without birds'], also lacus Averni. *A lake in a volcanic region of Campania,* not far from Cumæ, now Lago d'Averno. It was surrounded by steep and wooded hills; the water was so sulphureous, and the exhalations so deadly, that birds could not fly over it (hence the name). Here was, according to the fable, the entrance to the Lower World, the grove of Hecate, and the grotto of the Cumæan Sibyl.

ĂVERNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to Lake Avernus:** loca Aa., *the environs of the Lake Avernus.* 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to the Lower World:** Juno Av. = *Proserpine;* loca Av., *the Lower World.*

Ă-VERRUNCO, 1. *v. intr.* [averto?]. Tech. t., in the language of religion (otherwise obsol.). **To avert, to keep off,** *to remove,* calamitates, iram deorum, prodigia.

ĂVERRUNCUS, i, *m.* [averrunco]. (Lat.) *A deity supposed to avert evil.*

ĂVERSĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [aversor]. (Lucr.) **Abominable.**

ĂVERSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [aversor]. **An aversion.**

ĂVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [averto]. 1) **A turning away;** only in the adverbial comb. 'ex a.', *turned away, from behind,* aliquem jugulare. 2) A rhet. figure, *a striving to turn the hearer from the proper subject.*

ĂVERSOR, ōris, *m.* [averto]. **A purloiner,** pecuniae publicae.

ĂVERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [*intens.* of averto]. 1) **To turn one's self away from** (with indignation, contempt, &c.), *to turn aside.* 2) *Trop., to turn one's self away from a person or thing* = **to disdain,** *to refuse,* **to reject, to decline,** filium, preces, crimina.

ĂVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [averto]. 1) *Having the side or the front turned away, turning the back toward one,* **turned off** *or* **away:** vulnerare aliquem aversum, *behind, in the back;* adgredi nostros aa.; trahere aliquem a., *to drag one backward; subst.,* Aversa, ōrum, *n. pl.:* aa. urbis, *the back part of the city,* insulae, *the opposite part of the island.* 2) *Trop.,* **unfavourable, disinclined,** *hostile:* deus a.; a. ab aliquo, *to one;* a. a vero; (poet. & lat.) also, a. rei alicui; voluntas a., *enmity;* amici aa., *disagreeing.*

Ă-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To turn off** *or* **away, to avert:** a. flumen; a. iter ab Arari, *to turn the march from the Arar;* a. se ab itinere, *to take another way;* a. hostem (in fugam), *to put to flight;* a. barbaros a castris, *to repel.* Hence: a. castra or oculos militum in se, *to draw off the attention from another and to turn it to one's self;* is a. Hannibalem in Hispaniam, *is of opinion that Hannibal should be sent to Spain.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to purloin, to embezzle,** *to carry off,* pecuniam publicam, aliquid domum suam: B) **to divert** *or* **turn away** *one from a thing,* aliquem ab incepto, a pietate, a spe; auster a. me a tanta infamia, *delivered me from so great a reproach;* a. aliquem ab amicitia alicujus or ab aliquo, *to draw away from friendship or alliance with one;* hence = **to make disinclined, to alienate,** animum alicujus a se, animos Galliae, *to induce to revolt:* C) = **to ward off,** *to keep off or away,* pestem ab aliquo, bellum, periculum. 3) *Intr.,* and likewise the *pass.,* averti = **to turn one's self away:** prora avertit (poet.), *turns away.* Hence (poet.), **to shun,** *to turn one's self away from with aversion:* equus avertitur fontes.

ĂVIA, ae, *f.* [avus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A grandmother;** *trop.* = *things inherited from a grandmother:* de a. nihil superest, *of fortune;* veteres aa., *prejudices.*

ĂVIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [aviarius]. *A bird-house,* **an aviary;** (poet.) *a place in a wood where wild birds resort.*

ĂVIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [avis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to birds** *or* **fowls, bird-, rete; *subst.,* Aviarius, ii, *m.,* a bird-keeper.**

ĂVĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of avis]. **A little bird.**

ĂVĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [avidus]. **Eagerly,** *with vehement desire.*

ĂVĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [avidus]. **A vehement** *and impatient* **desire, eagerness, a longing** *for something,* pecuniae, legendi. In partic.: A) = avaritia, *greediness for money, covetousness:* B) = *appetite,* facere.

ĂVĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [aveo 2]. 1) **Longing for** *a thing* **vehemently** *and* **impatiently, eagerly desirous,** divitiarum, belli gerendi, laudis; (poet.) avidus cognoscere, *eager to learn;* (rar.) a. in novas res, in direptiones, ad pugnam; (lat.) a. subiti, *longing for unexpected advantages;* (Lucr.) humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *in respect to their ears,* i. e., *always desirous of hearing something new.* 2) In partic.: A) *eager for pleasure,* **insatiable,** libido, amor, oculi: B) = **avarus, greedy for money, covetous, avaricious:** C) *desirous of food,* **hungry:** D) = *eager for combat:* F) (Lucr.) of space, **wide.**

ĂVIS, is, *f.* 1) **A bird** (cf. ales). 2) As omens were principally taken from birds = **an omen:** avibus bonis, secundis; avi malâ.

ĂVĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [avus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral.**

ĂVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [a-via]. 1) **Situate apart from a road, lonely, out of the way,** locus, virgulta, itinera, *little frequented;* loca avia commeatibus, *far distant from supplies;* freq., *subst.,* Avia, ōrum, *n. pl., an out-of-the-way place,* nemorum, *lonely woods,* oceani, *remote parts of the ocean.* 2) *Trop.,* homo a., *departing from the right way;* animus a., *erring, without counsel.*

ĂVŌCĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [avoco]. (Lat.) *That which calls or diverts from sadness* = **a means of diversion, consolation.**

ĂVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [avoco]. *A calling off* = 1) **A diversion.** 2) **Disturbance,** sine a.

Ā-VŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To call off** *or* **away,** partem exercitus ad bellum, pubem Albanam in urbem, senatum in prata Flaminia. 2) **To withdraw, to divert** *or* **remove** *one from a thing, to make one desist from:* a. aliquem a societate, a proeliis, a rebus gerendis. 3) *Trop.* = **to divert,** *to cheer* (by work or pleasure), animum.

Ā-VŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly away;** *trop.,* **to hasten away.**

ĂVUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of avus]. 1) **An uncle** = *a mother's brother* — cf. patruus. Hence, a. magnus (sometimes major), *a brother of the grandmother,* **grand-uncle.** 2) (Lat.): A) *the husband of the mother's sister:* B) = a. magnus.

ĂVUS, i, *m.* 1) **A grandfather;** sometimes = proavus, *a great grandfather.* 2) (Poet.) **An ancestor,** in gen.

AXĔNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἄξενος]. (Poet.) **Inhospitable:** Pontus A., *the original name of the* Pontus Euxinus.

*AXĬCIA, ae, *f.* [seco]. (Pl., doubtf.) **A pair of scissors.**

AXĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of axis]. **A small axletree.**

AXILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ala]. **An armpit.**

AXIS, is, *m.* 1) **An axletree** *of a wagon;* hence (poet.) = *a wagon.* 2) **The axis of the earth;** hence (poet.) — a) = **the pole,** esp. *the north-pole* — b) = **the heavens,** in gen.: nudo sub aetheris axe, *under the open heaven* — c) = **a region of the heavens, a clime:** a. boreus, *the North.* 3) Also written 'assis' in the signif.: **a board** *or* **plank.**

AXIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ἄξιος]. *A river of Macedonia,* now Vardar.

AXŎNA, ae, *f.* *A river of Gaul,* now Aisne.

AXUNGIA, ae, *f.* [axis-ungo]. (Lat.) **Wagon-grease,** *grease for an axletree.*

BĂBAE, *interj.* [= βαβαί]. (Com. & lat.) An exclamation of astonishment or joy: **Odd! strange! wonderful!**

BĂBȳLO, ōnis, *m.* [Babylon]. (Com.) **A Babylonian;** hence = *a money-exchanger, banker.*

BĂBȳLON, ōnis, *f.* [= Βαβυλών]. **Babylon,** *the capital of Babylonia, on the Euphrates.*

BĂBȳLŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Βαβυλωνία]. *A Syrian province, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris;* sometimes = *the whole Assyro-Babylonian empire,* now Irák Arabi.

BĂBȳLŌNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Babylonian;** *subst.,* Babylonica, ōrum, *n. pl., Babylonian* (i. e., *skilfully embroidered*) *coverings or tapestry.*

BĂBȳLŌNIENSIS, e, *adj.* = Babylonius.

BĂBȳLŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Babylonian;** *subst.,* Babylonii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Babylonia.*

BACCA or BACA, ae, *f.* 1) **A berry,** *any small berry-shaped fruit,* esp., freq. bacca olivae, and hence b. alone = **an olive.** 2) In gen., **the fruit of a tree:** bb. arborum. 3) (Poet.) = **a pearl.**

*BACCĀLIA, ae, *f.* [bacca]. *A kind of laurel abounding in berries.*

BACCAR, ăris, *n.* } [= βακκαρίς]. (Poet. &
BACCĂRIS, is, *f.* } lat.) *A plant, having a fragrant root, from which an oil was prepared* (*valerian*).

BACCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bacca]. (Poet.) **Adorned with pearls.**

BACCHA, ae, *f.* [= Βάκχη]. *A raving woman, in the train of Bacchus,* **a Bacchante** *or* **Bacchanalian.**

BACCHĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor]. (Lat.) **Revelling** *in the manner of the Bacchantes.*

BACCHĀNAL, ālis, *n.* [Bacchus]. 1) *A place sacred to Bacchus.* 2) Usually in the *pl.,* Bacchanalia, ium or ōrum, *the festival of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus,* celebrated at Rome every third year, but finally suppressed by the senate, 186 B. C.

BACCHĀNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Bacchus]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to Bacchus,* **Bacchanalian.**

BACCHĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [bacchor]. **A revelling** *or* **raving** *like the Bacchanalians.*

BACCHĒIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= Βακχεῖος].
BACCHĒUS, } *Of or belonging to Bacchus,* **Bacchic.**

BACCHIĂDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Βακχιάδαι]. *The descendants of the Heraclide Bacchis,* an ancient and powerful family of Corinth.

BACCHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Βακχίς]. (Poet.) = Baccha.

BACCHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Baccheius.

BACCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus]. (Poet.) = Baccheius.

BACCHOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To celebrate the festival of Bacchus.** 2) *Meton.*, **to revel, to rave** *or* **rage** *like the Bacchae;* b. in vestra caede, in tanta voluptate; (poet.) b. per urbem, *to run through the city in a wild, raving manner;* ventus b., *rages;* esp. of passionate language, raving cries, &c., b. Evoe, *to shout Evoe;* b. carmen (poet.) *to write poetry with wild enthusiasm;* (poet.) bacchata jugis Naxos, *on whose mountains the feast of Bacchus was celebrated.*

BACCHUS, i, *m.* [= Βάκχος]. 1) *The youthful god of wine,* and, hence, *of civilization and enthusiasm, the son of Zeus and Semele.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.) — a) = *the vine* — b) = *wine.*

BACCHȲLĪDES, is, *m.* [= Βακχυλίδης]. *A Greek lyric poet of Cos* — lived about 470 B. C.

BACCĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacca - fero]. (Poet. & lat.) **Bearing berries, esp. bearing olives.**

BACCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of bacca]. **A small berry.**

BĂCĒNIS, is, *f. A wooded mountainous region in Germany,* the western part of the present Thuringian forest.

*BACEŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Foolish** — said to have been used by Augustus, instead of 'stultus.'

BĂCILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of baculum]. **A small stick;** esp., *a lictor's staff.*

BACTRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Βάκτρα]. *The capital of Bactriana,* now Balk.

BACTRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Ante-cl.) *The inhabitants of Bactra or Bactriana.*

BACTRIA, ae, *f.* = Bactriana, q. v.

BACTRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj. Of or pertaining to Bactra or Bactriana,* **Bactrian;** hence, *subst.:* A) Bactriana, ae, *f.* [= Βακτριανή], *a province of the Persian empire,* now Balk: B) Bactriani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Bactra or Bactriana.*

BACTRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Βάκτριος]. *Of or pertaining to Bactra,* **Bactrian.**

BACTRUS, i, *m.* [= Βάκτρος]. *A river near Bactra,* now Balk.

BĂCŬLUM, i, *n.* } **A stick, staff** (cf.
BĂCŪLUS, i, *m.* (rar.) } scipie, fustis.

BĂDĪA, ae, *f.* [= Βαφεῖα]. *A town in Spain,* now Badajoz.

*BĂDĪZO, 1. *v. intr.* [βαδίζω]. (Pl.) **To go,** *to step.*

BĂDUHENNAE LUCUS. (Tac.) *A forest in Friesland.*

BAEBIUS, ii, *m.*, and BAEBIA, ae, *f. The name of a Roman* gens; thus, C. B. Sulca, *a tribune of the people,* 111 B. C., who was bribed by Jugurtha.

BAECŪLA, ae, *f.* [= Βαίκουλα]. *A town in Spain,* now Baylen.

BAETIS, is, *m.* [= Βαῖτις]. *The chief river in Southern Spain,* now Guadalquivir.

BAETĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Bætis:** provincia B., about = the present Andalusia.

BĂGAUDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) *The name of the country-people in Gaul,* who rebelled in the time of the Emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian.

BĂGŌAS, ae, } *m.* [= Βαγῶας and Βαγῶος].
BĂGŌUS, i, } *The name of several Persian eunuchs;* (poet.) appell. = *any guard of women.*

BĂGRĂDA, ae, *m.* [= Βαγράδας]. *A river in the territory of Carthage,* now Medscherda.

BĂIAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town on the sea-shore of Campania,* famous for its warm baths, and much frequented by wealthy and luxurious Romans — now Baia.

BĂIĀNUS, a, um, *adj. Of or pertaining to Baiae,* **Baian;** *subst.,* Baianum, i, *n., the country around Baiae.*

BĂJŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To bear** *something heavy* **to bear a burden** (cf. fero, etc.), sarcinas; also, abs., non didici b.

BĂJŪLUS, i, *m.* [bajulo]. **A carrier, porter.**

BĂLAENA, ae, *f.* [= φάλαινα]. **A whale.**

*BĂLĂNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [balanus]. **Embalmed.**

BĂLĂNUS, i, *f.* & *m.* [= βάλανος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **An acorn.** 2) **A date.** 3) **A behennut,** *from whose kernel an oil was extracted.* 4) *A species of sea-muscle.*

BĂLĀTRO, ōnis, *m.* [kindred to blatero]. (Poet., ante-cl. & lat.) **A jester, a buffoon;** hence, *a good-for-nothing fellow.*

BĂLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [balo]. **The bleating** *of sheep:* exercere b., *to bleat.*

BALBE, *adv.* [balbus]. **Stammeringly.**

BALBUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Stammering** (cf. blaesus), homo, os pueri; (poet.) verba bb. 2) *A Roman surname.*

BALBŪTIO, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [balbus]. 1) *Intr.*, **to stammer;** *trop.* = *to speak indistinctly and confusedly,* de re aliqua. 2) *Trans.*, **to stammer forth,** *to pronounce stammeringly,* Scaurum, *the name of S.; trop., to say something indistinctly and confusedly,* pauca.

BĂLEĀRES, ium, *f. pl.* [= Βαλιαρεῖς]. **The Balearic** *islands in the Mediterranean sea,* Majorca and Minorca; hence, *adj.*, Balearis, e, **Balearic,** terra, funditor, *from the Balearic islands;* insulae Bb. = Baleares.

BĂLĬNEAE, BĂLĬNEUM—v. Balneae, Balneum.

*BĂLĬŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Chesnut-coloured.**

BALLIO, ōnis, *m.* *The name of a worthless character in the Pseudolus of Plautus;* hence, in gen. = *a worthless man.*

BĂLISTA, } ae, *f.* [= *βάλλω*]. 1) **A military**
BALLISTA, } **engine for throwing** *or* **slinging stones.** 2) (Pl.) *That which was slung by such an engine,* **a missile weapon**; *trop.*, b. infortunii (Pl.).

*BALLISTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [ballista]. (Pl.) = Ballista.

BALLUX, ūcis, *f.* [a Spanish word]. **Gold-dust.**

BALNEAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **A bathing-house, a bath,** containing several rooms, hence the *pl.* bb. publicae, meae (cf. balneum).

BALNEĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [balneum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a bath**; *subst.*, Balnearia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *bathing-rooms.*

BALNEĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [balneum]. **A bath-keeper.**

BALNEŎLUM, i, *n.*, *pl.* Balneolae, ārum, *f.* [*dim.* of balneum]. **A little bath.**

BALNEUM, i, *n.* [= *βαλανεῖον*]. 1) **A bath,** *a place for bathing* (cf. balneae). 2) *A bathing,* **a bath**: a balneis, *after the bath.*

BĀLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To bleat.**

BALSĂMUM, i, *n.* [= *βάλσαμον*]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Balsam.** 2) **The balsam-tree.**

*BALTEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of balteus]. **A small girdle.**

BALTEUM, i, *n.* (rar.) } Prop., *an edge, a bor-*
BALTEUS, i, *m.* } *der, circle;* hence, **a girdle, belt,** esp. **a sword-belt**; also, *the girdle of a woman.*

BAMBĂLIO, ōnis, *m.* [= Βαμβαλίων, 'the stammerer']. *A surname of M. Fulvius,* father of Fulvia, the wife of Antony.

BANDŪSIA, ae, *f.* *A fountain near Venusia,* the town where Horace was born.

BANTIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Appulia.*

BANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bantia]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Bantia**; *subst.*, Bantīni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Bantia.*

BAPTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [*βάπται*]. Prop., *the Baptists, priests of a Thracian goddess.*

BAPTISTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= *βαπτιστήριον*]. (Lat.) **A basin,** *in the bathing-houses, for bathing and swimming.*

BĂRĂTHRUM, i, *n.* [= *βάραθρον*]. (Mostly poet.) **A chasm, abyss,** *depth; trop.*, jocosely, of *the maw;* b. macelli, = *a very gluttonous man.*

*BĂRĂTHRUS, i, *m.* [= *βάραθρος*, 'a man worthy of the infernal regions']. (Lucr.) **A worthless fellow.**

BARBA, ae, *f.* **The beard,** of men and animals: submittere (promittere) barbam, *to let grow;* (poet.) sapienter pascere b., i. e., *to study the Stoic philosophy.*

BARBĀNA, ae, *f.* *A river in Illyria,* now Bojana.

BARBĂRE, *adv.* [barbarus]. 1) *After the manner of foreigners,* **barbarously**: b. vertere = latine (as the Greeks called all other nations 'barbarians'). 2) **Rudely,** *in an uncultivated manner:* loqui b.

BARBĂRIA, ae, *f.* [barbarus]. 1) **A foreign country,** in opp. to Greece and Rome. 2) *Trop.*, used to denote the intellectual and moral condition of foreign countries — a) intellectual barbarism = **rudeness, ignorance,** *absence of cultivation* — b) moral barbarism = **savageness,** *rudeness, cruelty.*

*BARBĂRICE, *adv.* [barbaricus]. (Lat.) = Barbare.

BARBĂRIES, ēi, *f.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) = Barbaria, q. v.

BARBĂRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *βαρβαρικός*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to a barbarian,* **foreign, outlandish**; *subst.*, Barbaricum, i, *n.*, *a foreign country.*

BARBĂRISMUS, i, *m.* [= *βαρβαρισμός*]. (Lat.) *A speaking like a foreigner,* **a barbarism in language.**

BARBĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [= *βάρβαρος*]. 1) **Outlandish, foreign, barbarous,** i. e., with the Greeks = *not Grecian;* with the Romans = *not Grecian nor Roman;* in partic., *subst.* Barbarus, i, *m.*, **a foreigner, barbarian**; in barbarum (Tac.), adverbially = *after the manner of foreigners.* 2) *Meton., having the intellectual or moral qualities of foreigners* — a) of the intellectual qualities, **uncultivated, unpolished, rude**: inhumanus ac b. — b) of the moral qualities, **savage, cruel,** *rude:* consuetudo immanis ac b.

BARBĀTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of barbatus]. **A little-bearded.**

BARBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [barba]. **Bearded**: bene b., *with a long beard;* hence (poet.) = *old;* freq., barbati, *of the Romans of the olden time,* before it had become a custom to shave the beard.

BARBĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba-gero]. (Lucr.) = Barbatus.

BARBĬTOS (only in *nom.*, *acc.* & *voc.*), *m.* & *f.* [= *βάρβιτος*]. (Lat.) **A lute, lyre.**

BARBŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of barba]. 1) **A little beard.** 2) *A surname of* Q. Æmilius.

BARCAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of the region of Barce,* a nomadic tribe.

BARCAS, ae, *m.* [= Βάρκας]. *The progenitor of a Carthaginian family,* to which Hannibal, Hasdrubal, &c., belonged.

BARCE, es, *f.* [= Βάρκη]. *A town in Cyrenaica,* afterwards called Ptolemais, now Tolometa or Dolmeita.

BARCĪNO, ōnis, *f.* *A town in Northern Spain*, now Barcelona.

BARDAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Illyria.*

BARDAĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to the Bardæi: calceus b., *a kind of felt boot*, used by the Centurions; hence (poet.) = *a Centurion.*

BARDITUS, another reading for Baritus, q. v.

BARDUS, a, um, *adj.* [= βραδύς]. (Rar.) Dull, *slow, stupid* (cf. stupidus, brutus, etc.).

BARGŪSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Spain*, living near the Pyrenees.

BARGȲLIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [Βαργύλια]. *A town of Caria.*

BARGȲLĒTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Bargyliae.*

BARGȲLIĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to Bargyliæ.

BĀRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= βᾶρις]. (An Egyptian word.) *A small Egyptian rowboat.*

BARĪTUS, ūs, *m.* (Lat. — a Germanic word.) The war-cry, battle-cry *of the Germans.* Tac. uses it, erroneously, in the signif. of *battle-song.*

BĀRIUM, ii, *n.* *A town of Appulia, with a harbour*, now Bari.

BĀRO, ōnis, *m.* *A foolish, stupid fellow*, a blockhead, simpleton.

BARRUS, i. *m.* (An Indian word — poet. & lat.) 1) An elephant. 2) *A surname of T. Betucius.*

BASCAUDA, ae, *f.* (A Britannic word.) A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin.

BĀSIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [basio]. (Poet.) A kissing; *meton.*, a kiss.

BĀSIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [basio]. (Lat.) A kisser.

BĂSĬLĬCA, ae, *f.* [= βασιλική, sc. οἰκία or στόα]. A splendid public building, *with porticoes*, near the forum. Afterwards, several 'bb.' were built.

BĂSĬLĬCE, *adv.* [basilicus]. (Ante-cl.) Royally = *magnificently, splendidly.*

BĂSĬLĬCUM, i, *n.* [basilicus]. (Pl.) A magnificent robe.

BĂSĬLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= βασιλικός]. (Ante-cl.) Royal, *splendid, magnificent; subst.*, Basilicus, i. *m*, (sc. jactus) = jactus Venereus, *the king's throw, the fortunate throw of dice* (v. Venereus).

BĂSĬLISCUS, i, *m.* [= βασιλίσκος]. 1) A basilisk. 2) *A surname of Cn. Pompey.*

BĀSIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [basium]. To kiss, aliquam.

BĂSIS, is, *f.* [= βάσις]. A foot, pedestal, base *of a column, building*, &c., statuae; b. villae, *foundation-wall;* b. trianguli, *the fundamental line, base.*

BĀSIUM, ii, *n.* (Poet.) A kiss (cf. osculum, suavium).

BASSĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Illyria*, now Elbassan.

BASSĀNĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Bassania.*

BASSĂREUS, ei, *m.* [= Βασσαρεύς, from βασσάρα, 'a fox,' with the skin of which the Bacchantes frequently clothed themselves]. *A surname of Bacchus.*

BASSĂRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bassareus]. Of *or* belonging to Bacchus.

BASSĂRIS, ĭdis, *f.* A Bacchante.

BASTARNAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe in Galicia, Ukraine*, &c.

BASTŬLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Southern Spain.*

*BAT (Pl. — jocosely) = At, q. v.

BĂTĀVI, ōrum, *m. pl.* The Batavians, *a tribe originally Celtic*, who dwelt in Holland, between the northern arm of the Rhine and the Meuse, on the insula Batavorum.

BĂTHYLLUS, i, *m.* [= Βάθυλλος]. 1) *A boy beloved by Anacreon.* 2) *A freedman of Maecenas*, who, with his rival Pylades, introduced the pantomime into Rome.

BĂTILLUM, i, *n.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) A shovel. 2) A coal-pan, an incense-pan.

BĂTĬŎLA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) *A small drinking-vessel*, a goblet.

BATTĬĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Βαττιάδης]. A descendant of Battus, q. v.; hence, in gen. = *an inhabitant of Cyrene.* In partic. = *the poet Callimachus of Cyrene.*

BATTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Battis]. *The sweetheart of the poet Philetas of Cos.*

BATTUS, i, *m.* [= Βάττος, 'a stammerer']. 1) *A surname of the Thracian Aristaeus or Aristoteles*, the founder of Cyrene (630 B. C.) 2) *A herdsman of Neleus.*

BĂTŬLUM, i, *n.* *A town in Campania.*

BĂTUO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, to beat, to pound, aliquem. 2) *Intr.*, b. cum aliquo, to fence.

*BAUBOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Lucr.) Of a dog, *to bark gently* (cf. latro), to yelp.

BAUCIS, ĭdis, *f.* 1) *The wife of Philemon the Phrygian*, who, with her husband, entertained Jupiter and Mercury in a very hospitable manner. 2) *Meton., an old woman*, in gen.

BAULI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Βαῦλοι, fr. βοὸς αὐλή; because Hercules had sheltered there the cattle of Geryon]. *A place in Campania*, now Bacolo.

BĂVIUS, ii, *m.* *A bad poet in the time of Virgil.*

BAXEA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A kind of* shoe.

BDELLIUM, ii, *n.* [= βδέλλιον]. 1) The vine-palm. 2) *The fragrant gum of this tree, trop.* (Pl.), as a term of endearment, tu b., *my sweet!*

BEĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [beatus]. Happily.

BEĀTĪTAS, ātis, and BEĀTĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [beatus]. (Both words were coined by Cicero,

but, it seems, not used by him again.) *A blessed condition*, **happiness.**

BĔĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [beo]. 1) **Happy, blessed** (of one who feels himself happy in every respect — cf. felix, fortunatus, etc.); (poet.) beatus parvo (= contentus), *content with*; *subst.*, Beatum, i, *n.* = **happiness, felicity**: ipsum b. 2) **Rich, opulent,** *wealthy*, homo, civitas. 3) (Poet.) Of things, **splendid, magnificent,** *rich*, gaza, rura, *fertile* (*blessed*) *fields.*

BEBRŸCES, cum, *m. pl.* [= Βέβρυκες]. *An ancient tribe of Bithynia.*

BEBRŸCIA, ae, *f.* *The country inhabited by the Bebryces*, afterwards Bithynia.

BEBRŸCIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Bebryces*, **Bebrycian**; or, in gen., *Bithynian.*

BECCUS, ii, *m.* (A Gallic word.) **The beak** *of a cock* (French, le bec).

BĔDRIĂCENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Bedriacum.**

BĔDRIĂCUM, i, *n.* *A little town of Northern Italy*, made famous by the battle in which the Emperor Otho lost his life — now Beverara.

BEGORRĪTES LACUS. *A lake in Macedonia.*

BELBINĀTES AGER. *The territory of Belbina* (Βελβίνα) *in Arcadia.*

BELGAE, ārum, *m. pl.* **The Belgians,** *a tribe in the north of Gaul, of German and Celtic origin.*

BELGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Belgian.**

BELGIUM, ii, *n.* *A part of Gallia Belgica.*

BĒLIAS, ădis, *f.* **A descendant of Belus.**

BĒLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Βηλίδης]. **A descendant of Belus.**

BĒLIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Usually *plur.*, Belides.) **A descendant of Belus.**

BELLĀRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [bellus]. (Com. & lat.) **A dessert** (*fruits, nuts, confectionery, sweet wines*, &c.).

BELLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [bello]. 1) **A warrior,** *combatant* (with the accessory idea of 'courage' and 'strength' — cf. miles); jocosely (Pl.), of *a great drinker.* 2) (Poet.) *Adj.*, **warlike, martial,** *courageous*, homo, equus, *trop.*, ensis; b. deus, *the god of war.*

BELLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [bellator]. (Rar. & lat.) **Pertaining to war, warlike:** stilus b., *a pugnacious, polemic style.*

BELLĀTRIX, īcis, *f. adj.* [bello]. **Warlike, martial,** diva = *Minerva*; Roma, belua = *an elephant*; iracundia b.

*BELLĀTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of bellus]. **Pretty.**

BELLE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [bellus]. **Prettily, finely, elegantly, fairly,** scribere, navigare, *most agreeably*, negare, *civilly*, aliquid ferre, *with great tranquillity*; b. curiosus, *rather curious.* In particular: A) in exclamations of applause, **bravo! well!** B) of health, b. esse, habere, or se habere, *to be well.*

BELLĔRŌPHON, ntis, } *m.* [= Βελλεροφῶν
BELLĔRŌPHONTES, ae, } or -φόντης]. *A son of Glaucus*, who was sent by Prœtus with a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death. By order of Jobates, he slew the Chimaera, a monster infesting Lycia. Prov. (Pl.), of *a man who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself.*

BELLĬCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [bellicus]. **Warlike, martial,** *war-loving*, natio, provincia; annus b., *of continual war.*

BELLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [bellum]. 1) **Pertaining to war, military:** b. res, *military affairs*; gloria b., *military glory*; *subst.*, Bellicum, i, *n.* (sc. signum), *a signal*; always in the comb. 'bellicum canere,' *to give the signal to march or for an attack.* 2) (Poet.) = Bellicosus.

BELLĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum-gero]. (Poet.) **Waging war, warlike.**

BELLĬGĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [bellum-gero]. **To wage** *or* **carry on war,** cum aliquo, adversus hostes.

*BELLIGEROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Hyg.) = Belligero.

BELLĬ-PŌTENS, ntis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Powerful in war**; as *subst.* = *Mars.*

BELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [bellum]. **To wage** *or* **carry on war,** *to war*, cum aliquo, pro aliquo, adversus aliquem; b. hoc bellum, *to carry on this war*; (poet.) = *to fight*, in gen.

BELLŎCASSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe on the Seine in Gaul.*

BELLŌNA, ae, *f.* *The goddess of war, sister and companion of Mars.* She had a temple at Rome, outside of the city, where the senate received those ambassadors whom they would not suffer to enter within; likewise, the generals who claimed a triumph.

*BELLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Virg.) = Bello.

BELLŎVĂCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Northern Gaul*, in the region of the present Beauvais.

BELLŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of bellus]. (Pl.) **Pretty, lovely.**

BELLUM, i, *n.* [from the obsol. duellum; hence, prop., *a fight between two*]. **War:** bellum gerere, *to wage, to carry on*, facere, *to begin*, ducere, trahere, *to protract*; b. civile, *civil war*, Macedonicum, *against the Macedonians*, regium (rar. regis), *against the king* (Mithridates), Asiaticum, *in Asia*; bello Latinorum, *at the time of the war against the Latins*; bello suo defungi, *to have done with one's participation in the war*; sometimes in opp. to 'a single battle,' non proelio modo sed bello victus erat. In partic.: A) adverbially, belli (rar. bello or in bello), *in war*, in opp. to 'domi,' *in peace*: belli domique, et belli et domi: B) (mostly poet.) = proelium, *a battle*: C) *trop.*, b. tribunicium, *a contest with the tribunes*; b. indicere philosophiae.

BELLUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [contr. from benulus = *dim.* of bonus]. **Pretty, fine, agreeable, lovely, charming** (a less degree of beauty than 'pulcher,' q. v. — it belongs mostly to the lang. of conversation), puella, locus, epistola, vinum. Hence, fac bellus revertare, *safe and sound.*

BĔLUA or BELLUA, ae, *f.* 1) **An animal** (big and clumsy; as, an elephant, whale, &c. — cf. animal, bestia), **a monster**; sometimes, *an animal*, in gen.: natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bb. antecedit.

BĔLUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [belua]. (Pl.) **Embroidered with animals**, i. e., *figures of animals.*

BĔLUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [belua]. (Lat.) **Brutal, bestial,** voluptates.

BĔLUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [belua]. (Poet.) **Abounding in large animals** *or* **monsters,** Oceanus.

BĒLUS, i, *m.* [= Βῆλος]. 1) *The builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian kingdom.* 2) *A king in Egypt,* son of Poseidon, father of Danaus and Ægyptus, and progenitor of the kings of Tyre. 3) *The father of Dido, and conqueror of Cyprus,* which he afterwards gave to Teucer. 4) *An Indian deity,* resembling the Greek Hercules. 5) *A rivulet on the coast of Phoenicia.*

BĒNĀCUS, i, *m.* [= Βήνακος]. *A lake in Upper Italy,* now Lago di Garda.

BENDĪDĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Βενδίδειος]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Bendis,** *the Thracian goddess of the Moon,* templum.

BĔNĔ, *adv.* w. *comp.* (melius) & *sup.* (optime) [bonus]. 1) With verbs, **well**: ager b. cultus; b. habitare. In particular combinations: A) b. dicere (or benedicere) — a) *well* = *correctly,* qui optime dicunt, *the best orators* — b) (Pl.) *to use words of good omen* [= εὐφημεῖν] — c) b. dicere alicui, *to speak well of one* = *to praise one;* also, abs., bene dicere. Hence: bene dictum (also benedictum) = *praise, commendation:* B) b. facere — a) *to do anything rightly, well:* b. fecit qui transegerit, *it was well he brought the affair to an end* — b) bene facis, fecisti (freq. in the lang. of conversation) = *excellent! very well! I thank you;* thus, likewise, b. factum — c) b. facere (also in one word, benefacere) alicui or erga aliquem, *to do any one good, to confer a benefit upon;* hence, *part.*, Benefacta, ōrum, *n. pl.* (more correctly, however, written as separate words), α) = *good and noble deeds, actions;* β) (rar. & poet.) *benefits* (= beneficia): C) bene est, habet, agitur illi, *it is well with him,* aliqua re, *in respect to something* = *to be well provided with, to have an abundance of;* b. habent tibi principia, *you begin well:* D) b. vocas (Pl.), *you are very kind, I thank you:* E) b. emere = *cheap;* b. vendere = *dear:* F) b. ambula (Pl.), *a pleasant journey to you:* G) of time, *very opportunely, in the nick of time,* venire. 2) With adjectives and adverbs, *very, right, exceedingly:* b. magna caterva; b. mane; (poet.) non b., *not quite, scarcely.* 3) (Poet.) elliptically, in drinking one's health, b. te, illum or tibi, illi, *your health, good health to you.*

*BĔNĔDĪCE, *adv.* [bene-dico]. (Pl.) **Kindly,** *with friendly words.*

BĔNĔDĪCO, BĔNĔDICTUM — v. Bene 1, A.

BĔNĔFĂCIO, BĔNĔFACTUM — v. Bene 1, B.

BĔNĔFĪCE, *adv.* [beneficus]. **Beneficently.**

BĔNĔFĪCENTIA, ae, *f.* [beneficus]. **Beneficence, kindness.**

BĔNĔFĪCIĀRIUS, a. um, *adj.* [beneficium]. (Lat.) **Relating to a favour:** res b. = *a favour, benefit;* miles b., or *subst.*, Beneficiarius, ii, *m.*, tech. t., **a privileged soldier,** *who, through the favour of the commander* (for honour's sake, or as a reward) *was exempt from some of the hard and menial labours of the camp* (as, fetching water, throwing up intrenchments, &c.).

BĔNĔFĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [bene-facio]. 1) **A benefit, favour, service** (rendered by one who holds a higher rank, and of his own accord — cf. officium): accipere b.; b. in aliquem conferre, etc., *to confer upon.* In partic., *abl. sing.* = *through the exertions of a person or by means of a thing;* tuo b., *by your help;* sortium b., *by lot;* longissimae aetatis b., *since he had lived so long.* 2) In political life = **a favour, distinction,** *promotion* (conferred by the people, senate, or some magistrate): bb. populi, freq. of the offices in Rome: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi b. transferebatur, *was made dependent on the favour of the people;* in beneficiis ad aerarium deferri, *to be registered, in the public archives of the treasury, among those who were to be rewarded for services done to the commonwealth.*

BĔNĔFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (beneficentior) & *sup.* (beneficentissimus) [bene-facio]. **Beneficent, kind.**

BĔNĔVENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Beneventum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Beneventum;** *subst.*, Beneventani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of B.*

BĔNĔVENTUM, i, *n.* *A city of the Hirpini,* in Samnium, now Benevento.

BĔNĔVŎLE, *adv.* w. *comp.* (benevolentius) & *sup.* (benevolentissime) [benevolus]. **Benevolently, kindly.**

BĔNĔVŎLENS, ntis, *adj.* [bene-volo]. (Com.) = Benevolus, q. v.

BĔNĔVŎLENTIA, ae, *f.* [benevolens]. **Goodwill, benevolence,** *friendly disposition,* erga aliquem; praestare b. alicui or erga aliquem.

BĔNĔVŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (benevolentior) & *sup.* (benevolentissimus) [bene-volo]. **Well-wishing, kind, benevolent,** *friendly,* alicui and erga aliquem.

BĔNIGNE, *adv.* [benignus]. **Kindly,** both in respect to feeling = *in a friendly manner, benevolently,* and in respect to action = *beneficently,*

generously. In partic.: A) b. polliceri, *to make good promises,* audire, *with favour,* arma capere, *willingly:* B) = **abundantly**: commeatus b. advehere; b. aliquid praebere: C) b. facere alicui = bene facere: D) b. dicis, or, in conversation, abs. b., as a form of thanks for something offered = **I thank you very much!** *you are very kind, I am much obliged,* both when the proffer is accepted ('I thank you, yes') and when it is declined ('No, I thank you').

BĔNIGNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [benignus]. **Goodness**: A) in feeling and outward behaviour = **kindness,** *friendliness, benevolence, benignity:* B) in action = **beneficence,** *obligingness, kindness.*

BĔNIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [bene]. **Of a good, kind nature**: A) in feeling and external bearing = **kind, friendly,** *benevolent:* B) in action = **beneficent,** *obliging, liberal.* Hence—a) (poet.) b. vini somnique, *a hard drinker and a great sleeper* — b) (Pl.) = **prodigal,** *wasteful* — c) (poet. & lat.) of inanimate things = **plentiful, abundant,** *yielding or bestowing abundantly, rich,* daps, ager, materia, vena; sermo b., *a long conversation.*

BEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) 1) **To make happy, to bless,** *to rejoice,* aliquem; hoc me beat; (colloq.) beas or beasti me, *that (which you have said or done) rejoices me very much.* 2) **To present with, to reward with,** *to make happy with:* b. se vino, *to enjoy one's self with wine;* b. Latium divite lingua, *to enrich with.*

BĔRĔCYNTAE, ārum, or -NTES, tum, *m. pl.* [Βερέκυνται, -τες]. *A people in Phrygia.*

BĔRĔCYNTIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Berecyntius, q. v.

BĔRĔCYNTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Berecyntus]. (Poet.) **A Berecyntian.**

BĔRĔCYNTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Berecyntus]. 1) *Of or pertaining to Mount Berecyntus,* **Berecyntian**: (poet.) A) = *Phrygian:* B) Mater B. = *Cybele.* 2) **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cybele**: A) heros = *Midas:* B) tibia B. = *a crooked Phrygian flute,* used at the festivals of Cybele.

BĔRĔCYNTUS, i, *m. A mountain in Phrygia.*

BĔRĔNĪCE (Bĕrŏnīce), es, *f.* [= Βερενίκη]. I. *A female name,* of which the most famous persons were: 1) *the wife of the Egyptian king* Ptolemaeus Euergetes, whose beautiful hair was placed by the poets among the constellations; 2) *a daughter of the Jewish king* Agrippa I., taken to Rome by Titus. II. *The name of several towns,* in Cyrenaica and Arabia.

BĔRĔNĪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Berenice]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Berenice.**

BERGISTĀNI or VERGISTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A community of robbers,* in Hispania Tarraconensis.

BERGŎMUM, i, *n. A town in Upper Italy,* now Bergamo

BĔRŌE, es *f.* [Βερόη]. 1) *The nurse of Semele,* 2) *A daughter of Oceanus.* 3) *The wife of Doryclus.*

BĔRŒA, ae, *f.* [= Βέροια]. *A town in Macedonia,* afterwards Irenopolis, now Veria or Karaferga.

BĔRŒAEUS, ī, *m. An inhabitant of Beroea.*

BĔRŒENSES, ium, *m. pl. The inhabitants of B.*

BĒRŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Βήρωνες]. *A people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

BĒRYLLUS, i, *m.* [= βήρυλλος]. (Lat.) **The beryl,** a precious stone, from India, of sea-green colour.

BĒRŸTUS, i, *f.* [= Βηρυτός]. *A seaport in Phoenicia,* now Beyrout.

BES, bessis, *m.* [be-as, i. e., binae partes assis]. **Two-thirds** *of a whole* — v. As.

BESSI, ōrum, *m. pl. A Thracian people,* living on Mount Haemus.

BESSĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bessi]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Bessi.**

BESTIA, ae, *f.* **A beast** (as a creature without reason or speech — cf. animal, belua, fera): b. fera, *a beast of prey.* In partic. (lat.) = *a beast destined for public contest with gladiators or criminals;* hence, ad bestias mittere, condemnare, *to send, to condemn to a contest with wild beasts.*

BESTIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [bestia]. **Of** *or* **belonging to wild beasts,** ludus; *subst.,* Bestiarius, ii, *m.,* **a beast-fighter,** *one who fought at the public spectacles with wild beasts.*

BESTIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of bestia]. **A little beast,** *a small animal.*

BĒTA, *n. indecl. The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet.*

BĒTA, ae, *f. A garden-plant,* **the beet.**

BĒTASII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Gallia Belgica.*

BĒTĪZĀRE or BĒTISSĀRE (from the softness of the beet). *A word used by Augustus,* for 'languere.'

BĒTO or BĪTO, 3. *v. intr.* [eo, βαίνω]. (Ante-cl.) **To go.**

BĒTŪLA, ae, *f.* **The birch.**

BIĀNOR, ōris, *m.* 1) *A Centaur slain by Theseus.* 2) *An old hero of Mantua.*

BIAS, antis, *m.* [= Βίας]. *A philosopher of Priene,* contemporary with Crœsus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

BIBĔRĬUS CALDIUS MĔRO. *A name given satirically to the emperor* Tiberius Claudius Nero, on account of his love of strong drink.

BIBLIŎPŌLA, ae, *m.* [= βιβλιοπώλης]. (Lat.) **A bookseller.**

BIBLIŎTHĒCA, ae, *f.* [= βιβλιοθήκη]. **A library** — a) = *a library-room or book-case* — b) = *a collection of books.*

BĪBO, bĭbi, —, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drink** (from thirst, and for the satisfaction of the cravings

of nature (cf. poto): b. vinum; b. ex fonte; (poet.) b. uvam, pocula; dare (ministrare) alicui bibere, *to give (or pour out) a drink to one at table* (of a servant). In partic., in the poets and colloq.: A) pro summo b. (Pl.), *to drink very eagerly and hastily:* B) bibe si bibis (Pl.), *drink on!* C) b. mandata, *to drink till one has forgotten his errand:* D) b. nomen alicujus, *to drink as many cups as there are letters in one's name:* E) b. flumen, *to drink out of a river*, i. e., *to live by it.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) of inanimate objects = to imbibe, to absorb, *to drink:* amphora b. fumum; hasta b. cruorem. 3) *Trop.* (poet.), b. sanguinem alicujus = *to long passionately for any thing, to be desirous of;* b. aure pugnas, *to drink in the accounts of the battles.*

BĪBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [bibo]. (Lat.) Given to drink, *fond of drink.*

BIBRACTE, is, *n.* *The capital of the Æduі, in Gaul*, now Autun.

BIBRAX, actis, *f.* *A town in Gaul*, in the territory of the Remi, now Bievre.

BIBRŌCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in Britain.*

BĪBŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [bibo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Drinking readily *or* freely: b. vini. 2) Of inanimate things, absorbing moisture strongly and easily, arena, favilla; talaria bb., *that have absorbed moisture = moistened.*

BĪCEPS, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [bis-caput]. Having two heads, two-headed: (poet.) of mountains, *having two summits;* also, of the state, *divided into two parties or factions.*

BICLĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [κλίνη]. (Pl.) A dining-couch for two persons.

BĪ-CŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Two-coloured.

BĪ-CORNĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu-gero]. Two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus.

BĪ-CORNIS, e, *adj.* [cornu]. (Poet. & lat.) Having two horns, double-horned, caper, Fauni, luna (*the new moon*); *meton.*, Rhenus b., *with two mouths*; furca b., *with two prongs.*

BĪ-CORPOR, ŏris, *adj.* [bis-corpus]. (Antecl.) Having two bodies, *double-bodied.*

BĪ-DENS, tis. 1) *Adj.* (poet. & lat.), having two teeth, agnus; *trop.*, ancora, *double-pronged.* 2) *Subst.:* A) *m.*, a hoe, *with two crooked iron teeth:* B) *f.*, an animal for sacrifice, esp. a sheep, *that has its two rows of teeth complete;* (rar.) = *a sheep*, in gen.

BIDENSIS, e, *adj.* [Bidis]. Of *or* belonging to Bidis.

BĪDENTĀL, ālis, *n.* [bidens], *A place struck by lightning, and afterwards consecrated by the offering of a* bidens, *and enclosed* (cf. puteal).

BIDĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Bidis.*

BIDIS, is, *f.* *A little town in Sicily*, north-west of Syracuse.

BĪDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [bis-dies]. Of two days, *continuing two days*, tempus; *subst.*, Bĭduum, i, *n.*, the space of two days.

BIENNIS, e, *adj.* [bis-annus]. Lasting two years.

BIENNIUM, ii, *n.* [bis-annus]. A space of two years.

BĪFĂRIAM, *adv.* [bis]. On two sides, *in two parts*, double, dividere, distribuere; duo b. proelia, *fought in two places.*

BĪFĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo]. (Poet. & lat.) Split *or* divided into two parts, arbor.

BĪFŎRIS, e, *adj.* [bis-fores]. (Poet.) Having two doors *or* door-folds; *trop.*, tibia dat cantum b., *through two different openings*, i. e., *in a varying key* (now high, now low).

*BĪ-FORMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Old poet.) = Biformis.

BĪ-FORMIS, e, *adj.* [bis-forma]. Double-shaped, *having two forms.*

BĪ-FRONS, tis, *adj.* (Rar., poet.) *Having two foreheads* = double-faced, Janus.

BĪ-FURCUS, a, um, *adj.* [bis-furca]. *Having two forks or prongs*, two-pronged, vallus.

BĪGAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (lat., Biga, ae) [contr. for bijugae, from bis and jugum]. A span *of horses, two draught-animals harnessed to one carriage:* jungere bb., *to harness.*

BĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bigae]. Only of silver coin, stamped with the figure of a bigæ, argentum; hence, *subst.*, Bigatus, i, *m.* (sc. numus), *a silver coin with the stamp of a bigae*, a denarius.

BĪGERRAE, ae, *f.* *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, in the territory of the Bastitani.

BĪGERRIŌNES, num, *m. pl.* *A Gallic people in Aquitania*, now Bigorre.

BĪJŪGIS, e, } *adj.* [bis-jugum]. (Poet.)
BIJŪGUS, a, um, } 1) With two horses, *drawn by two horses*, currus; certamen b., *a contest of bigae.* 2) Yoked two together: leones bb.; *subst.*, Bijugi, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *a pair of horses:* desilire bijugis, *to leap down from a two-horse chariot.*

BILBĬLIS, is, *m.* & *f.* 1) *M.*, *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, the birthplace of the poet Martial, now Baubola. 2) *F.*, *the river Salo*, near Bilbilis, now Xalon.

*BĪ-LIBRA, ae, *f.* Two pounds.

BĪLIBRIS, e, *adj.* [bis-libra]. (Poet. & lat.) Weighing *or* containing two pounds, mullus, cornu.

BĪLINGUIS, e, *adj.* [bis-lingua]. *1) (Pl.) Having two tongues. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*, double-tongued, false, *hypocritical.* 3) Speaking two languages.

BĪLIS, is, *f.* 1) Bile, most freq. of men (cf. fel, which signifies 'the vessel containing the bilis') 2) *Trop.:* A) anger, *displeasure*, com movere b.: B) melancholy, *sadness*, atra or nigra b.: C) = frenzy, *madness.*

*BĪLIX, īcis, *adj.* [bis-licium]. (Poet.) *Having a double thread*, **two-threaded.**

*BĪLUSTRIS, e, *adj.* [bis-lustrum]. (Poet.) **Lasting two lustres** *or* **ten years.**

BĪMĂRIS, e, *adj.* [bis-mare]. (Poet.) **Situated on two seas, Corinthus.**

*BĪ-MĂRĪTUS, i, *m.* **The husband of two wives.**

*BĪ-MĀTER, tris, *m.* (Poet.) **Having two mothers** (an epithet of Bacchus).

BĪMEMBRIS, e, *adj.* [bis-membrum]. (Poet.) **Having two kinds of limbs:** b. puer, *half man, half beast;* a poetic epithet of the Centaurs (*half man* and *half horse*); *subst.*, Bimembres, ium, *m. pl.* = *the Centaurs.*

BĪMESTRIS, e, *adj.* [bis-mensis]. **Of two months,** *lasting two months,* consulatus, *of two months,* stipendium, *for two months,* porcus, *two months old.*

BĪMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of bimus]. **Two years old.**

BĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [bis]. 1) **Two years old,** *of two years:* legio b., *that has served two years.* *2) *Trop.*, sententia b., *a vote that the administration of any one shall be prolonged for two years.*

BINGIUM, ii, *m. A town in Belgian Gaul,* opposite the present Bingen.

BĪNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [bis]. (*Sing.* in Lucr.) 1) **Two by two, two to each:** cum bb. vestimentis exierunt. 2) With substantives, plural only = **two:** bb. castra, millia; bb. litterae, *two letters* (duae litterae = *two letters of the alphabet*). 3) In multiplying, bis bina, *two times two.* 4) Of things in pairs, bb. boves, *a pair of oxen;* hence, in *sing.*, binum corpus, bina supellex, **double.**

BĪNOCTIUM, ii, *n.* [bis-nox]. (Rar. & lat.) **A space of two nights,** *two nights.*

BĪNŌMĪNIS, e, *adj.* [bis-nomen]. (Ovid.) **Having two names.**

BION, ōnis, *m.* [= Βίων]. 1) *A Cyrenaic philosopher,* who lived about 250 B. C., celebrated for his sarcastic wit. 2) *A bucolic poet,* who lived 280 B. C.

BIŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bion]. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Bion,* **witty, sarcastic.**

BĪPALMIS, e, *adj.* [bis-palma]. (Rar.) **Two spans long** *or* **broad.**

BĪ-PARTIO (bipert.), no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [bis-partior]. **To divide into two parts.** (Used most freq. in the *part.* bipartitus.)

BĪ-PARTĪTO, *adv.* [bipartitus]. **In two parts** *or* **divisions,** *in a twofold manner:* classem b. distribuere; signa b. inferre; esse b.

BĪ-PĂTENS, tis, *adj.* [bis-pateo]. (Poet.) **Opening in two directions** = *with double or folding doors,* porta, tectum.

BĪ-PĔDĀLIS, e, *adj.* [bis-pes]. **Two feet long, wide,** *or* **thick.**

BĪPENNĪ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bipennis]. (Poet.) **Bearing a two-edged axe.**

BĪPENNIS, e, *adj.* [penna]. 1) (Lat. & rar.) *Having two wings,* **two-winged,** insectum. 2) (Rar.) **Two-edged;** hence, *subst.*, Bipennis, is, *f.* (sc. securis — poet. & lat.), **a two-edged axe,** *a battle-axe;* crebrae bb., *frequent strokes with the axe.*

BĪ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Two-footed.**

BĪ-RĒMIS, e, *adj.* [bis-remus]. 1) *Having two oars,* **two-oared,** scapha. 2) *Subst.*, Biremis, is, *f.* (sc. navis), *a galley with two banks of oars,* **a bireme.**

BIS, *num. adv.* **Twice:** b. in die, *twice a day;* also, b. die; b. bina, *two times two;* (poet.) b. mille, *two thousand;* b. centum corpora, *two hundred persons;* b. tantum or tanto quam, *twice as much as;* prov., b. ad eundem lapidem (offendere, *to commit the same fault twice*).

BĪSALTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Βισάλται]. *A people in Thrace,* on the river Strymon.

BĪSALTĬCA, ae, *f.* } *The region inhabited by*
BĪSALTIA, } *the Bisaltae.*

BĪSALTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Βισαλτίς]. *Theophane, the daughter of Bisaltes,* changed by Neptune into a sheep.

BĪSANTHE, ēs, *f.* [= Βισάνθη]. *A Thracian town,* on the Propontis, now Rodosto.

BISTŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Βίστονες]. *A Thracian people,* living south of Mount Rhodope; hence (poet.) = *the Thracians.*

BISTŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f. Of or pertaining to the Bistones,* **Thracian:** B. ales = *Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus; subst., a Thracian woman,* esp. *a Thracian Bacchante.*

BISTŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bistones]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Bistones,* **Bistonian.** 2) **Thracian,** in gen.

BĪ-SULCUS, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sulcus, 'two-furrowed']. (Poet. & lat.) *Split or divided into two parts,* **cloven;** *subst.*, Bisulcum, i, *n.* (sc. animal), *an animal with cloven hoofs.*

BĪTHŸNIA, ae, *f.* [Βιθυνία]. *A province of Asia Minor,* between the Propontis and the Black Sea — now Anadoli.

BĪTHŸNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bithynia]. *Of or belonging to Bithynia,* **Bithynian;** *subst.*, Bithynicus, i, *m.*, *a surname of Q. Pompeius, as conqueror of Bithynia.*

BĪTHŸNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Βιθυνίς]. 1) (Poet.) *A Bithynian woman.* 2) *A town on the island Thynias,* in the Pontus Euxinus.

BĪTHŸNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Bithynus.

BĪTHŸNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bithynia]. *Of or pertaining to Bithynia,* **Bithynian;** *subst.*, Bithyni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Bithynia.*

BĪTO — v. Beto.

BĪTO or BĪTON, ōnis, *m.* [Βίτων]. *A son of*

an Argive priestess, and brother of Cleobis: they were both distinguished for their filial affection.

BĬTŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) **Bitumen**, *a kind of mineral pitch.*

*BĬTŪMĬNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bitumen]. (Lat.) *Impregnated with bitumen*, **bituminous.**

*BĬTŪMĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Bitumen]. (Poet.) *Consisting of bitumen*, **bituminous.**

BĬTŪRĪGES, um, *m. pl.* **The Bituriges**, *a people of Gallia Aquitania.*

BĪVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [bis-via]. (Rar.) **Having two ways** *or* **passages**: fauces, *that form a double entrance; subst.*, Bivium, ii, *n.*, *a place where two ways meet, a place with two ways;* also (poet.), *of a twofold love.*

BLAESUS, a, um, *adj.* [= βλαισός]. (Poet.) **Lisping, stammering**, *speaking indistinctly*, os, lingua (of a parrot, also of drunken persons): *subst.*, Blaesus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the Sempronian* gens.

BLANDA, ae, and BLANDAE, ārum, *f.* 1) *A town on the coast of Lucania*, near the present S. Biasio. 2) *A small town on the coast of Hispania Tarraconensis*, near the modern village Blanes.

BLANDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [blandus]. **Flatteringly, soothingly.**

*BLANDĬ-DĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Speaking coaxingly** *or* **soothingly.**

*BLANDĬ-LŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [blandiloquus]. (Old poet.) **Coaxing language.**

*BLANDĬ-LŌQUENTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [blandiloquens]. (Pl.) **Flattering**, *speaking smoothly.*

BLANDĪ-LŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-loquor]. (Poet.) **Flattering**, *speaking smoothly, smooth-tongued.*

BLANDĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [blandior]. 1) *Coaxing conduct and language*, **flattery**: bb. muliebria. 2) *Trop., an enticing object or quality*, **a charm, delight, allurement**: b. vitae; expellere famem sine bb., *without dainties, spices.*

BLANDIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* [blandus]. 1) **To caress**, *to endeavour to ingratiate one's self by smooth words or gentle insinuations*, **to fondle, to coax**: b. alicui; columbae bb. inter se; blandita est patri ut, etc., *asked her father caressingly.* 2): A) **to flatter**, *to fawn upon, to make flattering speeches to* (cf. adulor), alicui: B) of inanimate objects, **to entice, to allure, to delight**: inertia b.; voluptas b. sensibus; fortuna b. coeptis, *favours.*

BLANDĬTER, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Blande.

BLANDĬTIA, ae, *f.* [blandus]. 1) *Coaxing language and conduct* (thus mostly in the *pl.*), a **caressing, flattering**: bb. muliebres, puerorum. 2) *Trop.*, **a charm, blandishment, enticement**, *delight:* bb. voluptatum.

*BLANDĪTIM, *adv.* [blandior]. (Lucr.) **Caressingly.**

BLANDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *Ingratiating one's self*, **caressing, flattering, coaxing**, homo, femina, amicus; voluptates dominae bb. 2) Of things, **enticing, alluring, charming**, *pleasant*, verba, amor, otium, preces, querela.

BLĂTĔRO (I.), 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To babble, to prate**, *to talk foolishly.*

BLĂTĔRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [blatero I.]. (Lat.) **A babbler.**

BLATTA (I.), ae, *f.* *An insect that shuns the light*, **the moth.**

BLATTA (II.), ae, *f.* (Lat.) **Purple.**

BLATTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [blatta I.]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to the moth*, hence = **dark.**

BLATTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [blatta II.]. (Lat.) **Purple-coloured, purple.**

BLĔMYAE, ārum, } *m. pl.* *A fabulous Ethi-*
BLĔMYES, um, } *opian people.*

BLENNUS, i, *m.* [βλεννός]. (Pl.) **A dolt, simpleton.**

BLĪTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [blitum]. (Ante-cl.) **Insipid, silly**, *flat.*

BLĪTUM, i, *n.* [= βλίτον]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A kitchen vegetable, of itself tasteless*, (perhaps) **spinage.**

BOĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [bos]. **Pertaining to oxen, ox-**: b. forum, *the ox-market.*

BOCCHAR, ăris, *m.* 1) *A king of Mauritania*, in the time of the second Punic war. 2) *A general in the service of Syphax.* 3) (Poet.) Appellatively = *an African.*

BOCCHUS, i, *m.* 1) *A king of Mauritania*, in the time of Jugurtha. 2) (Poet.) *A plant*, named after him.

BŎDOTRIA, ae, *f.* *A bay in Scotland*, now the Frith of Forth.

BOEBE, es, *f.* [= Βοίβη]. *A village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis.*

BOEBĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Βοιβηὶς λίμνη]. *A lake, on the shore of which the village of Boebe was situated;* it was called 'holy' by one poet, because Minerva was said to have bathed her feet in it.

BOEŌTARCHES, ae, *m.* [= Βοιωτάρχης]. *The chief magistrate of Boeotia*, **Bœotarch.**

BOEŌTIA, ae, *f.* [= Βοιωτία]. **Bœotia**, *a province of Greece proper*, between Phocis and Attica, whose inhabitants were noted for rudeness and stupidity.

BOEŌTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Boeotius.

BOEŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Lat.) = Boeotia.

BOEŌTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Βοιώτιος]. **Bœotian**; *subst.*, Boeotii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Boeotia.*

BOEŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Βοιωτός]. **Bœotian**; *subst.*, Boeoti, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Boeotii.

BOĒTHUS, i, *m.* [= Βοηθός]. 1) *A Stoic philosopher.* 2) *A renowned sculptor, and engraver in silver* — lived about 370 B. C.

BŎGUD, ŭdis, *m.* *A king of Mauritania Tingitana*, and an ally of Cæsar.

BŎIA, ae, *f.* 1) *The capital of the Boii.* 2) (Com.) *A woman of the Boii.*

BŎIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **A collar** *for the neck*, put upon slaves as a punishment.

BŎII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Celtic people*, living originally in Gallia Lugdunensis, afterwards in Upper Italy and Germany, where the modern Bohemia (Boihemum, or Bojohemum, better than Bojemum), is said to have been called after them.

BŌLA, ae, *f.*, or BŌLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town of the Æqui in Latium*, now Lugnano.

BŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pertaining to Bola**; *subst.*, Bolani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Bola.*

BŌLĒTUS, i, *m.* [βωλίτης]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A kind of mushroom*, **the champignon.**

BŎLUS, i, *m.* [= βόλος]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A throw** *or* **cast** — a) *of dice* — b) *of a fishing-net; trop.*, bolo aliquem tangere or multare, *to occasion a loss to one.* 2) *Meton.* = *that which is caught*, **a draught**: emere b.; *trop.*, **gain**, *advantage.*

BOMBAX, *interj.* [= βομβάξ]. (Pl.) Denotes an ironical surprise, **why the deuce! odds!**

BOMBŎMĂCHĬDES, ae, *m.* [βόμβος-μάχομαι]. *A comic name of a boasting soldier.*

BOMBUS, i, *m.* [= βόμβος]. (Poet & lat.) *A hollow and deep sound*, **a humming, buzzing,** apum, cornuum.

BOMBŸCĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx]. (Poet. & lat.) **Silken,** *of silk.*

BOMBYX, ȳcis, *m.* [= βόμβυξ]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **The silk-worm.** 2) **Silk.**

BŎMILCAR, ăris, *m.* 1) *A Carthaginian general* — lived about 310 B. C. 2) *A companion and friend of Jugurtha*, afterwards put to death by him.

BŎNA DEA. *The goddess of Chastity*, worshipped by the Roman women. At her festival, which was celebrated on the first of May in the house of one of the consuls, no man was allowed to be present.

BŎNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [bonus]. *The good quality of a thing*, **goodness.** 1) Of material objects = **excellence,** *superiority:* b. praediorum, aquae, vocis. 2) Of abstract objects — a) b. ingenii, *good natural talent* — b) of character, **goodness, kindness, probity,** *integrity:* fides et b. alicujus; naturalis b., *kind-heartedness;* b. erga aliquem.

BŎNUM, i, *n.* [*neut.* of bonus]. 1) *Sing.:* A) **a good**: summum b. or finis bonorum, *the highest, chief good:* B) = **advantage, profit, welfare, happiness**: est mihi bono, *it is for my advantage;* b. publicum, *the common weal.* 2) In the *pl.*, **goods, wealth, riches**: bb. patria: esse in bonis, *to be in possession of an estate.*

BŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (melior) & *sup.* (optimus). **Good.** 1) Of physical qualities and external circumstances, ager, vinum, valetudo; numus b. = *genuine;* aetas b. = *youth.* In partic.: A) = *considerable, great:* bona pars, *a good deal;* b. copia: B) (colloq.) *wealthy, solvent in pecuniary affairs;* hence, b. nomen, *a solvent debtor* (v. nomen): C) of birth, *high, noble:* b. genus; esp., bb. viri or optimus quisque (sometimes optimi) = optimates, *the nobility, aristocracy* (in Cicero, usually = *the patriots*): D) res bonae — a) = *prosperity, good condition:* in bonis tuis rebus, *whilst you are well off* — b) (= τὰ ἀγαθά) *dainties, delicacies.* 2) Of moral qualities and abstract objects: dux, defensor, poeta b. = **able, skilful,** *brave, gallant;* thus, likewise, pace belloque bonus; (poet.) melior = *stronger, superior:* pugnâ melior = *victor in battle;* (lat.) melior furandi, *more skilful in stealing.* In particular: A) = *honest, reliable:* socii bb.: B) bono animo esse — a) *to be of good courage, of good cheer;* also, b. animum habere — b) *to be well disposed toward*, in aliquem: C) bono animo aliquid facere, *to do something with a good intention, with an upright mind:* D) *upright, honest:* b. vir; also, abs. boni, *the good;* sometimes, in *voc.*, ironically, bone vir, *my good fellow!* E) in a political sense, boni = *the well-disposed, the patriotic:* F) (Sall.) = *brave*, opp. to ignavus: G) bb. dicta, *sallies of wit, witticisms:* H) bonâ veniâ or cum bona venia tua (ejus), *with your (his) good leave.* 3) With reference to — a) a person, to whom any person or thing is good = **well-disposed, favourable, advantageous,** alicui and in (erga) aliquem — b) a thing, for which any other thing is good = **serviceable,** *useful,* **appropriate,** ad aliquid or rei alicui. In partic., bb. verba (poet.), in the lang. of religion, *words of good omen;* hence (Ter.), bb. verba, quaeso, ironically = *pray, think better of me.*

BŎO, 1. *v. intr.* [= βοάω]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) *To sound aloud* = **to roar.**

BOŌTES, ae, *m.* [= βοώτης, 'the neat-herd']. *The constellation* **Bootes** = Arctophylax, q. v. (cf. Arctos).

BŎRA, ae, *m.* *A mountain in Macedonia.*

BŎREAS, ae, *m.* [= βορέας]. (Mostly poet.) **The north wind**; (poet.) = **the North.**

BŎRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= βόρειος]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Boreas*, **northern.**

BŎRYSTHĔNES, is, *m.* [= Βορυσθένης]. *A river in Sarmatia*, now the Dnieper.

BŎRYSTHĔNĬDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *The dwellers on the Borysthenes.*

BŎRYSTHĔNIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A town on the Borysthenes*, now Kudak.

BŎRYSTHĔNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to the Borysthenes.**

BOS, bŏvis, *m.* & *f.* [βοῦς]. 1) *M.*, **an ox.** *F.*, **a cow.** In partic.: A) jocosely = *a whip cut from neats' leather, a raw hide:* B) prov., bovi imponere clitellas = *to give one a commission for which he is not qualified.* 2) *A sea fish.*

BOSPŎRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of *or* relating to the Bosporus,** bellum; *subst.*, Bosporani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the dwellers on or near the Cimmerian Bosporus.*

BOSPŎRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Bosporanus.

BOSPŎRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Bosporanus.

BOSPŎRUS, i, *m.* [Βόσπορος, 'the heifer's ford' (Ox-ford), from the passage of Io there in the form of a heifer]. 1) B. Thracicus = *the Straits of Constantinople.* 2) B. Cimmerius = *the Cimmerian Bosporus,* leading from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azof, now the Straits of Caffa.

BŎTHŸNOS, i, *m.* [= βόθυνος, 'a pit']. (Lat.) *A fiery meteor in the form of a pit.*

BŎTŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [botulus]. (Lat.) **A sausage-maker.**

BŎTŪLUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) **A sausage.**

BŎVIĀNUM, i, *n.* *A town in Samnium.*

BŎVILLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A small town,* 1) in Latium; 2) in Arpinum.

BŎVILLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of *or* pertaining to Bovillæ** (1 *or* 2).

BŎVILLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Bubulus, q. v.

BRĂBEUTA, ae, *m.* [=βραβευτής]. *One who presided at the public games,* **an umpire,** *a distributer of the prizes.*

BRĀCAE or BRACCAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Rar. in *sing.*) **Trowsers, breeches** (not worn by the Romans).

BRĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bracae]. 1) **Wearing trowsers;** hence, 2) — a) in gen. = **foreign** — b) Gallia b. = Gallia Transalpina, or Narbonensis, *France;* cognatio b., *relationship with the people of* Gallia b.; also, bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis.

BRĀCHIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [brachium]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of *or* pertaining to the arm:** nervus b.; crassitudo b., *the thickness of an arm.*

BRĀCHIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of brachium]. **A small arm.**

BRĀCHIUM, ii, *n.* 1) **The lower arm** (from the hand to the elbow — cf. lacertus): bb. et lacerti. 2) In gen., **the** (*whole*) **arm.** Prov. — a) levi b. aliquid agere, *to do something superficially, negligently* — b) molli b. aliquem objurgare, *to rebuke one gently* — c) dirigere b. contra torrentem, *to swim against the current* — d) praebere bb. sceleri = *to support, to foster, to promote.* 3) (Mostly poet.) Of things similar in shape to arms: A) *the claws of craw-fish,* &c.: B) *the branches of trees:* C) *an arm of the sea:* D) *the spurs of a mountain:* E) *a sail-yard,* intendere brachium velis: F) *an arm or a side-work* in fortifications or preparations for besieging, generally for the purpose of connecting two points, *a line of communication,* brachium muro injungere. [= βραχίων.]

BRACHMĀNAE, ārum, } *m. pl.* [=Βραχμᾶνες].
BRACHMĀNES, um, } *The caste of priests among the Hindoos,* **Brahmins.**

BRACTEA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **A thin plate *or* leaf of metal** (cf. lamina), esp. **gold-leaf.**

BRACTEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bractea]. (Lat.) **Prop., covered with gold-plate;** *trop.* — a) leo b., *with yellow mane* — b) felicitas b., *gilded, delusive happiness.*

BRĂCTEŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of bractea]. **A thin leaf of gold.**

BRANCHĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *Priests in the temple of Apollo,* at Didyma, in the territory of Miletus.

BRANCHUS, i, *m.* [= Βράγχος]. *A son or favourite of Apollo,* and ancestor of the Branchidæ.

BRASSĪCA, ae, *f.* **Cabbage.**

BRATUSPANTIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Gallia Belgica,* near the present Breteuil.

BRENNUS, i, *m.* 1) *The chief of the Senonian Gauls,* who conquered Rome, 390 B. C. 2) *The chief of a Gallic tribe,* which devastated Macedonia, 278 B. C., and advanced into Greece as far as Delphi.

BREUNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Rhaetia* in the Upper Valley of the Inn.

BRĔVIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [brevis]. (Lat.) **A summary, an epitome,** *a short catalogue,* rationum, officiorum; b. imperii, *a short statistical view.*

BRĔVĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of brevis]. **Somewhat short.**

BRĔVĬ-LŌQUENS, tis, *adj.* [brevis-loquor]. **Speaking briefly *or* concisely,** *short.*

*BRĔVĬLŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [breviloquens]. **Brevity of speech.**

BRĔVIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [brevis]. (Lat.) **To abbreviate, to shorten,** versus, cervices; hence, b. syllabam = *to pronounce short.*

BRĔVIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Short** (by nature — cf. curtus): 1) of extent in space: A) in length or breadth, **short,** *little, small,* &c., via, iter; aqua, *narrow;* vitae curriculum; librum in breve cogere, *to roll up tight:* B) in height = **low,** *small,* mons, homo: C) (poet.) in depth, **shallow,** *not deep;* hence, *subst.*, Brevia, ium, *n. pl.*, *shallows, shoals, shallow places:* D) (poet.) in gen. = **small,** *little, insignificant,* caput, mus; *trop.*, impensa, coena: E) *trop.*, as the idea of space is transferred to abstract objects — a) of speech, **brief, short, concise:** b. narratio, sententia — b) of the person speaking, *brief, short:* brevem fieri in scribendo — c) brevi aliquid comprehendere, perscribere, etc., *briefly, in few words* — d) *breve faciam, *I will be short* — e) in breve cogere, *to comprise in few words.* 2) In time, **short,** *of a short duration,* tempus, dolor; rosa b., *soon withering.* In particular: A) brevi tempore (spatio) and in brevi

tempore (spatio), also brevi or in brevi, *in a short time, shortly;* de itinere ipsi brevi tempore judicabitis; brevi ante quam, *shortly before:* *B) ad breve, *for a short time;* C) syllaba b., *a short syllable.*

BRĔVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [brevis]. **Shortness:** 1) (rar.) = *smallness, small size:* b. corporis; b. Gallorum, *small stature;* b. freti, *narrowness.* 2) Of time, diei; hence, b. syllabarum, *shortness of syllables* (in prosody). 3) *Trop.*, of speech, **brevity.**

BRĔVĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [brevis]. **Shortly,** seldom of space; usually of brevity in expression (= **briefly, in few words**), or in prosody.

BRIĂREUS, ei, *m.* [= Βριάρευς]. *A son of Uranus and Gaea,* called also Ægæon [=Αἰγαίων], one of the hundred-armed giants (Centimani); according to others, a giant with one hundred bodies.

BRĪGANTES, tum, *m. pl.* *A powerful people in Northern England.*

BRĪGANTIA, ae, *f.*, or BRĪGANTIUM, ii, *n.* 1) *A small town in Eastern France,* now Briançon. 2) *A town on the Lake of Constance,* now Bregenz.

BRĪGANTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* Prop., **of** *or* **pertaining to the Brigantes** — *a surname of Julius,* a sister's son of Civilis.

BRĪGANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Brigantia;** espec., lacus Br. = *the Lake of Constance.*

BRĪMO, ūs, *f.* [= Βριμώ, 'the Angry One']. (Poet.) *A surname of Hecate.*

BRINIĀTES, tum, *m. pl.* *A tribe of Ligurians,* living near the modern Brignolo.

BRĪSĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Βρισηΐς]. *A daughter of the priest Brises,* and the favourite slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

BRĪTANNIA, ae, *f.* **Great Britain,** i. e., *England and Scotland.*

BRĪTANNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Of or pertaining to Britain,* **British.** 2) *A surname given to several conquerors of British tribes;* thus, to the son of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina, who was previously called Germanicus.

BRĪTANNUS, a, um, *adj.* **British;** *subst.*, Britannus, i, *m.*, *a Briton.*

BRĪTO, ōnis, *m.* (Lat.) 1) **A Briton.** 2) *An inhabitant of Bretagne in France.*

BRĪTŎMARTIS, is, *f.* [= Βριτόμαρτις]. *A Cretan nymph and attendant of Diana,* inventress of the hunting-net.

BRIXELLUM, i, *n.* *A small town in Upper Italy,* now Bersello.

BRIXIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy,* now Brescia.

BRIXIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Brixia,* **Brixian.**

BRŎGĪTĀRUS, i, *m.* *A son-in-law of King Deiotarus.*

BRŎMIUS, ii, *m.* [= Βρόμιος, 'the Noisy One']. *A surname of Bacchus.*

BRŎTEAS, ae, *m.* [= Βροτέας]. 1) *A son of Vulcan and Minerva.* 2) *A companion of Perseus.* 3) *One of the Lapithae.*

BRUCTĒRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe, in North-western Germany, on the Ems.*

BRUCTĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Bructeri.**

BRŪGES, um, *m. pl.* (Ante-cl.)=Phryges, q.v.

BRŪMA, ae, *f.* [contr. out of brevissima, sc. dies]. 1) *The shortest day in the year,* **the winter solstice.** 2) (Mostly poet.) **The winter,** in gen.; per b., *in the winter.*

BRŪMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [bruma]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to the winter solstice.** 2) **Wintry,** *of winter.*

BRUNDĪSIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Calabria,* with a harbor, where travellers embarked for Greece and the East.

BRUNDĪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Brundisium;** *subst.*, Brundisini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Brundisium.*

BRŪTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to a Brutus,** castra.

BRUTĪDIUS, ii, *m.* (Niger.) *A Roman historian,* in the time of Tiberius.

BRŪTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to a Brutus,** consilia.

BRUTTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Bruttii;** *subst.*, Bruttiani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *a certain class of servants to the magistrates.*

BRUTTIUS, ii, *m.* **A Bruttian,** *an inhabitant of the southern part of Italy;* usually in the *pl.*, Bruttii, ōrum, **the Bruttii;** very freq. *meton.* = *the country of the Bruttii,* esse in Bruttiis.

BRUTTIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Bruttii.**

BRŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & rar.) 1) **Heavy,** *unwieldy,* **immoveable,** pondus, tellus. 2) **Dull, stupid,** *insensible, irrational,* animal; pira b., *with a woolly covering like the stupid sheep.*

BRŪTUS, i, *m.* [brutus, *adj.*]. *A surname of a Roman family in the* gens *Junia;* thus, esp. 1) *their ancestor,* Lucius J. B., who, in order to escape the cruelty of Tarquinius Superbus, feigned stupidity. Afterwards, he freed Rome from the royal power. 2) Marcus J. B., *the murderer of Caesar,* a friend of Cicero, and a celebrated orator and philosopher. 3) Decius J. B., *a fellow-conspirator of the preceding.*

BŪBASIS, ĭdis, *f.* } *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining**
BŪBASSIUS, a, um, } **to Bubassus.**

BŪBASSUS, i, *f.* [= Βούβασσος]. *A town in Caria.*

BŪBASTIS, is, *f.* [= Βούβαστις]. 1) *A town in Egypt,* on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, now Tell-Basta. 2) *An Egyptian goddess,* worshipped there, who was freq. confounded with Diana.

BŪBĪLE, is, *n.* [bos]. **An ox-stall, a cow-house.**

BŪBO, ōnis, *m.* **An owl.**

BŪBULCĬTO, and BŪBULCĬTOR, *dep.*, 1. *v. intr.* [bubulcus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To drive oxen, to be a herdsman.**

BŪBULCUS, i, *m.* [bos]. 1) *One who ploughs with oxen*, **a driver of oxen.** 2) (Lat.) **A herdsman.**

BŪBŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [bos]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to neat cattle** *or* **oxen,** caro; coria bb., *thongs or straps of ox-hide.*

*BŪCAEDA, ae, *m.* [bos-caedo]. (Pl.) **One who is whipped with straps of ox-hide.**

BUCCA, ae, *f.* **The cheek** (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, &c.—cf. gena). Hence: A) loqui quidquid in buccam venit, *whatever comes uppermost:* B) *of a person whose cheeks are puffed out* — a) **a parasite** — b) **a declaimer,** *a bawler* (of an attorney who speaks much and loudly without adducing any important arguments): C) = **a mouthful.**

*BUCCEA, ae, *f.* [bucca]. **A mouthful.**

BUCCO, ōnis, *m.* [bucca]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A comical personage in the old popular comedy* (the 'Atellana,' q. v.), *a clown*, **blockhead.**

BUCCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of bucca]. 1) (Lat.) **A cheek, mouth.** 2) **The beaver** *or* **cheek-piece** *of a helmet.*

*BUCCŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [buccula]. (Pl.) **Having large** *or* **full cheeks.**

BŪCĔPHĂLA, ōrum, *n. pl.*, also, -a, ae, *f.*, -ia, iae, *f.*, -e, es, *f.* [= Βουκέφαλα]. *A town in India*, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse Bucephalus—now Djelim.

BŪCĔPHĂLAS, ae, *m.* [= *βουκέφαλος*, 'having the head of an ox']. *The favourite horse of Alexander the Great.*

BŪCĔPHĂLOS, i, *m.* [= Βουκέφαλος]. 1) = Bucephalas. 2) *A promontory of the Peloponnesus.*

BŪCĔRIUS or BŪCĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *βούκερως*]. (Poet.) **Ox-horned.**

BŪCĪNA or BUCCĪNA, ae, *f.* [bucca, *βυκάνη*]. **A horn** (spiral—cf. tuba); esp. A) *a shepherd's horn:* B) *the war-trumpet* (a short trumpet with which the signal for changing the watches, &c., was given): b. canit, *is blown;* hence, ad tertiam b., *at the third nightwatch.*

BŪCĪNĀTOR (Bucc.), ōris, *m.* [bucina]. **A trumpeter;** *trop.*, b. existimationis meae, *one who trumpets forth, proclaims.*

BŪCĪNO (Bucc.), 1. *v. intr.* [bucina]. (Lat.) **To blow the bucina,** *to give a signal with the trumpet.*

BŪCŎLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *βουκολικός*]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to shepherds*, **bucolic, pastoral:** poëma b.; also, *subst.*, Bucolica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *bucolic poems*, **bucolics.**

BŪCŬLA, ae, *f.* / BŪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of bos]. **A young cow; a young ox.**

BŪFO, ōnis, *m.* **A toad.**

BULBUS, i. *m.* [= *βολβός*]. 1) **A bulb, bulbous root** *of a flower.* 2) **An onion.**

BŪLE, es, *f.* [= *βουλη*]. (Lat.) **A (Greek) senate.**

BŪLEUTA, ae, *m.* [= *βουλευτής*]. (Lat.) **A (Greek) senator.**

BŪLEUTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= *βουλευτήριον*]. **The (Greek) senate-house.**

BŪLĪMUS, i, *m.* [= *βούλιμος*]. (Lat.) **Extreme hunger.**

BULLA, ae, *f.* *Any thing swelling up and thus becoming round.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A water-bubble.** 2) **A boss, stud** (of doors, girdles, &c.). 3) *A kind of amulet*, usually of gold, which was worn by triumphers, and afterwards by patrician boys, hanging from the neck upon the breast. The boys laid it aside at the same time with the 'toga praetexta'; hence, bullâ dignus = *childish.*

BULLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [bulla]. (Poet. & lat.) **Furnished with a bulla.** Hence, 1) (poet.) *trop., empty, transient like a bubble*, nugae (doubtful reading). 2) **Wearing a** (*golden*) **bulla** *about the neck*, puer.

BULLĬDENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Bullis;** *subst.*, Bullidenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Bullis.*

BULLIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* (Doubtf. read.) = Bullidenses.

BULLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Bullis;** *subst.*, Bullini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Bullis.*

BULLIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [bulla]. (Lat.) **To bubble, to boil.**

BULLIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A town in Illyria*, now probably Gradista.

BŪMASTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *βούμαστος*, 'having large breasts']. (Poet. & lat.) **A species of grape with large clusters.**

BŪPĂLUS, i, *m.* [= Βούπαλος]. *A statuary of Chios*, and an enemy of the poet Hipponax—lived 530 B. C.

*BŪRA, ae, *f.* = Buris, q. v.

BURDĬGĂLA, ae, *f.* *A town in Aquitania*, now Bordeaux.

BURDĬGĂLENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Burdigala.**

BURGUNDIŌNES, um, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe*, living on both sides of the Oder.

BURI, / BURII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in North-eastern Germany.*

BŪRIS, is, *m.* **The crooked timber** *or hinder part of a plough.*

BŪSĪRIS, ĭdis, *m.* *A king of Egypt*, who sacrificed the strangers coming into his territories.

*BUSTĬRĂPUS, i, *m.* [bustum-rapio]. (Pl.) **A robber of tombs** (a term of reproach).

BUSTUĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [bustum]. **Pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned;** b. gladiator, who fought in games celebrated at a funeral-pile in honour of the dead.

BUSTUM, i, *n.* [buro = uro]. **A place where a dead body was burned and buried; hence,** in gen. (mostly poet.), **a burial-place, sepulchre,** *tomb.* Hence, *trop.*, vivum b., of the maw of a man-eating animal; b. nati, of Tereus, *who had eaten his own son;* Philippi bb. civilia, because so many citizens were slain and buried there; b. reipublicae, also b. legum, of one who overthrows the constitution of the state.

BUTHRŌTIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Buthrotum;** *subst.*, Buthrotii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Buthrotum.*

BUTHRŌTUM, i, *n.* [= Βουθρωτόν]. *A town of Epirus,* opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.

*BŪTHŸSĬA, ae, *f.* [= βουθυσία]. (Sueton.) **A sacrifice of oxen.**

BUTRŌTUS, i, *m.* *A river of Bruttium,* now Bruciano.

BŪTŸRUM, i, *n.* [= βούτυρον]. **Butter.**

BUXENTUM, i, *n.* *A town of Lucania,* now Policastro.

BUXĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxus-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing box-trees.**

BUXUM, i, *n.* **1) Box-wood;** hence, *things made of box-wood,* as *a top, comb, writing-tablet,* &c. **2)** (Rar.) = Buxus.

BUXUS, i, *f.* [= πύξος]. **1) A box-tree. 2)** = Buxum: b. Berecynthia, *a Phrygian flute made of box-wood.*

BYBLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Βυβλίς]. *A daughter of Miletus,* who fell in love with her brother, and was changed into a fountain.

BYRSA, ae, *f.* [= Βύρσα]. *The citadel of Carthage.*

BŸZĂCIUM, ii, *n.* *A province of Africa Propria.*

BŸZANTIUM, ii, *n.* [= Βυζάντιον]. *A city on the Thracian Bosporus,* now Constantinople, called by the Turks Stambul.

CĂBALLUS, i, *m.* [= καβάλλης]. (Poet. & lat.) *An inferior kind of a horse,* **a nag, hack, pony:** prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, *no one is satisfied with his own condition.*

CĂBILLŌNUM, i, *n.* [= Καβιλλῆνον]. *An Æduan town on the Arar,* in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chalons sur Saône.

CĂBĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Κάβειροι]. **The Cabiri,** deities worshipped by the Pelasgians, esp. at Lemnos and Samothrace, with secret, mystic rites.

*CĂCHINNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cachinno]. **Loud** *or* **immoderate laughter.**

CĂCHINNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To laugh loudly** *or* **immoderately.** [Fr. cachinnus.]

CĂCHINNUS, i, *m.* **1) Loud, excessive laughter:** tollere, edere c., *to break out into a roar of laughter;* so also effundi in c. **2)** (Poet.) **The splashing** *of the sea.*

CĂDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** *Intr.*, **to go to stool. 2)** *Tr.:* A) **to emit** *from one's self at stool,* odorem: B) **to besmear** *with excrement,* charta cacata.

CĂCOĒTHES, *indecl. n.* [= κακόηθες]. **1)** (Lat.) **A malignant disease. 2)** *Trop.* (poet.), **an incurable passion for writing.**

CĂCŌSYNTHĒTON, i, *n.* [= κακοσύνθετον]. **In rhet., incorrect** *or* **faulty construction.**

CĂCŌZĒLIA, ae, *f.* [= κακοζηλία]. (Lat.) **A faulty imitation** *or* **affectation** *of a brilliant style.*

CĂCŌZĒLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κακόζηλος]. (Lat.) **That imitates awkwardly.**

CĂCŬLA, ae, *m.* (Poet., rar.) **A soldier's,** esp. **an officer's servant.**

CĂCŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [acumen, with the prefix c]. **1)** *The extreme end,* **the point, the summit, top** *of any thing* (cf. culmen, fastigium), montis, arboris, rami. **2)** *Trop.* (Lucr.), **the end, limit:** ad summam c. venire.

CĂCŪMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cacumen]. (Poet. & lat., rare.) **To make pointed, to point:** c. aures, *to prick up.*

CĂCUS, i, *m.* [= Κᾶκος]. *A giant,* son of Vulcan, and a notorious robber — slain by Hercules.

CĂDĀVER, ĕris, *n.* [cado]. **1) A dead body** *of a man or beast,* **a corpse;** considered as offensive = **a carcass** (cf. corpus mortuum): c. Clodii cruentum. **2)** *Trop.* — a) as a term of reproach = *a worthless, contemptible man* — b) cc. oppidorum, *the ruins of.*

*CĂDĀVĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cadaver]. (Com.) **Like a corpse, cadaverous,** facies.

CADMĒIS, ĭdis, *f. adj.* [Καδμηΐς]. *Of Cadmus,* **Cadmean;** hence (poet.) = **Theban;** *subst. sing.* = *Semele; pl.* = *the daughters of Cadmus.*

CADMĒIUS, CADMĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Καδμεῖος]. **Cadmean, and poet.** = **Theban;** *subst.*, Cadmēa, ae, *f.*, *the citadel of Thebes founded by Cadmus.*

CADMUS, i, *m.* [= Κάδμος]. **1)** *Son of the Phoenician king Agenor,* brother of Europa, and husband of Harmonia; founder of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of letters. **2)** *A historian of Miletus.* **3)** *An executioner,* in the time of Horace.

CĂDO, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. intr.* **To fall. 1)** Prop.: A) **to fall down** *from a higher to a lower point* (mostly poet.; in prose the compounds are more frequent), *to tumble, to be precipitated* (cf. labor): c. a summo, de coelo, ex equo, in aquam; arma de manibus civium impiorum delapsa ceciderunt. In partic. — a) sol c. (poet. & lat.), *sets, goes down;* so likewise dies c. — b) flumen c. in mare, *falls, empties into* — c) folia cc., *fall off:* B) **to fall** *from an upright to a prostrate position:* prolapsus cecidit; montes cc., *sink, settle down.* Hence, in partic. = **to fall dead, to die,**

to be slain, esp. in battle: c. in acie; (poet.) c ab aliquo, *by the hand of some one;* hostia c. = *is slaughtered.* 2) *Trop.*: A) **to fall** *into*, **to come** *or* **to fall** *somewhere, to be subjected to something*, &c.: c. in morbum, *to be taken ill*, in conspectum, *to become visible*, sub sensus, *to be perceived by the senses;* c. ad servitia, *to fall into the hands of slaves*, in potestatem, or, sub imperium alicujus; res c. in cogitationem, in offensionem, suspicionem alicujus, *becomes a subject of thought, a matter of suspicion*, &c., *with some one.* Hence: B) of time, **to hit, to fall upon**, in tempus alienissimum; hoc c. in adventum tuum, *coincides with your arrival;* numi cc. in eum diem, *are due on that day:* C) **to fit**, *to suit, to become*, **to agree** *or* **accord with**, *to take place with*, &c.: aegritudo non c. in sapientem, *does not befall a wise man;* mentiri non c. in virum bonum, *cannot be conceived of in an upright man;* hoc c. sub eandem rationem, *belongs to the same category:* D) = **to happen, to fall to** *one*, **to fall out, to occur**, *to come to pass*, &c.: hoc mihi c. peropportune; cecidit mihi ut, etc.; omnia honesta mihi cc., *fall to my lot;* res aliter c., *turned out otherwise;* quorsum hoc cecidit, *how did it turn out?* vota cc. (poet.) = *are fulfilled;* res in (ad) irritum or in cassum (also irrita) c., *miscarries, is fruitless:* E) = *to decline in value, worth*, &c., **to decrease, to diminish**, *to sink, to decay*, &c, ira, vires, laus; ventus c., *dies away;* cado animo or animus mihi cadit, *my courage fails me;* pretium c., *the price falls.* Hence — a) c. causâ or formulâ, *to lose one's suit* — b) fabula cadit, *the piece falls through* = *is condemned.* 3) Tech. t., of words or syllables, *to terminate*, **to end in**, in hanc literam, *in this letter*, in longiores syllabas; oratio numerose c., *has at the close of the sentence a rythmical, full-sounding cadence.*

CĂDŪCEĂTOR, ōris, *m.* [caduceus]. **A herald** *sent to the enemy*, **an officer with a flag of truce.**

CĂDŪCEUM, ei, *n.* } [κηρύκειον]. **A herald's**
CĂDŪCEUS, ei, *m.* } **staff.**

CĂDŪCĬFER, ĕri, *m.* [caduceus-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing a herald's staff**, a surname of Mercury.

CĂDŪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [cado]. 1) (Mostly poet.) **Fallen;** *fallen or sunk down*, folia, fulmen; *trop.*, caducus bello, *fallen in battle* = *slain;* lignum c. in caput domini, *that fell against*, i. e., *almost on the head of the master.* 2) **Inclined** *or* **ready to fall,** *that easily falls, liable to fall off:* flos c.; vitis naturâ est c.; *trop.*, juvenis c. (poet.), *destined to an early death.* 3) *Trop.*, **frail, perishable, vain**, res humanae, spes, tempus. 4) Tech. t., hereditas, possessio c., **vacant,** *to which there is no (rightful) heir or possessor.*

CĂDURCI, ōrum, *m. pl. A tribe on the south-east side of the Caspian Sea.*

CAECIAS, ae, *m.* [= καικίας]. (Lat.) **The north-east wind.**

*CAECĬGĔNUS, a, um, *adj.* [caecus-gigno]. (Lucr.) **Born blind.**

CAECĬLIĀNUS (I.), a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to a Caecilius*, Cæcilian.

CAECĬLIĀNUS (II.) i, *m.* (Lat.) *A Roman proper name.*

CAECĬLIA, ae, *f.* } *The name of a Roman*
CAECĬLIUS, ii, *m.* } gens, of which the family of the Metelli was most famous. 1) Q. C. M. Macedonicus, *conquered Macedonia*, 146 B. C. 2) Q. C. M. Celer, *was praetor during the consulship of Cicero.* 3) Q. C. M. Nepos, *a brother of* Q. C. M. Celer, *an adversary of Cicero.* 4) Q. C. M. Numidicus, *carried on the war against Jugurtha with great fame*, but had to surrender the chief command to C. Marius. 5) Q. C. M. Creticus, *as consul, conquered Crete*, and subdued the pirates, on account of which some jealousy sprang up between him and his contemporary Pompey. 6) Caec. Statius, *was a Roman writer of comedies*, and a contemporary of Ennius,

CAECĬLIUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to a Caecilius*, Cæcilian.

CAECĪNA, ae, *m. A surname in the* gens *Licinia;* thus, esp. A. Licinius C., in behalf of whose citizenship Cicero made the speech 'pro Caecina.'

CAECĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [caecus]. **Blindness;** *trop.*, animi c.

CAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [caecus]. 1) (Rar., poet. & lat.) **To make blind:** sol c. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to blind, to dazzle**, mentem; caecatus libidine: B) oratio caecata, **dark, equivocal.**

CAECŪBUM, i, *n. A marshy place in Southern Latium*, renowned for the excellence of its wines.

CAECŪBUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Caecubum*, Cæcuban; *subst.*, Caecubum, i, *n.*, *Caecuban wine.*

CAECUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) *Act., that can not see:* A) **blind,** catulus; corpus c., *the blind part of the body, the back:* B) *trop.* — a) *mentally* **blind,** mens c.; praeceps et c. fertur; caecus crudelitate; c. ad belli artes, *who does not understand the stratagems of war* — b) of the passions or emotions, c. timiditas, timor. 2) *Pass., that can not be seen:* A) **concealed, hidden, invisible,** fores, fossa, venenum; vulnus c.,

concealed, hidden; ictus c., *a blow on the back;* murmur c., *smothered, indistinct;* manus c., *unseen:* B) **uncertain, unknown,** causa, fata, eventus; crimen c., *that can not be proved:* *C) (Pl.) caecâ die emere aliquid, *on credit for an indefinite period.* 3) *Neutr., where one can not see,* **dark, gloomy, opaque,** nox, tenebrae, domus. 4) *Trop.*, **vain, empty, ineffectual,** ignes, exsecratio.

CAEDES, is, *f.* [caedo]. 1) (Rare, lat.) **A felling, cutting, lopping off,** ligni. 2) **A killing:** both, of an individual = **a murder, manslaughter;** and, of a number = **a slaughter, massacre, carnage** (esp. in war): c. privatorum; magnam civium c. facere, edere, *to make a great slaughter of the citizens;* (rar.) facere caedem in aliquem = *to slay one;* also, of animals, c. ferarum. Hence, *trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) acervi caedis, *the persons slain, the slain:* B) = *the blood shed by murder:* madere caede.

CAEDO, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred w. cado]. 1) **To fell, to hew, to cut, to cut down:** c. arbores, silvam; c. frondes, comam; c. murum, montes; toga apte caesa, *cut out.* 2) = **To kill, to slay,** hominem; esp. in military lang., either of a single enemy or of a hostile army, **to cut down, to slaughter,** *to put to the sword:* c. hostes, legiones; also, of animals, **to slaughter, to sacrifice:** c. gregem, bestias. 3) In gen., **to strike, to beat, to cudgel:** c. silicem rostro; c. aliquem pugnis, *with the fist;* c. aliquem verberibus (virgis), also abs. c. = *to flog;* prov., c. stimulos pugnis = *to make an evil worse by useless resistance; trop.,* caedi testibus = *to be embarrassed by the witnesses.* 4) (Colloq.) C. sermones, **to chat,** *to converse.* 5) C. pignora — v. Pignus. 6) *Part.* Caesa, *n. pl.:* A) ruta c., or ruta et c. (tech t. in the lang. of law), prop., *everything that is dug out* (ruo) *and felled* (caedo) *on an estate and retained by the seller;* hence, in gen. = *the moveable things, furniture,* &c.: B) prov., inter caesa et porrecta, *between the slaughtering of the victim and the placing of the entrails on the altar,* i. e., *whilst one is occupied with any thing* = *inopportunely.*

CAELĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo]. (Poet. & lat., rare.) **A bas-relief.**

CAELĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [caelo]. *An artisan in carved work,* **a carver** *or* **sculptor in relief.**

CAELĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [caelo]. (Lat.) 1) **A carving of reliefs** *in metal,* &c. 2) *Trop.*, **the figures in relief:** cc. attritae.

CAELEBS, lĭbis, *adj.* **Unmarried** (of a widower as well as of a bachelor). Hence (poet.): A) vita, lectus c., *solitary, single:* B) platanus c., *to which no vine is attached* (*and, as it were, married*).

CAELĬBĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [caelebs]. **Celibacy.**

CAELESTIS, CAELUM, etc.—v. Coelestis, etc.

CAELO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [caelum]. 1) **To execute in relief** *upon metals,* &c., **to engrave** (lat. also to cast), **to carve in relief,** vasa; aurum caelatum, *with figures in relief;* c. fortia facta in auro, *to represent in relief upon gold;* so, also, c. flumina auro; (poet.) of similar work upon wood, stone, &c. 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), of other works of art = **to produce, to execute,** velamina; opus novem Musis caelatum.

CAELUM, i, *n.* **A chisel, graver.**

CAEMENTUM, i, *n.* [instead of caedimentum, from caedo]. **A rough stone,** *as it comes from the quarry.*

CAENA, etc. — v. Coena, etc.

CAENEUS, ei, *m.* [= Καινεύς]. *A Thessalian;* originally a girl, named Caenis; afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy.

CAENĪNA, ae, *f.* *A small town in Latium.*

CAENĪNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Caenina]. *The inhabitants of Caenina.*

CAENĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Caenina]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cænina.**

CAENUM — v. Coenum.

CAEPA, ae, *f.*, and CAEPE, *n.* (only in the *nom.* and *acc.*). **An onion.**

CAERE, *indecl. n.* *An ancient town in Etruria,* now Cervetère.

CAERES, ĭtis and ētis, *adj.* [Caere]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cære;** *subst.*, Caerites, and Caeretes, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Caere.* For assistance rendered to the Romans in the Gallic war, they obtained the Roman citizenship, but without the right of voting. Hence it denoted, afterwards, in gen., *a citizen without the right of voting;* and, in tabulas Caeritum, or (as *adj.*) Caerites referri = *to become a citizen without political rights,* i. e., *without the right of voting or of holding public office;* and, Caerite cerâ (= tabulâ) dignus, *deserving to be deprived of political rights.*

CAERĪMŌNIA (also Cer.), ae, *f.* 1) **Venerableness, sanctity,** legationis. 2) **A religious awe, reverence, veneration:** metus et c. deorum; summa religione et c. sacra conficere. 3) **A holy act, a religious usage, a sacred ceremony:** sacra et cc.; cc. peregrinae; cc. sepulcrorum, *that take place at sepulchres;* virginitas (of the vestals) aliaeque cc., *and other religious ordinances.*

*CAERŬLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [caeruleus]. (Lat.) = Caeruleus, q. v.

CAERŬLEUS, CAERŬLUS (poet.), a, um, *adj.* 1) **Dark-blue** (as the sky and the sea), mare, pontus; cc. campi, *the surface of the sea; subst.*, Caerula, ōrum, *n. pl., the blue surface of the sea;* verrunt cc.; caerula mundi, *the blue sky.* Hence: A) of objects belonging to the sea, dii, currus Neptuni: B) of other dark-blue objects, serpens, oculi. 2) (Poet.) In gen., **dark-coloured, dark, black,** vittae, equi Platonis, mors, imber; c. quercus, prata, *dark-green.*

CAESAR, ăris, *m.* *The name of a renowned family in the* gens Julia. Thus, esp. 1) Lucius J. C., *slain by Fimbria*, as an adherent of Marius and Cinna. 2) Caius J. C. Strabo, *a brother of Lucius J. C., and a renowned orator*, slain together with his brother. 3) Caius J. C., *the celebrated general, statesman, and orator*, triumvir with Pompey and Crassus (60 B. C.), elected dictator for life (45 B. C.), but murdered the next year. 4) C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, a sister's son of the preceding, the first emperor (from 31 B. C. — died 14 A. D.). After him, all the emperors bore the cognomen 'Caesar,' until, under Hadrian, the practice arose of calling the ruling emperor Caesar 'Augustus,' but the designated heir to the throne 'Caesar' only.

CAESĂR-AUGUSTA, ae, *f.* *A town in the north-east of Spain*, now Saragoza.

CAESĂRĒA, ae, *f.* [Καισάρεια]. *The name of several towns;* thus, esp. 1) C. ad Argaeum, *the capital of Cappadocia.* 2) C. Palaestinae, on the sea, embellished by Herod with several palaces — now Kaisariek. 3) C. Mauritaniae, on the sea — now Tenez (acc. to others, Algiers).

CAESĂREUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Of** *or* **relating to C. J. Cæsar**, *the dictator.* 2) (Lat.) **Imperial.**

CAESĂRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* = Caesareus; *subst.*, Caesariani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the adherents of Caesar in the civil war.*

CAESĂRIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Having long** *or* **bushy hair.**

CAESĂRIENSIS, e, *adj.* *A surname of several districts*, esp. Mauritania C.

CAESĂRIES, ei, *f.* (Mostly poet.) **A (luxuriant and beautiful) head of hair** (cf. coma and capillus); (poet.) c. barbae, *a long beard.*

CAESĂRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* = Caesareus 1.

CAESĂRIO, ōnis, *m.* *A son of C. J. Caesar* (3), the dictator, and Cleopatra.

CAESĒNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Gallia Cispadana*, now Cesena.

CAESENNIUS, ii, *m.*, & -a, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman family.*

CAESIA SILVA. *A forest in North-western Germany*, now Dämmerwald and Häserwald, on the borders of Cleves and Münster.

*CAESĪCIUS, or Caesĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [caesius]. *Of a bluish colour*, bluish.

CAESIM, *adv.* [caedo]. 1) **By cutting, with cuts**; in military lang., *with the edge of the sword* (opp. to punctim, 'with the point'), petere hostem. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, *brokenly*, **in short clauses.**

CAESIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) **Blue, bluish-grey** (only of the eyes): virgo c., *blue-eyed.*

CAESIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name.*

CAESO (Kaeso), ōnis, *m.* *A Roman family name*, esp. in the Fabian gens.

CAESŌNIUS, a, *m.* and *f.* *A Roman family name;* Milonia C., *was the favourite and afterwards the wife of the Emperor Caligula.*

CAESPES — v. Cespes.

CAESTUS or CESTUS, ūs, *m.* *A leather strap (or glove)*, **with balls of lead or iron fastened in, which a boxer wound about his hand, so as to strike harder blows — the cestus.**

CAIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Caius]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Emperor Caligula.**

CAĪCUS, i, *m.* [= Κάϊκος]. 1) *A river of Greater Mysia.* 2) *One of the companions of Æneas.*

CĀIUS, i, *m.*, and CĀIA, ae, *f.* *A Roman praenomen;* thus, esp. 1) *A distinguished Roman jurist* (the name is also written Gaius), who lived in the time of the Emperor Adrian. 2) *The Emperor Caius Caligula.*

CĀJĒTA, ae, *f.* 1) *The nurse of Æneas.* 2) *A town and harbor in Latium*, now Gaëta.

CĀJĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cajeta]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cajeta.**

CĂLĂBER, bra, brum, *adj.* **Calabrian**; *subst.*, Calabri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, **the Calabrians.**

CĂLĂBRIA, ae, *f.* *The south-eastern peninsula of Italy*, now Terra d'Otranto.

CĂLACTA, ae, *f.* *A town on the north coast of Sicily*, now Caronia.

CĂLACTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Calacta**; *subst.*, Calactini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Calacta.*

CĂLĂGŪRIS, is, *f.* 1) *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now Loharra. 2) *A town of the Vascones in Spain*, and birth-place of Quintilian — now Calahorra.

CĂLĂGŪRĪTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Calaguris.*

CĂLAIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Κάλαϊς]. *The winged son of Boreas*, who, with his brother Zethes, took part in the Argonautic expedition.

CĂLĂMIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Κάλαμις]. *A celebrated Greek sculptor*, in the time of Phidias.

CĂLĂMISTER, tri, *m.* (ante-cl. & lat. also CĂLĂMISTRUM, i, *n.*) [calamus]. 1) *A long, hollow iron for curling the hair*, **a curling-iron.** 2) *Plur., trop.*, of discourse, *an excess of ornament*, **artificialness, flourish** *of words.*

CĂLĂMISTRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [calamister]. **Curled with a crisping-iron** (a mark of effeminacy), homo, coma.

CĂLĂMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [accord. to some from calamus, originally = *injury done by the weather to the growing crops*, kindred with incolumis]. **Loss, damage, mischief, misfortune, calamity:** accipere c., *to suffer;* esse in magnâ c.; c. fructuum, *failure;* freq. in the historical writers = **the misfortunes of war, defeat, disaster:** proeliis et calamitatibus fracti, accidit illa c. apud Leuctra.

CĂLĂMĪTŌSE, *adv.* [calamitosus]. **Calamitously, unfortunately.**

CĂLĂMĪTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [calamitas]. 1) *Act., causing damage and loss,* **injurious, pernicious, destructive,** tempestas, bellum. 2) *Pass.* — a) **exposed to great damage** *or* **injury,** locus, agri, vectigal coelo ac loco calamitosum — b) *suffering damage,* **unfortunate,** *miserable.*

CĂLĂMUS, i, *m.* [= κάλαμος]. 1) **A reed** (in gen. — cf. arundo and canna; as a hollow substance, cf. culmus). 2) Hence: A) **a reed-pen:** B) (poet.) **a reed-pipe:** C) (poet.) **an arrow:** D) (poet.) **an angling-rod:** E) (poet. & lat.) **a lime-twig** *for catching birds:* F) (poet. & lat) **a stalk, straw,** in gen.: G) (lat.) **a graft, a scion.**

CĂLĀNUS, i, *m. An Indian philosopher* (*Gymnosophist*), in the time of Alexander the Great.

CĂLĂTHISCUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of calathus]. **A small wicker-basket.**

CĂLĂTHUS, i, *m.* [= κάλαθος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A wicker-basket,** in which flowers, fruits, wool, &c., were carried. 2) *A basket-shaped vessel of metal or wood,* for milk, &c., **a bowl, a cup.**

CĂLĂTIA, ae, } *f. A town in Cam-*
CĂLĂTIAE, ārum, (Lat.) } *pania,* on the Via Appia, now Guajazzo.

CĂLĂTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Calatia.*

CĂLĂTĪNUS, i, *m. A surname of M. Attilius.*

CĂLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *a crier;* **a servant,** esp. **a priest's servant.**

CĂLAURĒA, ae, } *f.* [= Καλαύρεια]. *An island*
CĂLAURIA, ae, } *in the Saronic Gulf,* now Porro.

CĂLAUTĪCA, ae, *f.* (Rar.) *A female head-dress,* **a hood** *or* **veil.**

CALCAR, āris, *n.* [calx II.]. (Mostly in *pl.*) 1) **A spur:** subdere, addere (equo) calcaria, *to spur* (a horse). 2) *Trop., a spur,* **stimulus, incitement.**

CALCEĀMENTUM, i, *n.*, or (lat.) Calceāmen, ĭnis, *n.*, and (lat.) Calceātus, ūs, *m.* [calceus]. **A covering for the foot, a shoe.**

CALCEĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [calceus]. (Lat.) *Money for shoes,* **shoe-money.**

CALCEO (Calcio), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. To furnish with shoes,* **to shoe.** [Fr. calceus.]

CALCEŎLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [calceolus]. (Pl.) **A shoemaker.**

CALCEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of calceus]. **A little shoe.**

CALCEUS, i, *m. A shoe covering part of the leg,* **a half-boot** (cf. solea): c. habilis et aptus ad pedem. In partic.: A) calceos poscere — *to rise from the table,* because the Romans, when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes: B) calceos mutare = *to become a senator,* as the senators wore shoes of a particular kind.

CALCHAS, antis, *m.* [= Κάλχας]. *A Greek seer,* in the camp before Troy.

CALCIĀRIUM, CALCIĀTUS, etc. — v. Calcearium, etc.

CALCĬTRO, 1. *v. intr.* [calx II.]. 1) *To strike backward with the feet,* **to kick;** (poet.) of a dying person, *to kick convulsively.* 2) *Trop.,* **to make resistance,** *to be stubborn or refractory.*

CALCĬTRO, ōnis, *m.* [calx II.]. (Ante-cl.) *One who knocks violently,* **a blusterer, noisy fellow.**

CALCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [calx II.]. 1) **To tread upon** *any thing,* viperam: c. uvam, *to tread.* 2) (Poet.) *To tread upon,* **to visit, to pass over,** viam, litora; c. agrum, *to tread down, to press close together.* 3) *Trop.* — a) **to tread under foot, to trample upon, to oppress,** gentem, libertatem — b) (poet. & lat.) **to mock, to scorn,** *to insult.*

CALCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of calx I.]. 1) **A small, smooth stone** (cf. lapis, scrupulus). 2) In particular: A) *a stone used in the game of draughts,* called 'duodecim scripta,' **a draughtsman:** B) *a stone used on a reckoning-board;* hence, *trop.* = **reckoning, computation:** calculos subducere, *to compute or cast up the whole amount;* vocare aliquid ad cc., *to subject to a calculation,* aliquem, *to reckon with, to settle accounts with any one:* C) in the ancient times, *a stone for voting,* **a voting-stone,** 'white' to express assent or acquittal, 'black' for the contrary; hence, prov., album calculum rei alicui adjicere = *to assent to, to consent:* D) *a stone in the bladder.*

CALDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [instead of calidarius, from calidus]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to warming,* **warm:** cella c., or *subst.,* Caldarium, ii, *n., a warm bath* (*room*), *a hot bath.*

CALDIUS, ii, *m.* [caldo]. *A nickname* (made from Claudius), given to the Emperor Tiberius (= "he who glows with wine").

CALDOR, ōris, *m.* [caleo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Warmth, heat.**

CALDUS = Calidus.

CĂLĒDŌNIA, ae, *f. The highlands of Scotland,* **Caledonia.**

CĂLĒDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Caledonia]. **Caledonian.**

CĂLĔFĂCIO (or Calf.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [caleo], 1) **To warm,** *to make warm, to heat,* corpus. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to keep any one in a heat* = **to disquiet, to trouble:** B) (poet.) *to put into a passion,* **to excite, to rouse up,** corda: C) (lat.) *to pursue any thing eagerly,* c. forum aleatorium, *to play passionately.*

CĂLĔFACTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of calefacio]. (Rar., poet. & lat.) **To warm, to make warm;** *trop.,* c. aliquem virgis, *to whip soundly.*

CĂLENDAE (also written Kal.), ārum, *f. pl.* [calo], **The first day of the Roman month:** cc. Januariae, Apriles; cc. tristes, *because on this day* (*each month*) *interest was paid;* prov., sol-

vere ad Graecas cc. = *never*, "*to the end of the world*" (because the Greeks did not reckon in this manner).

CĂLENDĂRIUM, ii, *n.* [calendae]. (Lat.) A debt *or* interest-book, showing the amount of interest due on the first of the month.

CĂLĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cales*, Calenian.

CĂLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be warm *or* hot (cf. aestuo, which is subjective, while caleo is objective): ignis c.; arae cc. ture. 2) *Trop.*: A) of the mind, and of passion, to be heated, roused, warmed, inflamed, to glow: Romani cc. ab recenti pugna; animi cc. spe; c. studio, irâ, &c.; c. in dicendo, *to speak with warmth*; omnes cc., *all are full of zeal*; in partic., of the passion of love, c. feminâ, *to be enamoured of a woman*; c. ad lucrum (poet.), *to seek gain with eager desire*; also abs., *to be in a state of disquiet or suspense, to be perplexed*: B) of abstract things, to be urged *or* carried on with great zeal: judicia cc.; crimen c. = *is much talked about*; res satis c., *is ripe for execution*: C) = to be yet fresh and new, res, rumor.

CĂLES, is, or *pl.* ium, *f.* *A town in Campania*, celebrated for its excellent wine, now Calvi.

CĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of caleo]. To grow *or* become warm; *trop.* (poet.), of the passions, *to glow, to begin to burn with any thing*: c. flammâ propiore.

CĂLĬDE, *adv.* [calidus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Trop.*, 1) hotly, dicere. 2) Promptly = *on the spot*.

CĂLĬDUS or (ante-cl., poet. & lat.) CALDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Warm, hot, fons, vapor; hence, *subst.*: A) (lat.) Calda or Călĭda, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *warm water*: B) Caldum or Călĭdum, i, *n.*, warm drink, *a mixture of wine and hot water*. 2) *Trop.*, fiery, hot, passionate, *violent*, equus, homo; c. redemptor, *eager*; c. consilium, *a resolution made under excitement*, hence = *inconsiderate, rash*. Hence (ante-cl.) = prompt, *procured with dispatch*, pecunia, mendacium, *a newly coined lie*.

CĂLIENDRUM, i, *n.* (Rar., poet.) *A kind of* head-dress *of the Roman women*.

CĂLĬGA, ae, *f.* 1) A leather shoe *or* half-boot *worn by soldiers*, a soldier's boot. 2) *Trop.*, *military service*: c. Marium dimisit, *is discharged from military service*.

CĂLĬGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [caliga]. (Lat.) *Wearing soldiers' boots*, booted; hence, *subst.* = a common soldier.

CĂLĬGĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [caligo]. *Covered with mist and vapour*; hence = dark, gloomy, *obscure*, coelum, tenebrae, nox.

CĂLĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) A mist, vapour, fog: humida c. exhalatur a terra. 2) Darkness, obscurity, *produced by a mist or fog* (stronger than 'tenebrae'): c. et tenebrae. Hence: A) offundere caliginem oculis alicujus, *to make one dizzy*: B) *trop.* — a) inducere c. alicui, *to eclipse any one* — b) of mental darkness = *uncertainty, perplexity of mind*, &c.: c. mentis; offundere c. animis — c) = *calamity, misfortune*: c. illorum temporum.

CĂLĪGO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [caligo]. 1) *Intr.*: A) to be veiled in darkness = to be dark, lucus; oculi cc., *it grows dark before the eyes*: B) of persons, *to grope about in darkness* = *not to be able to perceive, to lack clear perception*: c. ad videndum quid sit quod vitam beatam efficiat; prov., c. in sole, *to grope about in broad daylight* = *to understand nothing in the midst of the greatest clearness*. 2) (Rar.) *Tr.*, to darken, to make dark: fenestrae cc. (by their height); nubes cc.

CĂLĪGŬLA, ae, *m.* [*dim.* of caliga, 'a small military boot']. *A surname of the Emperor Caius* (because he had grown up in the camp among soldiers).

CĂLIX, ĭcis, *m.* [κάλιξ]. 1) A cup, goblet: fecundi cc., *full*. 2) (Ante-cl. & poet.) A dish, pot.

CALLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [callum]. 1) *Intr.*: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) to have a hard and thick skin, (from much and hard work, &c.): costae cc. plagis: *B) to be dull, insensible, callous: C) (ante-cl. & lat.) to be wise *from experience and practice*, to be practised *or* versed in, to be skilled in: omnes homines cc. ad quaestum suum; c. in re aliqua. 2) *Tr.*, to know *a thing by experience and practice*, to understand: c. urbanas res, illam artem; (rar.) c. facere aliquid; c. (*I know*) quo pacto id fieri soleat.

CALLĬCRĂTĬDAS, ae, *m.* [= Καλλικρατίδας]. *A Spartan general*, who lost his life in the battle near the Arginusae (406 B. C.).

CALLĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* *A mountain in Campania*, now Cajanello.

CALLĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [callidus]. 1) Prudently, skilfully, in an intelligent manner; (Com.) c. aliquid intelligere = *very well, right well*. 2) Shrewdly, craftily.

CALLĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [callidus]. *Skill, prudence*. 1) In a good sense, wisdom, intelligence, shrewdness: c. et celeritas ingenii. 2) In a bad sense, cunning, craftiness, subtlety; *pl.*, cc. alicujus, *tricks, crafty artifices*.

CALLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [calleo]. *Skilled, wise from experience and practice*. 1) In a good sense: A) of persons, prudent, expert, clever, *intelligent*: c. in re aliqua, ad suum quaestum; (poet. & lat.) c. rei alicujus, *in any thing*; (poet.) c. condere, *in concealing*: B) of things, ingenious, ingeniously contrived, artificium, inventum. 2) In a bad sense, crafty, cunning, sly: c. et subdolus; c. et versutus; c. ad fraudem, in disputando; also, of things, c. dolus, cunctatio.

CALLĬFAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in the region of the Hirpini*, perhaps the present Carife.

CALLĬMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= Καλλίμαχος]. *A distinguished Alexandrian poet* (250 B. C.).

CALLIŎPE, es, and CALLIŎPĒA, ae, *f.* [= Καλλιόπη, 'having a beautiful voice']. *One of the nine Muses*, the goddess of (esp. epic) poetry. Hence (poet.) — a) *muse*, in gen. — b) = *poetry*.

CALLĬPHON, ontis, *m.* [= Καλλιφῶν]. *A Greek philosopher*, perhaps of the Pythagorean school.

CALLIRRHŎE (poet. Calĭrhoe), es, *f.* [= Καλλιῤῥόη]. *Daughter of the river Achelous*, and second wife of Alcmæon.

CALLIS, is, *m.* (rar. *f.*) **A narrow footpath** over mountains and through forests, esp. one made by cattle, **a mountain-path** (cf. trames and semita).

CALLISTHĔNES, is, *m.* [= Καλλισθένης]. *A Greek philosopher*, friend and companion of Alexander the Great, put to death by him for his freedom of speech.

CALLISTO, ūs, *f.* [= Καλλιστώ]. *A daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon*, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a bear, and afterwards placed among the stars as Ursa Major.

CALLISTRĂTUS, i, *m.* [= Καλλίστρατος]. *A distinguished Athenian orator* (378 B. C.)

CALLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [callum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Hard** *or* **thick-skinned, callous**, oliva, ovum, cutis, *thick or hard.*

CALLUM, i, *n.* 1) **Hardened, thick skin** on the body: c. solorum. Hence: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) = *tough flesh*, c. aprugnum, *of a wild boar:* B) (Plin.) *the hard skin or rind of certain fruits:* c. pirorum: C) *the hard crust of the earth*, terrae. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, **dulness, insensibility**: callum obducere (inducere, ducere) animo alicujus, *to make callous, to dull;* but, c. dolori, stomacho, *to make callous to pain, anger, to make pain to be less felt.*

CĂLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [καλέω]. (Lat.) Prop., **to call out, to proclaim** (only as tech. t.): A) c. nonas, of the pontifex, who, in ancient times, made known on the 'calends' how many days there were until the next 'nones': B) comitia calata (*called together* by the priest), a peculiar kind of comitia curiata (perhaps also of centuriata), at which the pontifices presided, and where sometimes certain priests (rex sacrorum and flamines) were consecrated, and certain family transactions (esp. the 'detestationes sacrorum' and wills) were ratified.

CĂLO, ōnis, *m.* **A soldier's servant, a soldier's boy**, who attended to the baggage (cf. lixa); hence, in gen., **a servant.**

CĂLOR, ōris, *m.* [caleo]. 1) **Heat, warmth**, esp. = **the warmth of summer** (mediis cc., *in the midst of summer*); *the heat of a fever;* c. vitalis, *vital warmth.* 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), of the mind, **a passionate excitement, fire, zeal**: c. cogitationis, dicendi; trahere c. = *to fall in love*, in *pl.* = *love, love-affairs.*

*CĂLŌRĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [calor-facio]. (Gell.) **Causing warmth.**

CALPE, es, *f.* [= Κάλπη]. *A high mountain*, on the Straits of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules (cf. Abyla).

CALPURNIA, ae, *f.* } *The name of a Roman*
CALPURNIUS, ii, *m.*, } gens, of which the family of the Pisones was the most important. 1) C. P. Frugi, *a son-in-law and faithful friend of Cicero*, who died when still a youth. 2) Lucius C. P. Caesōnīnus, *the father-in-law of Caesar*, consul 58 B. C., and an opponent of Cicero. 3) Cneius C. P., *who, under Tiberius, succeeded Germanicus in Asia*, and probably poisoned him. 4) L. C. Bestia, *consul, and commander of an army against Jugurtha* (111 B. C.), by whom he was bribed. 5) Marcus C. Bibulus, *an opponent and colleague of Caesar*, in almost all public offices.

CALTHA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) *A yellowish, strong-smelling flower*, probably **the marigold.**

*CALTHŬLA, ae, *f.* [caltha]. **A woman's garment** *of a yellow colour.*

CĂLUMNIA, ae, *f.* [calvor]. 1) Tech. t., in the lang. of law, **chicanery, a perversion of law** = A) **chicanery,** *by means of a false accusation of one who is innocent*, **intrigue**: c. et malitiosa juris interpretatio; jurare calumniam, *to swear that one does not make a malicious accusation:* B) **An accusation concerning such an intrigue**: effugere c.; afferre c. ad pontifices; ferre c. = *to be declared a false accuser.* 2) In gen.: A) **intrigue, artifice, chicanery**: calumniâ dicendi tempus eximere, *to keep on speaking purposely until the time (of the senate's session) is up:* B) *a false and groundless pretext:* c. religionis, *derived from religious scrupulosity:* C) **sophistry,** *sophistical interpretation, reasoning*, &c.: c. Arcesilae; adhibere c.: D) *trop.*, c. timoris, *an unfair accusation of one's self caused by the exaggerations of fear;* thus likewise nimia contra se c., *an exaggerated severity in judging one's self* (see Calumniator 2, and Calumnior 2, c).

CĂLUMNIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [calumnior]. 1) Tech. t., *one who brings a false and malicious accusation against another*, **a pettifogger, a perverter of law**: c. sequitur scriptum (*sticks to the letter*), bonus judex voluntatem scriptoris defendit. 2) (Lat.) C. sui, *one who is too severe in judging of his own work.*

CĂLUMNIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to contrive intrigues, to bring a false and malicious accusation** *against one:* aperte ludificari et c.; calumniabar ipse, *I contrived an unfair and unmerited accusation against myself* (i. e., *deliberated what others might unjustly say against me*). 2) *Tr.:* A) c. aliquem, **to accuse**

one **maliciously** *and unjustly:* B) in gen., **to attack, to censure** *in a sophistical manner*, aliquem, festinationem alicujus: C) (lat.) c. se, *to criticise one's own work too severely and anxiously.*

CALVA, ae, *f.* [calvus]. **The (bald) skull.**

CALVĒNA, ae, *m.* [calvus]. *A fictitious name for the bald-headed C. Matius*, a friend of Cæsar.

CALVĪSIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens; thus, esp. C. Calv. Sabinus, *a general under Caesar* (48 B. C.), afterwards praetor in Africa.

CALVĪTIES, ei, *f.* [calvus]. (Lat.) **Baldness.**

CALVĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [calvus]. **A bald place** *on the head*, (*partial*) *baldness.*

CALVOR, —, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) (XII tabb.) **To use subterfuges** (of one who is summoned to court). 2) (Ante-cl.) **To deceive** *by not appearing*, aliquem.

CALVUS, a, um, *adj.* **Bald.**

CALX (I.), cis, *f.* (rar. *m.*). 1) (Ante-cl.) **A small stone, counter,** used in gaming = calculus. 2) **Limestone, lime**; (lat.) c. viva, *unslaked*, macerata or exstincta, *slaked;* coquere c., *to burn.* 3) Since, in ancient times, the goal of a race-course was marked out with lime (later with chalk), *trop.*, **the goal,** *end of a race-course:* ad c. pervenire; ad carceres a c. revocari, *to return from the end to the beginning.*

CALX (II.), cis, *f.* (rar. *m.*) [λάξ]. **The heel,** of man as well as of animals: remittere c. or calcibus (aliquem) petere, *to kick.* Prov. — a) pugnis et calcibus, *with one's hands and feet* — b) (colloq.) adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), *to kick against the pricks, to make an evil worse by useless resistance.*

CĂLŸCADNUS, i, *m.* [= Καλύκαδνος]. *A promontory and river in Cilicia.*

CĂLŸDON, ōnis, *f.* [= Καλυδών]. *A town in Ætolia*, on the river Evenus, near the present Kurtaga. It is famous for the Calydonian chase (v. Meleager).

CĂLŸDŌNIS, ĭdis, *f. adj.* **Calydonian;** *subst., a Calydonian woman;* in partic. = *Dejanira*, the daughter of King Œneus of Calydonia.

CĂLŸDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Calydonian;** C. heros = *Meleager*, amnis = *Achelous*, regna, *the kingdom of Diomedes in Lower Italy.*

CĂLYMNE, es, *f.* [= Κάλυμνα]. *An island in the Ægean Sea*, not far from Rhodes.

CĂLYPSO, ūs, and (rar.) -ōnis, *f.* [= Καλυψώ]. *A nymph living on the island Ogygia*, daughter of Atlas, who hospitably received Ulysses, and detained him on her island for seven years.

CĂMĂRĪNA, ae, *f.* [= Καμαρῖνα]. *A town on the south-west coast of Sicily*, now Camarana.

CAMBŪNII MONTES. *Boundary-mountains between Thessaly and Macedonia.*

CAMBŸSES, is, *m.* [= Καμβύσης]. 1) *The father of the elder Cyrus*, and husband of Mandane. 2) *The son and successor of Cyrus.*

CĂMELLA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) *A kind of* **drinking-cup.**

CĂMĒLŌPARDĂLIS, is, *f.* [= καμηλοπάρδαλις]. **A camelopard, giraffe.**

CĂMĒLUS, i, *m.* [= κάμηλος]. **A camel.**

CĂMĒNA, ae, *f.* [instead of casmena, carmena, from cano]. 1) **A Muse.** 2) (Poet.) **A poem:** prima c.

CĂMĔRA, or CĂMĂRA, ae, *f.* [= καμάρα]. 1) **An arch, an arched roof** *or* **ceiling.** 2) (Lat.) *A ship with an arched covering*, used on the Black Sea.

CĂMĔRIA, ae, *f. A Sabine town in Latium.*

CĂMĔRĪNUM, i, *n. A town in Umbria*, now Camerino.

CĂMĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cameria;** *subst.*, Camerini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Cameria;* Camerinus, i, *m., a surname of the illustrious* gens *Sulpicia;* hence poet. for *people of distinction and rank.*

CĂMERS, tis, *adj. Of Camerinum*, **Camertian;** *subst.*, Camertes, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Camerinum.*

CĂMERTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Camerinum.**

CĂMILLUS, i, *m. A noble youth employed in religious services*, esp. by the Flamen Dialis.

CĂMILLUS, i, *m. A family name in the* gens *Furia;* esp. Fur. Cam., who conquered the Veii, and delivered Rome from the Gauls.

CĂMĪNUS, i, *m.* [= κάμινος]. **A furnace:** 1) **A smelting-furnace, a forge.** 2) **A warming-furnace** *for a room, a fire-place;* also, *meton., a fire.* Prov., oleum addere camino, *to pour oil upon a fire, to make an evil greater.*

CĂMĪRUS, i, *m.* [= Κάμειρος]. *A town in Rhodes*, founded, according to the legend, by a hero of the same name.

CAMPĀNIA, ae, *f. A rich and fruitful district in Middle Italy*, south of Latium.

CAMPĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Campanus.

CAMPĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Campanian;** morbus C., *a wart on the face*, endemic in Campania; *subst.*, Campani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Campania.*

CAMPAS, ātis, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Campanian.**

CAMPA, ae, } *f.* [κάμπη]. (Ante-cl. & lat.)
CAMPE, es, } **A caterpillar** (pure Latin, eruca); hence, appellat., campas dicere, *to seek evasions.*

CAMPESTER, stris, stre, *adj.* [campus]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a level, open plain,** urbs, locus (*flat*); iter c., *through the plain;* Scythae cc., *who dwell on the plains;* hostis c., *fighting on the plain; n. pl.*, Campestria, ium (lat.), *flat land or country.* 2) In partic., **of** *or* **pertaining to the field of Mars** (campus Martius),

hence: A) = *pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* certamen c., gratia c., quaestus c., *money, which the people received from the candidates for office:* B) *pertaining to the athletic exercises in the Campus Martius* (proelia, exercitationes cc.). Hence, **Campestre**, is, *n.* (sc. velamentum), **a leather apron** *or* **girdle**, worn about the loins by combatants.

CAMPUS, i, *m.* **1) An even, open plain,** *a flat or level field* (as distinguished from woods and hills—cf. ager and planicies); (poet.) every plain or level surface, as *the surface of the sea* (caerulei cc.), *the surface of a hill*, &c. **2)** In partic. = **the field of Mars** (campus Martius), *a plain along the Tiber*, originally belonging to the Tarquins, but after their expulsion made the property of the state, and consecrated to Mars. The 'comitia centuriata' were held there; the name 'campus M.' often = *the comitia.* It was also used for games and military exercises (which were freq. designated by the term 'campus M.'). Hence, **3)** *trop.* = **a space, a field** *for any kind of action:* ex hoc c. aequitatis; c. honoris et gloriae; hic tantus c., *this so wide a field.*

CĂMŬLŌDŪNUM, i, *n.* *A Roman town in Britain*, probably the modern Colchester.

CĂMŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet., very rar.) **Bent inward, curved, cornu.**

CĂNĂCE, es, *f.* [= Κανάκη]. **1)** *The daughter of Æolus*, **who was guilty of incest. 2)** *The name of a dog.*

CĂNĂLIS, is, *m.*, rar. (ante-cl. & lat.) *f.* **A pipe, gutter, channel; in partic., a water-pipe, conduit,** *canal.*

CANCELLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **A grating, bars** *or* **railings,** fori, theatri; *trop.* = *boundaries, limits*, in gen.

CANCER, cri (ante-cl. -ceris), *m.* **1) A crab;** freq. (poet.) = **the Crab,** *the sign of the zodiac*, where the sun is at the time of the summer solstice, and hence — a) = *heat* — b) = *the south.* **2) The cancer** (as a disease).

CANDĀVIA, ae, *f.* *A mountainous region in Illyria.*

CANDĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [candeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) To make brilliantly white,** argentum. **2) To make glowing,** *to cause to glow.*

CANDĒLA, ae, *f.* [candeo]. **1)** (Lat.) *A light made of wax or tallow*, **a wax** *or* **tallow candle** (in later times less used than lamps). *2) (Doubtf.) *A cord covered with wax.*

CANDĒLABRUM, i, *n.* [candela]. **A candlestick,** usually = **a chandelier.**

CANDEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* **1)** (Poet. & lat.) **To be shining white, to glisten,** ebur, humeri. **2) To glow,** *to be at a glowing heat*, ferrum.

CANDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [candeo]. (Poet.) **1) To become glitteringly white, to become bright,** aër. **2) To begin to glow,** *to come to a glowing heat*, ferrum.

CANDĬDĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a candidate** *for office.*

CANDĬDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [candidus]. **1)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Clothed in white. 2)** *Subst.*, **Candidatus, i,** *m.*, *a suitor for a place of honour*, **a solicitor of office, a candidate** (because such a person wore a shining white toga): c. consularius, aedilicius, and (lat.) c. consulatus, aedilitatis, *a candidate for the office of consul, for the aedileship;* cc. principis, *the quaestors appointed by the emperor*, whose duty it was to read his rescripts. Hence (lat.), *trop., one who strives for a thing, lays claim to a thing:* c. eloquentiae Atticae; c. immortalitatis.

CANDĬDE, *adv.* [candidus]. **1) In white. 2)** *Trop.*, **uprightly.**

CANDĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of candidus]. **Shining white,** dentes.

CANDĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [candeo]. **1) Shining white,** as white as snow (cf. albus), stella, nix, humeri, barba, populus (*poplar*), toga. Hence, **2):** A) (poet.) = *beautiful*, **charming,** Dido, Bacchus: B) (poet.) Favonius c., *giving a bright and clear atmosphere:* C) = candidatus, turba c., *clothed in white.* **3)** *Trop.*, of everything pure and spotless: A) of the voice, **pure, clear:** B) of discourse, **clear, artless,** *unaffected:* purum et quasi quoddam c. dicendi genus; also (lat.), orator c.: C) (mostly poet.) of disposition and character, **pure, sincere, upright, honest,** *impartial*, &c., ingenium, judex: D) of the circumstances of life, **joyful, happy,** convivium, pax.

CANDOR, ōris, *m.* [candeo]. **1) A shining, dazzling white colour, whiteness, brightness, brilliancy:** c. solis, coeli, nivis; hence = *beauty*, in gen., corporis, equi. **2)** *Trop.:* A) of discourse, **brilliancy, splendour:** fucatus c. et rubor; also = **simplicity,** *naturalness:* B) (poet. & lat.) of character, **honesty, uprightness, candour:** c. animi; veritas et c.

CĂNEO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* [canus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To be gray** *or* **whitish-gray,** cinis, senectus c.

CĂNĒPHŎROS, i, *f.* [κανηφόρος]. **A basket-carrier;** used in partic. in *pl.*, of *paintings and statues of Athenian maidens*, carrying on their heads baskets of utensils and vessels used at sacrifices.

CĂNESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of caneo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become gray** *or* **hoary,** hence, **to become old;** *trop.*, oratio c.

CANGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A small tribe in Britain*, in the present Caernarvon, Denby, and Flintshire.

CĂNĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of canis]. **1) A small dog** *or* **bitch. 2) A sea-dog. 3) The dog-star. 4)** *An unlucky throw of dice*, **the dog-throw**

CĀNĬDIA, ae, *f.* *A sorceress*, satirized by Horace.

CĀNĬDIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens: Publius C. Crassus, served under Lepidus, but, after the battle of Actium, was put to death by Octavius as an adherent of Antony.

CANINĔFAS, ātis, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to the Caninefates.

CANINĔFĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people dwelling in the time of Tacitus on the Batavian peninsula;* also *sing.*, Caninefas, ātis.

CĂNĪNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Caninius]. Of *or* belonging to Caninius; tempus, the time when Caninius, the tribune, proposed the restoration of Ptolemy.

CĂNĪNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g., Caius C. Rebilus, legate of Cæsar in Gaul, and consul for a few hours only, having been elected on the 31st of December.

CĂNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [canis]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a dog*, canine: c. scaeva, *a good omen taken from the barking of a dog.* 2) *Trop.*, c. prandium (ante-cl.), *in which no wine is drunk, mean;* c. litera, *the letter R*, because of its snarling sound; c. facundia, *abusive.*

CĂNIS, is, *comm.* 1) A dog: cave canem, *'beware of the dog!'* an inscription over a door, near which a dog was placed; prov., cane pejus et angue vitare aliquid = *to shun sedulously.* Hence, *trop.* — a) as a term of reproach, *dog!* — b) as an expression of contempt = *a hanger-on, a parasite:* canibus suis multa opus esse dixit. 2) C. major et minor, *a constellation*, the Dog; according to fable, canis minor = *the dog of Erigone.* 3) The sea-dog; (poet.) mythically of *the dogs of Scylla.* 4) *The worst throw at dice*, dog's throw (v. tesserae and talus).

CĂNISTRUM, i, *n.* (but nearly always in *pl.*). A basket *woven from reeds*, used especially at sacrifices.

CĀNĪTIES, ei, *f.* (only the *nom.*, *acc.* & *abl.* occur). 1) Gray colour, grayness, esp. of the hair. 2) (Poet.): A) gray hair, canitiem pulvere foedare: B) = old age. [Fr. canus.]

CANNA, ae, *f.* [= κάννα]. (Poet. & lat.) A *small and slender* reed (cf. calamus, arundo). Hence: A) a reed flute: B) a small vessel, a gondola.

CANNĂBĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [cannabis]. Of hemp, hempen.

CANNĂBIS, is, *f.* [= κάνναβις]. Hemp.

CANNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Apulia*, famous for the victory gained there by Hannibal over the Romans, 216 B. C.

CANNENSIS, e, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to Cannæ.

CANNINĔFĀTES, tum — v. Caninefates.

CĂNO, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* In gen., *to utter melodious and harmonious sounds*, viz.: I. *Intr.*, 1) with the voice: A) of men, to sing: c. voce; festum celebrare canendo; c. de re aliqua; of an orator = *to speak in a sing-song tone:* B) of animals, volucres, aves cc., *sing;* corvus c., *screams;* gallus c., *crows;* ranae cc., *croak.* 2) With an instrument: A) of the person who produces the tones, to play: c. fidibus, tibiâ, *on the lute, flute:* B) of the instrument itself, to sound, to resound: tibia modulate c.; hence (rar.) symphonia c., *is played, resounds*, and signum (classicum) c., *the signal is given* (v. II. 4). — II. *Tr.*, 1) with cognate objects, carmen, versus, verba, to sing, to play; sometimes also = to compose. 2) With general objects, to sing, *to treat of or celebrate in a song or poem:* ipse praecepta canam, haec canebam; c. Dianam, laudem alicujus. 3) Since oracles were delivered in verse, to announce, to foretell, to prophesy: vates c. aliquid fore; dii haec cc. 4) Tech. t. in military lang.: A) c. bellicum, classicum or signum, signa, also abs. c. only, to blow *on the horn or trumpet* = *to give the signal for battle:* B) c. receptui, to sound (i. e., *to give the signal for*) a retreat; also without a definite subject, receptui canit, *the signal to retreat is given;* thus also (poet.), canit receptus jussos.

CĂNON, ŏnis, *m.* [= κανών]. (Lat.) 1) A ruler (for marking or measuring); a rule, canon. 2) A yearly tribute.

CĂNŌPUS, i, *m.* [Κάνωβος]. *A town in Lower Egypt*, founded, according to the legend, by the Spartans in honour of the pilot of Menelaus, who died there — near the present Abukir; *meton.* = *Egypt.*

CĂNŌPĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* Of *or* belonging
CĂNŌPĪCUS, } to Canopus; *subst.*, Cănŏpītae, ārum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Canopus.*

CĂNOR, ōris, *m.* [cano]. (Poet. & lat). A song, tone, sound, melody, cygni, lyrae.

CĂNŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [canor]. 1) Euphonious, clear-sounding, melodious, harmonious, vox Sirenum; on the contrary, of an orator (opp. to vox languens), as a fault, *a singing tone.* 2) Producing melodious tones, chorus; turba c., *trumpeters;* orator c., *whose delivery has a rythmical and euphonious cadence;* (poet.) Triton c., *the blowing;* aves cc., *the singing;* fides c., *loud-resounding;* aes c. (= tuba), *sounding.*

CANTĂBER, bri, *m.* A Cantabrian, *an inhabitant of Cantabria.*

CANTABRIA, ae, *f.* *A province in Northern Spain*, in the region of the present Biscáya.

CANTABRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* Cantabrian.

CANTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [canto]. (Poet.) A magic sentence, spell, charm.

CANTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [canto]. (Poet. & lat., doubtf. read. in Pl.) = Cantio.

CANTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [canto]. (Poet. & lat.) A singer, musician.

CANTĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [canterius]. (Ante-

cl. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to a gelding or horse,* horse-.

CANTĒRIUS, ii, *m.* **A gelding.** Hence: A) prov., minime, sis, canterium in fossam (sc. dejice) = *don't do such a foolish thing:* B) *trop.* = *a decrepit man.*

CANTHĂRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= κανθαρίς]. **The Spanish fly.**

CANTHĂRUS, i, *m.* [= κάνθαρος]. (Poet.) *A large drinking-vessel with wide belly and handles,* from which the wine was poured into the goblets; **a pot, tankard.**

CANTHUS, i, *m.* [= κάνθος]. (Lat.) *An iron* **wheel-band, tire;** hence, *meton.* = **a wheel.**

CANTĪCUM, i, *n.* [cano]. 1) (*A kind of interlude in the Roman comedy*) **A monody, solo** *or* **monologue,** which was delivered in a singing tone, and accompanied with flute-playing. The actor stood by the side of the singer (cantor), whose song he accompanied with appropriate dancing and gesticulation. Hence, 2) **a song,** in gen.: rhetorum epilogus paene c., = *a singing tone or style of elocution.*

CANTĬLĒNA, ae, *f.* [canto]. 1) **An expression of contempt, an old and trite song,** *an old story;* prov., cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old tune.* 2) (Lat.) **A song,** in gen.

CANTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cano]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A song.** 2) **A charm, spell,** *magic sentence.*

CANTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of canto]. **To sing often** *or repeatedly:* c. carmen; c. cum aliquo.

CANTIUM, ii, *n.* *A country and promontory in South-east Britain,* now Kent and Ramsgate.

*CANTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cantio]. **An alluring song.**

CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*intens.* of cano]. (In gen. = Cano.) **I.** *Intr.:* 1) A) of men, **to sing:** c. ad chordarum usum; hence, *of a singing tone,* in an orator, si legis, cantas: B) of animals (rar.): galli cc., *crow;* aves cc., *sing.* 2) **To play,** tibiâ, *on the flute.* 3) (Poet.) **To resound,** tibia c. 4) Tech. t., **to repeat magic formulas,** *to utter spells,* incipe c. — **II.** *Tr.,* 1) **to sing:** c. carmen. 2) *To sing, to celebrate in a song or poem,* **to glorify:** c. Caesarem, proelia; c. convivia. Hence, esp. (lat.) of an actor who plays a part, **to rehearse, to play:** c. Nioben, tragoedias. 3) (Com.) **To foretell, to announce,** *to prophesy,* vera; hence to inculcate, **to advise:** haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, etc. 4) Tech. t.: A) **to bewitch,** *to constrain by spells or charms,* herbas, lunam: B) **to call forth** *or* **up by charms,** umbram.

CANTOR, ōris, *m.* [cano]. 1) *One who plays or sings,* **a singer, musician;** esp. of *a singer in a play* (v. Canticum); also = *one who sings in a choir, a chorister.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *one who rehearses a thing in a thoughtless and sing-song manner:* B) *one who repeats in an irrational and slavish manner what another has said,* **an extoller:** c. Euphorionis.

CANTRIX, īcis, *f.* [cano]. (Ante-cl.) **A female musician** *or* **singer.**

CANTUS, ūs, *m.* [cano]. 1) **Singing, music, melody, song:** c. avium, symphoniae, tibiae; c. vocum et nervorum, *vocal and instrumental music;* c. galli, *the crowing of a cock.* 2) (Poet.): A) **an incantation:** cantus e curru lunam deducit: B) **prophecy, divination.**

CĂNŪLĒIA, ae, *f.* } *The name of a Roman*
CĂNŪLĒIUS, i, *m.* } gens; thus, 1) C. Canuleius, *a tribune of the people* (445 B. C.), and author of the law according to which marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed. 2) L. Canuleius, *a legate of Caesar.*

CĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Gray, grayish,** lupus, nix, aristae; freq. of gray hair, cc. capilli; hence, *subst.,* Cāni, ōrum, *m. pl., gray hair,* even with an *adj.,* cc. falsi, rari; (poet.) c. senectus, *gray-haired;* c. amator, *old.*

CĂNŪSĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Canusium]. (Lat.) **Wearing a garment of Canusian wool.**

CĂNŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Canusium;** *subst.* — a) Canusinus, i, *m.,* *an inhabitant of Canusium* — b) Canusina, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), **a garment of Canusian wool.**

CĂNŪSIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Apulia,* celebrated for its wool — now Canosa.

CĂPĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [capax]. **Capaciousness, capacity,** uteri; si c. quaedam in animo est.

CĂPĂNEUS, ei, *m.* [= Καπανεύς]. *One of the seven princes who besieged Thebes,* the husband of Evadne (q. v.); he was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

CĂPAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [capio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Containing much,* **capacious, spacious,** domus, urna, pharetra; with a *genit.,* circus c. populi; homo c. cibi vinique, *who can hold or take in much.* 2) *Trop.,* **susceptible** *or* **capable of,** *fit or suitable for:* animus c. ad praecepta; freq. with a *genit.,* animal c. mentis altioris, *capable of receiving higher mental faculties,* i. e., *man;* c. imperii, *fit to reign;* aures cc., *capable of receiving much and easily.*

CĂPĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [capis]. **A sacrificial cup.**

CĂPĒDUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of capedo]. **A small sacrificial cup.**

CĂPELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of capra]. **A young she-goat.**

CĂPĒNA, ae, *f.* *A town of Etruria.*

CĂPĒNAS, ātis, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Capena;** *subst.,* Căpēnātes, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Capena.*

CĂPĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Capena;** C. porta, *a gate of Rome.*

CĂPER, pri, *m.* 1) **A he-goat.** 2) (Poet.) *meton., the disagreeable smell arising from the armpits.*

CĂPĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, to wrinkle, *to draw together in wrinkles*, frontem. 2) *Intr.*, *to be wrinkled*, frons c.

CĂPESSO, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To seize, to catch at *eagerly*, cibum (of animals), arma. 2) Of a course of action, to seize *or* lay hold of *eagerly*, to undertake, to take upon one's self, to engage in: c. fugam, *to take to flight*; c. bellum, partem pugnae, imperium, magistratus; c. rempublicam, *to occupy one's self with affairs of state* (cf. accedo ad remp.); c. inimicitias, *to commence, to make*; c. meliora, curas imperii; c. provinciam, *to undertake the administration of the province*; (lat.) sensus naturae, *to understand*. 3) To strive for *or* after *a place*, to endeavour to reach, to hasten to: c. locum; animus c. superiora; c. Italiam. 4): A) (Com.) c. se in (ad) locum aliquem, to betake one's self to *a place*; *trop.*, ad vitam aliquam, *to adopt a certain mode of life*: B) (poet.) = to attain to, *to overtake*, aliquem.

CĂPHĂREUS, ei, *m.* [= Καφαρεύς]. *A rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea*, now Capo del Oro (cf. Nauplius and Palamedes).

CĂPILLĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [capillus]. (Lat.) The hair; esp. = *false hair*, a wig, peruke.

CĂPILLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [capillus]. Hairy, *having a head of hair*: bene c.

CĂPILLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [capillus]. (Lat.) To be hairy.

CĂPILLUS, i, *m.* 1) The hair of the head (cf. crinis and coma, caesaries), both in *sing. collect.* (c. compositus, delibutus) and in *pl.* in the same signification; in the latter case, 'capillus' denotes a single hair of the head. 2) Both in *sing.* (*collect.*) and in *pl.* — a) *the hair of the beard*: adurere c., *the beard* — b) (poet. & lat.) *the hair of animals*.

CĂPIO, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To take, to lay hold of, to seize (mostly with the accessory idea of taking possession of and obtaining some power over the object): c. arma, aliquid manu or in manum; c. cibum. Hence, of abstract objects, c. exemplum de aliquo, c. consilium, *to make a resolution*, occasionem, *to embrace*; c. prospectum, *to enjoy*, *to look out from a high place*.

2) With the accessory idea of design, *to take for some purpose*, to choose, to elect: c. aliquem judicem, locum castris, *for a camp*; (poet.) aves cc. terras, *choose their places on the ground*. In partic., tech. t., *of the election to a priestly office*: c. aliquam (virginem) vestalem, aliquem flaminem, etc.; so also, c. tabernaculum, templum (q. v.).

3) With the accessory idea of force or violence: A) of living beings, to seize, to catch, to take captive; of animals, to capture; of inanimate things = to take, to capture: c. aliquem (in Pl. also *trop.* = *to convince*), legiones; c. pisces, avem; c. urbem, classem; c. oppidum de or ex hostibus, *to take a town from the enemy*; hence = to occupy (so that an enemy cannot enter the place), locum: B) *trop.* — a) *pass.*, capi: α) of the body, *to be hindered from the free use of a limb*, to be lamed *or* disabled in a limb: omnibus membris captus; altero oculo capitur, *he becomes blind in one eye*; β) of the mind, in the comb. mente captus, *impaired in understanding* = *deranged*, and (rar.) viri velut mente capta, *as if crazed, mad* — b) of feeling and will, *to captivate, to enchain, to gain*, in a bad sense = *to delude, to mislead, to ensnare*, &c.: pictura nos c.; is humanitate sua me c.; most freq. in *pass.*, capi dulcedine vocis, voluptate, amore — c) of condition and state = to master *or* overcome *some one*, to attack *one*: libido, metus, etc., c., aliquem, *takes possession of, seizes him*; satietas eum c., *he is satiated* (*with something*); oblivio rei alicujus me c., *I forget* (or *I am confused*); capio desiderium ex aliquo, *I feel the absence of some one*; c. satietatem ejus, *I am tired of him*; c. laetitiam ex illa re, *I rejoice therein*; (rar.) = *to surprise, to come suddenly upon one*: periculum me c.

4) Of things in space, to take into itself, to include, to contain: domus eos non c.; Italia amentiam ejus non c., *is not large enough for*. Hence, *trop.*: A) of the understanding, to take in, to comprehend, to understand: mens eorum hoc non c.: B) = to be fit for, to be capable of *any thing*: angustiae pectoris tui non cc. tantam personam, *thy little mind is not capable of comprehending so exalted a character, has not grown up to the measure of it*.

5) Esp. of ships, to reach, to arrive at *a place*: c. insulam, portum; rarely = capesso, *to hasten anywhere, to strive to reach*: c. montes proximos fugā.

6) Of a course of action, to undertake, to take upon one's self, to enter upon, &c., rempublicam, honores (= capesso).

7) To get, to receive, to obtain, consulatum, nomen ex re aliqua; c. detrimentum, *to suffer*; c. fructum rei alicujus or ex re aliqua, *to reap*; freq. *of the revenues and profits of something*: ex his praediis centena sestertia c., *has a yearly income of* 100 *s.*; testamento aliquid c. = *to inherit*; so likewise c. aliquid ex hereditate.

CĂPIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Rar.) A bowl *with one handle*, used esp. in sacrifices.

CĂPISTRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [capistrum]. To tie *or* fasten with a halter, bovem.

CĂPISTRUM, i, *n.* A halter.

CĂPĬTAL, ālis, *n.* [caput]. Tech. t., *a crime which is punished by the taking away of natural or civil life* (v. Caput 2, A, b), a capital crime (almost always with the verb 'esse'): praesidio decedere apud Romanos c. est.

CĂPĬTĀLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [caput]. 1) Re-

lating to life, *whereby natural or civil life may be lost* (v. Caput 2, A, b), capital: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) periculum c., *peril of life;* morbus c., *dangerous, mortal disease:* B) tech. t., res (rar. fraus, etc.) c. = capital: vindices rerum capitalium; so likewise poena, suplicium c. = *capital punishment*, in gen.; hence, *subst.*, Căpĭtāle, is, *n.* = capital: C) = *very dangerous, menacing life:* inimicus c., *mortal;* oratio c., *pernicious;* odium c., *deadly hatred.* 2) (Rar.) Pre-eminent, principal, chief, ingenium, scriptor.

CĂPĬTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to the town Capitium, in Southern Sicily—now Capizzi.

CĂPĬTO, ōnis, *m.* [caput]. A big head, *a person who has a large head.*

CĂPĬTŌLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Capitolium]. *Of or pertaining to the Capitol,* Capitoline: ludi, certamen C., *in honour of Jupiter;* C. quercus, *a wreath of oak presented to the victor in the Capitoline games; subst.*, Capitolini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the directors of the* 'ludi Capitolini.' In the *sing.*, Capitolinus, i, *a surname of M. Manlius*, because he saved the Capitol.

CĂPĬTŌLIUM, ii, *n.* [caput]. 1) *The summit of* mons Capitolinus (one of the seven hills of Rome), with the temple of Jupiter and the citadel thereon, the Capitol — now Campidoglio. 2) *The citadels of other cities.*

CĂPĬTŬLĀTIM, *adv.* [capitulum]. (Rar.) By heads, summarily.

CĂPĬTŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of caput]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A little head; hence (Com.), as a term of endearment = *man:* lepidissimum c.

CĂPO, ōnis, *m.* [= κάπων]. A capon.

CAPPĂDŌCIA, ae, *f.* [= Καππαδοκία]. *A province of Asia Minor*, between the Taurus and Pontus Euxinus — now Caramania.

CAPPĂDŌCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cappadocia]. Cappadocian.

CAPPĂDŌCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Cappadocius.

CAPPĂDOX, ŏcis, *m.* [= Καππάδοξ]. *An inhabitant of Cappadocia*, a Cappadocian.

CAPPĂRIS, is, *f.* [= κάππαρις]. The caper-bush, the caper.

CAPRA, ae, *f.* [caper]. 1) A she-goat. 2) *Trop.:* A) (lat.) *a man with bristly hair:* B) (poet.) *the odorous moisture under the armpits:* C) *a star:* D) Caprae or Capreae palus, *the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared.*

CAPRĂRIA, ae, *f.* [capra]. Prop., 'Goat Island.' 1) *An island on the southern side of Balearis Major.* 2) *An island* (also Caprasia) *near the northernmost point of Corsica.*

CAPREA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) A wild she-goat, a roe; prov., jungere capreas lupis, *to undertake something impossible.*

CAPREAE PALUS — v. Capra, 2, D.

CAPREAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A beautiful island on the Campanian coast*, where Tiberius spent his seven last years — now Capri.

CAPRĒENSIS, e, *adj.* [Caprene]. Of *or* belonging to the island Capreæ: C. secessus, *the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius on that island.*

CAPREŎLUS, i, *m.* [caper]. 1) *A kind of wild goat*, the chamois, roebuck. 2) Tech. t. in architecture, props, stays, *supporting timbers.*

CAPRĪCORNUS, i, *m.* [caper-cornu]. (Poet.) Capricorn (*the wild goat*), *one of the constellations of the zodiac.*

CAPRĪ-FĪCUS, i, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) The wild fig-tree. 2) *The fruit of the wild fig-tree*, the wild fig. *3) (Poet.) *Any thing strange or foreign*, because the gall-insect, which proceeds from this tree, ripens the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree by piercing it.

CAPRĪGĔNUS, a, um, *adj.* [caper-gigno]. (Poet.) Proceeding from a goat, of a goat, pecus; *subst.*, Caprigeni, ōrum, & -ae, ārum, *m. & f. pl.*, *goats, she-goats.*

CAPRĪMULGUS, i, *m.* [caper-mulgeo]. (Poet. & lat.) A milker of goats = *a countryman.*

CAPRĪNĔUS, i, *m.* *An epithet applied to the Emperor Tiberius*, in allusion to his lasciviousness and his residence at Capreæ.

CAPRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [caper]. Of *or* belonging to goats; prov., de lana c. rixari = *to contend about trifles.*

CAPRĪ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* Goat-footed, Satyri.

CAPSA (I.), ae, *f.* A chest, box, satchel (esp. for the preservation of books and documents).

CAPSA (II.), ae, *f.* *A town of Byzacium in Africa*, now Gafsa or Cafsa.

CAPSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [capsa]. (Lat.) The satchel-carrier, a slave who carried the books and writing-materials of a patrician boy going to school.

CAPSENSES, ium, *m. pl.*, *The inhabitants of Capsa.*

CAPSŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of capsa]. A small box *or* chest: homo totus de c. = *over-nicely dressed*, '*as if just out of a band-box.*'

CAPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [capto]. 1) A reaching after, catching at *something*, verborum, testamenti, *a hunting after legacies.* 2) In the language of fencing, a feint.

CAPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [capto]. One who eagerly catches at *or* strives after *a thing:* c. aurae popularis; in partic., *one who hunts after legacies*, a legacy-hunter.

CAPTIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in Asia Minor.*

CAPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [capio]. Prop., *a seizing, a catching*, used *trop.* only. 1) A trick, a fraud, a deception: nihil in re captionis est. 2) Partic., in dialectics, a fallacy, a sophism: inducere se in c.; discutere c. 3) (Pl.) An injury, a disadvantage: res est mihi captioni.

CAPTIŌSE, *adv.* [captiosus]. Captiously, deceptively.

CAPTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [captio]. 1) **Fallacious, deceptive,** societas. 2) In dialectics, **captious, sophistical,** probabilitas, interrogationes; *subst.*, Captiosa, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *sophisms.*

CAPTĬTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [capto]. (Lat.) **To snatch eagerly at,** *to strive eagerly after.*

CAPTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of captio]. **A sophism, a fallacy.**

CAPTĪVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [captivus]. (Lat.) 1) Of living beings, **captivity.** 2) Of towns and provinces, **a taking, a capture,** urbium, Africae.

CAPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [capio]. 1) Of living beings: A) of persons, **caught, captured,** esp., **taken captive in war**; hence, freq. *subst.* = **a captive**; (poet.) cc. corpora = *the booty in men and animals, the captives*; (poet.) = *pertaining to a captive:* c. cruor, *the blood of the captives*; cc. lacerti: B) (poet. & lat.) of animals = *captured, slain:* cc. pisces. 2) Of inanimate things, **captured, plundered,** *taken as booty*, naves, agri; *trop.*, mens c. *captivated.*

CAPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [capio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To seize eagerly upon** *any thing*, **to catch** *or* **snatch at,** *to strive to get possession of:* Tantalus c. aquam; c. auram naribus; and hence, *trop.*, c. auram libertatis, *to watch eagerly every circumstance on which a hope of liberty might be founded*; c. sonitum aure, *to strive to catch = to listen to with earnestness:* c. sermonem = *to eavesdrop, to overhear.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to strive earnestly after** *a thing*, **to seek, to endeavour to obtain:** c. misericordiam, brevitatem; c. occasionem, *to endeavour to find*; c. sermonem (poet.), *to introduce, to strive to begin*; (poet. & lat.) c. laedere aliquem, *to try to injure*; variis ominibus c. an, etc., *to try to ascertain whether*, &c.: B) **to try to catch** *or* **take, to seek to gain, allure** *or* **entrap** *some person or thing:* c. aliquem, hostem insidiis, gentem Boeotorum; also abs., duo reges cc. inter se, *try to deceive one another*; so likewise (Pl.), c. cum aliquo, *to try to entrap one with artful and cunning talk.* Hence — a) (Pl.), c. aliquem impudicitiae = *to try to convict of* — b) in particular, freq. = *to hunt after legacies:* c. testamenta senum, aliquem.

CAPTŪRA, ae, *f.* [capio]. (Lat.) 1) **A catching** *of animals.* 2) *Concr., that which is caught* = **a capture.** 3) Contemptuously, **gain, reward.**

CAPTUS, ūs, *m.* [capio]. (Rar., lat.) 1) **A seizing, laying hold of, grasping,** digitorum, *with the fingers.* 2) *Power of comprehension,* **understanding,** only in the comb. 'ut est c.': Geta non malus, ut est captus servorum, *as much as* (non malus) *can be the case in a slave*; Graeci prudentes satis, ut est c. hominum, *as much as this quality* (prudentia) *can be at all attributed to men.*

CĂPUA, ae, *f.* [Καπύη]. *The capital of Campania,* celebrated for its riches and luxury. Its ruins are found near the present S. Maria delle Grazie.

CĂPŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [capulus]. (Ante-cl.) **Pertaining to a coffin:** homo c., *at death's door.*

CĂPŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To pour off.** 2) **To catch** (animals).

CĂPŬLUS, i, *m.* [capio]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **A coffin:** capuli decus = homo capularis. 2) **A hilt, handle,** esp. of a sword.

CĂPUT, pĭtis, *n.* 1) **The head** of men and animals: c. aperire, *to uncover, take off the hat*, operire, *to cover, put on the hat*; capita conferre, *to put heads together = to confer secretly*; esse supra c. (of a threatening danger); per c. pedesque, *over head and heels*; prov., nec c. nec pedes, *neither head nor tail, neither beginning nor end*; *trop.* (poet.) = **intellect.** Hence: A) of things, **the head = the point, top, summit,** *upper part, extremity:* c. tigni, papaveris, jecoris (in the lang. of augury): B) (the part instead of the whole) = **man, person, animal:** c. innoxium, ridiculum; cc. vilissima, ignota; c. hoc = *I*; c. tuum = *thou*; trecenos numos in capita conferre, *to each.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = **life** — a) *physical life:* capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life*; capitis aliquem accusare, *to accuse one of a capital crime*; thus also damnare, absolvere, etc.; tergo ac capite puniri — b) = *civil life, the sum of all rights of an individual as to freedom, citizenship and family:* capitis judicium; capitis deminutio, *the loss or limitation of civil and other rights* (such a 'cap. deminutio' was 'maxima' if all three kinds of rights were lost, 'minima' if certain personal rights only): mulier illa capite se deminuit, *has lost* (*by her marriage*) *the rights of the family to which she formerly belonged:* B) = *that which is the most important, pre-eminent in any thing* — a) of persons, **the chief person, head, leader,** &c.: qui capita rerum erant; c. nominis Latini; c. rei alicujus faciendae; capita conjurationis virgis caesi sunt — b) of things, **the chief matter, main point, chief part:** c. patrimonii; jus nigrum erat coenae c.; c. est nosse rempublicam; thus likewise c. oratoris est, etc., *main duty*; c. literarum, *chief contents* — c) of places = **the capital, chief point:** Thebae c. totius Graeciae; Praeneste c. belli, *the main seat* — d) of writings, **the chief division, chapter:** a primo c. legis usque ad extremum — e) of money, **the capital,** *the principal sum* (in opp. to 'the interest'): de c. deducere quod usuris pernumeratum est.

CĂPYS, ўos, *m.* [= Κάπυς]. 1) *A son of Assaracus,* and the father of Anchises. 2) *A companion of Æneas.* 3) *The eighth king of Alba.*

CAR, āris, *m.* *An inhabitant of Caria,* **a Carian**; *pl.*, Cares, um, *the Carians.*

CĂRĂCALLA, ae, and CARACALLIS, is, *f.* [a Gallic word]. 1) **A Gallic mantle.** Hence, 2) *a surname of a Roman emperor* (Antoninus C.).

CĂRĂLES, um, *m. pl.* *A promontory near the town Caralis.*

CĂRĂLIS, is, *f.* *The capital of Sardinia*, now Cagliari.

CĂRĂLĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Caralis**; *subst.*, Cărălītāni, ōrum, *m. pl.* *the inhabitants of Caralis.*

CĂRĂLĪTIS, is, *f.* *A lake in Pisidia.*

CARBĂSEUS, or Carbasīnus, and (poet.) Carbasus, a, um, *adj.* [carbasus]. **Made of fine Spanish linen.**

CARBĂSUS, i, *f.* [κάρπασος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Fine Spanish flax.** 2) *Things made of such flax*, **fine Spanish linen**; esp. in the *pl.*, Carbasa, ōrum, *n.* = a) *a garment* — b) *a sail* — c) *a curtain*, stretched over a theatre.

*CARBĂTĪNA, ae, *f.* [καρπατίνη]. (Poet.) *A kind of* **peasant's shoe.**

CARBO, ōnis, *m.* **A coal** (both glowing and dead); *trop.* — a) prov., to denote *any thing unimportant:* invenire c. pro thesauro — b) on account of its black colour = *any thing unfortunate or unfavourable:* notare aliquid carbone = *to mark as distressing or bad;* carbones elogiorum, *derisive inscriptions*, on doors, &c.

CARBŌNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [carbo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A collier**, i. e., *one who burns wood into coal.*

CARBUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of carbo]. 1) **A small coal.** 2) (Lat.) *A kind of sandstone*, **red toph.** 3) **A precious (reddish) stone.** 4) *A disease of men and plants*, **an ulcer, boil, carbuncle.** 5) *Trop.* (Pl.) = **grief**, *anger.*

CARCER, ĕris, *m.* 1) **A dungeon, prison**; *trop.:* A) = *imprisoned criminals:* effudisti carcerem in me: B) as a term of reproach, *rascal.* 2) *Plur.* (only in poets in the *sing.*), *the fenced off space of a race-course*, from which the horses and chariots were let out at the beginning of the race, **a barrier, starting-place**: exire e cc.; *trop.* = **the beginning**, of a course of action or a state: a calce (*from the end*) revocare ad cc.

*CARCĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [carcer]. **Pertaining to a prison**: quaestus c., *which one makes as a jailor.*

CARCHĒDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Καρχηδόνιος]. (Pl.) **Carchedonian**, i. e., **Carthaginian** (Καρχηδών = Carthago).

CARCHĒSIUM, ii, *n.* [= καρχήσιον]. (Poet.) *A drinking-vessel with handles*, which was narrower in the middle than at the ends.

CARCĪNŌMĂ, ătis, *n.* [= καρκίνωμα]. (Lat.) = Cancer 3, **a cancer**; also as a term of reproach for a wicked person.

CARDĂCES, cum, *m. pl.* [= κάρδακες, from the Persian word carda = strong]. *A kind of Persian soldiers.*

CARDIA, ae, *f.* *A town on the Thracian Chersonesus.*

CARDIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= καρδιακός]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the stomach**: c. morbus, *a disease of the stomach; subst.*, Cardiacus, i, *m.*, *one who has a disease of the stomach.*

CARDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of Cardia.**

CARDO, ĭnis, *m.* 1) **A hinge.** 2) *A point around which something turns*, **a pole**: promentorium illud in medio velut c. fuit; c. coeli = *the North Pole;* quatuor cc. mundi, *the four quarters of the world;* cardo anni, *the summer solstice.* Hence (poet. & lat.) = *that on which a matter turns*, **the main point, chief matter**: c. litium; haud tanto rerum cardine cessabit, *in such a decisive moment.*

CARDO, ōnis, *f.* *A town in Northern Spain.*

CARDUUS, i, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) **A thistle.**

CĀRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [carus]. **Dearly**: carius aestimare, *to estimate at a higher price.*

CĂRECTUM, i, *n.* [carex]. (Poet. & lat.) *A place abounding in sedge.*

CĂREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To be without** *or* **not to have** *something*, both of acceptable things = **to want, to be devoid of**, and of disagreeable ones = **to be free from**: animus c. sensu; c. loquendi facultate; c. febri, dolore, suspicione, vitiis. Hence = **to abstain from** *a thing*, **to keep away** *or* **to hold one's self aloof from** *a place:* c. vino; Pompeius c. foro; c. patriâ, *to be absent from one's native country.* 2) With the accessory idea of feeling the absence of a thing, **to miss, to want** (but of desirable things only — cf. egeo): c. consuetudine amicorum, commodis omnibus, libertate; (ante-cl.) c. alicujus and c. id quod ames.

CĂREX, ĭcis, *f.* (poet. & lat.) **Reed-grass, sedge.**

CĀRIA, ae, *f.* [= Καρία]. *The southernmost province of Asia Minor.*

CĀRĬCA (sc. ficus), ae, *f.* [Caricus]. *A kind of dried fig.*

CĀRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Caria.**

CĂRIES, ei, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **Rottenness, decay, caries.**

CĂRĪNA, ae, *f.* 1) **The keel** *of a ship*; *trop.* (poet.) = *a ship.* 2) Carinae, ārum, *f. pl.*, was *the name of a quarter in Rome.*

CĀRĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [κηρός]. (Pl.) *One who dyes in wax-yellow colour*, **a dyer in yellow.**

CĀRĬŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [caries]. (Poet. & lat.) **Rotten, decayed**, palmula, dentes; vina, *mellow.*

CĀRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= καρίς]. (Poet.) *A kind of* **sea-crab.**

CĀRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [carus]. 1) **Dearness, high price**: c. annonae, vini; hence, abs. = **dearth**: quum est c.; annus est in summa c. 2) *Trop.:* A) *pass.*, **regard, esteem, love**, *enjoyed by one:* succedere tantae caritati Hieronis, *to succeed to the much-beloved H.:* B) *act.*, **regard** *which one has for another*, **affection, love**, *springing from*

esteem (love without sensual desire, never of sensual love — cf. amor): c. quae est inter natos et parentes; very often with a *genit. object.*: c. patriae (also c. erga aliquem); sometimes also with a *genit. subject.*: credo vos caritatem civium concupisse.

CARMĒLUS, i, *m.* 1) *A mountain in Galilee*, now El Karmel. 2) *A hill and town near Hebron in Palestine.*

CARMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [= casmen, from cano]. 1) **Song, music, a tone, sound**: canere c.; cc. concordant nervis; c. lyrae, citharae; tibia effundit c.; c. ferale bubonis, *the cry of an owl.* 2) **A poem, poetry,** *any composition in verse* (cf. poëma): c. epicum; c. tragicum; Saliorum cc., *the religious songs of the S.*; c. funebre, *a funeral song*; c. famosum, *a satirical poem.* In partic.: A) = *lyric poetry*: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis: *B) (Lucr.) *a part of a long poem*, a book, canto: primo c.: C) = **an inscription** *in verse*: tumulo addere c. 3) (Mostly poet.) **A prophecy, prediction,** *response of an oracle*: c. in libris Sibyllinis inventum. 4) (Poet. & lat.) In the *pl.*, **a magic formula, incantation.** 5) **A formula** *in religion or law* (because in ancient times it was composed in Saturnian verse): lex horrendi carminis; c. rogationis.

CARMENTIS, is, and CARMENTA, ae, *f.* [Καρμέντις, from carmen, 'a prophetess']. *The mother of Evander*, who came with him from Arcadia to Latium, and was afterwards worshipped as a prophetic and healing divinity.

CARMENTĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* *The festival of Carmentis*, celebrated on the 11th of January.

CARMENTĀLIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Carmentis**; in partic., C. porta, *a gate of Rome*, near the temple of Carmentis, one of whose arches, through which the Fabii marched on their fatal expedition against Veii, was afterwards called 'porta scelerata' (i. e., *fatal*).

CARMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [from a *subst.*, carmen, 'a card' — v. Caro II.]. **To card.**

CARNA, ae, *f.* [caro]. *A tutelary goddess of the body*, esp. the nobler parts.

CARNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [caro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **A flesh-hook.** 2) **A larder, pantry.**

CARNEĂDES, is, *m.* [= Καρνεάδης]. *A philosopher of Cyrene* (160 B. C.), and founder of the New Academy.

CARNEĂDĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertain-**
CARNEĂDĪUS, } **ing to Carneades.**

CARNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Celtic tribe living on the Eastern Alps*, which were named after them.

CARNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Carni*, **Carnic.**

CARNĪFEX, ĭcis, *m.* [caro-facio]. **An executioner, hangman** (an officer who executed criminals of the lowest rank (slaves, foreigners), and also administered torturing, flogging, &c.; *trop.*, as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel.*

CARNĪFĪCĪNA, ae, *f.* [carnifex]. 1) **The office of executioner**: facere c., *to be executioner.* 2) **A place of torture**: ductus in ergastulum et c. 3) **Torture, torment, the rack**: subire quamvis c.; hence, *trop.*, **of mental torment** = *grief, sorrow.*

CARNĪFĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* [carnifex]. (Rar.) **To execute, to behead,** aliquem.

CARNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [caro]. (Pl.) 1) **Fleshy.** 2) **Flesh-like.**

CARNUNTUM, i, *n.* *An ancient town on the Danube*, in Pannonia.

CARNŪTES, um, or CARNŪTI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Gaul*, in the region of the present Orleans.

CĂRO (I.), nis, *f.* 1) **Flesh**; also, *meton.*, of the pulp of fruits, the inner, white part of wood, and the soft part of precious stones. 2) *Trop.*: A) c. putida, as a term of reproach applied to a man: B) of style = **softness** (*lack of strength*).

CĂRO (II.), 3. *v. tr.* [κείρω]. (Ante-cl.) **To card,** lanam.

CARPĂTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Carpathus]. **Carpathian.**

CARPĂTHUS, i, *f.* [= Κάρπαθος]. *An island in the Ægean sea*, now Scarpanto.

CARPENTUM, i, *n.* **A carriage** *with two wheels*, used esp. by ladies and priests (cf. essedum, plaustrum, etc.).

CARPĒTĀNI, or CARPĒSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Carpetania.*

CARPĒTĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A province of Spain*, now Castilia and Estremadura.

CARPI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Dacia.*

CARPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* *To take, to take away in small portions by plucking*, &c. 1) With the hand, **to pluck, to pluck off,** *to pull*, poma, herbas, folia de (ex, ab) arbore and (poet.) arbore only. 2) Of animals, esp. those feeding on plants, **to pluck off, to crop, to eat**: equi cc. gramen (herbas); c. escam (of birds of prey; sometimes of men); c. leporem. 3) (Poet.) **To tear off, to take away,** in gen.: c. setas, coronam ex collo; c. lanam, vellera = *to spin.* 4) *Trop.*, in gen. = **to take** *with haste* (i. e., *to snatch*), *by degrees, in part*: A) c. oscula, *to kiss*, aliquid ex his libris, *to take or draw from these books*; c. paucos ad poenam, *to pick out, to choose*: B) (poet.) = **to spend, to enjoy, to pass,** aetatem, auras vitales, gaudia: C) (poet.) = **to go, to tread upon, to travel over, to wander through, to proceed along,** viam, iter, mare, etc.; c. prata fugâ, *to flee over the meadows*; c. terram pedibus, pontum remis, aëra alis: D) = **to divide, to cut into pieces, to parcel out,** exercitum in multas partes; c. fluvium (by means of canals); c. cibum, *to carve*: E) in a hostile sense—a) (mostly poet. & lat.) **to consume,** *to enervate, to weaken*, vires, corpus; carpi igni (of a passionate love), curâ — b) in military lang. = **to harass, to**

attack *incessantly*, to annoy *with repeated attacks:* hostis c. vires Romanas; thus, esp. c. novissimos or novissimum agmen — c) *to attack with words*, to censure, to carp at, to calumniate, aliquem maledico dente; c. recte facta; carpi militum vocibus.

CARPTIM, *adv.* [carpo]. **Partly, by pieces, in small parts:** res Romanas carptim perscribere. Hence: A) = *at different places:* hostes c. aggredi: B) *at different times:* dimissi sunt c. et singuli.

*CARPTOR, ōris, *m.* [carpo]. (Lat. poet.) **A carver** *of food.*

CARRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Mesopotamia.*

CARRŪCA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) *A kind of* **four-wheeled carriage.**

CARRUS, i, *m.* (rar. Carrum, i, *n.*). **A four-wheeled wagon** *or* **cart.**

CARSEŎLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Carseoli.**

CARSEŎLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town in Latium*, now Arsoli.

CARSŪLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town of Umbria.*

CARSŪLĀNUM, i, *n.* *A villa near Carsulae.*

CARTĒJA, ae, *f.* 1) *An ancient town in Southern Spain*, now San Roque. 2) *A town in the north-east of Spain*, now Orgaz.

CARTĒJĀNUS, CARTĒJENSIS, } a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Carteja 1.**

CARTHAEA, ae, *f.* [Καρθαία]. *A town of the island Ceos*, now Poles.

CARTHĀGĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Carthago]. **Carthaginian;** *subst.*, Carthaginienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Carthage*, and = *the Carthaginian people*, in gen.

CARTHĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) *The renowned city of Carthage in Northern Africa*, founded, according to the legend, by Dido (about 888 B. C.), and destroyed by Scipio Africanus (146 B. C.) — its ruins are near the present Tunis. 2) C. Nova, *a town in the south-east of Spain*, and a colony of Carthage 1 — now Carthagena.

CARTHĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Carthaea]. (Poet.) **Carthæan.**

CARTĪLĀGĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago]. **Gristly, cartilaginous.**

CARTĪLĀGĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago]. **Full of gristle, gristly, cartilaginous.**

CARTĪLĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* **Cartilage, gristle.**

CĂRUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of caro]. **A little piece of flesh.**

CĀRUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Dear** = *high in price*, piscis, annona, amor, *that costs much money;* (Pl.) res cara est trecentis minis, *costs* 300 *minas.* 2) **Dear** = **highly esteemed, loved** (cf. caritas), parentes, liberi; quae me mihi cariora sunt; aliquem c. habere; (Pl.) cum caris meis, *with my beloved ones.* Sometimes (poet.) 'carus,' as in Homer φίλος, is added to a substantive only in the sense of a *poss. pron.*: c. genitrix.

CĀRUS (II.), i, *m.* 1) *A poet of the Augustan age.* 2) *A Roman emperor* (282 A. D.).

CARVENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Carventum.**

CARVENTUM, i, *n.* *A town in Latium.*

CARVILIUS, i, *m.* 1) *A Roman proper name.* 2) *A king of Britain.*

CĂRYAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Καρύαι]. *A village in Laconia with a temple of Diana.*

CĂRYŌTA, ae, *f.* [= καρυῶτις]. (Lat.) *A kind of* **date.**

CĂRYSTĒUS, CĂRYSTIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Carystos]. **Carystian;** *subst.*, Carystii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Carystus.*

CĂRYSTOS, i, *f.* [= Κάρυστος]. 1) *A town on the south coast of Euboea*, now Carysto. 2) *A town in Liguria*, now Carosio.

CĂSA, ae, *f.* **A hut, cottage, cabin,** *a villa, country-house;* prov., ita fugias ne praeter casam, *do not flee so inconsiderately as to pass by the best place of refuge*, i. e., *do not run into the lion's jaws.*

CASCA, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens *Servilia;* esp. P. and C. Servilius C., *the murderers of Caesar.*

*CASCE, *adv.* [cascus]. (Lat.) **In an old-fashioned manner.**

CASCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl., obsolete.) **Very old, very ancient.**

CĀSEUS, i, *m.* (ante-cl. also Caseum, i, *n.*). **Cheese;** (Com.) as a term of endearment, *'my sweet!'*

CĀSIA, ae, *f.* [= κασία]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Wild cinnamon.** 2) *A fragrant shrub.*

CĂSĪLĪNĀTES, um, CĂSĪLĪNENSES, ium, } *m. pl. The inhabitants of Casilinum.*

CĂSĪLĪNUM, i. *n.* *A town of Campania.*

CĂSĪNA, ae, *f.* *The title of one of the comedies of Plautus.*

CĂSĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Casinum.**

CĂSĪNUM, i, *n.* *A town in Latium*, now Monte Casino.

CĂSIUS (ii) MONS [Κάσιον ὄρος]. *A mountain:* 1) *of Syria*, now Djebel Okrab; 2) *of Lower Egypt*, now El Kaz.

CĀSO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of cado]. (Pl.) **To be about to fall, to totter.**

CASPĒRIA, ae, *f.* *A small town of the Sabines*, now Aspra.

CASPIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Caspii.

CASPIUM MARE. **The Caspian Sea.**

CASPIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the Caspian Sea*, **Caspian;** *subst.*, Caspii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of the Caspian sea-coasts.*

CASSANDER, dri, *m.* [= Κάσσανδρος]. *Son of Antipater*, governor and afterwards king of Macedonia (until 298 B. C.).

CASSANDRA, ae, *f.* [= Κάσσανδρα]. *A daughter of Priam and Hecuba*, on whom Apollo had bestowed the gift of prophesy, but so that her prophecies were never believed. After the downfall of Troy, she fell, as a captive, to the lot of Agamemnon, along with whom she was murdered by Clytemnestra.

CASSANDRĒA (-Īa), ae, *f.* [= Κασσάνδρεια]. *A town of Macedonia*, called after Cassander.

CASSANDRENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Cassandrea.*

CASSANDREUS (trisyll.) ei, *m.* [= Κασσανδρεύς]. **Of Cassandrea**; *a surname of Apollodorus*, the tyrant of Cassandrea.

*CASSE, *adv.* [cassus]. **In vain, fruitlessly.**

CASSES, ium, *m. pl.* (of the *sing.* only the *acc.*, -em, and *abl.*, -e, are found in poets and later writers). **A hunting-net, toil**: ponere, tendere cc. Hence: A) (poet.) = *a spider's web*: B) *trop.* = *snares.*

CASSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a Cassius*, **Cassian**: bellum C. (v. Cassius 1, B); partes CC., *the party of Cassius* (1, C) *and Brutus*; schola C. (of Cassius 1, D).

CASSĪDA, ae, *f.* = Cassis.

CASSIŎPE, es, *f.* [= Κασσιόπη]. 1) *The wife of Cepheus*, mother of Andromeda (q. v.), placed afterwards as a constellation in the heavens. 2) *A town of Corcyra*, now Cassopo.

CASSIS, ĭdis, *f.* 1) **A helmet** (of metal — cf. galea). 2) (Poet. & lat.) = **War**: patiens pelagi et cassidis.

CASSIUS, ii, *m.* and CASSIA, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman* gens; thus, esp. 1) *the family of the Longini*: A) C. L. Ravilla, *a very severe and just judge*; hence, prov., judex Cassianus, *a judge like C.*: B) Lucius C., *consul* (107 B. C.), conquered and killed by the Helvetians: C) Caius C. L., *the murderer of Caesar*: D) Caius C. L., *a celebrated jurist*, under Tiberius. 2) C. Parmensis (*from Parma*), *a poet*, in the time of Horace, ridiculed as a hasty and careless composer.

CASSUS, a, um, *adj.* [careo?] 1) Prop. (poet.), **hollow, empty**, nux, canna. Hence (poet.), with a *genit.* or *abl.*, **lacking, devoid of, deprived of**: corpus c. animâ; ensis c. luminis; cassus lumine = *dead.* 2) *Trop.*, **vain, empty, futile, useless**: c. copia verborum; c. quiddam. In partic., as *adv.*, in cassum or incassum = **in vain, fruitlessly**, *uselessly.*

CASTĂLIA, ae, *f.* [Κασταλία]. *A fountain on Mount Parnassus*, not far from Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

CASTĂLIS, idis, *adj. f.* **Castalian**, sorores, *the Muses.*

CASTĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Castalian**: arbor C. = *the laurel*; umbra C., *the shade of the laurel*, antrum, *the cavern of the oracle at Delphi.*

CASTĂNEA, ae, *f.* [κάστανον]. 1) **A chestnut-tree.** 2) **A chestnut.**

CASTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [castus]. **Purely, innocently.** In partic.: A) = **chastely, modestly**: B) **piously, devoutly**: c. deos colere, *with a pious spirit, scrupulously*; pure ac c.

CASTELLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [castellum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a castle**: *1) triumphi cc., *for the capture of a castle or fortress.* 2) *Subst.*, Castellani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, **the inhabitants of a castle** *or of a town on a high elevation.*

CASTELLĀTIM, *adv.* [castellum]. **By castles,** *castle by castle*: c. dissipati, *among the various castles.*

CASTELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of castrum]. **A castle, fort, fortress, stronghold.** Hence: A) (poet.) *a dwelling situated on an eminence*: B) *trop.* = **a defence, refuge**: tribunal Appii fuit c. omnium scelerum.

*CASTĒRIA, ae, *f.* *A part of a ship where the rowers rested.*

CASTĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [castus-facio]. (Lat.) **Pure.**

*CASTĪGĀBILIS, e, *adj.* [castigo]. (Pl.) **Deserving punishment,** *worthy of chastisement*, culpa.

CASTĪGĀTE, *adv.* [castigatus]. **Within bounds, restrictedly.**

CASTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [castigo]. 1) **Correction,** both by words = **censure, reproof,** and esp. by action = **chastisement, punishment.** 2) **A pruning, lopping** *of plants.*

CASTĪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [castigo]. **A chastiser, reprover, corrector,** minorum, *of the young*, c. lacrimarum; hence (lat.) = *he who restrains or holds one close.*

CASTĪGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [castigator]. *After the manner of a reprover*, **reproaching.**

CASTĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of castigo]. **Restrained, compressed**; hence, 1) **small** (in body), **slender**; 2) **tamed, checked.**

CASTĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To correct, to castigate,** both by words = **to reprove, to reproach,** and by some act = **to punish**: c. aliquem dictis, aliquem in illa re, segnitiem hominum; c. pueros non verbis solum sed etiam verberibus. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To correct** *any thing faulty, to amend*, carmen. 3) **To restrain, to curb,** *to keep in check*, plebem, animi dolorem; c. equum frenis. [Fr. castum-ago — cf. purgo.]

CASTĪMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [castus]. 1) **Bodily purity, chastity,** the requisite preparation for religious services: c. corporis. 2) **Moral purity, morality**: gravitas et c.

CASTĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [castus]. 1) (Lat.) *Purity of morals*, **morality,** in gen. 2) **Chastity.**

CASTOR (I.), ŏris, *m.* [= Κάστωρ]. *The son of the Spartan king Tyndareus and Leda*, and brother of Pollux; the two brothers were called

'Dioscuri,' q. v.; 'ecastor' or 'mecastor,' *by Castor*, a form of oath among the Romans.

CASTOR (II.), ōris, *m.* [= κάστωρ]. **A castor, beaver.**

CASTŎREUM, i, *n.* **Castor,** *or* **castoreum.**

CASTŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the hero Castor.**

CASTRENSIS, e, *adj.* [castra]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the camp, camp-,** ratio, consilium; exsilium c. = *continual military service;* corona c., *the reward of those who first entered the camp of the enemy.*

CASTRĪCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Castricius]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a Castricius.**

CASTRĪCIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens.

CASTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To castrate, to geld, to emasculate. 2)** Of plants, *to lop, to trim,* arbores, *to thin.* **3)** In gen., **to cut off, to shorten,** caudam. **4)** C. vina = *to filter.* **5)** *Trop.* = **to weaken, to diminish** (an expression censured by Cicero).

CASTRUM, i, *n.* **I.** *Sing.* (more rar. than castellum): **1) a castle, fortress,** *fortified place.* **2)** Used freq. as a proper name: Castrum Truentinum, *a place in Picenum,* now Torre Segura; Castrum Novum, *a Roman colony in Etruria,* now Marinello, &c. **II.** *Plur.:* **1) a camp,** *a military encampment:* cc. stativa, *a standing camp* (one which was occupied for a long time), partly cc. aestiva, *a summer camp,* partly cc. hiberna, *a winter camp, winter quarters;* cc. navalia or nautica, *a camp for the protection of ships,* which lay at anchor, or were (which was the usual practice) drawn to the shore, so that the camp encircled them; cc. metari, *to mark or lay out the camp,* facere, ponere, collocare, *to pitch the camp;* cc. movere, *to break up,* promovere, *to advance, to move forward,* removere, *to march back.* Hence: A) used to denote *war, military service,* uti castris, habere usum in castris; *trop.,* conjecimus nos in Epicuri castra: B) = Castra Praetorianorum, *the permanent camp of the Praetorian guard,* in the suburbs of the city. **2)** As the camp was pitched at the close of each day's march = **a day's march:** secundis cc. eo pervenit. **3)** As a proper name: Castra Cornelia, on the north coast of Africa, *the place where the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp;* Castra Julia, *a town of Lusitania,* &c.

CASTŬLO, ōnis *m.* [Κασταλών or Καστλών]. *The chief town of the Oretani,* in Hispania Bætica, now Cazlona.

CASTŬLŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Castulo;** *subst.,* Castulonenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Castulo.*

CASTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1)** In gen., **morally pure, spotless, blameless,** vita, mens; homo c. ac non cupidus = *disinterested, upright;* castus a culpa, a cruore *free from, not stained with.* **2)** In partic., **chaste, continent, virgo, vultus. 3)** In respect to religion: A) of persons, **pious, sacerdos:** B) of things, **holy, sacred,** festum, donum, lucus.

CĂSŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of casa]. **1) A little house, hut. 2) A sepulchre.** (Lat.)

CĀSUS, ūs, *m.* [cado]. **1)** Prop., **a falling;** particularly: A) = *a falling down,* nivis: B) = *overthrow:* graviore casu decidunt turres altae. **2)** *Trop.:* *A) (poet.) of time = **the end,** hiemis: B) in a moral sense, **a false step,** *an error, a fall:* adolescentia vix sine aliquo c. illis viis insistere potest: C) *that which happens unexpectedly,* **an event, occurrence, accident:** novi cc. temporum; cc. bellorum, *the accidents of war;* res casum aliquem recipit, *is associated with danger, there is some risk in it;* in aleam tanti casus se regnumque dare, *to stake himself and his kingdom upon so uncertain a cast;* in partic., the *abl.* casu freq. as *adv.*, **by chance,** *by accident:* sive c. sive consilio deorum; accidit c. ut, etc.: D) = **opportunity,** *occasion:* fortuna illi casum praeclari facinoris dedit, *a chance for a brilliant achievement:* E) usually in comb. with an *adj.*, **an unfortunate occurrence** *or* **event, a misfortune:** doleo casum civitatis; c. gravis; hence = **destruction,** *death,* **fall:** c. Gracchorum, urbis: F) in gramm., **a case:** c. rectus; cc. conversi = obliqui (the other cases besides the *nom.* and *voc.*); c. genitivus.

CĂTĂBATHMOS, i, *m.* [= Κατάβαθμος]. *A region between Egypt and Libya,* with a city of the same name.

CĂTĂDRŌMUS, i, *m.* [= κατάδρομος]. (Lat.) **A stretched rope** (*inclining downwards*), used by rope-dancers.

CĂTĂDŪPA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Καταδουπα]. *The cataract of the Nile,* on the borders of Ethiopia, now Chellal.

CĂTAEGIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= καταιγίς]. (Lat.) *A violent storm of wind,* **a hurricane.**

CĂTĂMĪTUS, i, *m.* [corrupted from Ganymedes]. *The Latin name of Ganymedes* (q. v.); hence = Pathicus.

CĂTAŎNIA, ae, *f.* [= Καταονία]. *A province in Southern Cappadocia.*

CĂTĂPHRACTES, ae, *m.* [= καταφράκτης]. (Lat.) **A coat-of-mail** *furnished with iron scales.*

CĂTĂPHRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [=κατάφρακτος]. **Mailed, clad in mail.**

CĂTĂPULTA, ae, *f.* [= καταπέλτης]. (Antecl. & lat.) **1)** *A military engine for throwing large arrows, lances,* &c., **a catapult** (cf. ballista). **2)** (Pl.) **A missile** *hurled from a catapult.*

CĂTĂRACTA, ae, *f.* [= καταῤῥάκτης]. **1)** (Lat.) **A water-fall,** esp. *the cataract of the Nile.* **2) A portcullis. 3) A sluice,** *flood-gate.*

CĂTĂRACTES, } ae, *m.* [Καταῤῥάκτης] *A*
CĂTARRHACTES, } *river in Pamphylia,* now Duden.

CĂTASCŌPIUM, ii, *n.* (Gell.) = Catascopus.

CĂTASCŌPUS, i, *m.* [= κατασκόπος]. **A spy-ship** (pure Latin, navigium speculatorium).

CĂTASTA, ae, *f.* [κατάστασις]. (Poet. & lat.) **A scaffold** *or* **stage** *on which slaves were exposed to sale.*

CĂTASTRŌPHA, ae, *f.* [καταστροφή]. *The point on which any thing turns,* **a catastrophe.**

CĂTE. *adv.* [catus]. **Skilfully, discreetly, cunningly.**

CĂTĒIA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **A missile weapon, used by the Germans and Celts.**

CĂTELLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of catulus]. **A little dog.**

CĂTELLA (II.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of catena]. **A small chain.**

CĂTELLUS (I.), i, *m.* [*dim.* of catulus]. **A little dog, puppy.**

CĂTELLUS (II.), i, *m.* [*dim.* of catena]. (Pl.) **A small chain.**

CĂTĒNA, ae, *f.* 1) **A chain, a fetter** (of metal — cf. vinculum): conjicere aliquem in catenas; injicere alicui catenas; in catenis aliquem Romam mittere; *trop.*, cc. legum. 2) (Lucr.) *A chain = a series of things connected with each other:* catenas ludunt, *to dance in links or rows.* 3) *Trop.*, **a barrier, restraint,** *fetter.*

CĂTĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [catena]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a chain, canis.**

CĂTĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [catena; prop. *part.* of a verb, cateno, 1.]. 1) **Chained, bound with a chain, fettered,** janitor (of Cerberus). 2) (Lat.) **Linked together,** versus; *uninterrupted,* labores.

CĂTERVA, ae, *f.* *Any great number of men in company,* **a crowd, troop.** Hence, in partic.: A) **a company of players:** B) in military lang., **a troop, a division of troops,** *a band, company,* esp. of the allied forces, as distinguished from the legionary soldiers.

CĂTERVĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [caterva]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a troop:** pugiles cc., *fighting in troops or bands.*

CĂTERVĀTIM, *adv.* [caterva]. **In companies** *or* **troops.**

CĂTHĔDRA, ae, *f.* [= καθέδρα]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A chair,** *an arm-chair,* **furnished with cushions,** used esp. by women. 2) **A teacher's chair.** 3) **A sedan chair.**

CĂTHĔDRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [cathedra]. **Pertaining to an arm-chair;** philosophus c., *a teacher of philosophy.*

CĂTIA and CĂTIĒNA, ae, *f.* *Two dissolute women,* mentioned by Horace and Juvenal.

CĂTĪLĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Catilina]. **Of Catiline, Catilinarian.**

CĂTĪLĪNA, ae, *m.* (Lucius Sergius.) *The originator of the famous conspiracy at Rome, which was put down by Cicero.*

CĂTILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [catillus]. (Ante-cl.) **To lick plates.**

CĂTILLUS (I.), i, *m.* [*dim.* of catinus]. **A small plate.**

CĂTILLUS (II.), i, *m.* *A son of Amphiaraus,* who, with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, migrated from Argos into Italy, and there founded Tibur.

CĂTĪNA, ae, *f.* [= Κατάνη]. *A town on the eastern coast of Sicily,* now Catania.

CĂTĪNENSIS, e. *adj.* [Catina]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Catina;** *subst.*, Catinenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Catina.*

CĂTĪNUS, i, *m.*, and (rar.) CĂTĪNUM, i, *n.* 1) **A pot** *for cooking food or melting metal.* 2) *A broad flat dish,* **a platter.**

CĂTIUS, ii, *m.* *An Epicurean philosopher,* who lived about 50 B. C.

CĂTO, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman family name in the* gens *Porcia;* the most famous of the name were: 1) Marcus P. C., Major or Censorius, an honest and upright man, but stern and severe, a zealous maintainer of the old Roman discipline, an opposer of all novelties, e. g., the Greek literature and philosophy, and an inveterate enemy of Carthage. 2) Marcus P. C. Uticensis, great-grandson of the former, and like him zealous for the ancient customs and institutions of Rome, hence, an ardent republican and opposer of Cæsar, in the course of the civil war with whom he committed suicide, at Utica, 46 B. C.

CĂTŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cato]. **Catonian.**

CĂTŌNĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Cato]. *The friends and adherents of Cato.*

CĂTŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [κάτω]. (Obsolete.) **The lower world.** Hence the proverb, vereor ne in Catonium Catoninos, *he would like to send the friends of Cato to the lower world.*

CĂTŬLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [catulus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a little dog,** caro.

CĂTULLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of Catullus.**

CĂTULLUS, i, *m.* (Q. Valerius.) *A Roman elegiac poet,* born 87 B. C.

CĂTŬLUS (I.), i, *m.* [canis]. 1) **A young dog, a whelp.** 2) In gen., **the young** *of any other animal* (a lion, pig, cat, &c.).

CĂTŬLUS (II.), i, *m.* *A surname in the* gens *Lutatia.*

CĂTŬRĪGES, um, *m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe,* in the depart. des Hautes-Alpes.

CĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) **Prudent, sagacious, wise,** both in a good sense (= *intelligent, skilful:* c. et prudens; c. jaculari, *in slinging*) and in a bad sense (= *cunning, crafty:* c. et callidus); (poet.) c. consilium.

CAUCĂSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Caucasus]. **Caucasian.**

CAUCĂSUS, i, *m.* *A range of high mountains in Asia,* between the Pontus Euxinus and the Caspian Sea, **the Caucasus.**

CAUDA (also CŌDA), ae, *f.* **A tail.** *Trop.:* A) caudam jactare populo or caudam obterere, *to fawn upon:* B) (poet. & lat.) c. trahere = *to wear a fool's cap* (literally, *to have a tail stuck on*): C) *the tail*, i. e., *end of a word.*

*CAUDEUS, a, um, *adj.* [caudex]. (Pl.) **Wooden.**

CAUDEX, or CŌDEX, ĭcis, *m.* **1) The trunk, stock** *or* **stem** *of a tree*, Hence: A) *the block of wood* to which one was bound for punishment: B) contemptuously, *blockhead!* **2)** (In the form 'codex' only.) As the ancients originally wrote on wooden tablets, or boards coated over with wax, **a book, a writing** (cf. volumen). In particular = **an account-book,** *ledger:* referre in c.

*CAUDICĀLIS, e, *adj.* [caudex]. (Pl.) **Pertaining to wood:** provincia c. (humorously), *the office of wood-cutting.*

CAUDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Caudium*, **Caudine:** furculae or fauces Caudinae, *a narrow pass near Caudium*, where the Roman forces were shut up by the Samnites, and had to pass under the yoke (321 B. C.).

CAUDIUM, ii, *n.* *A town of Samnium*, near Benevento.

CAULAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **1)** (Lucr.) **A hollow, an opening,** corporis. **2) A fold, a pen,** *stall.*

CAULĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of caulis]. **A small stalk** *or* **stem** *of a plant.*

CAULIS, is, *m.* [καυλός]. **A stalk, stem,** esp. **the stalk of a cabbage,** *cabbage.*

CAULON, ōnis, *m.* } *A town of Bruttium*, near
CAULŌNIA, ae, *f.* } the modern Castel Vetere.

CAUNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining*
CAUNIUS, } *to Caunus*, **Caunian;** *subst.*, **1)** Caunei (-nii), ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Caunus;* **2)** Cauneae, ārum, *f. pl.* (sc. ficus), *figs from Caunus.*

CAUNUS, i, *f.* [Καῦνος]. *A town of Caria*, now Copi, according to others, Kingi.

CAUPO, ōnis, *m.* **An innkeeper;** also = **a huckster, retailer.**

CAUPŌNA, ae, *f.* [caupo]. **A tavern, an inn.**

CAUPŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [caupona]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a tavern.**

*CAUPŌNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [caupona]. (Ante-cl.) **To trade in** *any thing, to sell as a huckster*, bellum.

CAUPŌNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of caupona]. **A small inn** *or* **tavern.**

CAUPŬLUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) *A kind of* **small ship.**

CAURUS or CŌRUS, i, *m.* **The north-west wind;** also, as *adj.*, ventus c.

CAUSA or CAUSSA, ae, *f.* **1) A cause, reason, occasion:** c. belli, objurgandi; (poet.) quae fuit c. consurgere, *of rising;* (rar.) haec justa c. est ad objurgandum; c. veniendi fuit ut (ne, ut ne), *in order that;* haec (nulla) est c. (so likewise multae sunt cc.) cur (quare, quamobrem, propter quam, quod, rar. ut) aliquid fiat, *the reason why any thing happens;* haec mihi dedit c. explicandae philosophiae, *induced me;* justam c afferre cur, *to adduce a valid reason why.* In partic.: A) *abl.* causâ, **on account of, for the sake of:** voluptatum adipiscendarum c.; honoris tui c.; ejus ō. cupio (volo), *I wish him well*, and debeo, *I am much obliged to him.* Rarely (Com. & lat.), c. is placed before the *subst.:* c. sacrorum; c. meâ: B) = **an apology, excuse:** nec erit justior non veniendi morbi c. quam mortis, *sickness will be deemed a no less valid excuse for not appearing than death itself;* accipere c., *to be satisfied with an apology:* C) *a feigned cause*, **pretext, pretence;** esp. per c. supplementi exercitus cogendi, *under the pretence:* D) (lat.) = **a sickness** (that hinders one, and affords him a valid excuse): E) (Com.) nihil causae or nullam causam dico quin, *I have no objection;* cum (non sine) c., *not without good reason.*

2) A matter, subject, cause: A) in the lang. of law, **a lawsuit,** *a cause at law:* c. privata, publica; c. capitis; agere causam, *to manage*, obtinere, *to gain*, perdere, *to lose* = causâ cadere; c. dicere, *to make a defence, to plead either one's own cause* (freq. = reum esse, *to be accused*) *or another's:* causam alicujus or pro aliquo dicere, *to defend one at law;* so, also, causae dictio; quod causam facit, *the legal point in a case at law.* Hence: B) in general, **a cause** *which is supported or defended*, **a party, an interest:** nemini in illa c. studio concessit; inclinatus in causam plebis; causam foederis egit (cf. A), *he spoke in favour of:* C) = **a commission,** *business:* dare alicui causam; qui missi erant super eadem c.: D) = **situation, condition,** *position, circumstances:* in eadem c. fuit Cato; in meliore c. erat: E) = **a relation of friendship, connection:** omnes cc. (*the motives of friendship*) et necessitudines mihi cum illo intercedebant; ratio et c. mihi est cum illo.

CAUSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [causa]. **1)** C. miles, *a soldier discharged from military service on account of sickness or mutilation*, **an invalid. 2)** (Lat.) **Sickly, indisposed,** corpus, partes (v. Causa 1, D).

CAUSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [causa]. (Lat.) **An excuse.**

CAUSIA, ae, *f.* [= καυσία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A white hat with a broad brim,** worn by the Macedonians.

CAUSĬDĬCUS, i, *m.* [causa-dico]. **A pleader, an advocate** (contemptuously, of a lawyer of low character and greedy of money).

CAUSĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [causa-facio]. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) **To allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend.**

CAUSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [causa]. (Mostly lat.) **To make a pretext, to pretend,** *to allege*,

valetudinem; c. se consulere velle, equos corrumpi; c. quod ille non sit secutus.

CAUSŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of causa]. 1) **A trifling lawsuit.** 2) **An insignificant occasion.**

CAUTE, *adv.* [cautus]. 1) **Cautiously, carefully.** 2) **With security** *or* **warranty:** scriptum c. ut, etc., *with this stipulation for the sake of security, that,* &c.

CAUTES, is, *f.* **A rough, pointed rock, a crag** (cf. saxum, scopulus).

CAUTIM, *adv.* [caveo]. (Ante-cl.) = Caute 1.

CAUTIO, ōnis, *f.* [caveo]. 1) *A striving to to take care,* **caution,** *carefulness, wariness:* hujus rei una est c., ne, *the only way of being cautious in this affair, is;* c. et diligentia. In partic.: A) (Com.) (mihi) cautio est, *I must take care;* mea cautio est, *that's my business:* B) res multas cc. habet, *there is much in it of which one must beware;* quae non habent cautionem, *where caution is of no use* (*where one can only wait for the issue*); alter erat locus cautionis, *the second thing, of which one had to beware.* 2) Tech. t.: A) **means of precaution,** *precautionary advice,* which advocates gave to their clients: praescriptionum cautionumque praeceptio: B) **security, bail,** for one's self or another — a) in writing = **a bond, obligation:** est in c., *it is in the bond;* c. chirographi — b) = **an oral warranty, pledge:** omni cautione devincire aliquem.

CAUTOR, ōris, *m.* [cáveo]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **One who is wary** *or* **on his guard.** 2) *One who is* **surety** *or* **bail** *for another:* c. alieni periculi.

CAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [caveo]. 1) *Pass.,* **secured:** numi cc., *lent to solvent debtors;* res erat ei cautior, *her property was made more secure.* 2) *Act.,* **cautious, wary,** *circumspect:* c. in periculis, in scribendo; c. ad (adversus, erga) rem aliquam; (poet.) c. assumere dignos, *careful to take only worthy persons* (*as friends*).

CĂVAEDIUM — v. Cavus.

CĂVEA, ae, *f.* [cavus]. 1) **An inclosure** *for animals,* e. g., *a cage, stall,* &c.: c. ferarum, apum = *a beehive.* 2) *That part of the theatre where the spectators sat,* **the seats of spectators** ascending in terraces: c. ima or prima, *the place of the nobility;* c. media, summa or ultima, *of the lower classes.* 3) **A theatre,** in gen.

CĂVEO, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To be on one's guard, to take care, to beware:** faciet nisi caveo; c. periculum, aliquem, *of danger, of any one;* cavenda est gloriae cupiditas, *one must beware of ambition;* c. a te, ab insidiis (*of you, of snares*); rar. (ante-cl.) c. aliquo, *to be cautious with respect to one;* caveo ne decipiar, cavendum tibi est ne bellum oriatur; freq. it simply introduces a prohibition, cave ne rem minuas, and oftener cave credas, facias, *don't believe it, don't do it;* c. te fratrum misereatur, *have no compassion for your brothers.* Hence, c. ut aliquid fiat, *to take care that a thing be done,* ut ne, *that it be not done;* rar. c. facere aliquid, *to beware of doing a thing.* Hence, tech. t. in the lang. of fencing, *to parry a blow.* 2) *To be wary or careful for the sake of some one,* **to have a care for, to protect,** *to keep off a thing from:* c. alicui, (lat.) c. securitati; cautum tibi volo, *I wish you were made secure* (*safe*). Hence, tech. t.: A) **of a lawyer, to assist** *a client* **by his advice:** B) c. ab aliquo, *to take security from some one,* **to procure bail:** C) **to give security** *or* **bail, to guarantee,** alicui; ei non satis cautum videbatur; obsidibus de pecunia cavent: D) **to order, decree** *or* **provide for** *by a law or will:* cautum est lege or in legibus ne, etc.; agri de quibus cautum est; c. alicui heredi, *for the benefit of an heir.*

CĂVERNA, ae, *f.* [cavus]. Mostly in *plur.* **A hollow, cavity, cave, grotto, terrae.** Hence, *the hold of a ship.*

CĂVILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cavus — prop., *empty, vain talk*]. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) **A bantering jest, raillery.**

CĂVILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cavillor]. 1) **A bantering joke, a banter, raillery.** 2) (Lat.) **Sophistry,** *sophistical discourse.*

CĂVILLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [cavillor]. 1) **A joker, jeerer,** *taunter.* 2) (Lat.) **A sophist.**

CĂVILLĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [cavillor]. (Quinct.) 1) As an *adj.,* **sophistical:** conclusio c. 2) **A** (female) **sophist.**

CĂVILLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [cavilla]. 1) *Intr.,* **to practise joking** *or* **jesting, to jest,** cum aliquo; c. et jocor; also, *to reason sophistically, to quibble.* 2) *Tr.,* **to banter, to rally, to satirize** *any person or thing,* tribunos, togam ejus praetextam; c. in eo, grave esse amiculum, *jokingly to say of him that,* &c.

CĂVILLŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cavilla]. (Pl.) **A little jest, joke.**

CĂVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cavus]. **To make hollow, to hollow out,** lapidem; (poet) c. parmam gladio, *to pierce through;* c. tegmina capitum = *to make round, to fabricate.*

CĂVUS, a, um, *adj.* **Hollow, hollowed,** concha, vallis, truncus, nubes (in so far as a cloud envelopes something, hence with the same idea, c. umbra); (poet.) cc. flumina, *with beds hollowed out of the rock.* Hence, *subst.,* Cavum, i, *n.,* and (rar.) Cavus, i, *m.,* **a hollow, hole,** *cavity;* in partic., cavum aedium, or Cavaedium, ii, *n.,* **the inner court** of a Roman house, in the centre of which was the 'impluvium' (to be distinguished from the 'atrium').

CAYSTRIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to the Caystrus.**

CAYSTROS and CAYSTRUS, i, *m.* [= Κάϋστρος]. *A river of Ionia,* falling into the sea at Ephesus, now Kara Su or Kutschuk-Meinder.

CĔ. An inseparable, demonstrative particle which, affixed to the stem, formed the pronoun

hic (instead of hi-ce, therefore, hujusce, hisce, etc.), illic, etc.; the adverbs hic, hinc, sic, tunc, etc.; when followed by the interrogative 'ne,' the forms are hicine, sicine (not hiccine, siccine).

CĒA or CĬA, ae, *f.*, also Ceos (*acc.* Ceo), [= Κέως]. *One of the Cyclades*, opposite Sunium, the birthplace of the poet Simonides; hence, *adj.*, Ceus, q. v.

CĒBENNA and CĒVENNA, ae, *m.* (sc. mons). *A chain of mountains in Gaul*, now les Cévennes.

CEBREN, ēnis, *m.* *A river-god in Troas*, father of Œnone.

CEBRĒNIS, ĭdis, *f.* *The daughter of Cebren*, i. e., *Œnone.*

CECRŎPĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Κεκροπίδης]. *A male descendant of Cecrops* — a) = *Theseus* — b) appell. = *a person of noble lineage* — c) *pl.*, Cecrŏpĭdae, ārum = *the Athenians.*

CECRŎPIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κεκροπίς]. 1) *A female descendant of Cecrops*, in partic. = *a daughter of Cecrops or of Pandion.* 2) *An Athenian woman.* 3) As an *adj.*, **Attic**, *of Attica:* terra C.

CECRŎPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κεκρόπιος]. 1) **Cecropian, arx**; and hence, *subst.*, Cecrŏpia, ae, *f.*, *the citadel of Athens*, built by Cecrops. 2) **Attic, Athenian.**

CECROPS, ŏpis, *m.* [= Κέκροψ]. *The most ancient king of Attica*, and founder of the citadel of Athens, according to fable half man and half serpent; hence, C. geminus.

CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to go, to betake one's self:** A) (poet., rar.) prop., c. ex transverso quasi cancer, *to go sideways:* B) = **to come to, to arrive somewhere** — a) (ante-cl.) miles ibi c., *goes thither* — b) *trop.* (ante-cl.), hoc c. ad factum, *comes to its execution, performance* — c) (lat.) omnes cc. in unum, *they all agree* — d) c. in aliquid, **to become something, to pass into** *something, to turn out, to result in:* injuria ei c. in gloriam; c. in proverbium; c. in praedam alicujus, *became the booty of some one* — e) **to come to** *some one* **as property, to be the share** *of some one, to fall to:* is quaestus huic c.; potentia Pompeii in Caesarem c.; hence = **to happen,** *to befall:* quae captae urbi cc.: C) = **to go from somewhere** — a) prop., **to go away, to depart, to withdraw:** succus c. de corpore; c. ex ingrata patria; c. Italiâ; freq. of troops, c. loco, de oppido, ex aciē — b) c. vitâ or e vita = *to die* — c) tempus c., *passes by, vanishes* — d) res c. memoriâ, *escapes* (= *is forgotten*); pudor c. ex pectore, *disappears* — e) c. (alicui) possessione, bonis, **to give up, to surrender** — f) (lat.) c. foro, *to leave the market, to become bankrupt:* D) *trop.*, of a course of action or an undertaking, *to succeed, to prosper:* haec ei prospere or prospera cc.: E) (lat.) c. pro re aliqua, **to go for something, to be worth,** *to be deemed equivalent to.*

2) *Intr.*, **to yield to,** alicui: A) = *to yield to superior power, to submit to, to go out of the way of,* fortunae: B) = *to yield to in rank, honour:* immortalitate diis cedimus; also, c. alicui in re aliqua: C) *to yield to the wishes of any one* = **to comply with,** *to give way to,* auctoritati alicujus, alicui blandienti: c. legibus = *out of respect to the laws to go into exile:* c. reipublicae = *to bear any thing for the sake of the state;* c. pudori, *to be guided by modesty in one's actions.*

3) *Tr.*, **to permit** *something to one,* **to concede, to allow,** hosti victoriam, multa multis de jure suo; plebes cessit ut, etc.

CĔDO, *pl.* Cette, (obsolete,) is used as an *imper.* = **give here, hither with it:** A) (Com.) prop., c. mihi pateram, *reach me the cup;* c. dextram, codicem, tabulas; c. senem, *bring here the old man!* B) = **let us hear, out with it, tell me!** c. istuc tuum consilium; c. unum auctorem facti tui; c. quid faciam; c. qui sit ordo somniorum; sometimes merely to call attention to a thing: c. mihi leges Atticas, *let us hear the laws.*

CĔDROSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Cedrosis.*

CĔDRŌSIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A region in Persia.*

CEDRUS, i, *f.* [= κέδρος]. 1) *A kind of* **cedar-tree** (*the juniper cedar*), which produced a superior oil, used as a preservative against decay. 2) *Meton.:* A) **cedar-wood:** B) **the oil of cedar:** carmina cedro digna = *worthy of immortality.*

CĒLAENAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κελαιναί]. *A town in Phrygia Major*, the place of the combat between Apollo and Marsyas.

CĒLAENAEUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Celænæ,** or (poet.) **to Marsyas.**

CĒLAENO, ūs, *f.* [= Κελαινώ]. 1) *One of the Pleiads.* 2) *One of the Harpies;* hence, appell. (poet.) = *a rapacious woman.*

CĒLĀTIM, *adv.* [celo]. (Ante-cl.) **Secretly.**

CĒLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* **A concealer, hider.**

CĔLĔBER (rar. Celebris), bris, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *Where a multitude often comes or is collected together,* **much frequented, populous, numerous:** c. locus, portus, oraculum; c. hominum conventus, urbs, forum. Hence = *celebrated by the coming together of a great multitude,* **solemn, festive,** dies festus, funus, triumphus. 2) (Rar.) **Frequent,** verba. 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Much talked of and admired** (cf. famosus); hence, **distinguished, celebrated, famous:** Daedalus celeber ingenio; c. in hoc genere; nomen c.

CĔLĔBERRĬME, *adv. superl.* [celeber]. **Most frequently, very often.**

CĔLĔBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [celebro]. 1) **A numerous concourse** = **an assembly:** hominum coetus et cc. 2) **A numerous concourse** *at a festival,* **the celebration of a festival** *by a large company or multitude:* c. ludorum. 3) (Lat.) = **Distinction, honour.**

CĔLĔBRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of celebro]. 1) **Frequent, usual, customary,** res. 2) **Festive, solemn,** dies. 3) (Lat.) **Celebrated, famous.**

CĔLĔBRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [celeber]. 1) *The being much frequented or visited by many,* **loci, viae.** 2) **A numerous concourse** *or* **company, a multitude, a crowd:** c. virorum ac mulierum, totius Graeciae; c. supremi diei, *a solemn and largely attended funeral procession.* 3) (Rar.) **Frequency,** periculorum. 4) = **Fame, renown,** *celebrity:* c. ac nomen; c. sermonis hominum.

CĔLĔBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [celeber]. 1) **To visit numerously,** *to go to a place often and in great numbers,* **to frequent:** c. silvas, viam, domum, iter. Hence: A) *to be present in great numbers at a festival,* **to celebrate a festival** *by a great assemblage or concourse:* c. triumphum, supplicationem, nuptias, exsequias; c. epulas cantu: B) **to honour,** *to show honour to any one,* aliquem funere publico: C) c. aliquid aliqua re, **to fill with** *something* (prop., *to visit something often with something*): c. ripas carmine, aures alicujus novis nominibus; c. litora ludis, *to celebrate solemn games upon the shore;* convivium celebratur omnium laetitia et sermone, *joy and social converse prevail at the feast.* 2) Of an action often performed, **to do** *a thing* **frequently, to be used to do, to practise, to repeat:** c. et recolere artem; celebratur genus illud mortis, *often occurs;* c. jurisdictionem; c. cum aliquo seria et joca, *to take part in often.* 3) **To mention often,** *to speak of frequently,* **to make known,** rem; nuncii literaeque celebrant, Murenam consulem esse factum. In partic. = *to speak of in terms of praise,* **to extol, to celebrate,** aliquem literis suis, nomen alicujus (poet.); c. virum lyrâ, *to celebrate in song.*

CĔLĔLĀTES, tum, *m. pl.* *A Ligurian tribe south of the Po,* in what is now Montferat.

CĔLENDĔRIS, is, *f.* *A town in Cilicia,* 22 miles west of Seleucia — now Kelenderi or Kilindria.

CĔLENNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Campania.*

CĔLER, ĕris, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Swift, quick,** *speedy,* sagitta, curriculum, ventus, cerva; also of abstract subjects, oratio, victoria; homo c., *quick in action;* cc. consilia, *quick, resolute measures;* sometimes with censure = **rash, hasty;** (poet.) c. irasci, *in anger.*

CĔLĔRES, rum, *m. pl.* [prob. fr. Cello = 'the elevated in rank']. *The ancient name of* **the Roman knights** (originally formed into three 'centuriae').

CĔLĔRĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Rar.) **Swift-footed.**

CĔLĔRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [celer]. **Swiftness, quickness,** speed: c. et vis equorum; c. dicendi or in dicendo, ad discendum; c. veneni, *speedy effect;* c. animorum, consilii, *presence of mind.*

CĔLĔRĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [celer]. **Swiftly, quickly, speedily.**

CĔLĔRIUSCŬLE, *adv.* [*dim.* of celeriter]. **Somewhat quickly.**

CĔLĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [celer]. 1) *Tr.,* **to quicken, to hasten,** fugam, iter; c. imperium alicujus, *to execute with despatch.* 2) *Intr.* (rar.), **to hasten.**

CĔLETRUM, i, *n.* *A Macedonian town,* on a peninsula of the lacus Castoris, now Castoria.

CĔLEUS, i, *m.* [= Κελεός]. *A king of Eleusis,* who hospitably received the goddess Ceres, and was taught agriculture by her.

CELLA, ae, *f.* **A room:** A) **a store-room,** for corn, fruits, &c.; c. vinaria, olearia; hence, emere, etc., aliquid in cellam = *for the kitchen, for family use:* A) a room for animals, c. anserum, *a coop for geese,* columbarum, *a dovecote;* also, *a beehive:* C) **a small room** *or* **chamber,** esp. for slaves: D) *that part of a temple where the image of a god stood,* **the chapel:** c. Jovis.

CELLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [cella]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a store-room;** hence, *subst.,* Cellarius, ii, *m., an overseer of a store-room,* a butler.

CELLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cella]. (Poet.) **A small store-room.**

CĔLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To keep one in ignorance of** *a thing,* **to conceal** *or* **hide from** *one:* c. vos illud, te sermonem Appii; c. illum de insidiis, also abs., c. aliquem, *not to tell one any thing; pass.,* only with a *pron.* in the *neutr.,* celor illud (Com.), elsewhere celor de re aliqua, de maximis rebus a fratre celatus. 2) **To keep** *a thing* **secret, to conceal, to hide** (for subjective reasons — cf. occulto, etc.), tantum gaudium, sententiam, aurum terrâ; c. aliquem, *to hide one.*

CĔLOX, ōcis, *f.* [originally an *adj.,* sc. navis, kindred with celer und cello]. **A fast-sailing ship** *or* **yacht;** *trop.,* prov. (Pl.) — a) ne mihi hanc operam celocem corbitam date = *don't do slowly what should be done swiftly* — b) dic mihi unde onustam celocem agere te praedicem, *where did you take in your freight?* (of a drunken man.)

CELSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [celsus]. (Lat.) 1) **Highly.** 2) **Nobly.**

CELSĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [celsus]. (Lat.) **A lofty** *and upright* **carriage** *of the body,* corporis.

CELSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [from the unusual cello, prop. = 'driven upward']. 1) **High, lofty, towering** (cf. altus, sublimis), mons, status oratoris, ingressus, turris. 2) *Trop.:* A) morally — a) in a good sense = **highminded, noble, elevated,** animus, homo — b) in a bad sense = **haughty, proud:** B) of rank, &c., **high, noble,** sedes dignitatis.

CELTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* **The Celts,** a people in North-western Europe, esp. in Gaul and Spain.

CELTĬBER, ēri, *m.* [Celtiberia]. **A Celtiberian.**

CELTĪBĒRIA, ae, *f.* [= Κελτιβηρία]. *A part of Northern and Middle Spain,*

CELTĪBĒRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Celtiberia]. Celtiberian.

CELTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Celtae]. Celtic.

CĒNAEUM, i, *n.* [Κηναῖον ἄκρον]. *A promontory of Euboea,* now Lithoda.

CĒNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to Cenæum; Jupiter C., who had a temple there.

CENCHREAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κεγχρεαί]. *One of the three harbors of Corinth on the Saronic Gulf,* now Kenkrie.

CENIMAGNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in the south-east of Britain.*

CĔNŌMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Celtic tribe in Gaul,* in the present dep. de la Sarthe.

CENSEO, sui, sum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) Tech. t.: A) *to estimate the property of a Roman citizen* (esp. *his landed estate and other* res mancipi), *and according to it* (*as also to his rank and age*) *to enter him in a certain class of citizens on the censor's list;* to estimate, to value, to tax: c. aliquem; ducenta millia capitum censa sunt; haec classis censetur XI millibus aeris, *a citizen of this class must possess* 11,000 asses; census equestrem summam numorum, *one whose property reaches the amount required for a knight;* capite censi, *those citizens who had very little or no property, and who were enrolled in the lists by number only;* legem censui censendo dicere, *to establish the formula according to which the census shall be taken:* B) *to have one's property entered on the lists,* to give an account of one's property: suntne ista praedia censui censendo? in qua tribu ista praedia censuisti? 2) In gen., to value, to rate, to estimate, rem, ista praedia; censeri re aliqua (lat.), *to be highly esteemed on account of a thing.* 3) To deem, to think, to be of opinion, *to deem right or serviceable* (after considering the circumstances or reasons, therefore usually of an opinion expressed with some authority — cf. opinor, puto, etc.): quid censetis? surgendum censeo; c. aequum esse. Hence, 4) tech. t., of political life: A) of a single senator, to vote, to vote for: plerique cc. ut noctu iter faceret: c. arcessas copias, *that you fetch the troops;* c. captivos esse reddendos; (rar.) c. eruptionem, *to vote for a sally:* B) of the whole senate, to decree, to ordain: quae patres cc.; senatus c. eos ab armis decedere, ut Aeduos defenderet; comitia non esse exspectanda sed dictatorem dici; (lat.) c. alicui triumphum.

CENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [censeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) An estimating, a taxing; in particular, = census 1. 2) A punishment, chastisement: c. bubula (Pl.), *a whipping* (literally, *a censuring with thongs of ox-hide*).

CENSOR, ōris, *m.* [censeo]. A censor, *a Roman magistrate,* whose duty it was to take the census (v. Censeo 1, A), to superintend public morals, with authority to punish offenders by degrading them in civil rank, to make contracts for public works and buildings, and to farm out or lease the public revenues. Hence, *trop.* = a severe judge *or* critic.

CENSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [censor]. 1) *Of or pertaining to the censor,* censorian, censorial, auctoritas, nota, animadversio; c. lex, *a contract with the government for leasing or undertaking public buildings,* also *an order or decision of a censor;* tabulae cc., *the lists of the censor.* 2) Homo c., *who had been censor.* 3) *Trop.,* severe, gravitas.

CENSUĀLIS, is, *m.* [census]. (Lat.) *One who makes the censor's list.*

CENSŪRA, ae, *f.* [censeo]. 1) The office of censor, censorship: gerere c., *to be invested with the office of censor, to be a censor;* c. ejus gravis fuit, *he showed himself a severe censor.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Severe judgment, censure, reproach, vivorum; facere c. de re aliqua.

CENSUS, ūs, *m.* 1) Tech. t., *a valuation of the property of a Roman citizen and registering of his name in the censor's list,* census (v. Censeo 1, A): agere, habere, facere, censere c., *to take a census.* Hence: A) = the statement *of one's property to the censor:* accipere c.: B) = enumeration, in gen.: Helvetiorum qui redierant, censu habito, repertus est numerus centum et decem: C) = a tax *imposed on one:* octuplicato censu eum aerarium fecerunt. 2) The censor's list, *a register or roll of the citizens,* &c.: in censum referre. 3) The property rated and entered *on the censor's list:* c. equester, tertiae classis. 4) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Property, *possessions,* in gen.: c. exiguus; homo sine c.

CENTAURĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Centaurus]. Of *or* pertaining to the Centaurs.

CENTAURUS, i, *m.* [= Κένταυρος]. A Centaur. According to mythology, the Centaurs were sons of Ixion and a cloud; in Homer they appear as a wild tribe living on the Thessalian mountains; and, later, they were believed to be monsters — *half man and half horse.*

CENTĒNI, ae, a, *pl. adj. num. distr.* [centum]. A hundred each; also (poet. & lat.) = *a hundred-fold.*

CENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* [centum]. The hundredth. Hence, *subst.,* Centesima, ae, *f.,* sc. pars, *the hundredth part* (as a tax), *one per cent.;* in the *plur., one per cent. a month;* hence, in our way of counting, *twelve per cent. per annum.*

*CENTĪCEPS, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum-caput]. Hundred-headed.

CENTIES (Centiens), *adv.* [centum]. A hundred times.

CENTĬ-MĂNUS, a, um, *adj.* [centum-manus]. (Poet.) Hundred-handed.

CENTO, ōnis, *m.* *A coat made of rags and*

shreds, a patched coat; *trop.*, centones alicui sarcire = *to impose upon one with falsehoods, to fill one's head with idle stories.*

CENTRŌNES, num, *m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe*, partly in Gallia Narbonensis, and partly in Gallia Belgica.

CENTRUM, i, *n.* [= κέντρον]. (Lat.) 1) *The middle point of a circle*, the centre. 2) *The kernel*, hard knot, in wood or precious stones.

CENTUM, *adj. num. card.* A hundred; (poet.) of an indefinite, great number = *a great many.*

CENTUM CELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A seaport town in Etruria*, now Civita Vecchia.

CENTUM-GĔMĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) The Hundred-fold (of the hundred-armed Briareus and the hundred-gated Thebes).

CENTUMPONDIUM, ii, *n.* [centum-pondo]. (Ante-cl.) A weight of one hundred pounds.

CENTUMVĪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to the centumviri (q. v.), judicium; causa c., *which came before the centumviri.*

CENTUM-VĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [vir]. *A college of* 105 (*later*, 180) *judges for civil suits*, esp. those relating to property and inheritances.

CENTUNCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of cento]. *A small garment made of rags.*

CENTUPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [centum-plico]. (Pl.) Hundred-fold.

CENTŬRIA, ae, *f.* [centum]. Originally, *a division of a hundred;* hence, 1) in the army, a century, *a company of one hundred men = one-sixtieth* of a legion (*one-half* of a maniple, *one-sixth* of a cohort): tres cc. equitum (= celerum). 2) A century (in a political sense), one of the 193 or 194 divisions of Roman citizens, according to which they voted in the 'comitia centuriata.' Each of the five higher classes (v. Classis) contained a number of centuries, but the sixth formed one only. Later, each 'tribus' (q. v.) contained two centuries: cunctis cc. renunciatus est consul; centurias non explere, *not to obtain a sufficient number of votes.*

CENTŬRIĀTIM, *adv.* [centuria]. By centuries: milites c. producti; populus c. vocatus.

CENTŬRIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [centurio I.]. 1) A division into centuries. 2) The office of centurion.

CENTŬRIO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [centuria]. To divide into centuries: A) of the legionary troops, c. juventutem, pedites centuriati: B) of the Roman citizens, only in the *part.* centuriatus: comitia cc., *in which they voted by centuries* (v. Centuria); lex c., *passed at the* 'comitia centuriata.'

CENTŬRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [centuria]. *The commander of a century or hundred*, a centurion.

CENTŬRIŌNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [centurio II.]. (Lat.) An election of centurions.

CENTŬRĬPAE, ārum, *f. pl.*, also CENTŬRĬPĪNUM, i, *n.*, or CENTŬRĬPĪNA, ae, *f.* [Κεντόριπα, Κεντούριπαι]. *An old town in the interior of Sicily*, now Centorbi.

CENTŬRĬPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Centuripæ.

CEOS — v. CEA.

CĒPA — v. Caepa.

CĔPHALLĒNIA (also Cephalenia), ae, *f.* [= Κεφαλληνία]. *The largest of the Ionian islands*, now Cephalonia.

CĔPHALLĒNES, um, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Cephallenia.*

CĔPHĂLOEDIS, is, *f.*, or CĔPHĂLOEDIUM, ii, *n.* [= Κεφαλοιδίς, Κεφαλοίδιον]. *A town with a harbor on the north coast of Sicily*, now Cefali.

CĔPHĂLOEDĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Cephalœdis; *subst.*, Cephaloeditani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cephaloedis.*

CĔPHĂLUS, i, *m.* [= Κέφαλος]. *A son of Deion and Diomede*, and husband of Procris, whom he accidently killed while hunting. Subsequently to this, he became master of the island of Cephallenia, which was called after him.

CĒPHĒNES, um, *m. pl.* *A fabulous people supposed to live in Ethiopia.*

CĒPHĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* *The daughter of Cepheus = Andromeda.*

CĒPHĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Cepheus; hence (poet.) = *Ethiopian.*

CĒPHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* = Cepheïus.

CĒPHEUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Κηφεύς]. *A king of Ethiopia*, husband of Cassiope, and father of Andromeda, finally placed among the stars.

CĒPHĪSIAS (Cephissias), ădis, *adj.* Of Cephisus: ora, *the banks of the Attic Cephissus*, where Procrustes lived.

CĒPHĪSIS (Cephissis), ĭdis, *adj.* [= Κηφισίς] *Of Cephisus*, Cephisian.

CĒPHĪSIUS (Cephissius), a, um, *adj.* Cephisian; *subst.*, Cephisius, ii, *m.*, *a Cephisian = Narcissus.*

CĒPHISSUS (Cephīsus), i, *m.* [= Κηφισσός]. 1) *A river in Phocis and Boeotia.* 2) *A river of Attica*, to the west of Athens.

CĒRA, ae, *f.* [= κηρός]. Wax. Hence: A) *A wooden tablet, covered over with wax, used for writing*, a writing-tablet. Hence — a) *a leaf or page of a book*, &c. — b) *any piece of writing*, e. g., *a will, letter, catalogue:* B) a wax-seal: C) (poet.) a waxen image *of an ancestor* = imago.

CĔRĂMBUS, i, *m.* [= Κέραμβος]. *A mythical person*, who, at the time of the flood of Deucalion, was changed into a beetle.

CĔRĂMĪCUS (I.), i, *m.* [= κεραμεικός]. *The name of two places*, one within, the other without, the city of Athens; in the latter were the monuments of warriors who had fallen in battle.

CĔRĂMĪCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* — v. Ceramus.

CĔRĂMUS, i, *m.* [= Κέραμος]. *A town on the coast of Caria* (now Keramo), after which the Sinus Ceramicus (now G. di Stanco) was named.

CĒRĀRIA, ae, *f.* [cera.] (Ante-cl.) **She who makes wax lights.**

CĒRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [cera]. *A tax on the wax used for seals*, levied by Verres.,

CĒRĂSĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [cerasus]. **Cherry-coloured.** (Lat.)

CĒRASTES, ae or is, *m.* [= κεράστης, 'horned']. **The horned serpent**; in *plur.* = *a horned people* (according to fable) *in Cyprus.*

CĒRĂSUS (I.), i, *f.* [= κέρασος]. 1) **The cherry-tree.** 2) **A cherry.**

CĒRĂSUS (II.), untis, *f.* [= Κερασοῦς]. *A town in Pontus*, from whence cherries were brought into Europe — now Keresun.

CĒRĂTĪNA, ae, *f.* [= κερατίνη, from κέρας]. (Lat.) **The horn syllogism**, *a sophistical argument about horns* ('what you have not lost, you still have; but you have not lost horns, therefore you have horns').

CĒRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cero]. **Waxed, furnished with wax**, tabula, *a wax tablet*, pennae, *fastened with wax.*

CĒRAUNII MONTES, or Ceraunia, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Κεραύνια ὄρη], also Acrŏcĕraunia, ōrum, *n. pl.* (the last applies prop. to the promontory of that name, q. v.). *A range of craggy mountains*, running along the coast of Epirus — now Kimera or Monti della Chimera.

CERBĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cerberus.**

CERBĔRUS, i, *m.* [= Κέρβερος]. **Cerberus**, *the many-headed dog of Pluto*, who guarded the entrance to the lower world.

CERCĒTIUS, ii, *m.* *A mountain in Thessaly.*

CERCĪNA, ae, *f.* [= Κερκίνα]. *An island on the coast of Africa*, at the entrance of the Syrtis Minor — now Kerkine.

CERCŌPES, pum, *m. pl.* [κέρκωψ = 'a monkey']. *A thievish people on the island Pithecusa*, changed by Jupiter into monkeys.

CERCŌPĪTHĒCUS, i, *m.* [= κερκοπίθηκος]. (Lat.) **A long-tailed monkey.**

CERCŪRUS, i, *m.* [= κέρκουρος]. 1) *A kind of light, fast-sailing ship*, used by the Cyprians. 2) *A sea-fish.*

CERCŸO, ōnis, *m.* [= Κερκύων]. *A robber of Attica*, slain by Theseus.

CERDO, ōnis, *m.* [= κέρδος]. (Lat. poet.) **A handicraftsman**, *a workman.*

CĒREĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Ceres]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Ceres**, and hence *to agriculture, grain, corn*, &c.: munera cc. = *bread*; arma cc., *the utensils necessary for making bread*; aediles cc., *who had the superintendence of provisions*; *subst.*, Cerealia, *n. pl.*, *the festival of Ceres*, celebrated on the 10th of April.

CĒRĔBELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of cerebrum]. **A small brain.**

CĒRĔBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cerebrum]. (Poet.) *Inclined to madness:* A) = **deranged**, *mentally disordered:* B) **hot-headed, passionate.**

CĒRĔBRUM, i, *n.* 1) **The brain**: excutere alicui cerebrum, *to disorder the mind of any one*; cerebrum his uritur = *they are greatly exasperated.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.): A) = **understanding** B) = **anger.**

CĒRES, ĕris, *f.* *The daughter of Saturn and Ops*, sister of Jupiter, mother of Proserpine, **the goddess of agriculture**, and hence *of civilization:* she was especially honoured in the 'mysteries,' particularly at Athens and Eleusis; hence (poet.) = **corn, bread, grain**, &c.

CĒREUS, a, um, *adj.* [cera]. **Waxen, made of wax**, imago. Hence: A) (poet.) = **wax-coloured**: B) (poet.) = **soft, tender**, brachia; *trop.* = *flexible, easily moved* (cereus in vitium flecti, *so that he can be easily persuaded to vice*): C) *subst.*, Cereus, i, *m.* (sc. funis), **a wax-light, a wax-taper.**

CĒRINTHA, ae, *f.* [= κηρίνθη]. *A plant liked by bees*, **the wax-flower.**

CĒRĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [cera]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Wax-coloured**, *yellow like wax*; hence, *subst.*, Cerinum, i, *n.*, *a wax-coloured garment.*

CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. tr.* [related to κρίνω] (in the signifs. 2, A and B, without *perf.* and *sup.*). 1) Prop. (rar., poet. & lat.) **to separate, particularly to sift**, farinam cribro or per cribrum. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to separate with the eyes, to distinguish*, **to see**, *to discern:* c. aliquid oculis, ex hoc loco Cumanum tuum non c. Hence, c. aliquem, *to look upon any one* = *to have a regard for*: B) *to distinguish with the mind*, **to apprehend, to perceive, to understand**: c. aliquid animo; c. rem actam; nemo satis c., cui imperium permittat. Hence, *pass.*, cerni re aliqua or in (rar. ex) re aliqua, *to appear in something, to become known by means of or in something*: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus cernitur: C) *to decide something disputed or contested:* sors id c. In partic. — a) (rar., ante-cl. & poet.) **to decide by combat, to fight**: c. vitam, *to fight for life*, so likewise de victoria; c. certamen — b) (ante-cl. & poet.) **to decide for** *something*, **to resolve upon, to determine**: c. facere aliquid; quodcunque senatus c.: D) tech. t., c. hereditatem aliquam or alicujus, *to resolve, and to declare one's determination to enter upon an inheritance*; hence, also = **to enter upon** *an inheritance.*

CERNŪLO, 1. *v. tr.* [cernuus]. (Rar., lat.) **To throw down headforemost**, aliquem.

CERNUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *With the head to the ground*, **headlong.**

CĒRŌMA, ătis, *n.* [= κήρωμα]. (Lat.) 1) **An ointment of wax**, much used by wrestlers. 2) **A wrestling-place**, *a place of combat.*

CĒRŌMĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ceroma]. (Lat. poet.) **Besmeared with wax-ointment.**

CERRĒTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in Northern Spain.*

CERRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for cerebritus, from cerebrum]. (Poet.) Crazed, mad.

CERTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [certo]. A contest, in which the contending parties try their strength, a struggle, a strife, as well friendly as hostile. Hence: A) in games, in music, poetry, &c.: c. citharoedorum, equestre, luctandi, *a wrestling-match; trop.*, c. Stoicorum et Peripateticorum, *a disputation;* c. honoris, eloquentiae (*for the first rank in oratory*); also, c. de re aliqua; c. inter eos fuit utrum, etc.: B) in war = an engagement, a fight, a battle: inire, conserere, serere c.; pugnatum est vario c., *with various fortune;* res venit ad c.

CERTĀTIM, *adv.* [certo]. Emulously, currere.

CERTĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [certo]. A contending; hence, a contest, strife: est mihi c. cum aliquo; certatio multae, *a public discussion about the imposing of a fine.*

CERTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [certo]. (Lat., rar.) A contender in a disputation, *a disputer.*

CERTE, *adv.* [certus]. 1) Certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly, precisely, aliquid scire; c. statuere, videre. 2) In confirming an assertion, certainly, assuredly, really: c. illud eveniet; addit quae c. vera sunt. Hence: A) in strongly affirmative answers, certainly, to be sure, yes indeed: estne ipsus annon est? c. est; also without a question preceding: at dignitatem non habet docere; c., si quasi in ludo. 3) In affirming with a restriction, yet surely, yet at least, at all events: res fortasse verae, c. grave; si non (minus), etc., at c.; so likewise, c. tamen or tamen c.; si non in capite, c. quidem in te est.

CERTO, *adv.* [certus]. Only in the comic poets = the more freq. certe, signif. 3 excepted; otherwise only in combination with the verbs scio, comperio, etc. — with certainty, surely, certainly: exspecto aliquid quasi c. futurum.

CERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [cerno]. 1) *To carry on a strife,* to contend, to strive: c. ingenio cum aliquo; certamus beneficiis inter nos; c. cum civibus de virtute; c. vino et joco; nautae cc., quis potissimum gubernet; (poet.) c. alicui. 2) *To carry on a controversy,* to contend at law, *to discuss or prosecute one's case before a tribunal:* c. maledictis, oratione cum aliquo (de aliqua re). 3) To fight, to contend *in war* (yet almost always so that the idea of emulation does not entirely disappear): c. cum hostibus pro salute; c. bello (acie) de re; (poet.) urbs certata, *the possession of which had been contested.* 4) (Poet. & lat.) To strive *or* struggle *earnestly or emulously to do a thing:* c. vincere; c. aliquem tollere laudibus.

CERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cerno]. 1) (v. Cerno 2, C): A) determined, resolved: only in the comb. certum (Com. also certa res) est (mihi) aliquid facere, *it is my resolution, will:* B) *determined upon any thing, resolved,* eundi, fugae (lat.) or c. mori (poet.), *to die.* 2) *That of which the reality is fixed, determined, about which there is no doubt,* certain, sure, settled: c. res; certum mihi est, *I am sure;* habere aliquid certum or pro certo, *to consider as certain;* pro c. negare, dicere, affirmare, *as certain, as reliable;* (poet.) certum, as *adv.* = certe; (Pl.) certum facere alicui, *to give certainty to one.* 3) *That concerning which any thing has been determined,* appointed, fixed, *certain:* dies c.; c. statumque vectigal; cc. limites; certa maris (Tac.), *the regular movements of the sea.* Hence, sometimes = quidam, *a certain* person or thing not precisely defined: habet certos sui studiosos, also (lat.) certae quaedam leges. 4) *That on which one may rely,* certain, reliable, *true:* A) of persons, amicus c.; cc. homines, quibus recte literas dem; dimittere certos; c. Apollo (poet.), *infallible:* B) of things, c. fructus; c. jus; hasta c., *hitting surely;* c. spes; haec sunt cc. et clara. 5) *Of the person who is made certain about a thing,* certain, esp. in the comb. facere aliquem certiorem (rar., poet., also certum) rei alicujus or (more freq.) de re aliqua, to inform *or* apprise *one of a thing;* also faciam te certiorem, quid egerim; eum certiorem fecit, Helvetios abisse; ut de his rebus a me certior fias.

CĔRŪCHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= κεροῦχοι]. (Lat. poet.) Ropes *fastened to the sailyards.*

CĒRŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cera]. C. miniata, *a kind of* crayon, with which the ancients used to mark out incorrect passages in a book.

CĒRUSSA, ae, *f.* White-lead, ceruse.

CĒRUSSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa]. Painted with white-lead.

CERVA, ae, *f.* A hind; (poet.) in gen. = a deer.

CERVĪCAL, ālis, *n.* [cervix]. (Lat.) A pillow, bolster.

CERVĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cervix]. A little neck.

CERVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [cervus]. Of *or* pertaining to a deer, pelles.

CERVIX, īcis, *f.* (in Cic. and Sall., only in the *plur.*). The neck: frangere cervices alicui, *to break one's neck, to torment.* Hence, *trop.:* A) to denote *a burden by which one is oppressed* (the figure taken from bearing the yoke): esse in cervicibus alicujus, *to be on one's neck,* i. e., *close to one's heels,* to denote *persecution or close and dangerous proximity;* bellum est in cervicibus, *is imminent;* depellere aliquem or aliquid de cervicibus amici, *to take a thing from the neck of one's friend,* i. e., *to free him from it:* B) dare cervices crudelitati, *to submit to one's cruelty* (as victim), *to put up with:* C) homo tantis cervicibus, *of such obstinacy, boldness.*

CERVUS, i, *m.* 1) A stag. 2) In military

language, cc., *a palisade of forked stakes for keeping off an enemy*, a chevaux-de-frise.

CĒRYX, ȳcis, *m.* [= κήρυξ]. (Lat.) A herald.

CESPES or Caespes, ĭtis, *m.* A turf, sod; hence (poet.), *of things made of sod* — a) = an altar — b) = a hut — c) *a piece of ground covered with grass.*

CESSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cesso]. 1) (Pl.) A tarrying, delaying: non datur c., *it cannot be delayed any longer.* 2) Inactivity, idleness: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat.

CESSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [cesso]. A loiterer, an idler.

CESSIM, *adv.* [cedo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Backward, ire.

CESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [cedo]. C. in jure, tech. t. in the lang. of law, a yielding up, ceding *of a property to another.*

CESSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [cedo]. 1) To delay, to tarry (mostly from idleness or inactivity — cf. cunctor): c. eum adire; paulum si cessassem, eum domi invenissem. In particular (freq. in comic writers), interrogatively (cesso? quid cesso? quid cessas? *I tarry? why do I (you) tarry?*) with an *infin.*, as an encouragement of one's self or another to do a thing immediately. 2) To be inactive, to be idle, to do nothing; hence, to neglect (always in a bad sense): c. in opere suo; nihil cessatum est ab apparatu operum; nullum tempus cessabat a novae cladis spectaculo, *was without, free from*, i. e., *at every moment a new calamity was anticipated;* non cessas de nobis detrahere, *you do not cease disparaging us.* Hence: A) with an *abl.* = to be wanting in: ea non c. muliebri audaciâ; c. officio, *not to fulfil one's duty:* B) of inanimate objects = to rest, opus, pedes cc.; (poet.) cessatum ducere curam, *to put to rest;* arae cc. = *on the altars no sacrifices are offered;* honor c., *an office is vacant;* ager c., *lies fallow:* *C) (poet.) = vaco; c. rei alicui, *to occupy one's self with a thing.* 3) (Lat.) Not to appear, esp. in court. 4) (Poet. & lat.) To be mistaken, to err.

CESTROSPHENDŎNE, es, *f.* [= κεστροσφενδόνη]. An engine for hurling stones.

CESTUS (I.), i, *m.* [= κεστός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A girdle, belt.

CESTUS (II.) — v. Caestus.

CĒTĀRIA, ae, *f.*, } [cetus]. A fish-pond
CĒTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* } (near and in connection with the sea, esp. for catching tunnies).

CĒTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* A fishmonger.

CĒTĔRŌQUIN or Cētĕrōqui, *adv.* For the rest, in other respects, *otherwise.*

CĒTĔR(US), a, um, *adj.* [= ἕτερος]. 1) *Sing.* (rar.; *nom. masc.* does not occur), the remaining, the other, the rest (in opp. to some thing or person named before or afterwards — cf. reliquus), mostly in connection with *collect.* nouns: c. exercitum; c. regium cultum; c. Graecia; c. ejus audacia. Hence, adverbially, de cetero, *for the rest.* 2) *Plur.*, the rest, the others, homines, res; praeter ceteros, inter cetera — at the end of an enumeration, ceteri (ae, a) or ceterique, et cetera = *and so forth.* 3) As an *adv.:* A) Ceterum — a) for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: ego me, praeterquam quod sine te, c. satis commode oblectabam; not rar. to denote a transition merely — b) (lat.) usually in opp. to 'quidem' or a negation, but, yet: non consulibus, c. dictatori legiones tradiderunt: B) Cetera — in other respects, as to the rest, else.

CĒTHĒGUS, i, *m.* 1) *A Rutulian*, slain by Æneas. 2) *A surname in the* gens *Cornelia.*

CĒTRA, ae, *f.* A *short* Spanish shield.

CĒTRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cetra]. Wearing a Spanish shield.

CĒTUS, i, *m.*, *pl.* CĒTĒ, *n.* [= κῆτος]. (Poet. & lat.) *A large sea-animal*, esp. a whale, *seal*, &c.

CEU, *adv.* or *conj.* [perhaps from ce-ve, as neu from ne-ve]. 1) As, just as, like as; esp., freq. in poet. comparisons: pars vertere terga, c. quondam petiere rates; tenuis fugit c. fumus in auras; also in connection with quum or si, *as if.* 2) = Quasi, as if, just as if: c. cetera nusquam bella forent.

CĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cea]. Of *or* belonging to the island Ceos; *subst.*, Cei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Ceos.*

CĒYX, ȳcis, *m.* [= Κήϋξ]. *King of Trachis*, and husband of Alcyone (q. v.)

CHABRĬAS, ae, *m.* [= Χαβρίας]. *An Athenian general* — died 357 B. C.

CHAERŌNĒA, ae, *f.* [= Χαιρώνεια]. *A town of Boeotia*, where the Greeks were conquered by Philip of Macedonia (338 B. C.) — now Kaprena.

CHALCĒDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Chalcedon]. Chalcedonian; *subst.*, Chalcedonii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Chalcedonians.

CHALCĒDON, ŏnis, *f.* [= Χαλκηδών]. *A town in Bithynia, opposite Byzantium.*

CHALCĬDENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of Chalcis*, Chalcidian; *subst.*, Chalcidenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Chalcis.*

CHALCĬDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Chalcis]. Chalcidian; also (poet.) = *of Cumae*, Cumæan, as Cumae was a colony of Chalcis.

CHALCIOECUS, i, *f.* [= Χαλκίοικος, 'with a house or temple of brass']. *A surname of Minerva.*

CHALCIŎPE, es, *f.* [= Χαλκιόπη]. *A daughter of Æetes*, and sister of Medea.

CHALCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Χαλκίς]. *Chief town of Euboea*, now Egribos or Negroponte.

CHALDAEA, ae, *f.* [= Χαλδαία]. *The southernmost part of Babylonia.*

CHALDAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Chaldaea]. Chal-

dæan; *subst.*, Chaldaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Chaldaea*, distinguished as astronomers and soothsayers; hence, Chaldaeus, in gen. = *an astronomer, a soothsayer.*

CHĂLȳBĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [chalybs]. (Poet.) **Of steel.**

CHĂLȳBES, um, *m. pl.* [= Χάλυβες]. 1) *A tribe in Pontus.* 2) *A tribe of Spain.*

CHĂLYBS (I.), ȳbis, *m.* [= χάλυψ]. (Poet. & lat.) **Steel**; also, *a steel bit, sword*, &c.

CHĂLYBS (II.), ȳbis, *m.* [= Χάλυψ]. *A river in Spain*, whose water was thought to harden iron.

CHAMAELEON, ontis or ōnis, *m.* [= χαμαιλέων]. **The chameleon** (*a species of lizard*).

CHĂMĀVI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe*, originally between the Rhine and the Lippe, later between the Weser and the Elbe.

CHĀNE, es, *f.* [= χάνη or χάννη]. *A sea-fish.*

CHĀON, ŏnis, *m.* (Virg.) *A Trojan hero*, brother of Helenus.

CHĀŎNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Χάονες]. *A tribe in Epirus*, called after Chaon.

CHĀŎNIA, ae, *f.* [= Χαονία]. *The country of the Chaones.*

CHĀŎNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* } [Chaones]. **Chao-**
CHĀŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* } **nian**; hence: A) in gen. = **Epirotic**, *of Epirus:* B) *of Dodona*, **Dodonean**, because Dodona was situated in Chaonia.

CHAOS (only in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*), *n.* [= χάος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Empty and boundless space**, as *the kingdom of darkness;* hence: A) = *profound darkness:* B) *the lower world.* 2) **The formless, primitive mass** *out of which the world was made.*

CHARA, ae, *f.* *A root* unknown to us, probably *wild cabbage.*

CHĂRĂCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Χαρακηνός]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Charax** 2; *subst.*, Characeni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Charax.*

CHĂRAX, ăcis, *f.* [= Χάραξ]. 1) *A fortification*, in the narrowest part of the vale of Tempe in Thessaly. 2) *A town in Susiana*, founded by Alexander the Great.

CHĂRIS, ĭtos, *f.* [= Χάρις]. *A Greek term for one of the three Graces* (Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia), v. Gratia.

CHĂRISTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ χαρίστια]. (Poet. & lat.) **A family festival**, celebrated yearly on the 20th of February, during which family dissensions were settled.

CHARMĀDAS, ae, *m.* [= Χαρμάδας]. *A Greek philosopher of the Academic school*, a pupil of Carneades — lived about 109 B. C.

CHĂRON, ontis, *m.* [= Χάρων]. *The son of Erebus and Nox*, the ferryman in the lower world, who carried the shades of the dead across the river Acheron.

CHĂRONDAS, ae, *m.* [= Χαρώνδας]. *A wise lawgiver of Sicily* — lived about 650 B. C.

CHARTA, ae, *f.* [= χάρτης]. 1) **A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus**, hence = **paper**: ch. dentata, *smooth.* 2) *Trop., something written*, **a writing, letter, book, poem**, &c. 3) (Lat.) **A thin leaf, plate**: ch. plumbea.

CHARTŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of charta]. **A small paper** *or* **writing.**

CHĂRYBDIS, is, *f.* [= Χάρυβδις]. *A dangerous whirlpool in the Straits of Sicily*, opposite to Scylla; *trop.* = *any thing dangerous, destructive.*

CHASMA, ătis, *n.* [= χάσμα]. (Lat.) **An opening** — a) of the earth, **a chasm** — b) of the heavens, *a kind of meteor.*

CHĂSUĀRI (Chasuarri), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German people, who lived on the Lower Rhine.*

CHATTI (Catti), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German people*, who lived in the region of the present Hesse and Thuringia.

CHATTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of the Chatti*, **Chattian.**

CHAUCI (Chauchi, Cauci), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people who lived on the north-western coast of Germany*, between the Ems and the Elbe, divided into Majores and Minores.

CHAUCIUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Of the Chauci.** 2) *A surname of Gabinius Secundus*, the conqueror of the Chauci.

CHĒLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= χηλαί]. **The claws** *of certain animals*, and in astronomy = *the claws of the constellation Scorpio*, and as these extend into Libra, hence = *Libra.*

CHĔLĬDŎNIAE INSULAE [= Χελιδόνιαι νῆσοι, 'the Swallow Islands']. *A group of three* (*or five*) *islands*, opposite to the Promontorium Chelidonium (now Chelidoni) in Lycia.

CHĔLYDRUS, i, *m.* [= χέλυδρος]. (Poet.) *A kind of* **water-snake.**

CHĔLYS, *acc.* -yn, *voc.* -y, *f.* [= χέλυς]. 1) **A tortoise.** 2) **A lyre** *or* **harp**, originally made of the shell of the tortoise (v. Testudo).

CHERAGRA — v. Chiragra.

CHERRŌNENSES (Cherson.), ium, *m. pl.* [contracted for Cherronesenses]. *The inhabitants of the Chersonese.*

CHERRŌNĒSUS (Cherson.), i, *f.* [= χερρόνησος or χερσόνησος]. 1) **A peninsula**: A) Cher. Taurica, *the Crimea:* B) Ch. Thracia (or only Ch.), *the peninsula on the Hellespont*, **the Chersonese** (now the peninsula of Galipoli). 2) *A promontory in Argolis*, near Trœzen.

CHERSYDRUS, i, *m.* [= χέρσυδρος]. **An amphibious serpent.**

CHĔRUSCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* Strictly, *a German tribe to the south of the Hartz Mountains*, but often in a wider sense = *the great German confederation* of tribes living on both sides of the rivers Weser and Lippe.

CHĪLIARCHUS, i, *m.* [= χιλίαρχος], or CHĪLIARCHA, ae, *m.* [= χιλιάρχης]. 1) *A captain of a thousand soldiers*, a chiliarch. 2) Among the Persians, *the highest officer of state next to the king*, 'the prime minister.'

CHĪLO, ōnis, *m.* [= Χίλων]. *A Lacedaemonian, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

CHĪMAERA, ae, *f.* [= Χίμαιρα]. *A fabulous monster in Lycia*, that vomited fire, slain by Bellerophon.

*CHĪMAERĪ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [Chimaerafero]. (Poet.) **Producing the Chimæra, Lycia.**

CHIŌNE, es, *f.* [= Χιόνη]. 1) *The daughter of Daedalion*, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, shot by Diana. 2) *The mother of Eumolpus.*

CHIŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* *The son of Chione* 2 = *Eumolpus.*

CHIOS or CHIUS, ii, *f.* [= Χίος]. *An island of the Ægaean Sea*, celebrated for its fine marble and wine — now Scio.

CHĪRAGRA, ae, *f.* [= χειράγρα]. (Poet.) **The gout in the hand.**

CHĪRĪDŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= χειριδωτός]. (Ante-cl.) **Furnished with long sleeves.**

CHĪRŌGRĂPHUM, i, *n.* [= χειρόγραφον]. 1) **One's own handwriting, autograph:** neque utar signo meo neque ch. 2) **That which is written with one's own hand:** credidi chirographis ejus; hence — a) = *an autograph letter* — b) (lat.) = **a bond** *or* **obligation under one's own hand.**

CHĪRON, ōnis, *f.* *A Centaur*, son of Saturn and Philyra, distinguished for his knowledge of music, medicine and prophecy, the instructor of several of the heroes (especially Achilles), mortally wounded by Hercules, and finally translated by Jupiter to heaven as a constellation.

CHĪRŌNŌMIA, ae, *f.* [= χειρονόμια]. (Lat.) **Gesticulation,** or *correct motion of the hands and arms in acting or speaking.*

CHĪRŌNŌMUS, i, *m.*, or CHĪRŌNŌMON, ntis, *m.* [= χειρόνομος or χειρονομῶν]. (Lat.) *He who gesticulates correctly*, **a pantomime.**

CHĪRURGIA, ae, *f.* [= χειρουργία]. **Surgery.**

CHĪRURGĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= χειρουργικός]. **Surgical.**

CHĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Χίος]. *Of Chios*, **Chian;** *subst.* — a) Chii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Chios* — b) Chia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the fine cloth of Chios.*

CHLĂMŸDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Wearing a chlamys** *or* **military cloak.**

CHLĂMYS, ŭdis, *f.* [= χλαμύς]. *A wide, woollen upper-garment worn by the Greeks*, **a military cloak,** *a state mantle* (it was worn, e. g., by the chorus in a tragedy, also by travellers, and sometimes by women and children).

CHLŌRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Χλῶρις, 'Greenness']. *The goddess of flowers* = *Flora.*

CHOASPES, is, *m.* [= Χοάσπης]. 1) *A river of Susiana in Persia*, of whose waters the Persian kings always drank — now Karun. 2) *A river in India*, now Attok.

CHOATRAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *A people on the Maeotic Sea*, famous for their skill in magic.

CHOERĪLUS, i, *m.* [= Χοίριλος]. 1) *An epic poet of Samos* — lived about 480 B. C. 2) *A dramatic poet of Athens* — lived about 480 B. C. 3) *A worthless epic poet in the train of Alexander the Great.*

CHŎRĀGIUM, ii, *n.* [= χορήγιον or χορηγία, chorus]. **The preparing and fitting out of a chorus; hence** (lat.) = *splendid preparation*, in general.

CHŎRĀGUS, i, *m.* [= χορηγός]. 1) (Com.) **The manager of a chorus,** *he who equips and furnishes a chorus at his own expense.* 2) (Lat.) *He who provides and pays for the supplies at a banquet.*

CHŎRAULES, ae, *m.* [= χοραύλης]. (Poet. & lat.) **A flute-player,** *who accompanies the dance of the chorus with his flute.*

CHORDA, ae, *f.* [= χορδή]. 1) **Catgut,** *the string of a musical instrument.* 2) (Pl.) **A string, cord.**

CHORDUS or (prob. better) CORDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Born late,** *that grows late.*

CHŎRĒA (also Chŏrĕa), ae, *f.* [= χορεία]. (Poet. — most freq. in the *pl.*) **A dance in a circle** *to the sound of music.*

CHŎRĒUS, i, *m.* [= χορεῖος] (sc. pes). *A foot* (– ⏑), later called trochaeus.

CHŎRŌCĪTHĂRISTA, ae, *m.* [= χοροκιθαριστής]. **One who accompanies the chorus on a cithara.**

CHŎRUS, i, *m.* [= χορός]. 1) (Poet.) **A choral dance, a dance in a circle, a dance:** exercere, agitare ch., *to lead; trop., of the regular motion of the stars.* 2) **A band of singers and dancers,** in partic., *the chorus in a tragedy; trop.*, ch. Pleiadum, *the band of Pleiads.* 3) **A company, band, troop:** ch. juventutis, poëtarum.

CHRĔMES, ētis, *m.* *The name of an old miser in the plays of Terence.*

CHRĪA, ae, *f.* [= χρεία]. (Lat.) In rhetoric, **a sentence, a common-place** *with its further logical development.*

CHRISTIĀNUS, i, *m.* [= Χριστιανός]. (Lat.) **A Christian.**

CHRISTUS, i, *m.* [= Χριστός, 'the Anointed']. (Lat.) **Christ.**

CHRŎNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= χρονικός]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to time:** libri ch., *chronicles; subst.*, Chronica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *chronicles.*

CHRŸSĀOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Χρυσάωρ]. *The son of Neptune and Medusa*, father of Geryon and Echidna.

CHRŸSAS, ae, *m.* *A river in Sicily*, near the town Asoros — now Dittaino.

CHRŸSĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* *The daughter of Chryses* = *Astynome*

CHRŸSES, ae, *m.* [= Χρύσης]. *A priest of*

Apollo from the town of Chryse in Troas. His captive daughter Astynome was, in answer to his prayers, restored to him through the intervention of Apollo.

CHRŸSIPPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of Chrysippus.**

CHRŸSIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Χρύσιππος]. 1) *A famous Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia*—lived about 220 B. C. 2) *A freedman of Cicero.* 3) *A freedman of the architect Cyrus.*

CHRŸSOPHRYS, ўos, *f.* [= χρυσόφρυς]. *A fish with a golden spot over each eye.*

CHRŸSŌTHĒMIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Χρυσόθεμις]. *A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.*

CIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Cios,* a town in Bithynia.

CĬBĂLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Lower Pannonia,* near the present Vinkoucze.

CĪBĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [cibus]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to food:** res c.; uva c., *fit for eating only, not used to make wine.* Hence, Cibaria, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **food, nutriment, victuals, provisions,** *sustenance for man and beast:* praebere, dare alicui cibaria. In partic.: A) = **a soldier's ration:** cc. duorum mensium: B) *corn allowed to the deputies of provincial magistrates.* 2) **Ordinary, mean;** in partic., panis c., *black bread.*

CĪBĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [cibo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Food, victuals.**

CĪBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cibus]. (Lat.) **To feed animals, to fodder.**

CĪBŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [= κιβώριον]. (Poet.) **A cup,** in shape like the pod of the Egyptian bean.

CĪBUS, i, *m.* **Food, provisions, victuals,** *means of sustenance* (esp. for men — cf. esca): cibum capere, sumere, *to take; trop.*, c. furoris, mali, *that which nourishes anger, &c., its sustenance.*

CĬBŸRA, ae, *f.* [= Κίβυρα]. *A rich manufacturing town in Phrygia.*

CĬBŸRĀTA, ae, *m.* *An inhabitant of Cibyra.*

CĬBŸRĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Cibyra.**

CĪCĀDA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **The tree-cricket, cicada;** *trop.* = *summer.*

CĪCĀTRĪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cicatrix]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Full of scars, scarred;** *trop.*, of a writing, *polished here and there.*

CĪCĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* **A scar:** c. adversa, *in front* = adverso corpore excepta; *trop.*, c. reipublicae, *a wound;* c. coit (Pl.), *closes, heals up,* refricatur, *is opened again;* ducere or obducere cicatricem, of a remedy = *to heal,* of a wound = *to be healed.* Hence: A) of plants, *a mark of incision:* *B) *the seam of a patched shoe.*

CICCUS, i, *m.* [= κίκκος]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., *the core of a pomegranate;* hence, *trop.* = **a trifle.**

CĪCER, ĕris, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) **The chick-pea.**

CĪCĔRO, ōnis, *m.* *A surname in the* gens *Tullia;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus T. C., *the great orator and writer,* born at Arpinum 106 B. C., died 43 B. C. 2) Quintus T. C., *the brother of the preceding,* praetor 63 B. C.

CĪCĔRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cicero]. **Ciceronian.**

CĪCĔRŌMASTIX, īgis, *m.* [Cicero-μάστιξ, 'the scourge of Cicero']. *A work of Largius Licinius* against Cicero.

CĪCHŌRIUM, ii, *n.*, or CĪCHŌRĔUM, ei, *n.* [= κιχώριον]. (Poet. & lat.) *A plant,* **endive** *or* **succory.**

*CICILENDRUM and CICIMANDRUM, i, *n.* (Pl.) *Fictitious names for spice.*

CĪCŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Κίκονες]. *A Thracian people,* near the Hebrus.

CĪCŌNIA, ae, *f.* **A stork.**

CĪCUR, ŭris, *adj.* **Tame,** bestia.

CĪCŪTA, ae, *f.* 1) **Hemlock,** the plant from the juice of which a poison was prepared; hence, 2) (poet.), **a shepherd's pipe** *made from the stalks of hemlock.* 3) *The name of a usurer.*

CĪDĂRIS, is, *f.* [a Persian word]. (Lat.) **A diadem, tiara,** *the head-dress of Persian kings.*

CIĔO, cīvi, cĭtum, 2., also (rar., ante-cl. & lat.) CIO, etc., 4. *v. tr.* [κίω, κινέω]. 1) **To make go, to move, to put in motion:** natura omnia c.; orbis semper eodem modo ciebatur; c. mare, aequora, *to stir up,* thus also (poet.), c. coelum tonitru. Hence, tech. t., erctum ciere, lit. *to make movable,* i. e., **to divide an inheritance.** 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) With reference to the place to which something is moved: A) **to fetch** *or* **bring to, to call to:** c. milites ad arma, viros ad se; Vitellius c. Germanos in nos: B) in particular, **to call upon for help, to call to witness, to invoke:** c. Manes nocturnos; non homines tantum sed foedera et deos c. (as it were, *to summon as witnesses*): C) **to call by name, to name:** magna voce animam supremum cient (*to call the name,* at a funeral); c. nomen utriusque; posse ciere patrem, *to state, to name* (= *to be able to show one's free birth*); triumphum nomine cieo = *I shout* 'io triumphe.' 3) Of a passion, an emotion, &c., *to set in motion,* **to excite, to produce, to cause, to occasion:** c. motus illos, proelium, seditionem, stragem; c. lacrimas, *to shed,* varias voces, singultus, *to utter.*

CĬLĬCIA, ae, *f.* [= Κιλικία]. **Cilicia,** *a province in the south of Asia Minor,* now Ejalet Ytshil.

CĬLĬCIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cilicia]. **Cilician.**

CĬLĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [= Κιλίκιον]. **A covering** *made of the hair of Cilician goats,* and used by soldiers and sailors.

CĬLĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cilicia]. **Cilician.**

CĬLIUM, ii, *n.* (Lat.) **An eye-lid.**

CĬLIX, ĭcis, *m.* [= Κίλιξ]. *An inhabitant of Cilicia,* **a Cilician.**

CĬLISSA, ae, *f. adj.* (only in the *fem.*, corresponding to the *masc.* Cilix) [Cilicia]. **Cilician.**

CILLA, ae, *f.* [= Κίλλα]. *A small town of Troas*, with a temple of Apollo.

CILNIUS, a, um, *adj.* *The name of an Etrusean* gens, from which Mæcenas (q. v.) was descended.

CIMBER (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Cimbri]. **Cimbrian**; also, *subst.*, Cimber, bri, *m.*, a **Cimbrian**.

CIMBER (II.), bri, *m.* *A surname of L. Tillius*, one of the murderers of Cæsar.

CIMBRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German tribe*, in what is now Jutland, who, with the Teutoni, invaded the Roman territory (113 B. C.), and were conquered by C. Marius (102 B. C.) and Catulus (101 B. C.).

*CIMBRĬCE, *adv.* [Cimbricus]. (Quinctil.) **After the manner of the Cimbrians.**

CIMBRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cimbri]. **Cimbrian.**

CĪMEX, ĭcis, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) **A bug**; also as a term of reproach.

CĬMĬNUS, i, *m.*, or CIMINIUS LĂCUS. *A lake in Etruria*, now Lago di Ronciglione.

CIMMĔRII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Κιμμέριοι]. 1) In Homer, *a fabulous people living in the farthest West*, enveloped in mist and darkness; later, they were thought to live in dark caves in Italy, between Baiæ and Cumæ; hence (poet.), Cimmerii lacus = *the lower world.* 2) *A Thracian people*, in the present Crimea.

CIMMĔRIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Cimmerian.**

CĬMŌLUS, i, *f.* [= Κίμωλος]. *One of the Cyclades*, now Kimoli.

CĪMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Κίμων]. *A celebrated Athenian general*, son of Miltiades.

CĪNAEDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus]. (Antecl.) **Lewd, unchaste**, in an unnatural manner.

CĪNAEDUS (I.), i, *m.* [= κίναιδος]. 1) *A person guilty of unnatural lust*, a **sodomite.** 2) *He who performs a wanton dance.*

CĪNAEDUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* **Unchaste.**

CINCINNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cincinnus]. 1) **Having ringlets of hair**, *with curled hair.* 2) *A surname of the renowned dictator L. Quinctius.*

CINCINNUS, i, *m.* [= κίκιννος]. **Curled hair, an artificial lock** *or* **curl** (cf. cirrus): *trop.*, of discourse, **an artificial ornament**, *a too artificial style of speaking:* poëtae aut oratoris cc.

CINCIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens; thus, 1) L. Cinc. Alimentus, *a Roman historian*, in the time of the second Punic war. 2) M. Cinc. Alimentus, *a tribune of the people* (204 B. C), *and author of the* lex Cincia (v. Cincius II.) 3) *A business-agent of Atticus.*

CINCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Cincius I.]. *Of a Cincius*, **Cincian**: lex Cincia, proposed by M. Cincius Alimentus (q. v.); it forbade advocates to accept presents in conducting a suit (l. de donis et muneribus).

CINCTĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of cinctus]. **A little under-garment.** (Pl.)

CINCTŪRA, ae, *f.* [cingo]. (Lat.) **A girding**, *the way of wearing the toga.*

CINCTUS, ūs, *m.* [cingo]. 1) **The manner of girding one's self**, almost always c. Gabinus, *a peculiar manner of wearing the toga*, esp. in religious festivals: — it was tucked up, the corner being drawn over the left shoulder and under the right arm around to the breast. 2) **An undergarment**, worn by the ancient Romans instead of the later tunic; undoubtedly = campestre (q. v.). 3) (Lat.) **A girdle, belt.**

CINCTŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cinctus 2]. (Poet.) **Wearing a cinctus** (q. v., 2); hence, to denote the ancient Romans: cc. Cethegi.

CĪNEAS, ae, *m.* [= Κινέας]. *A Thessalian in the service of King Pyrrhus of Epirus.*

*CĪNĔFACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cinis-factus]. (Lucr.) **Turned to ashes.**

CĪNĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [cinis]. (Poet. & lat.) **Pertaining to ashes**; usually as a *subst.*, Cinerarius, i, *m.*, *a slave who heated the iron for curling hair*, a **hair-curler.**

CINGA, ae, *f.* *A tributary river of the Iberus*, in Northern Spain, now Cinca.

CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Of the body, **to surround with a girdle, to gird:** cing. latus ense; freq. in the *pass.* 'cingi,' with an *abl.*, **to be girded** *or* **encircled with**, zonâ, armis; (poet.) cingor ferrum; alte cinctus, *with his dress tucked up high*, but also vestis alte cincta. Hence, c. caput floribus, *to crown*, comas vittâ, *to wreath.* 2) Of places, **to surround, to encircle:** c. domum porticu; mare c. insulam; freq. in military lang., c. castra vallo = *to fortify;* c. urbem obsidione, *to besiege; trop.*, Sicilia cincta periculis, *threatened on all sides.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of persons, *to encompass one as a retinue, escort*, **to accompany**, aliquem.

CINGŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cingulum II.**; *subst.*, Cingulani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cingulum.*

CINGŬLUM (I.), i, *n.* (rar. CINGŬLA, ae, *f.*, and CINGULUS, i, *m.*). **A girdle, belt**; hence = a) for animals = **a girth** — b) = *a girdle of the earth, a zone:* c. terrae.

CINGŬLUM (II.), i, *n.* *A town in Picenum*, now Cingulo.

CĬNĬFLO, ōnis, *m.* [cinis-flo]. (Poet.) = Cinerarius, q. v.

CĪNIS, ĕris, *m.* **Ashes.** Hence: A) prov., illud cinerem non quaeritat (Com.), *this needs no ashes* (the figure taken from scouring vessels with ashes): B) *the ashes of a corpse* that has been burned, both in the *sing.* and (poet.) in the *plur.:* dummodo absolvar cinis (poet.), *as a corpse = after my death;* post c., *after the burning of a corpse:* C) *trop., the ruins of a town*, &c., patriae c.: D) *trop.*, fieri cinerem = *to be destroyed;* in fumum et c. vertere = *to squander, to consume.*

CINNA, ae, *m.* *The name of a Roman family*, esp. in the gens Cornelia; thus, esp. 1) Lucius C. C., *an adherent of Marius in the civil war with Sulla*, slain by his own soldiers (88 B. C.) 2) Lucius C. C., *a son of the preceding, and one of the murderers of Caesar.* 3) Lucius or Cn. C. C., *a son of the last preceding*, twice pardoned by Augustus. 4) C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet*, and friend of Catullus.

CINNĂMŌMUM or Cinnămum, i, *n.* (Poet.) **Cinnamon**; also as a term of endearment (Pl.); *meton., a branch of the cinnamon-tree.*

CINNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Cinna 1**; *subst.*, Cinnani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the adherents of Cinna.*

CĪNȲPHIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Cinyps**; also, in gen. = **African.**

CĪNYPS, ȳpis, *m.* [= Κίνυψ]. *A river in Northern Africa*, now Wadi Kwasam.

CĪNȲRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* = Cinyreius.

CĪNȲRAS, ae, *m.* [= Κινύρας]. *A king of Assyria, afterwards of Cyprus*, priest of the Paphian Venus, father of Myrrha and, by her, of Adonis.

CĪNȲRĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cinyras]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cinyras.**

CIOS or CHIUS, ii, *f.* [= Κίος]. *A town of Bithynia*, now Ghio or Kemlik.

CIPPUS, i, *m.* 1) *A quadrangular pyramid*, used esp. as a **tombstone.** *2) *A pointed stake:* cc., a **palisade** *of pointed stakes.*

CĪPUS, i, *m.* *A Roman* who, of his own accord, went into exile, in order that a prophecy that he would become king of Rome might not be fulfilled.

CIRCA (a later form accessory to circum, very rare before the time of Augustus), I. *prep.* w. *accus.* 1) Of space: A) **around:** ligna contulerunt c. casam eam; hence, of the attendants (companions, listeners, &c.) upon a person, omnes c. eum, *all who were about him:* B) **near to, in the neighbourhood of:** c. domum auream habitare; hence, as a less accurate designation of place (almost = in), sedem capere c. Lesbum insulam: C) **to — round about:** literae c. praefectos missae; legatos c. vicinas gentes misit; ire c. domos. 2) Of time, **about:** c. eandem horam; c. Pompeii aetatem; c. Ciceronem, *about the time of Cicero.* 3) Of a number, **about, nearly:** c. quingentos Romanorum ceciderunt. 4) (Lat.) **With regard to, in respect to, concerning, respecting:** dissentio c. verba; negligentior c. deos; disputatum est c. hoc; omnia ordinare c. successorem. (The significations 2, 3 and 4 belong exclusively to the form 'circa.')

II. *Adv.* Of space, **around, about, in the neighbourhood of:** gramen erat c.; mentes qui c. sunt. Freq. (esp. in Livy) c. is immediately connected with a substantive, as if it were preceded by qui est, qui sunt, etc., or as if it were an *adj.* = *circumjacent*, **round about:** multarum c. civitatum; peragrare c. saltus; agros c. vastavit; c. omnia hostium erant; strengthened, c. undique, *from all sides;* frumento c. undique ex agris convecto, *from all the regions round about.*

CIRCAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Circe]. *Of or belonging to Circe*, **Circean.**

CIRCE, es, *f.* [= Κίρκη]. *A renowned sorceress*, daughter of Helios and Perse, sister of Æetes. She resided on the insula Aeaea, afterwards near Circeii in Latium.

CIRCĒIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Circeii**; *subst.*, Circeienses, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Circeii.*

CIRCĒII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town in Latium*, on a promontory of the same name, founded, according to the legend, by Circe — now (San Felice) Circello.

CIRCENSIS, e, *adj.* [circus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the circus** (q. v.); esp. ludi circenses, and in the same signification, abs. circenses.

CIRCĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [circinus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To make circular** *or* **round:** c. ramos in orbem, *to bend into a circle;* c. auras, *to fly through in a circular course.*

CIRCĪNUS, i, *m.* [circus]. **A pair of compasses.**

CIRCĬTER [circum], I. *prep.* w. *acc.:* A) of time, **about, near:** c. meridiem; c. Kalendas: B) (Pl.) of space, **around, about, near:** c. haec loca. II. *Adv.:* A) of time, **about:** rediit c. meridie: B) of number, **about, nearly:** mons c. mille passuum suberat; c. tertia pars celata est.

CIRCIUS, ii, *m.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A sharp north-west wind** (to the Romans), blowing frequently in Gallia Narbonensis.

CIRCUĬTIO or CIRCUMĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumeo]. **A going around:** 1) in military lang., **the rounds,** *an inspection of the watches*, &c. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, **a digression,** *an indirect procedure:* cc. et anfractus.

CIRCUĬTUS or CIRCUMĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [circumeo]. **A going around:** 1) prop., **a circuit, revolution:** c. solis; c. orbis; c. totius Siciliae, *travelling about through the whole of Sicily.* Hence = *a circuitous, round-about way:* longo (brevi) c. easdem regiones petere. 2) *A circuit*, **circumference:** magnitudo circuitus; in circuitu, *all around, on all sides.* 3) In rhet. — a) **a period:** longior c. — b) = circuitio 2.

CIRCŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [circulus]. (Lat.) **Circular, round.**

CIRCŬLĀTIM, *adv.* [circulor]. (Lat.) **In** *or* **by companies.**

CIRCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [circulor]. (Lat.) *One who strolls about* = **a mountebank:** c. auctionum, *a frequenter of auctions;* perhaps = *one who buys at auctions and sells again the wares purchased there, a pedler.*

CIRCŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [circulator]. (Lat.) **Of a mountebank.**

CIRCŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [circulus]. 1) **To form a circle** *about one's self*, **to gather in a circle.** 2) (Lat.) Of a mountebank, **to collect people around one's self.**

CIRCŪLUS, i, *m.* [circus]. 1) **A circle**; hence = *the circular course of a star*, **an orbit**: cc. stellarum. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet. & lat.) *any circular body*, **a ring, hoop,** *link of a chain*: B) **a social circle, company,** *society*: per fora et cc.; in conviviis et cc.

CIRCUM (cf. circa). I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* Of space: A) **around, round about: terra se convertit c. axem suum**; freq. of a partial surrounding only: capilli c. caput; flores c. flumen; fremere c. claustra: B) = **near, in the neighbourhood of, about**: c. haec loca commorabor; urbes quae c. Capuam sunt: C) **to — around, in (into) — about** (denoting, not a motion around a certain centre, but to different points): errare c. villas; pueros dimisit c. amicos; legatio c. insulas missa: D) of persons who surround one as companions, friends, &c., **about**: qui c. eum sunt; formosos homines c. pedes habere, (rar.) = *as attending servants* (pedissequos).

II. *Adv.* **Round about, all around**: opere quae c. erant; portis c. omnibus (cf. circa) instant; strengthened, c. undique (poet. & lat.), or as one word, circumundique, *from or on all sides.*

CIRCUM-ACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumago]. (Lat.) **A turn of speech.**

CIRCUMACTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [circumago]. (Lat.) **A turning round, rotation,** coeli.

CIRCUMACTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of circumago]. (Lat.) *Turned round*, **bent, curved,** litus.

CIRCUM-ĂGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drive, to move,** *or* **to turn around**: c. souvetaurilia agrum (ante-cl.); c. mancipium (lat.) = circumverto (q. v.); freq. in the *pass.* in a middle sense = **to turn one's self round, to turn round**: annus solstitiali orbe circumagitur, *completes its circuit with the revolution of the sun*; aestas, annus circumagitur (rar. circumagit se), *passes away*; *trop.*, sic orbis circumagitur, *such is the course of things.* 2) **To turn,** *to turn about*, equum; c. signa or agmen, *to turn with the army to another side, to change the direction of the march*; ventus se c., *turns, changes*; so likewise fortuna circumagitur. 3) *Trop.*, c. et flectere aliquem, *to change the mind of some one*; c. genus humanum in se (lat.), *to bring over to one's side*; *pass.* circumagi = *to stroll about*, and circumagi rumoribus vulgi, *to be driven about from one side to another by the talk of the rabble, from one purpose to another*; so likewise circumagi alieni animi momentis.

CIRCUM-ĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To plough around,** agrum.

CIRCUM-CAESŪRA, ae, *f.* **The contour,** membrorum (twice only — in Lucr.)

CIRCUM-CĪDO, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. tr.* [caedo]. 1) **To cut** *or* **pare around, to prune, to clip,** arborem, gemmam, cespitem gladio. 2) *Trop.*: A) **to diminish, to confine,** *to shorten*, sumptum, multitudinem: B) **to cut off, to take away**: c. et amputo aliquid.

CIRCUM-CIRCA, *adv.* (Rar.) **All around**: regiones c. prospicere.

CIRCUMCĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of circumcido]. 1) **Precipitous, steep,** locus, aditus. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, *abridged*, **short.**

CIRCUMCĪSE, *adv.* [circumcisus]. (Lat.) Of discourse, **briefly.**

CIRCUM-CLŪDO, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. tr.* [claudo]. **To enclose on all sides,** aliquem re aliqua.

CIRCUM-CŎLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To dwell round about,** sinum maris.

CIRCUM-CURRO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To run around** *or* about.

CIRCUM-CURSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To run about,** hac, illac; c. aliquem, *to some one*, omnia, *to all sides.*

CIRCUM-DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To put, to place,** *or* **to set** *one thing* **around** *another*: c. brachia collo, ignes tectis, exercitum castris hostium, milites sibi; also, without *dat.*, c. custodias, sarmenta, ignesque; c. munitiones, opera, *to raise all around.* 2) **To surround, to enclose,** *or* **to encompass** *one thing* **with** *another*: c. oppidum fossâ valloque, collum filo, urbem muro; regio circumdata insulis.

CIRCUM-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead, to draw,** *or* **to move around**: c. exercitum per invia, aliquem vicatim; rar. with two *accus.*, c. istum has aedes; also, of inanimate objects, c. aratrum, flumen velut circino. 2) *Trop.*: A) (Pl.) **to lead out of the way, to impose upon** *one*, **to cheat**: c. aliquem argento: B) of discourse, **to extend,** *to protract*, unum sensum longiore ambitu: C) of prosody, **to pronounce broadly,** *with a circumflex.*

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco]. (Lat.) 1) Prop., *a leading around*; c. sphaerae, *the circumference.* 2) *Trop.* — a) **a cheating,** *defrauding* — b) (lat.) **a period.**

*CIRCUMDUCTUM, i, *n.* [circumduco] (Quinctil.) In rhetoric, **a period.**

CIRCUMDUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [circumduco]. (Lat.) **The circumference** *of a figure.*

CIRCUM-EO (rar. Circueo), ii, (rar. īvi), ĭtum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To go around,** aras; freq. also abs. = **to go** *or* **stroll about**: c. per hortum, *to take a circuitous way through the garden.* Hence: A) **to surround, to enclose,** urbem muro: B) freq. in military lang. = **to encompass, to encircle, to shut up, to surround,** &c.: circumiri multitudine, ab equitatu; cohortes cc. sinistrum cornu: C) *to surround one as his com-*

panions, aliquem: D) (lat.) = **to pass over**, nomen alicujus. 2) **To go** *or* **travel around to** (cf. circum 2): c. praedia, omnes insulas, *to visit;* c. urbem, *to go about the town;* also abs., c. per familias. In partic.: A) **to go about entreating** *or* **admonishing**, *to go from one to another:* c. plebem; c. veteranos ut acta Caesaris sanciant; c. aciem atque obsecrare milites: B) in military lang., **to go the rounds**, *to make an inspection:* c. vigilias. 3) *Trop.:* A) (Com.) **to deceive, to cheat, to circumvent**, aliquem: B) *to go around in words* = **to express by circumlocution**, multas res.

*CIRCUM-ĔQUĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To ride around**, moenia.

CIRCUM-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To wander** *or* **stroll about**: turba c. lateri.

CIRCUM-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, *v. tr.* 1) **To carry** *or* **bear about**, lyram in convivio, infantem per templa, oculos huc atque illuc; sol circumfertur, *revolves;* (poet.) ter eos circumtulit undâ, *three times he carried water around and thus purified them* (of a religious ceremony). 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet. & lat.): A) **to spread all around**, *to extend farther:* c. ignes circa omnia templa, bellum passim: B) **to spread** = **to divulge**, factum alicujus.

CIRCUM-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet., rar.) 1) **To bend about**: c. longos cursus, *to turn about.* 2) (Lat.) In grammar, **to pronounce** *a syllable* **long**, *to mark with a circumflex.*

CIRCUM-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To blow around** *any one*, aliquem; circumflari a ventis invidiae.

CIRCUM-FLUO, xi, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.*, **to flow around**, *to surround by flowing:* Maeander c. Cariam; *trop.* (lat.), secundae res vos cc., *abundantly surround.* 2) *Intr.*, **to overflow**: A) **to be present in abundance, to abound**: copiae circumfluentes, *copious, abundant*, oratio circumfluens, *exuberant, too copious:* B) = **to have an abundance of, to abound in**: c. gloriâ, omnibus copiis, exercitu colonorum.

CIRCUMFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo]. 1) **Flowing around**, humor. 2) **Flowed around**, *surrounded with water*, insula, urbs circumflua Ponto.

CIRCUM-FŎDIO, —, fossum, 3. *vr. tr.* (Lat.) **To dig round** *any thing*, arborem.

CIRCUMFŎRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [circumforum]. 1) **Found in markets**: aes c., *money borrowed from the bankers* (their shops being on the forum). 2) **Strolling about from market to** market, pharmacopola.

CIRCUM-FRĔMO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Lat.) **To make a noise around** (with the wings): aves cc. nidos.

CIRCUM-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., of liquid substances, **to pour around** = **to pour** *one thing* around *another:* c. alicui rei aliquid, and = **to surround** *one thing* **with** *another*, aliquem or aliquid re aliqua; terra mari circumfusa, *encompassed;* c. mortuum cerâ, *to wrap, to encase;* (poet.) c. aliquem amictu nebulae, *to envelop in.* Freq., in the *pass.*, with a middle signification = *to flow around, to environ*, &c.: Tigris circumfunditur urbi, *surrounds;* spiritus nobis circumfusus, *the air that encompasses us.* Hence = **to encompass**: aër circumfundit terram. 2) Of objects that do not flow: A) *pass.* or (rar.) c. se — a) **to spread about** *something*, **to crowd around**, *to embrace closely, to cling to:* hostes cc. ex reliquis partibus, *spread around;* cc. obviis, *press upon those that meet them;* also (lat.), circumfunduntur turmas Julianas; *trop.*, molestiae, voluptates circumfusae, *that encompass one, are present* — b) **to be surrounded, encircled** *or* **environed** *by any thing*, hostium concursu; Cato circumfusus Stoicorum libris: B) (Tac.) also, in *act.*, **to surround, to encircle**: hostes cc. aliquem.

*CIRCUM-GĔMO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To roar around**: ursus c. ovile.

CIRCUM-GESTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To carry around**, epistolam.

CIRCUM-GRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [gradior]. **To go** *or* **move around** *something* **in a hostile manner**, terga hostium, Syriam.

*CIRCUM-INJĬCIO, 3. *v. tr.* **To throw up round about**, vallum.

CIRCUM-JĂCEO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To lie around, to border upon**: quae cc. Europae (*dat.*); (lat.) circumjacentia = *the context.*

CIRCUMJECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [circumjicio]. (Rar.) 1) **A surrounding, an encompassing**, *embracing:* aether terram tenero c. amplectitur. 2) *That which is thrown around, an environment:* arx munitur c. arduo.

CIRCUMJECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of circumjicio]. 1) Of places, **surrounding, near.** 2) (Lat.) C. oratio, *accompanying.*

CIRCUM-JĬCIO (older form circumicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [jacio]. 1) **To throw, to cast, to put** *or* **place** *one thing* **around** *another*, multitudinem hostium moenibus; c. vallum, *to extend around;* anguis circumjectus fuit vectem, *had wound itself around the bolt.* 2) **To encompass with** *something:* planicies circumjecta saltibus; animus extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu c.

CIRCUM-LATRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To bark around**, aliquem.

CIRCUM-LĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To bind around** — a) *to bind something about some one*, alicui aliquid — b) *to bind one with something*, aliquem aliqua re.

CIRCUM-LĬNO, —, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar. -lĭnio, 4.) 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To smear, to spread** *all round*, **to smear** *one thing* **on** *another*, alicui aliquid. 2) **To besmear** *one thing* **with** *another*, *to bespread*, aliquid re aliqua; freq. in *participle*

circumlitus: mortui cc. cerâ; saxa cc. musco, *covered with moss.*

CIRCUMLĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino]. (Lat.) A smearing over, a besmearing, *a laying on of colours.*

CIRCUMLŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [loquor]. (Lat.) Circumlocution, *circuitous expression.*

*CIRCUM-LŪCENS, tis, *part.* (Lat.) Shining round about.

CIRCUM-LUO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To flow *or* wash around, insulam.

CIRCUM-LUSTRANS, tis, *part.* [lustro]. (Lucr.) Lighting all around.

*CIRCUMLŪVIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumluo]. *A washing round,* circumluvion — *a detaching of a piece of land by the action of water, so that it becomes an island.*

*CIRCUM-MEO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* To go around.

CIRCUM-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* To send around, legatos in omnes partes; also = *to send by a roundabout way,* copias jugo, *over the top of the mountain.*

CIRCUM-MŪNIO (ante-cl. -moenio), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* To surround with fortifications: c. urbem operibus, *to fortify all round,* hostem, *to encompass.*

CIRCUMMŪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio]. *An investing of a town,* circumvallation.

CIRCUM-NĀVĪGO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To sail around, to circumnavigate, sinum.

CIRCUM-NECTO, nexui, nexum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To bind around, to surround, rem.

CIRCUM-PĂDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Situated around the river Po.

*CIRCUM-PENDEO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To hang around.

*CIRCUM-PLAUDO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To applaud on all sides by clapping the hands, aliquem.

CIRCUM-PLECTOR, plexus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* (ante-cl. & rar. -plecto, 3.). To embrace, to surround, collum alicujus, collem operibus; c. pharetram auro, *to enchase with gold.*

CIRCUM-PLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To twine *or* fold round, aliquem re aliqua; also, vectem circumplicat anguis, *twines itself about the bolt.*

CIRCUM-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To set *or* place round, aliquos sellae suae.

CIRCUM-PŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* A drinking round by turns.

CIRCUM-RĒTIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* To throw a net round, to ensnare, aliquem fraude.

CIRCUM-RŌDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To gnaw around, escam; *trop.*, circumrodi dente Theonino, *to be slandered.*

*CIRCUM-SCINDO, 3. *v. tr.* To tear off *the clothes* all round: c. et. spoliare.

CIRCUM-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., to describe a circle round *a thing,* to encircle: c. orbem; c. lineas extremas umbrae; but also, c. aliquem virgulâ, *to describe a circle around one with a rod.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to define the limits of any thing,* to limit, to circumscribe: c. curriculum, spatium vitae terminis quibusdam, locum habitandi alicui: B) = *to describe,* to define: c. aliquid verbis: C) = to restrain, to confine, *to hem in, to hinder free use and action:* c. hoc genus oratorum uno genere, *to confine to this one;* in partic., tech. t., senatus c. magistratum, *restrains a magistrate in the exercise of his power, confines its exercise within proper limits;* c. adolescentem, *to keep a youth under a certain degree of restraint:* D) to defraud, to cheat, esp. to overreach *in order to get one's money,* aliquem pecuniâ: E) c. facinus jocosis verbis, *to cloak;* c. testamentum, etc., *to evade the true meaning of a will:* F) to set aside, to annul, to disregard, sententias, tempus.

CIRCUMSCRIPTE, *adv.* [circumscriptus]. In periods, periodically: c. numeroseque dicere.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo]. 1) *The describing of a circle about something,* an encircling. 2) A boundary, outline, *circumference, limit,* terrae, temporis. 3) C. verborum, a period. 4) An overreaching, defrauding, *cheating,* adolescentium.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* [circumscribo]. A defrauder, cheat.

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of circumscribo]. 1) Limited, bounded. 2) In rhetoric, *rounded off in periods,* periodic: c. verborum ambitus, *periods.*

CIRCUM-SĔCO, —, sectum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To cut around. 2) To circumcise (of the Jews).

CIRCUM-SĔDEO (-sideo), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To sit around *a person or thing,* aliquem. 2) In partic., *to surround in a hostile manner,* to invest, to besiege, urbem omnibus copiis; *trop.*, circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, *beset with, assaulted by.*

CIRCUM-SĒPIO, —, septum, 4. *v. tr.* To hedge around, to surround, *to enclose,* corpus armatis, locum parietibus.

CIRCUMSESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo]. An investing, besieging.

CIRCUM-SĪDO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* To set, lay *or* place one's self around *a thing, to invest,* urbem.

CIRCUM-SĬLIO, —, —, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [salio]. (Poet.) To leap around.

CIRCUM-SISTO, stĕti, —, 3. *v. tr.* To stand around, to gather around (*in a multitude*), *to surround,* aliquem, curiam; ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisti; in partic., *to surround in a hostile manner, to press around upon:* plures paucos cc.; c. urbem.

CIRCUM-SŎNO, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1)

Intr., to resound *with something* on every side, to ring *with a sound or clamor:* locus c. ululatibus. 2) *Tr., to utter a clamor around*, to surround with clamor: clamor c. hostem; (poet.) circumsonor armis; (poet.) c. murum armis, *to make the wall resound with the noise of arms.*

CIRCUM-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Resounding around: c. turba canum, *barking around.*

CIRCUMSPECTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [circumspecto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) She who spies around.

CIRCUMSPECTE, *adv. w. comp.* [circumspectus]. (Lat.) Circumspectly, cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio]. A looking around; *trop.*, circumspection, caution.

CIRCUM-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens.* of circumspicio]. 1) *Intr.*, to look about one's self with attention and caution. 2) *Tr., to look about (attentively or longingly) after something*, to wait for, to watch for, *to think upon any thing*, &c.; c. omnia, ora principum; c. tempus defectionis, fugam (*an opportunity for flight*); alius alium circumspectant; c. aliquem = *to look about for help from some one.*

CIRCUMSPECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [circumspicio]. 1) A looking around, *a spying round:* in omnes partes est c., *one can look around without obstruction in all directions.* 2) *Trop.*, consideration, reflection, aliarum rerum.

CIRCUMSPECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj. w. comp. & sup.* [circumspicio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Carefully-weighed, well-considered, circumspect, interrogatio, judicium. 2) Of persons, considerate, cautious, circumspect, *provident*, homo. 3) (Lat.) Distinguished, honor.

CIRCUM-SPERGO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* [spargo]. (Lat.) 1) To scatter *or* strew all around, aliquid. 2) To besprinkle all round, aliquem aquâ.

*CIRCUMSPĬCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [circumspicio]. (Lat.) Consideration, *deliberation.*

CIRCUM-SPĬCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to look about one's self, to look all round: c., aestuat (of one perplexed and undecided); hence, *trop.* = to use foresight, to be cautious: circumspiciendum est ut, etc. 2) *Tr.:* A) to descry, *to catch sight of* (*in looking round*), saxum ingens: B) to view on all sides, *to keep in view*, to survey, situm urbis, cornua (*the wings of the army*), amictum alicujus: C) *trop.* — a) to weigh, to reflect upon, to consider, aliquid animo, quid faciendum sit — b) *to look around after something* = to long for, *to desire*, to seek for, auxilia, lectum, aliquem.

CIRCUMSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [circumsto]. (Lat.) 1) A standing around, a surrounding, hostium, aëris. 2) A circumstance, attribute.

*CIRCUMSTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Gell.) A standing round.

CIRCUM-STO, stĕti, —, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) To stand around, to surround: circumstantes, *those standing round, the bystanders;* c. senatum. In partic., *to surround in a hostile manner*, to beset, to besiege, tribunal; *trop.*, fata nos cc., *threaten on every side;* duo bella cc. urbem.

CIRCUM-STRĔPO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To make a noise around, aliquem; circumstrepi clamore. 2) (Tac.) To shout *or* cry out around, aliquid.

CIRCUM-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To build round about, fores alveorum. 2) To build upon round about, ripas lapide.

CIRCUM-SURGENS, entis, *part.* [surgo]. (Lat.) Rising all round.

CIRCUM-TĔGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To cover round, coelum.

CIRCUM-TENTUS, a, um, *part.* [tendo]. (Ante-cl.) Stretched all around, begirt: elephanti c. corio, *with the hide of.*

*CIRCUM-TĔRO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) *To rub around; trop.* = to stand closely round, aliquem.

*CIRCUM-TEXTUS, a, um, *part.* [texo]. (Poet.) Woven all around: velamen c. acantho, *with an acanthus woven around it.*

CIRCUM-TŎNO, ui, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., to thunder around = to roar around, *to surround with noise or clamor:* Nereus c. orbem; *trop.*, Bellona eum c. = *has crazed, driven to frenzy.*

CIRCUM-TONSUS, a, um, *part.* [tondeo]. Shorn all round; *trop.*, oratio c. = *too much laboured, artificial.*

CIRCUM-VĂDO, si, —, 3. *v. tr.* To assail on every side, to encompass, aliquem, naves; *trop.*, terror c. aciem, *falls upon, assails on every side.*

CIRCUM-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar., poet.) Wandering around, *moving round in a circle.*

CIRCUM-VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To surround with a wall *or* rampart, to invest, *to besiege*, urbem, hostes.

CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho]. (Rar.) 1) A carrying round (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis. 2) A revolution, solis, *the circuit of the sun.*

CIRCUM-VECTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*intens.* of circumveho]. (Prop., *to be carried round.*) To ride *or* sail around, oppida, oras; *trop.* (poet.) c. singula, *to go through in describing.*

CIRCUM-VEHOR, vectus, 3. *v. tr.* (*pass.*). To go around, to ride *or* sail around *or* to *any place* (curru, equo, navi): c. in terras ultimas, ad agrum Romanum; c. collibus, *around the hills;* c. promontorium, *around the promontory.* In the same sense, the *part.* Circumvehens, tis, sailing round, *or sailing round to*, Peloponnesum.

*CIRCUM-VĔLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To veil around.

CIRCUM-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To surround, to encompass: planicies circum-

venta collibus; Rhenus c. insulam, *flows around.* 2) **To surround in a hostile manner, to invest,** to encompass, nostros, moenia exercitu. 3) *Trop.:* A) *to bring into danger or perplexity,* **to assail, to oppress, to overthrow;** freq., in *pass.*, circumveniri falsis criminibus, testimoniō, judicio or per judicium, *by an unrighteous judgment:* B) **to defraud, to deceive, to cheat:** innocens c. pecuniā, *by the sentence of corrupt judges.*

CIRCUMVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto]. (Lat.) **A turning round in a circle.**

CIRCUM-VERSOR, 1. *v. tr. pass.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To turn around.**

CIRCUM-VERTO (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar., poet. & lat.) 1) **To turn around,** se; c. mancipium = *to set free* (because it was the practice for the master to take by the hand the slave whom he was about to set free, and turn him round in a circle). 2) *Trop.* (ante-cl.), **to cheat, to defraud:** c. aliquem argento.

CIRCUM-VESTIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Rar., poet. & lat.) **To clothe round, to cover all round;** *trop.*, c. se dictis, '*to cover one's self with a coat of mail,*' i. e., *to protect one's self.*

CIRCUM-VINCIO, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To bind all round,** aliquid re aliqua.

CIRCUM-VĪSO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To look around upon.**

CIRCUM-VŎLĬTO, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.*, **to fly** *or* **flutter around,** florem. 2) *Intr.*, **to wander about, to hover around.**

CIRCUM-VŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To fly around,** aliquem. 2) **To run** *or* **hasten around,** ordines.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To revolve, roll** *or* **turn around:** sol circumvolvitur annum, *completes his yearly circuit.*

CIRCUS, i, *m.* [= κίρκος]. 1) (Rar.) **A circular line, a circle** (more freq. circulus). 2) **A circus,** of which there were several at Rome, the most famous being the 'C. maximus,' built by Tarquinius Priscus. It held 150,000 spectators, and after its enlargement by Trajan 400,000. Through the middle, from end to end, ran a wall about four feet high and twelve broad (spina), at each extremity of which stood three columns on a single base (metae); the charioteers were required to drive around these seven times before receiving the prize. Next to the 'C. Maximus,' the 'C. Flaminius' and the 'C. Florae' were the largest.

CĪRIS, is, *f.* [= κεῖρις]. (Poet.) *A bird into which Scylla (daughter of Nisus) was changed.*

CIRRHA, ae, *f.* [= κίρρα]. *The harbor of Delphi.*

CIRRHAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cirrha]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cirrha** *or* (poet.) **to Apollo:** C. vates, *Delphic.*

CIRRUS, i, *m.* 1) **A lock of hair** (natural — cf. cincinnus). 2) *Trop.* (lat.) — a) *a tuft of hair on the head of a bird,* **a crest** — b) **a fringe** *on a garment.*

CIRTA, ae, *f. A town in Numidia,* the residence of Syphax and Masinissa — now Constantine.

CIRTENSES, ĭum, *m. pl.* [Cirta]. *The inhabitants of Cirta.*

CIS, *prep.* w. *acc.* 1) **In space, on this side** (opp. to trans and ultra): c. Taurum, Rhenum. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of time, within:** c. paucos dies.

CIS-ALPĪNUS, a, um, *adj. Situated or living on this side of the Alps,* **Cisalpine.**

CĬSIUM, ii, *n. A light two-wheeled carriage,* **a cabriolet.**

CISPIUS MONS. *One of the two tops of* Mons Esquilinus *in Rome,* now the hill of St. Maria Maggiore.

CIS-RHĒNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rhenus]. **On this side of the Rhine.**

CISSĒIS, ĭdis, *f. The daughter of Cisseus* = *Hecuba.*

CISSEUS, ei, *m.* [= Κισσεύς]. *A king of Thrace,* according to a later myth, the father of Hecuba.

CISTA, ae, *f.* [= κίστη]. **A chest** *or* **box,** for clothes, books, &c.; in partic. — a) *a box,* in which, at mystical religious festivals, the sacred utensils were carried by persons appointed for the purpose — b) *a ballot-box,* in which the votes at the comitia were deposited.

CISTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cista]. **A little box** *or* **chest.**

*CISTELLĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [cistella]. (Pl.) *A female slave who had charge of the money or jewel-box of her mistress.*

CISTELLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cistella]. **A little box** *or* **chest.**

CISTERNA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A subterraneous reservoir for water,* **a cistern.**

CISTERNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [cisterna]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to cisterns,* **cistern-,** aqua.

CISTŎPHŌRUS, i, *m.* [= κιστοφόρος, 'that bears a box']. *An Asiatic* **coin,** the stamp on which was a Bacchic cista.

CISTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cista]. **A little box** *or* **chest.**

CĬTĀTE, *adv.* [citatus] (only in *comp.* & *sup.*). (Rar.) **Quickly, swiftly.**

CĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of cito]. **Hurried, hastened, speedy,** *quick:* c. gradu ire; equo c., *at a full gallop:* agmen c., *making a forced march; trop.*, homo c. = *quick, expeditious.*

CĬTĔRIOR (*comp.*), us, CĬTĪMUS (*sup.*, rar.), a, um, *adj.* (the *posit.* 'citer' is ante-cl. & rar.) [cis]. 1) **On this side:** Gallia c., *Cisalpine Gaul.* 2) A) in space, **nearer, nearest** *or* **next:** B) of time, **sooner, earlier:** C) of quantity, **smaller, shorter,** poena.

CĪTHAERON, ōnis, *m.* [= Κιθαιρών]. *A mountain of Boeotia,* sacred to Bacchus.

CĪTHĂRA, ae, *f.* [= κιθάρα]. *The four-stringed* **cithara** *or* **lute**; (poet.) = *a player on the cithara.*

CĪTHĂRISTA, ae, *m.* [= κιθαριστής]. **A player on the cithara.**

CĪTHĂRISTRIA, ae, *f.* [= κιθαρίστρια]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A (female) player on the cithara.**

CĪTHĂRIZO, 1. *v. intr.* [= κιθαρίζω]. (Rar.) **To play on the cithara.**

CĪTHĂROEDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κιθαρῳδικός]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a citharœdus.**

CĪTHĂROEDUS, i, *m.* [= κιθαρῳδός]. **A player on the cithara** *who accompanied his playing with singing* (different from the citharista, who played without singing).

CĪTIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **from Citium;** *subst.,* Citienses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Citium.*

CĪTĬĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **from Citium;** *subst.,* Citiei, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Citium.*

CĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [= Κίτιον]. 1) *A seaport of Cyprus,* the birthplace of the philosopher Zeno. 2) *A town in Macedonia.*

CĪTO, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [citus]. 1) **Quickly, speedily,** progredi; dicto citius, *quicker than one can say it.* 2) **Soon,** *in or within a short time:* c. veniam; dies me citius defecerit quam, etc., *before;* (poet.) citius supremo die, *before death.* Hence, citius = potius, **sooner, rather:** c. hoc faciam quam ut, etc. 3) With a negation, **not easily:** non (haud, nullus) c.; neque aptiorem cito alium dixerim: non tam c. eum rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, *not so much.*

CĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of cieo]. 1) (Excepting the *part.* citatus, as an *adj.,* poet. & lat. only.) **To put into rapid motion, to move** *or* **drive rapidly:** c. gradum, *to hasten;* c. hastam, *to throw; trop.,* c. motum, *to produce, to cause.* 2) With a reference to the place to which one is moved, **to call, to call up, to summon** (generally officially or on business — cf. voco): c. senatum, patres in curiam, juvenes ad nomina danda. In partic.: A) **to summon** *for trial,* **to call** (the parties in order to ascertain if they are present); hence = **to accuse:** c. aliquem reum capitis: B) **to bring in** *any one as a witness or voucher,* **to appeal to,** aliquem testem (auctorem) rei alicujus, also in rem; hence, in gen. = **to quote, to cite, to name,** *to mention by name,* aliquem. 3) (Rar.) C. paeanem, *to sing, to rehearse;* c. io Bacche, *to shout.*

CITRĀ. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* 1) **On this side** (opp. to ultra): quae sunt c. Rhenum; omnes c. flumen elicere. Hence, of that which is within a certain limit, **before, within, short of:** non a postrema syllaba c. tertiam, *not before the third syllable from the last,* i. e., *the antepenult;* also (poet.) virtus non est c. genus, *is not behind, not inferior to my origin;* peccavi c. scelus, *I have committed almost a crime.* 2) (Rar., poet.) Of time, **before:** c. tempora Trojana. 3) (Lat.) **Without, except, apart** *or* **aside from:** c. virtutem vir bonus intelligi non potest; hoc ei c. fidem non fuit, *he was not disbelieved;* c. spectaculorum dies, *except on the days of the public games;* c. magnitudinem, *excepting in size.* — II. *Adv.* w. *comp.* (rar., lat.) citĕrius. 1) **On this side:** urbs est c.; nec c. nec ultra; hence, tela c. cadebant, *fell within the mark* (*did not reach the enemy*); paucis c. passibus ei occurrit, *a few steps before he reached his destination.* 2) *Comp.* (poet. & lat.)— a) of time, **sooner, before:** c. quam cupias; c. debito, *sooner than he ought* — b) c. quum debuit, *less than he ought.*

CITREUS, a, um, *adj.* [citrus]. **Made of the wood of the citrus-tree.**

CITRŌ, *adv.* [cis], usually joined with ultro, especially u. citroque, also u. et c., u. ăc c., u. c. **Hither — thither,** *to and fro,* **on both sides:** u. c. commeare, sermones habere (of conversation); u. c. obsides dare, *on both sides.*

CITRUS, i, *f.* (Lat.) 1) *An African tree* (a species of cedar), of whose fragrant wood costly articles of furniture were made. 2) **The citron-tree.**

CĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of cieo]. (Mostly poet.) **Hastened;** hence, **quick rapid, swift,** incessus, pes, legiones, *marching rapidly;* somnus citus abiit, ite citi, *quickly.*

CĪVĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [civis]. (Except in the expression 'corona c.,' mostly poet.) 1) *Of or pertaining to a citizen,* **civil, civic:** corona c., *a civic crown,* bestowed on him who had in war saved the life of a fellow-citizen. Its inscription was, 'ob civem (cives) servatum (servatos).' 2) *Of or pertaining to the Roman state.*

CĪVĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [civis]. 1) *Of or pertaining to citizens,* **civil:** c. bellum, victoria; jus c., *civil rights, private rights.* Hence = *relating to the entire body of the citizens,* **public, political:** c. scientia = *political science;* cc. quaestiones, officia; vir c., *a statesman.* 2) **Suitable to, becoming a citizen,** sermo, animus, *patriotic.* 3) (Lat.) **Courteous, polite, urbane:** quid civilius Augusto?

CĪVĪLIS, is, *m.* (Claudius.) *The leader of the Batavians,* in their revolt from Rome, A. D. 69–70.

CĪVĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [civilis]. (Lat.) 1) *The science of government,* **politics, statesmanship.** 2) **Courtesy, civility.**

CĪVĪLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [civilis]. 1) **Citizen-like,** *as becomes a citizen.* 2) (Lat.) **Civilly, courteously.**

CĪVIS, is, *com.* 1) **A citizen** (male or female). 2) Hence, in partic.: A) = **a fellow-citizen:** c. meus, tuus: B) rex imperat civibus suis, *his subjects.*

CĪVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [civis]. 1) *The condition*

and rights of a (Roman) citizen, **citizenship**: c. Romana; adipisci, amittere c.; dare alicui civitatem; retinere c.; also, jus civitatis, *the rights growing out of citizenship*. 2) *The citizens united into a community or body politic;* hence, **the state**, and what in ancient times was mostly the same thing, **the city** (the entire body of the citizens — cf. urbs): c. augetur magnitudine urbis; c. stabat in foro; condere c.; c. Rhodiorum; administrare c.; sometimes = populus, *the people*. 3) (Lat.) = urbs, *the sum total of the dwellings of the citizens:* incendere c.; errare per totam c.

CĪVĪTĀTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of civitas]. (Lat.) **Citizenship in a small city.**

CLĀDES, is, *f.* 1) **Injury, damage, misfortune, disaster** (e. g., a pestilence, sudden death, robbery, &c.): c. captae urbis; c. belli, *caused by war;* c. dextrae manus, *a loss of the right hand;* (poet.) Scipiones clades Libyae, *the destroyers of Libya*. In partic. = *misfortune in war*, **defeat, overthrow**: cladem alicui afferre (inferre), *to bring upon*, facere, *to occasion*, accipere, *to suffer*.

CLAM. I. *Adv.* **Secretly, in secret,** *privately:* c. peperit uxor; nec id c. esse potuit, *could not be unknown;* (Pl.) c. mihi est, *it is unknown to me*. II. *Prep.* with *abl. or acc.*, once (Pl.) also with *genit.* (mostly Com. & lat.). **Without the knowledge of,** *unknown to:* c. me, te, illo; c. matrem; c. me est, *I am not aware of it;* me c. habuit, *he has concealed it from me*.

CLĀMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [clamo]. **A bawler** (of a poor speaker).

CLĀMĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [clamito]. (Pl.) **A bawling, clamoring.**

CLĀMĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & (mostly) *intr.* [*intens.* of clamo]. **To cry** *or* **call out loudly and violently, to bawl out**: c. ad arma; c. se esse liberum; c. alicui, *to any one;* *c. aliquem (Pl.), *to call any one; trop.*, hoc c. calliditatem = *shows plainly*.

CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to call, to cry out, to shout**: tumultuantur et cc.; c. de uxoris interitu, *to mourn with loud complaints*. Hence (poet.), of every loud noise, e. g, the roaring of waters, the cries of animals. 2) *Tr.*, **to call** *some person or thing*, **to call to, to call upon, to call** *or* **cry out**: c. aliquid, aliquem deum; c. triumphum; omnes cc., hoc indigne factum esse; omnes cc., 'tua culpa est'; c. fidem hominum, *to invoke; trop.*, tabulae illae cc. = *declare plainly, without doubt*.

CLĀMOR, ōris, *m.* [clamo]. **A loud call, a cry, a shout** (poet. also of animals): edere clamorem, tollere, *to raise;* c. consensusque = *acclamation, applause;* in other places, c. = *a hostile clamor; trop.* (poet.), of things without life = **noise, roar**: saxa dedere c.

CLĀMŌSE, *adv.* [clamosus]. (Lat.) **Clamorously,** *with a loud noise*.

CLĀMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [clamor]. 1) **Clamorous, noisy,** altercator. 2) **Done** *or* **accompanied with noise,** actio. 3) **Filled with noise,** urbs.

CLANCŬLUM, *adv.* [*dim.* of clam]. (Lat.) I. *Adv.* **Secretly,** *in secret:* c. noctu venit. II. *Prep.* with *acc.* **Without the knowledge of**: c. patrem.

CLANDESTĪNO, *adv.* [clandestinus]. (Antecl.) **Secretly, clandestinely.**

CLANDESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [clam]. **Secret, concealed, clandestine**: nuptiae, introitus, consilia.

CLANGO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Rar., poet.) **To sound, to resound,** tuba.

CLANGOR, ōris, *m.* [clango]. **Sound, noise, din**: c. tubarum, *the blast;* c. avium (partly their cries, partly the flapping of their wings); Harpyiae quatiunt alas magnis cc.

CLĀNIS, is, *m.* *A river in Etruria*, now La Chiana.

CLĀNIUS, ii, *m.* *A river in Campania*, now Clanio Vecchio.

CLĀRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [clarus]. 1) **Brightly, clearly, distinctly,** videre, fulgere. 2) **Loudly,** recitare. 3) **Evidently,** *intelligibly, clearly,* aliquid ostendere. 4) *Trop.*, clarius exsplendescere, *to shine more brilliantly*.

CLĀREO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* [clarus]. (Poet.) 1) **To be bright** *or* **clear, to shine.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **to be evident, manifest**: B) **to be famous, illustrious**: fama c.

CLĀRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of clareo]. 1) **To become clear, to grow bright**: dies c. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to become clear to the ear,* **to be heard plainly, to sound clearly**: sonitus armorum c.: B) **to become** (*intellectually*) **evident, apparent, manifest**: aliud ex alio c.: C) **to become famous,** magno facinore, *by means of a great action*.

*CLĀRĪCĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [clare-cito]. (Lucr.) **To summon with a clear, distinct voice.**

CLĀRĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo]. 1) **A solemn demand of satisfaction,** and, if satisfaction was refused, **a declaration of war,** made by the Fetialis. *2) **The seizure** *of a person*, found on forbidden ground.

*CLĀRĪGO, 1. *v. tr.* [clare, sc. clara voce ago]. (Lat.) (Of the Fetialis.) **To declare war,** against an enemy, with certain religious solemnities.

CLĀRĪ-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Clear-sounding.**

CLĀRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [clarus]. 1) (Lat.) **Clearness, brightness,** *brilliancy:* sidus illud est tantae claritatis. 2) *Trop.:* A) to the ear, **distinctness,** *clearness,* vocis: B) (Lat.) of that which is addressed to the intellect, **clearness, perspicuity, distinctness,** orationis: C) **renown, celebrity, splendor**: c. tua; c. generis.

CLĂRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [clarus]. (Lat.) = Claritas.

CLĀRO, 1. *v. tr.* [clarus]. (Poet.) **1) To make clear** *or* **bright. 2)** *Trop.:* A) **to make intellectually clear** *or* **evident,** *to explain, to set forth, to illustrate,* animi naturam versibus: B) **to make famous,** aliquem.

CLĀROR, ōris, *m.* [clareo]. (Pl.) **Clearness, brightness.**

CLĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Claros]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Claros.**

CLĀROS, i, *f.* [= Κλάρος]. *A town in Ionia,* with a temple and oracle of Apollo.

CLĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Clear, shining, brilliant,** fulmen, lux; corona clara auro. **2)** *Trop.:* A) to the ear, **loud, clear,** *distinct,* vox, clamor: B) **intellectually, clear, distinct, intelligible, evident:** res c.; consilia tua luce sunt clariora: C) **famous, distinguished, illustrious:** virtus clara posteris erit; c. re aliqua; (lat.) c. in literis; also (rar.) c. ex (ab) re aliqua or ob rem aliquam. In partic. — a) in the *sup.,* *a title of honour,* given to distinguished public men, esp. consuls, senators, &c.: vir fortissimus et c.; c. Pompeius — b) (rar.) in a bad sense = **notorious:** c. superbiâ luxuriâque.

CLASSIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [classis]. **Pertaining to a fleet:** c. centurio, *the captain of a ship;* almost solely in the *pl.* classiarii, sc. milites or nautae: **marines, sailors,** *naval forces.*

CLASSĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of classis]. **A small fleet, a flotilla.**

CLASSĬCUM — v. Classicus.

CLASSĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [classis]. **1)** (Acc. to classis 1): A) **belonging to one of the classes of Roman citizens:** B) in partic., classici = *citizens of the first class;* hence, *trop.* (lat.) = *of the first rank, standard,* **classic,** poëta. **2)** (Acc. to classis 2): A) **pertaining to land** *or* **naval forces;** thus only as a *subst.,* Classicum, i, *n., a signal given by a trumpet,* **a military signal:** classicum cecinit, *sounded;* classicum cani or canere jubet, *he ordered the signal to be given;* classico ad concionem vocat: B) in partic., **of** *or* **pertaining to a fleet, naval,** miles, certamen; classici = classiarii.

CLASSIS, is, *f.* **1) A class,** one of the five divisions into which the Roman people were distributed, according to their property, by Servius Tullius; sometimes, in partic. = *the first or highest class; trop.,* philosophus ille quintae classis videtur, *of the lowest rank.* Hence (lat.), = **a class, division,** in gen., servorum, puerorum. **2)** A) (ante-cl. & lat.) **an army,** *land forces:* B) **a fleet** *with its sailors and soldiers:* comparare, ornare, instruere c., *to equip;* cetera classis fugerunt; c. ibi stetit, *lay there;* nomen dare in classem, *to be enrolled for service in a fleet, to give one's name.*

CLASTĪDIUM, ii, *n.* *A small town in Gallia Cisalpina.*

CLĀTERNA, ae, *f.* *A fortified town in Gallia Cisalpina,* near the present Bologna.

CLĀTHRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= κλῆθρα]. (Poet. & lat.) **A grating, railing,** esp. on the cages of wild animals.

CLATHRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [clathri]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Furnished with a grating** *or* bars, fenestra.

CLAUDEO, —, —, 2., or CLAUDO, —, sum, 3., *v. intr.* [claudus]. (Rar.) **1) To be lame, to limp. 2)** *Trop., to falter,* **to be imperfect, incomplete.**

CLAUDIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Claudius]. (Rar. & lat.) *Pertaining to the Emperor Claudius,* **Claudian.**

CLAUDIĀNUS (I.), i, *m.* *The last of the Roman classic poets* — lived in the time of the Emperor Theodosius and his sons.

CLAUDIĀNUS (II.) or Clōdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Claudius or Clodius]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a Claudius (Clodius):** Clodianum crimen, *the murder of P. Clodius;* Claudiana tempora, *of the Emperor Claudius.*

CLAUDĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [claudico]. **A limping,** *a being lame.*

CLAUDĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [claudus]. **1) To limp, to be lame,** ex vulnere. Hence (Lucr.), of things without life, which incline to one side or the other, e. g., scales, the axis of the earth, *to turn, to be inclined.* **2)** *Trop.,* **to be defective** *or* **incomplete, to halt:** oratio c.; c. in officio aliquo, *to fail, to be wanting in;* aliquid c. in nostra oratione.

CLAUDIUS (I.) or Clōdius, ii, *m.*, & a, ae, *f.* *The name of two Roman* gentes, one of patrician, the other of plebeian origin, in which the most important families were the Appii, Pulchri, Neriones and Marcelli. A) Appii: the most famous is App. Cl. Caecus, *who, as censor* (312 B. C.), *built the Appian road and an aqueduct.* B) Pulchri: Publius Clodius P., *the famous opponent of Cicero,* murdered by Milo. C) Neriones: Tiberius Cl. N., *a contemporary of Cicero,* an adherent of Cæsar and of Antony, but afterwards reconciled with Octavianus — the father of two sons (Tiberius, afterwards emperor, and Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius). D) Marcelli: — a) Marcus Cl. M., *conqueror of Syracuse* (212 B. C.) — b) Caius Cl. M., *the husband of Octavia (sister of Octavianus);* his son Marcus Cl. M. was adopted by Augustus, but died 23 B. C.

CLAUDIUS or Clōdius (II.), a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to a Claudius (Clodius).**

CLAUDO (also, esp. poet. & lat., Clōdo or Clūdo), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [related to κλείς, clavis]. **1) To shut, to close, to shut to, to shut up,** domum, portas alicui, aures; c. aures ad vocem; c. sanguinem, *to stop,* fugam hosti, *to cut off;*

homo clausus, consilia clausa habere, *to keep secret;* (poet.) c. animam alicui = *to stifle.* 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To close, to end,** *to conclude,* epistolam, opus, bellum; freq. c. agmen, *to close the train* = *to form the rearguard.* Hence = *to confine, to enclose,* aliquos a tergo; c. lustrum = the more freq. condere 1 (v. Lustrum). 3) (Instead of the comps. includo, concludo.) **To enclose, to encompass, to surround:** c. urbem muro or obsidione, rivum ripis, adversarios locorum angustiis; c. aliquem in curia or in curiam. Hence, *trop.,* c. sententias numeris, *to conclude rhythmically, with a proper rhythm;* oratio clausa, *rhythmical;* c. verba pedibus, *to put into verse.*

CLAUDUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Lame, limping,** altero pede, *in one foot;* pes c.; hence, *trop.,* navis c., *a galley without oars on one side.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.,* **imperfect, defective,** *uncertain, wavering:* pars clauda officii tui; carmina clauda altero pede, *in which the verses are alternately long and short* = *elegiac;* clausula c., *inharmonious.*

CLAUSTRUM, i, *n.* (mostly in *pl.*) [claudo]. 1) **The bolt, bar of a door:** cc. revellere, laxare, etc.; *trop.* = **the barriers,** *bars, hindrances,* which stand in one's way: refregi ista nobilitatis cc., of one who was the first of his family to obtain curule honours; (poet.) effringere cc. naturae, *to reveal the secrets of nature;* versus tua fregerunt cc. = *have been made public;* rumpere cc., *to break through the barriers* (at the race-course). 2) Improp.: A) (poet.) cc. urbis = *a gate;* cc. undae = *a dam:* B) *an enclosure, an enclosed space or place:* pinea cc. (poet.), *the wooden horse at Troy:* C) in military lang., *whatever covers the entrance to a place,* **a barricade, bulwark, wall,** *defence,* "*key*" *to a region or town:* cc. Aegypti; cc. montium, *a narrow pass.*

*CLAUSTRĬTŪMUS, i, *m.* [claustrum]. (Liv. Andron. in Gell.) **A keeper of a place that is locked up.**

CLAUSŬLA, ae, *f.* [claudo]. **A conclusion, end,** fabulae, epistolae; in partic. in rhetoric, *the close of a period.*

CLAUSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of claudo]. (Poet. & lat.) *An enclosed place,* **an enclosure.**

CLĀVA, ae, *f.* 1) **A cudgel, club:** also, *a staff,* used (as a lance or sword) by young men in learning military exercises. 2) (Lat.) **A graft.**

*CLĀVĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [clavus]. **Money for shoenails** (a donative to soldiers).

*CLĀVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [clava]. (Pl.) **A cudgel-bearer.**

CLĀVĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [clava]. **A small tendril,** by means of which a vine clings to its prop.

CLĀVĬGER (I.), ĕri, *m.* [clava-gero]. (Poet.) **The Club-bearer** (a surname of Hercules).

CLĀVĬGER (II.), ĕri, *m.* [clavis-gero]. (Poet.) **The Key-carrier** (an epithet applied to Janus).

CLĀVIS, is, *f.* [= κλείς]. **A key,** portae, horrei; c. adulterina, *a false key;* esse sub c., *to be shut up;* adimere uxori claves = *to separate from one's wife.*

CLĀVUS, i, *m.* 1) **A nail:** clavum anni movere = *to reckon the beginning of the year,* as the ancient Romans marked each year with a nail, which was driven by the chief magistrate on the ides of September into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; cc. trabales (poet.), *spikes.* 2) *Trop.,* of things of like shape: A) *the handle of a ship's rudder;* hence, **a rudder, helm;** *trop.,* tenere clavum reipublicae: B) **a purple stripe** *on the tunic:* latus and angustus c. (v. Angusticlavius and Laticlavius); sometimes, c. latus = tunica laticlavia; c. angustus = tunica angusticlavia.

CLAZŎMĔNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κλαζομεναί]. *A town on the coast of Ionia,* the birthplace of Anaxagoras.

CLAZŎMĔNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Clazomenae]. **Of** *or* **from Clazomene.**

CLEANTHES, is, *m.* [= Κλεάνθης]. *A Stoic philosopher,* who lived about 260 B. C., a disciple and follower of Zeno.

CLĒMENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **Of the air, wind, &c, calm, mild, gentle,** Auster, flumen, mare. 2) Of disposition and character, **mild, placid, gentle,** and in partic. towards the faulty and erring, **forbearing, indulgent, merciful** (cf. mansuetus), homo, ingenium, rex; c. in disputando; judex c. ab innocentia; c. castigatio, sententia; rumor c., *moderate, falling below the truth.*

CLĒMENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [clemens]. 1) **Mildly, gently,** *softly.* Hence, of places, **gently, gradually:** jugum c. editum. 2) **Calmly, gently,** in partic., **forbearingly, mercifully,** *indulgently,* aliquid facere, aliquem tractare; exercitum c. ducere, *without plundering;* aliquid c. ferre, *quietly, tranquilly.*

CLĒMENTIA, ae, *f.* [clemens]. 1) (Lat.) **Of the air, wind, and weather, calmness, mildness:** c. coeli. 2) **Mildness, kindness, forbearance, clemency:** lenitas et c.

CLEŎBIS, is, *m.* — v. Bito.

CLEŎBŪLUS, i, *m.* [= Κλεόβουλος]. *One of the seven wise men of Greece.*

CLEOMBRŎTUS, i, *m.* [= Κλεόμβροτος]. 1) *The commander of the Lacedaemonians at the battle of Leuctra* (371 B. C.). 2) *A youth of Ambracia,* who, after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, committed suicide by throwing himself from the wall of the city.

CLEON, ontis, *m.* [= Κλέων]. 1) *An Athenian demagogue,* and follower of Pericles. 2) *A rhetorician of Halicarnassus.*

CLEŌNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κλεωναί]. 1) *A town between Corinth and Argos,* in the neigh-

bourhood of which Hercules slew the Nemean lion. 2) *A town on Mount Athos*, in Macedonia.

CLEŌPATRA, ae, *f.* [= Κλεοπάτρα]. 1) *The daughter of Philip of Macedonia and Olympias*, sister of Alexander the Great. 2) *The famous queen of Egypt*, daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes. 3) *The daughter of Mithridates*, wife of Tigranes.

CLĒPO, psi, psum, 3. *v. tr.* [κλέπτω]. (Antecl.) **To steal**, ignem.

CLEPSŸDRA, ae, *f.* [= κλεψύδρα]. **A water-clock**, *clepsydra*, used to measure the time of public speakers; hence, dare c., *to give permission to speak;* petere c., *to wish or attempt to speak;* cras ad clepsydram (sc. dicemus) = cras declamabimus.

CLEPTA, ae, *m.* [= κλέπτης]. (Pl.) **A thief.**

CLĒRŪMĒNOE [= κληρούμενοι]. (Pl.) (Pure Lat., Sortientes.) *The name of a play by Diphilus.*

CLIENS, ntis, *m.* [for cluens, from cluo, κλύω, 'to hear']. 1) In Rome, **a client**, a person who held the relation of *a protégé* or *dependent* upon a rich and powerful citizen (patronus) of the patrician order, to whom he looked for protection. Entire communities and provinces selected patrons at Rome, and were called their clients. 2) Without the Roman state, *a client, adherent;* also, of entire nations, **the vassals, allies**, *of a more powerful people.*

CLIENTA, ae, *f.* [cliens]. (Poet.) **A (female) client.**

CLIENTĒLA, ae, *f.* [cliens]. 1) **Clientship**, *the relation between a client and his patron* (v. Cliens); hence, in gen., **protection, patronage**: conferre se in fidem et c. alicujus, *to place one's self under the protection of some one;* esse in alicujus clientela et fide. 2) (Mostly lat. and in the *pl.*) **Dependents, clients**: cc. amplissimae. 3) (Caes.) **Alliance**, *confederacy.*

*CLĪNĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [clino (not used) = κλίνω]. (Lucr.) **Inclination.**

CLĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of clino (not used) = κλίνω]. (Poet.) **Inclined** = *bent.*

CLĪNIAS, ae, *m.* [= Κλεινίας]. *The father of Alcibiades.*

CLĪNIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Clinias]. (Poet.) *The son of Clinias* = *Alcibiades.*

CLĪO, ūs, *f.* [= Κλείω]. 1) *The muse of history.* 2) *A sea-nymph.*

CLĪPEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the very rare clipeo]. **Furnished with a shield, bearing a shield**, miles.

*CLĪPEŎLUM (Clyp.), i, *n.* [*dim.* of clipeus]. **A small shield.**

CLĬPEUM, i, *n.* } (Clyp.) 1) **A round shield** *of*
CLĬPEUS, i, *m.* } *brass or covered with brass* (cf. scutum, parma); prov., sumere c. post vulnera = *to do any thing too late.* 2) *Trop., any thing in the shape of a shield:* A) *the vault of heaven:* B) *the disc of the sun:* C) *a bust (a likeness in relief) on a shield-shaped surface.*

CLĪTARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Κλείταρχος]. *A companion of Alexander the Great*, in his Asiatic expedition, of which he wrote a history.

CLĪTELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **A packsaddle**, for beasts of burden, esp. asses.

CLĪTELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [cliteliae]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a packsaddle**; *trop.*, homines cc., *that put up with everything, slavishly patient.*

CLĪTERNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cliternum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cliternum**; *subst.*, Cliternini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Cliternum.*

CLĪTERNUM, i, *n.* *An Æquian town.*

CLĪTŌMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= Κλειτόμαχος]. *An Academic philosopher of Carthage*, a follower of Carneades — lived about 136 B. C.

CLĪTOR, ŏris, *m.* } [= Κλείτωρ]. *A town in*
CLĪTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* } *Northern Arcadia*, now known as the ruins of Clituras.

CLĪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κλειτόριος]. **Clitorian.**

CLĪTUMNUS, i, *m.* *A small but sacred river in Umbria*, now Clitumno.

CLĪTUS, i, *m.* *A friend of Alexander the Great*, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.

CLĪVŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [clivus]. **Hilly, full of hills, steep**, locus, trames.

CLĪVUS, i, *m.* [clino (not used) = κλίνω]. **A hill, a height**: c. Capitolinus; c. mollis, *gently ascending*, arduus, *steep;* c. mensae, *the unevenness of* (caused by the shortness of one of its feet); prov., sudamus in imo c. = *we have yet many difficulties to overcome.*

CLOĀCA, ae, *f.* *A subterraneous canal by which the filth and rain-water of the city were carried into the Tiber*, **a common sewer**: agere, ducere c., *to build;* prov., arcem facere e cloaca, *to make a great ado about a trifle; trop.* (Pl.), *the stomach of a drunkard.*

CLŌDIUS, etc. — v. Claudius, etc.

CLŌDO — v. Claudo.

CLOELIUS, ii, *m.*, & a, ae, *f.* *The name of an Albanian, later of a Roman gens;* Cloelia, ae, *f., a Roman maiden*, who, having been given to Porsenna as a hostage, swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

*CLOSTELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of clostrum = claustrum]. **A small lock.**

CLOSTRUM — v. Claustrum.

CLŌTHO, ūs, *f.* [= Κλωθώ]. **'The Spinner,'** *one of the three Parcae.*

CLUĂCĪNA (Cloăcīna), ae, *f.* [cluo, 'to cleanse']. *A surname of Venus*, **'the Purifier.'**

CLŪDO — v. Claudo.

CLUEO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* [= κλύω]. (Antecl. & lat.) *To hear one's self called in some way*, **to be mentioned, named** *or* **called, to be reputed** *or* **esteemed** *something:* vir meus victor c.; c. aliquid fecisse, *I am said to have done something;* c. esse miserrimus; c. victoriâ, *to have the credit of victory;* c. gloriâ, *to be mentioned with honour.*

CLUĪLIUS, ii, *m.* *A king of Alba*, after whom the Cluiliae Fossae were named.

CLŪNIS, is, *m.* (rarely *f.*). The buttock, haunch (of men and animals).

CLŪPEA, ae, *f.* } (Clypea). *A town*
CLŪPEAE, ārum, *f. pl.* } *and promontory in Byzacium*, now Clybea.

*CLŪRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [clura (not used), 'an ape']. (Pl.) Of *or* belonging to apes.

CLŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Clusium]. Of *or* pertaining to Clusium; *subst.*, Clusini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Clusium.*

CLŪSIUM, ii, *n.* *An ancient town of Etruria*, the residence of Porsenna, famous for its sulphur springs; originally called Camars or Camers — now Chiusi.

CLŪSIUS, ii, *m.* [claudo]. 'He who shuts,' *a surname of Janus*, whose temple was closed in time of peace.

CLŪVIA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Hirpini in Samnium*, now Campo di Giore.

CLȲMĒNE, es, *f.* [= Κλυμένη]. 1) *A daughter of Oceanus.* 2) *An Amazon.* 3) *The companion of Helen.* 4) *The wife of Merops*, and mother of Phaethon by Sol.

CLȲMĒNĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Clymene]. Of *or* from Clymene 4: C. proles = *Phaethon.*

CLYSTER, ēris, *m.* [= κλυστήρ]. 1) A clyster, *an injection.* 2) *A pipe or syringe for applying a clyster.*

CLȲTAEMNESTRA, ae, *f.* [= Κλυταιμνήστρα]. *The daughter of Tyndareus and Leda*, wife of Agamemnon, whom she murdered upon his return from Troy, afterwards slain herself by her son Orestes.

CLȲTIE, es, *f.* [= Κλυτίη]. *A sea-nymph*, changed by Apollo into a heliotrope.

CNĪDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cnidus]. Of *or* belonging to Cnidus; *subst.*, Cnidii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cnidus.*

CNĪDUS or Gnĭdus, i, *f.* [= Κνίδος]. *A seaport of Caria*, famous for its statue of Venus by Praxiteles — now Cnido.

CO- (before a vowel, instead of con), in compound words = cum.

COA, ae, *f.* *A name given in derision to the dissolute Clodia*, probably related to 'coitus.'

*CO-ACCĒDO, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To be added besides.

CO-ĂCERVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo]. Prop., *a heaping together*, esp. in rhetoric, an amassing of arguments.

CO-ĂCERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To heap up *or* together, pecuniam, cadavera; c. argumenta, *to accumulate;* coacervati luctus (poet.), *successive, accumulated deaths.*

CO-ĂCESCO, cui, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To grow completely sour. *2) *Trop.*, to become corrupt, *rotten.*

COACTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [coactus]. In a short time, quickly.

COACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cogo]. (Lat.) A collecting, calling in: argentarias cc. facere, *to call in money due.*

COACTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of cogo]. (Twice only — in Lucr.) 1) To contract, membra. 2) To constrain, to compel, omne immutare.

COACTOR, ōris, *m.* [cogo]. 1) A collector *of money* (from auctions, revenues, &c.). 2) (Tac.) Cc. agminis, *those who close the line of march*, the rearguard. *3) (Lat.) *One who compels or forces to any thing.*

COACTUM, i, *n.* [cogo]. (Rar.) A thick coverlet *of wool or straw.*

COACTUS (I.), a, um, *adj* [*part.* of cogo]. Forced, feigned, lacrymae.

COACTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [cogo]. A forcing (in *abl. sing.* only): c. meo fecit, *forced by me;* c. civitatis, *compelled by the state.*

CO-ADDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To add together with.

CO-AEDĬFĬCO, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To build to *or* upon, locum.

CO-AEQUĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Of equal age, almost solely as a *subst.*, Coaequales, ium, *pl.*, *comrades, companions.*

CO-AEQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To make even or level*, to level, montes. 2) *To make equal in worth, reputation*, &c., to equalize, gratiam omnium, omnia, *to put on the same footing.*

COAGMENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento]. A joining *or* combining together, *a connection, conjunction.*

CO-AGMENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [coagmentum]. To join *or* glue together, *to connect*, rem aliquam; *trop.*, verba c., *to cement together;* c. pacem, *to conclude.*

COAGMENTUM, i, *n.* [cogo]. *Concr*, a joint; or *abstr.*, a joining together, lapidum; *trop.*, syllabarum, *combination.*

COĀGŬLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [coagulum]. (Lat.) To cause to curdle, lac, picem.

COĀGŬLUM, i, *n.* [cogo]. Rennet *or* runnet, the curdled milk in the stomachs of young sucking animals; *trop.*, *that which joins together:* c. animi atque amoris.

CO-ĂLESCO, lui, lĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To grow together: saxa cc. calce, *are cemented;* vulnus c., *grows together again.* Hence, *trop.*: A) = to unite together, to agree, to coalesce entirely: multitudo c. in corpus unius populi; voces cc. ex duobus quasi corporibus, *are compounded:* B) condiciones pacis coalescentes, *concerning which they were about to agree;* regnum c., *recovers, is restored* (a figure taken from a wound). 2) To take root, to grow up: ilex inter saxa c.; hence, *trop.* (lat.) auctoritas Galbae coaluit, *has gathered strength, taken root*, and the *participle* coalitus = inveterate, confirmed, *strengthened.*

CO-ANGUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To press together, to compress, *to make narrow.* *2) *Trop.*, to limit, *to restrict.*

COARCTATIO, CO-ARCTO — v. Coartatio, Co-arto.

CO-ARGUO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To make known, to show clearly, to prove, to demonstrate, *to betray*, perfidiam, mendacium alicujus, crimen certis suspicionibus; (poet.) c. aures domini, *to betray*. 2) To convict, *to prove guilty*, aliquem avaritiae; literae illum cc. 3) To refute, *to show something to be false:* usus c. legem, *proves to be ineffectual*.

COARTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coarto]. (Rar.) A drawing *or* crowding together, militum.

CO-ARTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To press together, to compress, *to confine, to narrow*, hostes; coartatus in oppido, *shut up;* fauces cc. viam, *narrow the way;* c. sibi fauces (poet.) = *to torment one's self*. 2) *Trop.:* A) to shorten, *to abridge*, consulatum alicujus: B) of style, to compress, plura in unum librum.

COAXO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To croak (the natural sound made by frogs).

CŌCĂLUS, i, *m.* *A king of Sicily*, who received Dædalus, and killed Minos, by whom Dædalus was persecuted.

COCCĒIUS, i, *m.* *The name of an Italian* gens —v. Nerva.

*COCCĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [coccum]. (Lat.) Clothed in scarlet.

COCCĪNEUS or Coccĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [coccum]. Scarlet-coloured.

COCCUM, i, *n.* [= κόκκος]. 1) *An insect found on the scarlet oak, from which a scarlet dye was prepared.* The ancients erroneously thought it to be a berry. 2) Scarlet colour. 3) Scarlet cloth, a scarlet garment.

COCHLEA, ae, *f.* [= κοχλίας]. A snail.

COCHLEAR, āris, *n.*, more rar. also Cochleāre, is, [cochlea, 'of the form of a snail-shell']. (Lat.) A spoon.

COCHLEĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [cochlea]. 1) A snail-reservoir, *a place where snails were kept and fed.* 2) = A spoon.

CŌCIO, ōnis, *m.* (Ante-cl.) A broker, factor.

*CŌCIŌNOR, 1. *v. intr.* [cocio]. (Lat.) To be a broker.

COCLES, ĭtis, *adj.* 1) (Rar.) One-eyed. 2) *A Roman surname;* thus, M. Horatius C., the celebrated hero of the war against Porsenna.

COCOSĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Gallia Aquitana*, prob. in the present Gascogne.

COCTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [coquo]. (Poet. & lat.) Burned, laterculus; c. murus, *built of burned bricks*.

COCTŪRA, ae, *f.* [coquo]. (Lat.) A cooking, *a melting* (of metals).

CŌCȳTIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to the Cocytus: virgo C. = *Alecto*.

CŌCȳTUS, i, *m.* [= Κωκυτός, 'the river of lamentation']. *A mythic river in the Lower World.*

CODĀNUS SINUS. The Baltic.

CŌDĒTA, ae, *f.* *The name of two fields near Rome:* C. major, *beyond the Tiber;* C. minor, *on the Campus Martius.*

CŌDEX — v. Caudex.

CŌDĬCILLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [codicillus]. (Lat.) Named *or* appointed by a rescript *of an emperor*.

CŌDĬCILLUS, i, *m.* [codex]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Prop., a small trunk *or* stock of a tree. 2) *Pl.*, a tablet *of small wooden leaves* (hence the *plural*), which were covered with wax. Hence: A) a note, billet, *a short letter written in haste* (cf. epistola): B) (lat.) in gen., *any short written treatise*, particularly — a) a petition, memorial — b) a diploma, cabinet-order *of an emperor* — c) *an addition to a will in the form of a letter to the heir, a testamentary order*, a codicil.

CODRUS, i, *m.* [= Κόδρος]. 1) *The last king of Athens.* 2) *A bad poet and enemy of Virgil.*

COECĬGĔNUS, etc. — v. Caecigenus, etc.

COELA (ōrum, *n. pl.*) EUBOEAE [τὰ κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας]. *A maritime region in Euboea*, with an indented shore-line.

COELĒSȳRIA, also Coele (es) Syria (ae), ae, *f.* [ἡ κοίλη Συρία, 'Hollow Syria']. *A country between Libanus and Antilibanus.*

COELEBS — v. Caelebs.

COELES or Caeles, ĭtis, *adj.* [coelum]. (Poet.) Heavenly, celestial, regna; esp. *subst.*, Coelites, um, *m. pl.*, the gods (rar. in the *sing.*, Coeles, ĭtis, *m.*, *a god*.

COELESTIS or Caelestis, e, *adj.* [coelum]. *Relating to or coming from heaven*, heavenly, celestial: c. aqua = *rain*, arcus = *the rainbow;* cc. astra, prodigia; *subst.*, Coelestes, ium, *m. pl.* = the gods, esp. *the gods of the Upper World*. Hence: A) freq. = divine, *coming from or pertaining to the gods*, stirps, auxilium, nectar: B) *trop.* (with *sup.*), excellent, eminent, divine, godlike, legiones, ingenium, opus; vir c. in dicendo.

COELIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to a Coelius.

COELĬ-CŎLA, ae, *m.* [colo]. (Poet.) An inhabitant of heaven = *a god*.

COELĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of Coelius]. *A part of the Coelian Hill.*

COELĬ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fero]. (Poet.) Bearing the heavens, an epithet applied to Atlas and Hercules.

COELĬMONTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Coelimontium]. Of *or* pertaining to Cœlimontium.

COELĬMONTIUM, ii, *n.* *The second region of Rome*, encompassing the Cœlian Hill (v. Coelius Mons).

*COELĬ-PŎTENS, tis, *adj.* (Pl.) Powerful in heaven.

COELIUS MONS, or only Coelius, ii, *m.* The Cœlian Hill, *one of the seven hills of Rome* — now the Lateran Mount.

COELIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens: thus, esp. 1) Caius C. Caldus, *a tribune of the people* (107 B. C.), and a renowned orator. 2) Lucius C. Antipater, *a historian*, in the time of the Gracchi. 3) Marcus C. Rufus, *a cultivated and learned Roman, a friend of Cicero*, by whom he was defended in a speech still extant.

COELUM or Caelum, i, *n.* (*pl.* Coeli — poet. & lat.). 1) **The sky, the heavens**: fulmina jaciuntur de coelo; de c. tangi, ici, percuti, *to be struck with lightning;* de c. servare, *to observe the signs in the heavens;* coelo albente, *at daybreak;* prov. — a) quid si c. ruat = *your fear is groundless* — b) toto c. errare, *to be entirely mistaken.* 2) *Meton.:* A) to denote that which belongs to the gods, **heaven** *as the residence of the gods:* de c. delapsus (missus), *sent by the gods;* assere me coelo (v. Assero); hence, esp. = *immortality:* coelum alicui decernitur; B) *trop.* = *the height of happiness, honour, bliss;* efferre (ferre), tollere aliquem in (ad) coelum, *to extol one to the skies;* de c. detrahere aliquem = *to deprive one of an exalted honour;* in coelo sum or coelum attingo = *I am exceedingly happy:* C) = **the air, atmosphere, temperature, weather**: c. salubre, hibernum; coeli gravitas: D) **a region** *or* **quarter of the heavens**, *a climate, zone:* c. sub quo natus sum: E) *any thing resembling the sky in shape*, **an arch, a vault.**

COELUS, i, *m.* *Heaven personified, a son of Æther and Dies, and the father of Saturnus* (Greek Οὐρανός).

CO-ĒMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* **To buy up,** *to purchase in large quantities,* aliquid.

COËMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coemo]. Prop., *a purchasing together, a marriage contracted by a mutual mock sale.* Freq., it was a marriage in form only, which was at once dissolved by 'manumissio.' It was contracted esp. with old men, in order to free the wife from the 'tutela' and certain troublesome 'sacra gentilicia,' both of which expired by the sale.

COËMPTIONĀLIS, e, *adj.* [coëmptio]. Senes cc., *old slaves, who, because of their little value, had to be sold together with better slaves,* or, in gen., *along with more valuable chattels* (others explain it as *old men fit to count in a sham marriage* (v. Coëmptio); hence, **worthless** (v. Plaut. Bacc. 4, 9, 52, and Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1).

COENA, ae, *f.* *The principal meal of the Romans,* taken in ancient times about midday, later about the ninth hour, i. e., 3 o'clock P. M. — **dinner,** *supper:* apparare, facere, coquere c.; ad c. invitare (vocare); ire, venire ad c.; inter (lat., also super) coenam, *at table.* Hence (lat.) — a) = *a course at dinner, a dish:* c. prima, altera, tertia — b) = *a dinner-party* — c) = **a dining-room.**

COENĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [coena]. *A small room in the upper story,* **a garret** (originally used as a dining-room; in later times, **the habitation of the poorer classes.**

COENĀTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [coena]. (Pl.) **Pertaining to a dinner**: spes c., *hope of a dinner.*

COENĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coena]. (Lat.) **A dining room.**

COENĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of coena]. **A small dining-room.** (Lat.)

COENĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [coena]. **Pertaining to dinner** *or* **to the table.**

COENĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of coeno]. **To dine often, to be accustomed to dine.**

COENO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [coena]. 1) *Intr.*, **to take a meal, to dine,** apud aliquem, cum aliquo; hence, *part.* coenatus, *having dined, after dinner.* 2) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.), **to eat, to consume,** aprum; *trop.* (ante-cl), c. magnum malum, *to endure;* nox coenata, *spent in feasting;* (poet.) c. flagitium, *to imitate and represent whilst at table.*

COENŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [coenum]. (Poet.) **Muddy,** *full of mud.*

COENŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of coena]. **A small dinner.**

COENUM, i, *n.* **Mud, dirt,** *filth* (always with the idea of loathsomeness — cf. lutum and limus); *trop.*, a term of contempt: c. plebeium; volvi in tenebris et c. = *in a low and despicable condition;* as a nickname, o coenum! *you vile fellow!*

CO-EO, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To go** *or* **come together, to assemble, to meet,** Pharsaliam, in porticum Liviae; (poet.) vix decem verba nobis coierunt, *have passed between us;* viri cc. inter se, *in order to fight.* 2) *To be united into a whole,* **to unite, to combine**: A) prop., of living beings — a) multitudo illa c. in populos; milites cc. inter se, *assemble* — b) **to cohabit, to copulate**: aries c. cum ove: B) of inanimate objects (poet. & lat.), lac c., *curdles;* sanguis, vulnus c., *closes;* digiti cc., *grow together;* labra cc., *close.* 3) **To unite** *for a certain purpose,* **to join together, to agree,** cum aliquo, de aliqua re; duodecim adolescentes inter se cc., *conspired;* (lat.) c. in societatem, *to enter into an alliance;* (poet.) dextrae cc. in foedera, *they shake hands in confirmation of the alliance.* Hence, II. *Tr.*, **to enter into, to conclude,** societatem rei alicujus or de re aliqua, foedus cum aliquo; *pass.*, societas coitur.

COEPI, isse (coeptus), *v. defect.* (ante-cl., Coepio, coepĕre; lat., Coeptūrus) [con and apio, ἅπτω, 'to seize upon']. I. *Act.*, *tempora praeterita.* 1) **To begin, to undertake,** usually with an *infin. act.* or 'fieri' only: c. dicere, c. diligens esse; also, poet. & lat., with an *infin. pass.;* likewise with an *acc.*, esp. a *neut. pron.:* coepit pugnari, *they began to fight;* c. iter; c. aliquid; sometimes 'coepi' alone = coepi dicere. 2) (Mostly lat.) *Intr.*, **to begin** = **to take its beginning, to**

arise: silentium c.; pugna c.; jurgium c. ab illo, *proceeds from him.* II. *Pass.* coeptus (sum), commenced, began (almost always with an *infin. pass.*): bello premi coepti sunt; lapides jaci coepti sunt; consuli coepti sumus; cum eo agi coeptum est; hence, *part.* coeptus, *begun, undertaken:* bellum cum Antiocho coeptum.

COEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens.* of coepi]. 1) *Tr.*, to begin *or* undertake eagerly, facere aliquid; (ante-cl. & lat.) c. seditiones, insidias. 2) *Intr., to begin* = to take its beginning: conjuratio c.

COEPTUM, i, *n.* [coepi]. *A work begun,* an undertaking: audax c.; bene c., *a good undertaking.*

COEPTUS, ūs, *m.* [coepi]. A beginning.

CO-ĔPŬLŌNUS, i, *m.* [epulo]. (Pl.) *A companion at a feast,* a fellow-banqueter.

CO-ERCEO, cui, cĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [arceo]. 1) *To hold together or within certain limits,* to enclose, to surround, amnem ripis, capillos vittâ; c. hostes intra muros; c. vitem, *to confine, to check the exuberant growth of, by lopping.* 2) *Trop., to keep within bounds,* to confine, to check, to restrain, cupiditates, temeritatem alicujus, socios atque cives, seditionem; c. aliquem ab effuso studio, *to keep back from.* Hence = to chastise, to punish: c. aliquem verberibus.

COĔRCĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coërceo]. (Mostly lat.) A confining, restraining. Hence: A) = a chastisement, punishment, errantium, servorum: B) = *a coercive measure,* coercion: damnum aliamque c. militibus inhibere: C) = *the right or power of punishing or of using force* (of magistrates): c. alicujus or in aliquem.

*COĔRCĬTOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) One who keeps in check *or* restrains.

COETUS, ūs, *m.* [instead of coitus from coeo]. 1) (Pl.) *A coming together,* a meeting: primo c. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A conjunction, union: c. animi et corporis. 3) An assembly, a meeting, *society, company:* c. conciliumque; c. hominum, deorum; habere c., *to hold a meeting;* c. dimittere.

COEUS, i, *m.* [= Κοῖος]. *A Titan,* son of Uranus and father of Latona.

*CO-EXERCĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Exercised at the same time.

CŌGĬTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [cogito]. (Lat.) Conceivable.

*CŌGĬTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [cogito]. (Lat.) Thoughtful.

CŌGĬTĀTE, *adv.* [cogito]. Considerately, *upon mature consideration.*

CŌGĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* 1) *Abstr.* = a thinking, meditating, considering; consideration, reflection: percipere, complecti (aliquem) aliquid cogitatione, *to think of, to imagine:* c. rei alicujus; injicere alicui cogitationem; habere c. argenti, 2) *Concr.* = a thought, either = an idea, opinion, or = a purpose, design, plan: multas cc. versantur in animo meo; suscipere c. de re aliqua. 3) The faculty *or* power of thought, *the reasoning faculty:* ratio et c.

CŌGĬTĀTUM, i, *n.* [cogito]. A thought, purpose, *plan, design.*

CŌGĬTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (lat.) = Cogitatio.

CŌGĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [contr. from coagito, 'to revolve in the mind']. 1) Of the thinking faculties, to think; hence = to meditate, to deliberate *or* to reflect upon; rar. = to contrive, to devise: c. aliquid, de re aliqua, quid faciam; c. secum animo (rar. in or cum animo), *in one's mind;* callide c.; cogitata eloqui non potuit, *his thoughts.* 2) (Rar.) *Intr.*, of the sentiments, *to have a certain feeling on a subject,* to be disposed *toward:* male (bene, sapienter, humaniter) c. adversus (in) aliquem, also de aliquo. 3) To intend, to have in mind, to think upon, to purpose, aliquid facere, res novas, proscriptiones, also c. de re aliqua; (poet.) quid cogitat, *what does he intend?*

COGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus]. 1) *Abstr.*, Blood-relationship, consanguinity: c. est mihi cum aliquo; c. deorum, *with the gods; trop.*, c. studiorum; numerus non habet c. cum oratione, agreement, resemblance. 2) *Concr.*, relations, relatives, kindred: tota c.

COGNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [co-nascor]. 1) Related *by blood,* connate, both on the father's and the mother's side (cf. agnatus, consanguineus): is mihi est c.; *subst.*, Cognatus, i, *m.*, a relation, kinsman: c. alicujus; multi cc. 2) *Trop.:* A) of things, *that belong to relations,* rogi, pectora: B) in gen. = kindred, like, similar: deus mundo formam sibi cognatam dedit.

COGNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco]. 1) A becoming acquainted *with,* acquaintance: aliquem cognitione et hospitio dignum judicare. 2) A knowing, knowledge, *cognition:* c. contemplatioque naturae; hoc facilem c. habet, *is easily understood;* cc. deorum innatae, *notions, conceptions concerning the gods.* 3) (Com.) = Agnitio, a recognition: inde c. facta est. 4) Tech. t. in the lang. of law, a judicial examination (esp. an extraordinary one, not made by the ordinary judges): c. magistratuum, *by the magistrates;* c. caedis, rerum capitalium; c. inter patrem et filium, de ejusmodi criminibus.

COGNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [cognosco]. 1) Tech. t., *a witness who testifies to the identity of any one,* a voucher. 2) An attorney, advocate *in a lawsuit,* usually for a person (cf. procurator) who is prevented from appearing in court: c. juris alicujus; cognitorem fieri pro aliquo, in litem; auctor et c. sententiae. Hence (lat.), in partic. = a public prosecutor.

COGNĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [cognosco]. (Lat.) *The office of a state's attorney, for looking up and prosecuting persons indebted to the public treasury*

COGNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of cognosco]. **Known, tried, proved:** homo virtute cognita; magis hoc, quo sunt cognitiora, gravant. The ablative 'cognitō' is sometimes used absolutely: ex agrestibus cognito, etc., *on its being ascertained that*, &c.

COGNŌBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [cognosco]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Intelligible.**

COGNŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [con-nomen]. 1) **A surname, partly = a family name** (as, Cicero, Scipio, etc.), **partly = an epithet,** given to one on account of a celebrated deed, remarkable quality, &c. (as, Africanus, Sapiens, etc.). 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A name,** in gen.

COGNŌMENTUM, i, *n.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Cognomen.

COGNŌMĬNIS, e, *adj.* [cognomen]. (Poet. & lat.) **Of the same name, like-named,** alicui or alicujus.

COGNŌMĬNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cognomen]. (Mostly lat.) 1) *To call by a surname or cognomen,* **to surname:** c. aliquem Thurinum; verba cognominata, *synonymes.* 2) **To name, to call,** in gen.: Ptolemaeus rex cognominatus est.

CO-G-NOSCO, nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To become acquainted with, to learn, to perceive, to ascertain,** and, in the *perf., to have acquired knowledge,* i. e., **to know,** by the senses (hence, freq. = *to see, to hear,* &c.) as well as by the mind: c. regiones, naturam rerum, aliquem ex libris alicujus; c. miserias sociorum; c. de salute Marcelli; c. aliquid ex (ab) aliquo; c. quis illud fecerit, eum abisse. 2) = Agnoscere, **to recognize,** faciem alicujus, res suas, *as belonging to one's self.* 3) *To make one's self acquainted with,* **to inform one's self** *concerning a thing,* de re aliqua, aliquid cum aliquo, *to consult with one concerning something.* In partic., as a tech. t.: A) of a judge or magistrate, likewise of an orator, **to examine** *a case in law, to make one's self acquainted with:* c. caussam; c. de agro Campano; hence, in gen., *to examine,* numerum militum: B) in military lang. = **to reconnoitre:** c. quali sit natura montis. 4) Of sexual intercourse, **to know.**

CŌGO, coēgi, coactum, 3. *v. tr.* [co-ago]. 1) **To drive, bring, lead** *or* **collect together,** *to unite:* c. pecudes, multitudinem hominum; c. naves, exercitum in unum locum, *to concentrate,* senatum, *to call together, to assemble;* c. aliquem in senatum, *to send for, to compel one to appear;* c. hostes in obsidionem, *to drive to one place, so that they can be besieged.* Hence: A) c. aliquem in classem, *to press one into the naval service:* B) = **to drive in,** navem in portum, oves in stabulum: C) c. agmen, *to close the train, to bring up the rear;* sometimes, of the commander = *to keep the train together:* D) (poet.) = *to make thick,* **to thicken,** mella: E) c. pecuniam, *to collect or call in:* F) c. aliquem in ordinem = *to confine one within certain limits, to check;* **and,** c. se ipsum in ordinem = *to feign humility:* G) *trop.* = **to confine, to restrict,** *to press together:* c. potestatem alicujus in spatium anni, jus civile in certa genera; Italia cogitur in angustias, *grows narrow.* 2) **To force, to compel,** aliquem facere or ut faciat aliquid, rar. ad aliquid faciendum; c. aliquem in deditionem; hoc (id, illud) te cogo, *I compel you to do this;* thus likewise, hoc cogeris. 3) (Rar.) **To conclude, to infer,** aliquid ita esse.

*COHAERENTER, *adv.* [cohaereo]. (Lat.) **Uninterruptedly.**

COHAERENTIA, ae, *f.* [cohaereo]. **Coherence, connection.**

CO-HAEREO, si, sum, 2. *v. intr.* **To stick** *or* **hold together, to cohere:** A) with something else, cum re or (poet. & lat.) rei alicui; haec cc. inter se; *trop.* = *to be closely connected with* (in friendship): B) in its parts, in itself: mundus apte c.; oratio non c.; *trop.,* haec non cohaerent, *these things do not agree, are not compatible.* Hence = **to subsist:** homo ille c. non potest; c. aliqua re, *to be composed of, to consist of; perf. part., pass.,* cohaesus (lat.) = cohaerens.

CO-HAERESCO, haesi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of cohaereo]. (Rar.) **To cohere, to hang together.**

CO-HĒRES, ēdis, *comm.* **A coheir, a fellow-heir.**

CO-HĪBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [co-habeo]. 1) **To hold together:** c. crines nodo. 2) *To hold,* **to contain,** *to enclose:* terra c. semen; c. aliquid in se. 3) **To hold fast, to keep back,** ventos in antro; catenae cc. aliquem; c. bellum = *to be unwilling to attack, and thereby to commence the war;* hence = **to restrain,** *to withhold,* manus, libidines ab re aliqua. 4) **To check, to bridle, to tame,** cupiditatem, iracundiam; c. provinciam (lat.) = *to administer;* (rar.) c. aliquem quominus aliquid faciat, *to hinder, to prevent.*

CŎHĬBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [cohibeo]. (Lat.) **Succinct, short.**

CŎHĪBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo]. (Cic., doubtf. read.; the better MSS. have 'prohibitio.') **A restraining.**

CO-HŌNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To honour greatly** *or* **in common** *with others,* exsequias alicujus; c. mortem suam virtute = *to render honourable by.*

CO-HORRESCO, rui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of horreo]. **To shudder, to shake** (from fear or fever).

CŎHORS, tis, *f.* [related to χόρτος]. 1) (Also written Chors or Cors.) **An enclosure, a court** *for cattle and fowls.* 2) Tech. t.: A) *a division of the Roman army,* one-tenth of a legion, containing three maniples = six centuries, **a cohort:** cc. sociae, alariae, and sometimes abs. cc. (opp. to legiones) = *the troops of the allies;* c. praetoria, *the bodyguard of the commander:* B) *the train*

of a praetor, partly under-officers, partly friends, who went with him to his province. 3) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., **a crowd, throng.**

CŌHORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor]. **An exhortation** = *an encouraging address, encouragement*, militum.

*CŌHORTĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cohors]. **A small cohort.**

CŌ-HORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To exhort, to encourage,** esp. of a commander, *to exhort the soldiers to bravery:* c. milites ad proelium, aliquem ad aliquid faciendum; also, followed by ut or ne.

CO-INQUĬNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To pollute, to defile,** aliquem stercore; *trop.*, c. se scelere.

COĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coeo]. *1) (Ter.) *A coming together*, **a meeting.** 2) *A uniting for a bad purpose* = **a plot, conspiracy:** c. tribunorum, candidatorum; per c., *through intrigue.*

COĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [coeo]. 1) (Lat.) **A union, connection,** amnium, syllabarum. 2) **Coition.**

CŎLAPHUS, i, *m.* [= κόλαφος]. (Poet. & lat.) **A blow with the fist** (cf. alapa).

CŎLAX, ăcis, *m.* [= κόλαξ]. (Com.) **'The Flatterer,'** *the title of two lost plays of Ennius and Plautus.*

*COLCHIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Doubtf. read.) = Colchus.

COLCHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Colchus.

COLCHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κολχίς, ίδος]. *A province of Asia*, on the Black Sea, made famous by the expedition of the Argonauts thither — now Mingrelia, Ghuria and Imeritia.

COLCHIS, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Poet.) **Colchian:** *subst.*, **a Colchian woman,** esp. = *Medea.*

COLCHUS, a, um, *adj. Of or pertaining to Colchis*, **Colchian.**

CŌLEUS, i, *m.* **A testicle.**

CŌLĪPHIUM, ii, *n.* (Pl.) *A kind of nourishing food for athletae.*

CŌLIS (I.) — v. Caulis.

CŌLIS (II.), ĭdos, *f.* [= Κωλίς]. *A country beyond the Ganges*, inhabited by Ethiopians.

*COL-LĂBASCO (Conl.), 3. *v. intr.* [labo]. (Pl.) Only *trop.* = **to totter.**

COL-LĂBĔFACTO (Conl.), 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **1) To make to totter,** onus. 2) **To liquefy** *a hard body.*

COL-LĂBĔFIO (Conl.), factus, fieri, *v. pass.* **1) To be made to fall** *or* **to totter,** *to fall together or to ruins:* navis c., *sinks; trop.*, c. ab aliquo = **to be overthrown,** *to be supplanted.* 2) (Poet.) **To become liquid.**

COL-LĂBOR (Conl.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To fall** *or* **sink together,** esp. of buildings, &c.: aedes cc. ruinâ; also, of persons = *to sink down in death or in a swoon; trop.*, c. in corruptelam suam, *to fall into.*

*COL-LĂCĔRĀTUS (Conl.), a, um, *part.* (Tac.) **Completely torn to pieces.**

COLLACRĪMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [collacrimo]. **A weeping together, a weeping.**

COL-LACRĪMO (Conl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to weep together with, to weep.** 2) *Tr.*, **to bewail,** casum suum.

COLLACTEA, ae, *f.* } [con-lac]. (Lat.) *One*
COLLACTEUS, i, *m.* } *nourished with the same milk*, **a foster-sister, a foster-brother.**

COLLĀRE, is, *n.* (not used in *nom. sing.*) [collum]. (Ante-cl.) **A collar,** *a band for the neck.*

COLLĀTIA, ae, *f. An ancient Sabine town in the vicinity of Rome.*

COLLĀTĪCIUS or Collātĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [confero]. (Lat.) **Brought together, raised by contributions,** *mingled:* sepultura c., *effected by contributions.*

COLLĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Collatia]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Collatia;** in partic., *a surname of L. Tarquinius*, **the husband of Lucretia;** *subst.*, Collatini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of C.*

COLLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [confero]. **1) A bringing together:** c. signorum = *a battle;* c. malitiarum (Pl.), *a combination.* 2) **A comparing, comparison:** c. rerum inter se. 3) **A contribution** *of money*, **a collection:** facere c. in rem aliquam. 4) **A conferring,** rei alicujus.

*COLLĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [confero]. (Pl.) Venter c., *into which things of every kind are* **brought together.**

COLLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [confero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A contributor,** symbolarum.

*COL-LATRO (Conl.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., **to bark at violently;** *trop.*, c. philosophiam = **to revile.**

COLLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [confero]. (Lat., rar.) Prop., *a bringing together:* c. signorum, **an attack, a battle.**

COLLAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [collaudo]. (Rar.) **Strong commendation,** alicujus.

COL-LAUDO (Conl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To praise very much** *or* **in all respects,** aliquem, clementiam alicujus.

*COL-LAXO (Conl.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To widen,** *to make loose*, rem.

COLLECTA, ae, *f.* [prop., *part.* of colligo II., sc. pecunia]. *That which is brought together in money*, **a collection, contribution.**

COLLECTĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [colligo II.]. **Collected together:** dicta cc., *a collection of witty sayings, the title of a work of Caesar* (now lost).

COLLECTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [colligo II.]. **Collected, gathered together:** exercitus c., *swiftly swept together, not levied in the ordinary way.*

COLLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [colligo II.]. **1) A collecting, gathering together,** membrorum. 2) Tech. t. in rhetoric, **a brief repetition,** *recapitulation.* 3) (Lat.) **A syllogism, conclusion.** 4) *A gathering of corrupt humors*, **a tumor.**

COLLECTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [colligo II.]. (Lat.) 1) Collected, gathered together, humor. 2) Pertaining to a syllogism.

COLLECTUS, ūs, *m.* [colligo]. (Very rar.) A collection.

COLLĒGA, ae, *m.* [con-lego]. 1) *One who is chosen at the same time with another* = a partner in office, a colleague: c. esse alicujus or alicui; habere aliquem c. in praetura, regni, *in the regal dignity.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A comrade, companion, *fellow.*

COLLĒGIUM, ii, *n.* [collega]. 1) *Abstr.*, Colleagueship, association: homo per tot cc. expertus, *by association in so many offices.* 2) *Concr., the persons united by the same office, commission or trade,* a college, corporation, *guild, fraternity:* c. tribunorum plebis, praetorum, augurum; c. mercatorum, fabrorum; pronunciant pro c. = ex collegii sententia, *in the name of the college.*

COL-LĒVO (con-l.), ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To smooth, to make smooth.

COL-LĪBERTUS (con-l.), i, *m.* A fellow-freedman.

COL-LĪBET (con-l.), uit or ĭtum est, 2. *v. impers. intr.* It pleases, it is agreeable, mihi aliquid facere; si quid c.

COL-LĪDO, īsi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-laedo]. 1) To dash, strike, beat *or* press together: navigia cc. inter se; c. dentes; c. manus = *to clap;* amnis uterque colliditur, *both rivers flow together, unite.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*, to bring *one thing* into hostile conflict *with another, to set at variance:* Graecia collisa barbariae, duo reipublicae capita inter se collisa.

COLLĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [colligo I.]. A binding together, *conjunction, connection,* operis, omnium causarum.

COL-LĪGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [con-ligo]. 1) To bind together, manus. 2) *Trop.:* A) to connect, to unite, homines inter se; c. sententias verbis = *to give to a sentence a rhythmical structure;* c. multa uno libro, *to comprehend:* B) = to restrain, to check, impetum Antonii; c. Brutum in Graecia, *to make Brutus remain in Greece.*

COLLĪGO (II.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-lego]. 1) To collect, to bring *or* get together, to gather, both of things (c. flores, capillos nodo or in nodum, *to tie up;* c. vasa, of soldiers at their setting out, *to pack up*) and of persons (exercitus collectus ex senibus, *swept together;* c. reliquos ex fuga; milites cc. orbem, *form a circle;* milites cc. se, *rally*). 2) A) To place together — a) *to comprehend in a discourse,* to mention together, to enumerate: c. omnes causas, tot bella civilia — b) *to place together in the mind,* to consider, to weigh, to think upon: c. maximarum civitatum veteres calamitates — c) to infer, to conclude, aliquid; paucitatem hostium inde c.; ex eo c. quam sis occupatus: B) to acquire, to gain, to obtain, bonum rumorem, benevolentiam civium; c. invidiam ex re aliqua, *to incur:* C) c. sitim, *to become thirsty,* frigus, *to catch cold, to become cold,* rabiem, *to become enraged:* D) of numbers, to amount to, *to number:* ambitus c. ducentos pedes. 3) *Trop.*, c. se or animum, mentem, to collect *or* compose one's self, *to recover one's senses,* ex maximo timore. 4) (Poet. & lat.) To contract, to shorten, *to concentrate:* anguis c. se; c. se in tenues umbras; c. se in arma, *they pressed themselves so closely together that they were covered by their shields.*

COL-LĪNEO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) 1) To direct *in a straight line* towards, hastam aliquo. 2) To hit the mark.

COL-LĪNO (con-l.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To besmear, tabulas cerâ, crines pulvere; *trop., to defile,* pulchrum ornatum turpes mores cc.

COLLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [collis]. Of *or* pertaining to a hill, hilly: porta c., *a gate in Rome near the Quirinal hill;* hence, herbae cc. (poet.), *growing near this gate.*

COL-LĬQUĔFACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of colliquefio]. Melted, *made liquid.*

COL-LĪQUESCO (con-l.), lĭqui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To become liquid, to melt, to dissolve.

COLLIS, is, *m.* A hill, *an eminence.*

COLLĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* } [collido]. (Lat.) A dash-
COLLĪSUS, ūs, *m.* } ing *or* striking together, a concussion.

COLLŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [colloco]. 1) A putting, placing, setting up, verborum, *collocation;* siderum. 2) C. filiae, a giving in marriage.

COL-LŎCO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To put, place, set *or* lay *a thing somewhere:* c. rem in mensa, aliquem in navi, in sede; c. legiones in illis locis; c. classem Miseni, cohortes Puteolis; (ante-cl.) c. aliquem in arborem; also abs. c. praesidia, columnas, impedimenta, *to put in its place;* c. insidias alicui, *to lay snares for.* Hence: A) c. se Athenis, *to settle, to take up one's abode;* c. aliquem (hospitem) apud aliquem, *to put into quarters, to lodge:* B) = to employ, *to place in:* c. omne studium in doctrina; c. adolescentiam in voluptatibus, *to spend, to pass away:* C) c. se in re aliqua = *to occupy one's self exclusively with a thing:* c. se in cognitione et scientia: D) satis in libris prioribus de illa re collocavi (Tac.), *I have treated or written.* 2) Of money and pecuniary affairs: A) to place, to lay out, to invest: c. dotem in illo fundo, magnas pecunias in illa provincia; *trop.*, c. beneficium apud aliquem, as it were *to put out at interest:* B) = to employ, patrimonium suum in patriae salute. 3) To give in marriage: c. filiam alicui in matrimonio; c. sorores nuptum in alias civitates.

COL-LŎCŪPLĒTO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) 1) **To enrich much, aliquem.** 2) *Trop.*, **to adorn.**

COLLŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [colloquor]. (Rar.) **A conference, conversation.**

COLLŎQUIUM, ii, *n.* [colloquor]. **A conference, conversation** (usually appointed for a certain purpose — cf. sermo): c. alicujus or cum aliquo; venire in or ad c.

COL-LŎQUOR (con-l.), cūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to speak** *or* **to converse with** *one* (usually on business or in consequence of an appointment — cf. sermocinor and confabulor), cum aliquo; duces cc. inter se de multis rebus. 2) *Tr.* — a) with an *accus.* of the person: c. aliquem (Pl.), *to speak to one* — b) with an *accusative* of the thing: de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo.

COL-LŪCEO (con-l.), —, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To shine, to give light,** *to be illuminated on all sides:* ignis, poculum c.; sol c. mundo, *gives light to the world;* acies c. flammis; mare c. a sole; *trop.*, c. floribus; c. furtis.

COLLUCTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [colluctor]. (Lat.) **A wrestling, struggling;** *trop.*, c. cum verbis, *difficulty in pronunciation;* also = **the death-struggle.**

COL-LUCTOR (con-l.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Lat.) **To wrestle, to struggle with.**

COL-LŪDO (con-l.), si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To play with** *one*, cum aliquo, and (poet.) c. paribus, *with one's equals.* 2) *Trop.*, **to act in collusion with,** *to have a secret understanding with.*

COLLUM, i, *n.* (ante-cl. also Collus, i, *m.*). **The neck** *of men and animals* (*trop.* also of *the neck of a bottle*, &c.): invadere in collum, *to fall upon one's neck, to embrace closely* (also, petere collum amplexu); torquere (obtorquere, obstringere) collum alicui (tech. t.), *to seize upon, and drag one by force before a court or to prison.* Hence, *trop.*: A) actum est de c. meo (Com.), *it costs me my neck:* B) (poet. = cervices) as a sign of servitude: c. dare triumpho, *to yield, to confess one's self conquered.*

COL-LUO (con-l.), ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To wash, to rinse,** dentes aquâ; fons c. ora, *quenches the thirst.*

COLLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [colludo]. **A secret and deceitful understanding** *with another*, **a collusion,** cum aliquo.

COLLŪSOR, ōris, *m.* [colludo]. **A playmate.**

COL-LUSTRO (con-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To illumine** *on all sides:* sol c. omnia; *trop.*, collustrata in picturis (opp. to opaca), *a bright colouring.* 2) **To consider on all sides, to inspect,** omnia oculis.

*COL-LŪTŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* [con-lutum]. (Pl.) Prop., *to daub;* *trop.*, **to dishonour, to pollute,** aliquem.

COLLŪVIES, ei, (lat.) } *f.* [con-luo]. **A con-**
COLLŪVIO, ōnis, } **flux of filth,** mostly *trop.*, **a filthy and contemptible mixture,** *a filthy and mixed multitude:* c. omnis generis animantium, omnium scelerum; c. gentium, *a confusion of* (*patrician and plebeian*) *families;* c. Drusi, *the dregs of the people accompanying Drusus.*

COLLŸBUS, i, *m.* [= κόλλυβος]. **Exchange,** *profit made in exchanging money;* hence, *trop.*, **the banking business,** *money-changing.*

COLLŸRA, ae, *f.* [= κολλύρα]. (Pl.) *A kind of* **pastry, a bread** *which was shred into broth.*

COLLŸRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [collyra]. (Pl.) **Jus c., bread-broth, bread-soup.**

COLLŸRIUM, ii, *n.* [= κολλύριον]. (Poet. & lat.) *A kind of* **eye-salve.**

CŎLO (I.), cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To till, to cultivate** *or* **labour upon** *a field*, agrum; hence, **to tend, to raise** *plants*, vitem, poma. 2) *To stay or dwell in a place:* A) *tr.*, **to inhabit,** has terras, urbem, Rheni ripam; freq. of the gods, who were supposed to take up their abode in a place from preference, and to love and protect it (cf. 3, A and B): dii qui hanc urbem c.: B) (mostly lat.) *intr.*, *to live:* c. circa utramque ripam: hence, colentes = *inhabitants.* 3) *Trop.*: A) **to care for** *a person or thing, to bestow care upon:* c. aliquem; dii cc. genus humanum; also = **to foster, to promote,** consociationem generis humani: B) *to show honour and regard to,* **to honour, to revere, to reverence** (both gods and men, in order to obtain their favour — cf. veneror and observo): ille me c.; c. domum ejus; frater meus illam civitatem c.; deos veneror et c.: C) **to occupy one's self** *zealously* **with** *a thing*, **to pursue, to practise:** c. quaestum; c. virtutem, *to esteem highly;* c. amicitiam, *to cultivate,* justitiam, *to practise;* c. vitam inopem, *to lead a life of poverty,* servitutem, *to be a slave,* munus *to fill an office:* D) (poet. & lat.) **to cultivate, to refine,** pectus: E) **to dress, to adorn, to embellish,** lacertos auro, capillos, corpus.

CŎLO (II.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To strain, to filter,** vinum.

CŎLŎCĀSIA, ae, *f.* [= κολοκασία]. (Poet. & lat.) *The plant which bears the Egyptian bean.*

CŎLON or Cōlum, i, *n.* [= κῶλον, 'a member']. **A member** *or* **foot of a verse.**

CŎLŌNA, ae, *f.* [colo]. (Poet.) **A countrywoman.**

CŎLŌNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κολωναί]. *A town in Troas,* now probably Khemali.

CŎLŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Κολωνεύς]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Colonos** (an Attic demos): Œdipus C., *the celebrated play of Sophocles,* Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ.

CŎLŌNIA, ae, *f.* [colo]. 1) (Pl.) *A rural possession,* **a landed estate, a farm;** jocosely, c. mularum, *the resort of mules = a mill.* 2) **A colony, settlement,** a place where emigrants

from a mother-city, esp. from Rome, had settled: condere c.; collocare c. in aliquo loco; mittere aliquos in coloniam. 3) *Meton., the persons sent to establish a colony,* colonists, settlers, a colony: deducere coloniam, prop. *to lead down from the Capitol,* and mittere c. aliquo, *somewhere.* 4) *A proper name:* as, C. Agrippina — v. Agrippina.

CŎLŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [colonus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Of *or* pertaining to agriculture. 2) Pertaining to a colony, cohors, *levied in a colony.*

CŎLŌNUS, i, *m.* [colo]. 1) A husbandman, farmer. 2) A colonist, *an inhabitant of a* colonia, q. v.: ascribere aliquem colonum, *to enlist as a colonist.* 3) (Poet.) An inhabitant, in gen.

CŎLŎPHON, ōnis, *f.* [= Κολοφών]. *One of the Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia,* now Altobosco.

CŎLŎPHŌNĬĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Colophonius.

CŎLŎPHŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Colophon]. Colophonian; *subst.,* Colophonii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Colophon.*

CŎLOR (ante-cl. & lat. also Cōlos), ōris, *m.* 1) Colour; esp., freq. *the hue or complexion of man:* c. suavis, albus, verecundus; colorem mutare, *to change colour,* perdere, *to grow pale; trop.,* homo nullius coloris (Pl.), *of whom it is not known whether he is white or black = wholly unknown;* (poet.) esp. = *a fine complexion.* 2) *Trop.:* A) external quality, state, condition: c. et species pristina civitatis; omnis eum decuit color; freq. of discourse, character, complexion, *style:* c. orationis; c. urbanitatis; ducere c., *to take a colour:* B) esp. of a beautiful exterior — a) = splendour, *beauty:* nullus argento color est nisi, etc. — b) of discourse = lively colouring, *ornament, embellishment:* flos et c. — c) (lat.) a palliation, excuse, pretext: dic aliquem c.

CŎLŌRĀTE, *adv.* [coloratus]. Speciously, *with some pretext.*

CŎLŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [coloro]. 'The Polisher,' *the name of a comedy of Laberius.*

CŎLŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of coloro]. 1) Coloured: arcus c. = *the rainbow.* 2) *Trop.,* glossed over, *specious:* c. et fictus.

CŎLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [color]. 1) To colour, corpora; esp. = *to tinge red or brown:* quum in sole ambulo, fit ut colorer, *I become brown.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to give a complexion *or* colouring to *a thing:* c. orationem urbanitate quadam: B) (lat.) to palliate, to gloss over, rem falso nomine.

CŎLOSSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κολοσσαί]. *A town in Phrygia,* now Khonas.

CŎLOSSĔROS, ōtis, *m.* [Κολοσσός, Ἔρως, 'the Colossal Favourite']. *An appellation of a large and beautiful man.*

CŎLOSSĒUS, [= κολοσσιαῖος], } a, um, *adj.*
CŎLOSSĬCUS, [= κολοσσικός], } (Lat.) Colossal, gigantic, statua.

CŎLOSSUS, i, *m.* [= κολοσσός]. A colossus *a statue of gigantic size.*

CŎLOSTRA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) The first milk *in the breasts of animals after delivery.* 2) (Pl.) A term of endearment, my angel!

CŎLŬBER, bri, *m.* (Poet.) } A small ser-
CŎLUBRA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) } pent: prov., quas tu vides colubras = *are you frantic?*

CŎLŬBRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber-fero]. (Poet.) Serpent-bearing (of Medusa).

CŎLŬBRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [coluber]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Like a serpent = cunning, *wily.*

CŎLUM (I.), i, *n.* A strainer, colander.

CŎLUM (II.) — v. Colon.

CŎLUMBA, ae, *f.* A dove; (Pl.) as a term of endearment.

*CŎLUMBAR, āris, *n.* [columba]. A collar for slaves (so called from its similarity to the hole of a dovecote).

CŎLUMBĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [columba]. A pigeon-house, a dovecote.

CŎLUMBĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [columba]. (Ante-cl.) A dove-keeper.

CŎLUMBĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [columba]. Of *or* pertaining to a dove *or* pigeon, ovum.

*CŎLUMBOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [columba]. To bill *like doves* = *to kiss.*

*CŎLUMBŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of columbus]. A young dove *or* pigeon.

CŎLUMBUS, i, *m.* A (male) dove *or* pigeon; also, *a dove,* in gen.

CŎLŬMELLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of columna]. A small pillar *or* column.

CŎLŬMELLA (II.), ae. *m.* L. Junius Moderatus, *a Roman author on husbandry,* born at Cadiz, and contemporary with Nero.

CŎLŬMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [cello — cf. columna and culmen]. *Any thing rising to a considerable height:* 1) (Poet.) A top, summit; also, the gable *of a building:* c. villae; Phrygiae cc., *prominent mountain-summits.* Hence, *trop.,* c. amicorum, *the principal friend;* c. audaciae, *the height of impudence.* 2) A pillar *for supporting a roof,* a prop; esp. of persons = *a prop, stay, chief helper and supporter:* c. reipublicae, rerum mearum.

CŎLŬMIS, e, *adj.* [for incolumis]. (Pl.) Unhurt.

CŎLUMNA, ae, *f.* [cello — cf. columen]. 1) A column, esp. for the support and ornament of a building (cf. pila); *trop.,* columnam mento suo suffulsit (Pl.) = *has put his hand under his chin as a support.* In partic., c. Maenia, *a column in the* forum Romanum, *at which the* Triumviri capitales *judged criminals and dishonest debtors;* hence, adhaerescere (pervenire) ad c. = *to be put into the pillory.* 2) Of things like a column: A) = *a waterspout:* B) (poet.) = *the vault of heaven:* C) (poet.) *trop.* = a prop, *support.*

CŎLUMNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [columna]. A pillar-tax *on every pillar in a house.*

*CŎLUMNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [columna]. A cri-

minal *punished at the* columna Maenia (v. Columna 1) = *a worthless fellow.*

COLUMNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [columna]. **Supported by pillars**; *trop.*, os c., *supported upon the hand.*

CŎLURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [instead of corulnus from corylus]. (Poet.) **Made of the hazel-tree.**

CŎLUS, i and ūs, *f.* (rar. *m.*). **A distaff**; *(poet.) = the thread spun.

CŎLŪTEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= κολουτέα]. (Pl.) *A podlike kind of fruit.*

CŎMA, ae, *f.* [= κόμη]. 1) **The hair of the head**, esp. considered as its natural ornament (cf. crinis, capillus, caesaries): c. flava, odorata; pectere, componere, ponere comam, *to comb, to adjust.* 2) (Poet.): A) of animals — a) *the hair of the head* — b) *the mane*: B) of plants, *the foliage, the ears*, &c.: C) = *wool*; also, *the hairy or woolly fibres of parchment*: D) = *rays of light.*

CŎMĀNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Κόμανα]. 1) C. Pontica, *a town in Pontus*, now Gomanak, near Tokat. 2) C. Chryse, *a town in Cappadocia*, now El Bostan.

CŎMANS, tis, *adj.* [coma]. **Hairy**, colla equorum; galea c., *crested*; stella c. = *a comet*; narcissus c., *leafy.*

CŎMARCHUS, i, *m.* [= κώμαρχος]. (Pl.) *The chief magistrate of a village.*

CŎMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [coma] = Comans.

COM-BĪBO (I.) (con-b.), bĭbi, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) (Rar.) *Intr.*, **to drink with** *others.* 2) *Tr.*, **to drink up = to suck up**, succos, venenum corpore; ara c. cruorem; *trop.*, c. artes, *to imbibe.*

COMBĪBO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [combibo I.]. **A pot-companion.**

COM-BŪRO, bussi, bustum, 3. *v. tr.* [conuro]. 1) **To burn wholly, to consume**, naves. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), comburi aliquâ, *to be inflamed with love of (a woman)*; c. diem (Pl.), *to pass in revelry* (the figure is borrowed from the burning of the dead at funerals); c. aliquem judicio, *to ruin.*

COM-ĔDO (con-e.), ēdi, ēsum (rar. estum), 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To eat up, to consume**, coenam, panem. 2) *Trop.*: A) c. se, *to consume one's self, to waste away with grief, sorrow*, &c.: B) c. aliquem oculis, *to devour one with the eyes = to long for or gaze upon eagerly*: C) **to squander** *or* **consume** *in revelry*, numos, patrimonium; hence (lat.), c. aliquem = *to squander one's fortune.*

CŌMENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Comum**; *subst.*, Comenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Comum.*

CŎMES, ĭtis, *comm.* [con-eo]. 1) *One that goes with anybody*, **a companion, an associate, a comrade**: c. esse alicujus or alicui; comitem se praebere illius furoris, or alicui in re aliqua facienda; nemo tantae virtutis comes est = *a companion in so brave an undertaking*; also, of inanimate objects, gloria mortis c.; eloquentia pacis c. 2) In partic.: A) (lat.) = **a tutor, a teacher**, a slave who accompanied a patrician boy (paedagogus): B) = **a client**, who accompanied a person of rank, esp. if he went to the forum or the country: C) *pl.* — a) **the suite, retinue** *of friends, scholars, youths*, &c., who went with a governor to his province — b) (lat.) *the suite of an emperor*, **the court.**

CŎMĒTES, ae, *m.* [= κομήτης, 'a hairy star']. **A comet.**

CŌMĬCE, *adv.* [comicus]. **Comically, in a comic manner.**

CŌMĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κωμικός]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a comedy**, *comic*, artificium, res c., *the material of comedy*; adolescens c., *represented in a comedy.* Hence, *subst.*, Comicus, i, *m.*: A) (Pl.) **a comic actor**, *an actor of comedy*: B) **a comic poet**, *a writer of comedy.*

CŌMĬNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a plebeian Roman* gens; thus, esp. P. C., *the accuser of C. Cornelius, whom Cicero defended.*

CŌMĬNUS — v. Comminus.

CŌMIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Courteous, obliging, complaisant**, *kind, condescending*, homo, animus, sermo, hospitium; c. erga or in aliquem.

CŌMISSĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [comissor]. **Revelling** *in a noisy and riotous manner*, **carousing** (v. Comissor).

CŌMISSĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [comissor]. **A revel, a drinking-party, a banquet succeeded by a nocturnal procession** (v. Comissor).

CŌMISSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [comissor]. **A reveller**, *one who partakes of a* comissatio, q. v.

CŌMISSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [= κωμάζω]. **To go about revelling**; esp. of Roman youths, who, after a banquet in the night, went revelling about the streets, with singing, music, &c., after which they freq. repaired to the house of one of the party, and resumed their drinking; hence, comissatum ire ad aliquem and (poet.) c. in domum alicujus.

CŌMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [comis]. **Courteousness, kindliness, obligingness, affability**, *condescension*: c. et facilitas; c. in socios, *mildness.*

CŎMĪTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [comes]. 1) *Abstr.*, *an accompanying*, **attendance**: societas et c. alicujus; comitatu equitum, *accompanied by the horsemen.* 2) *Concr.*, **an attendance** = *the multitude attending*, **a train, retinue**: c. civium optimorum, *consisting of the best citizens*; *trop.*, tantus virtutum c., *union*; esp. (lat.) *the suite of the emperor*, **the court.** 3) **A company** *of persons travelling*, **a troop, caravan**: magnus c.; erat in illo c.

CŌMĪTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [comis]. **Courteously, in a friendly manner.**

CŎMĬTIĀLIS, e, *adj* [comitia]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the comitia**: dies c., *on which the comitia might be held*; homines cc., *who always stroll about at the comitia, and sell their votes*; morbus

c. or vitium c. (lat.) = *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, because its occurrence on a 'dies comitialis' was considered as a bad omen, and broke up the comitia.

CŎMĬTIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [comitia]. (Rar.) **An assembly of the people in the comitia**: habere c.

CŎMĬTIUM, ii, *m.* [con-eo]. **I.** *Sing., a public place in Rome where the* comitia curiata *were held.* It was near the forum, from which it was separated by the 'curia hostilia,' but sometimes considered as a part of the forum; thus, also, *comitium Spartae = Ἐφορεῖον, the court of the Ephori.* **II.** *Pl.*, Comitia, ōrum, **an assembly of the Roman people**, called by the magistrates, to decide on public affairs (cf. concio). There were three kinds of comitia: cc. curiata, centuriata, tributa, q. v. Comitia habere (facere), *to hold*, indicere or edicere, *to appoint;* cc. consularia (also consulum or consulibus creandis), *for the election of consuls;* cc. legis ferendae, *for passing a law;* cc. Flavii = *at which Flavius hopes to be elected.* Hence: A) sometimes = *an election*, in gen.: B) (Pl.) cc. fiunt de capite meo, *they deliberate on, pass judgment on.*

CŎMĪTOR, ātus, *dep.* (poet. & lat. also Comito, āvi, ātum; hence, *pass.* Comitor), 1. *v. tr.* [comes]. **To accompany, to follow,** *to join one's self to any one as an adherent or attendant* — (cf. deduco and prosequor): c. patrem, triumphum; (rar.) hoc c. illi rei; magna comitante catervâ, *attended by a large concourse;* especially = *to attend a deceased person to the grave:* c. aliquem. Hence, *part.* comitatus, *pass., attended*, aliquo, *by some one*, parum (bene), *with a small (large) attendance;* uno puero comitatior, *attended by one slave more.*

COMMA, ătis, *n.* [= κόμμα]. (Lat.) **A section** *or* **member** *of a period.*

COM-MĂCŪLO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To stain, to pollute,** aram sanguine; *trop.*, se scelere.

COMMĀGĒNE, es, *f.* [= Κομμαγηνή]. *A province of Northern Syria*, now Camash.

COMMĀGĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Commagene]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Commagene**; *subst.*, Commageni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of C.*

COM-MĂNĬPŪLĀRIS (con-m.), is, *m.* (Lat.) *A fellow-soldier of the same maniple*, **a comrade.**

*COM-MĂNĬPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [communipulo]. (Lat.) **Companionship in a maniple.**

COM-MĂNĬPŪLO (con-m.), ōnis, *m.* (Lat.) = Communipularis.

*COM-MĂRĪTUS (con-m.), i, *m.* (Pl.) **A fellow-husband,** *who has a wife in common with another.*

COMMEĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [commeo]. 1) *A going to and fro*, **a communication:** satis liberi cc. erant, *the communication between the camp and the town was quite unobstructed* (yet it may also be translated, *furlough was readily given* — v. 2). 2) **A furlough,** *leave of absence from one's station for a certain time*, esp. of soldiers: dare alicui commeatum and mittere aliquem in commeatum, *to give leave, to grant a furlough;* sine ullo c., *without ever taking leave;* adesse ad diem commeatus, *on the day when the furlough expires.* 3) **A train, caravan, company** *of persons travelling together:* mittere c. in Africam; exercitum duobus cc. transportare. 4) Freq. in *pl.*, **supplies, provisions,** *victuals:* convehere, afferre c.; prohiberi commeatu; cc. maritimi, *supplies by sea.* 5) (Pl.) *Meton.*, **a passage,** *way.*

COM-MĔDĬTOR (con-m.), —, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Rar.) *1) **To impress** *a thing* **carefully** *on one's self*, locos. *2) (Lucr.) **To imitate** (doubtful).

*COM-MĔLĔTO, 1. *v. tr.* [con and μελετάω]. **To practise assiduously.**

COM-MĔMĬNI (con-m.), isse, *v. defect.* **To recollect entirely, distinctly,** hominem, aliquid, te hoc dicere; non c. dicere, *I forgot to say;* c. Poenice, *I still know the Punic language.*

COMMĔMŌRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [commemoro]. **Worthy of mention, noteworthy.**

COMMĔMŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commemoro]. **A reminding, mentioning,** antiquitatis; is fuit in assidua commemoratione omnibus omnium flagitiorum, *his crimes were always mentioned by every one.*

COM-MĔMŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) *To recall to memory*, **to remember:** c. vesperi quid hodie dixerim, *I think over again.* 2) *To recall a thing to the memory of another*, **to remind** *one of any thing*, amicitiam, cognitionem. 3) **To mention, to make mention of, to speak of** (a thing already known — cf. mentionem facio): c. causas rei alicujus, jucunditatem illius, rarely c. de re aliqua; c. eum venisse, *that he has come.*

COMMENDĂBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [commendo]. (Rar.) **Commendable, praiseworthy.**

COMMENDĀTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [commendo]. **Commendatory,** *containing a recommendation*, literae, tabulae, *a letter of recommendation.*

COMMENDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commendo]. 1) **A commendation, recommendation:** mea c.; c. tui; ponere (dicere) voluptatem in prima commendatione naturae, *to assert that it is pleasure which nature exhorts us first to strive after.* 2) **That which recommends,** *a thing or quality recommending:* prima haec est c.; tanta erat c. oris, ingenii, etc.

COMMENDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* } [commendo].
COMMENDĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* } *One who commends*, **a commender.**

COMMENDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of commendo]. **Commended, recommended** (v. Commendo).

COMMENDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [con-mando]. 1) **To entrust** *or* **commit** *to any one's charge*, **to commend,** aliquid or aliquem alicui; c. aliquid literis = *to commit to writing;* c. aliquem immortalitati, *to make immortal;* c. aliquid memoriae, *to learn by heart, to commit to memory.* 2) Esp., **to recommend = to make agreeable,** *to*

procure favour and a good reception for; vox c. eloquentiam; Mucii domus c. illum; auctoritas tua c. illum librum; habere aliquid or aliquem commendatissimum, *to consider a person or thing as highly recommended to one's self = to esteem much.*

COMMENTĀRIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of commentarium]. **A short treatise in writing.**

*COMMENTĀRIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) C. liber = commentarius II.

COMMENTĀRIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and (rar.) Commentarium, ii, *n.* [commentor]. 1) (Rar.) **A note-book:** cc. diurni, *a diary.* 2) Mostly *pl.*, *a sketch, description, memoirs hastily jotted down:* cc. Caesaris. 3) (Lat.): A) *notes, minutes of a lecture* (taken by a pupil); also, *a teacher's collection of examples*, &c.: B) **a commentary.**

COMMENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commentor]. 1) **A careful meditating upon,** *study, diligent preparation:* c. et meditatio; philosophorum vita est c. mortis, *for death.* 2) (Lat.) **A treatise:** c. de re aliqua.

COMMENTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [comminiscor]. **Thought out, invented:** A) = **newly invented,** *new:* nomina nova et cc.: B) **feigned, ideal,** civitas Platonis: C) **forged, false, crimen.**

COMMENTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [comminiscor]. 1) **To think over, to weigh thoroughly, to meditate upon,** aliquid or de re aliqua, quid faciendum sit; also, abs. cc. inter se. Hence, esp. of an orator = **to prepare for** *speaking; part.* commentatus (*pass.*), *that has been prepared.* *2) (Pl.) **To invent, to contrive,** *to think out,* aliquid. 3) **To represent in writing** *any thing thought out,* **to sketch, to compose,** orationem. 4) (Lat.) **To explain** *grammatically,* **to comment upon,** carmina. 5) *Act.* (Pl.) commento, 1., c. ora, as it were, *to demonstrate on the face,* i. e., *to cudgel.*

COMMENTOR, ōris, *m.* [comminiscor]. (Poet.) **An inventor.**

COMMENTUM, i, *n.* [comminiscor]. 1) **A fiction, falsehood:** c. opinionum = opiniones fictae. 2) **An invention.** *3) (Lat.) **A plan, design.**

COM-MEO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To go, to come, to travel** *speedily or frequently,* esp. *to go to and fro, hither and thither;* freq. c. ultro et citro; mercatores cc. ad Gallos; (Pl.) c. viam scruposam, *to travel a stony road.* 2) **To go** *or* **come frequently** *to a place, to visit a place,* in urbem, ad aliquem.

COMMERCIUM, ii, *n.* [con-merx]. 1) **Trade, traffic, commercial intercourse,** *a dealing in merchandise,* **commerce.** 2) *The right or privilege of buying and selling,* **a commercial right:** c. istarum rerum cum Graecis non est; c. equorum, *permission to buy horses.* Esp. tech. t., *the right of acquiring, using and possessing property according to the Roman law.* 3) **Communication, connection, intercourse:** habere c. cum Musis; c. linguae, *intercourse of language = the ability to understand each other, and to converse together* (of two nations): c. sermonis, *conversation, conference;* (lat.) c. belli, *negotiation concerning a war = a treaty, stipulation.* 4) (Poet. & lat.) **Carnal intercourse.**

COM-MERCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Ante-cl. & Sall.) **To buy up** *or* **together.**

COM-MĔREO (con-m.), ui, ĭtum (ante-cl. & lat. also Com-mereor, ĭtus, *dep.*), 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To merit, to deserve,** poenam. 2) **To be guilty of, to commit,** *to perpetrate,* noxiam; c. culpam in se; c. aliquid mali in se, *to bring upon one's self.*

COM-MĒTIOR (con-m.), mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To measure,** omnes porticus. 2) *Trop.*, **to compare,** negotium cum tempore.

COM-MĒTO, 1. *v. intr.* [commeo]. (Ante-cl., yet doubtf.) **To go frequently** *to a place.*

COMMĪGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commigro]. (Lat.) **A migrating, wandering** (of the stars).

COM-MIGRO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To migrate, to remove** *to some place,* Romam, huc habitatum.

COMMĪLĬTIUM, ii, *n.* [con-miles]. (Lat.) **Companionship in war;** (poet.) *fellowship,* in gen., studiorum.

COMMĪLĪTO (I.), ōnis, *m.* [con-miles]. **A fellow-soldier,** *a companion in war.*

COM-MĪLĪTO (II.) (con-m.), 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To fight together with** *one, to be a fellow-soldier.*

COMMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [comminor]. **A threatening, menacing.**

COM-MINGO (con-m.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To make water on; hence, to defile,** rem re aliqua.

COM-MĪNISCOR, mentus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [con-mens]. 1) **To devise, to contrive** (usually with the design to deceive — cf. excogito), **to feign, to forge,** mendacium, deos nihil agentes; c. quid agam. 2) (Lat.) **To invent,** alias artes, vectigal. 3) *Part.* commentus, *pass., invented, feigned.*

COM-MĪNOR (con-m.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To threaten, to menace,** alicui malum; abs. cc. inter se; c. alicui cuspide, *with a lance.*

COM-MĪNUO (con-m.), ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* *To make small.* 1) **To break** *or* **beat into pieces, to crush, to destroy,** statuam, fores; caput tibi comminuam, *I will break your head.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to lessen,** *to make smaller, to diminish,* aliquid: B) **to weaken, to enervate, to impair,** hostem, opes civitatis, vires ingenii; comminutum esse re familiari; comminui lacrimis (poet.), *to be moved by tears:* C) c. officium, *to transgress.*

COMMĪNUS or Cōminus, *adv.* [con-manus]. 1) **In military lang., in close combat, hand to hand, near at hand** (in opp. to a combat with darts and arrows): c. pugnare, signa conferre, manus conserere; c. aliquem vulnerare. Hence, *trop.* (mostly poet.), of a chase, of any contest:

c. ad aliquem accedere, *to come close up to one, to have at one.* 2) (Lat.) In gen., **near at hand, close by,** *in person,* &c.: agmen c. visum.

COM-MISCEO (con-m.), scui, xtum or stum, 2. *v. tr.* **To mix** *or* **mingle together, to unite,** amurcam cum vino, servos cum ingenuis; *trop.,* c. consilium cum aliquo, *to have a common purpose with one;* (poet.) c. rem re aliqua, (lat.) rem rei alicui, *one thing with another.*

COMMĪSĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]. **A striving to excite pity** (of an orator).

*COM-MĪSĔREOR, ĭtus, 2. *v. impers.* [miseret]. (Lat.) **To have pity upon:** nautus rei alicujus c. est, *the sailors had compassion on.*

COM-MĪSĔRESCO (con-m), 3. *v. impers.* **To commiserate, to pity:** commiserescit me (ante-cl.), *I pity,* alicujus.

COM-MĪSĔROR (con-m.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To pity, to lament, to deplore** (with words — cf. commiseresco), aliquem; in rhetoric, abs., *to strive to excite pity* (of an orator).

COMMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [committo]. 1) **The holding of a prize-contest;** hence = **a contest,** 2) (Lat.) *A speech or treatise composed for a literary contest,* **a prize-speech, a prize-essay.**

COMMISSUM, i, *n.* [committo, *part.*]. 1) *A thing entrusted,* **a secret.** 2) **An offence, a crime:** turpe or turpiter c. 3) Tech. t. (lat.), **a confiscation** *or* **confiscated property.**

COMMISSŪRA, ae, *f.* [committo]. **A connecting** *or* **joining together, a joint,** digitorum; *trop., a connection,* verborum.

*COM-MĪTĪGO (con-m.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To make soft** *or* **mellow** (by beating), caput alicujus.

COM-MITTO (con-m.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To bring together, to cause to come together,* **to unite, to combine, to connect,** munimenta inter se; cc. dextram dextrae, *to shake hands;* c. opera, moenia, *to join together by building;* (poet.) c. manus Teucris, *to come to close quarters with;* delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, *having the tail of a dolphin joined to the body of a wolf.* 2) Esp., **to bring together** *for a fight or contest, to cause to fight* (men as well as animals): c. pugiles Latinos cum Graecis; c. et comparare, *to set together;* c. se hosti aequo certamine, *to engage in an equal contest with the enemy.* 3) **To commence, to engage in, to fight** *a battle,* proelium, pugnam cum aliquo, bellum, likewise obsidium, spectaculum; (lat., rar.) abs. c. = *to fight;* also, c. judicium, *to bring the judges together, to hold a court.* 4) **To commit, to perpetrate, to do** *something wrong,* aliquid in aliquem, scelus, flagitium, caedem. Hence: A) c. in (contra) legem (rar. c. lege aliqua), *to offend against a law, to transgress:* B) followed by 'ut,' also (poet. & lat.) by 'cur (quare)' or an *infin.*, **to be guilty of** *that,* **to cause** *that,* **to let** *it* **come to pass** *that:* non c. ut tibi insanire videar, ut morte multandus sit: C) **to incur** *a punishment,* **to draw upon one's self** *by an offence,* poenam, mulctam: D) *pass.*, **of a pledge, &c., to be forfeited:** hereditas illi Veneri commissa est; fiducia commissa, *is lost.* 5) **To give over** *or* **up, to entrust, to yield up, to commit to:** c. se fidei or in fidem alicujus; c. alicui salutem suam, rem difficilem; also, abs. c. alicui, *to trust one;* commisi ei ut videret, *I commissioned him to see;* c. se periculo, *to expose one's self to danger.* Hence — a) = **to lead** *or* **bring into** *with some danger, to risk:* c. se in aciem, *to venture into the battle-array;* thus, likewise, c. se in conclave, in senatum, *to venture to come to the senate* — b) **to hazard:** c. rem in discrimen (in casum ancipitis eventus), *to run the risk of an uncertain issue;* c. rem in aciem, *to risk a battle.*

COMMŎDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [commodus]. 1) **Properly, well,** saltare, dicere. 2) **Suitably, fitly,** dicere, vivere. 3) **Opportunely,** *at a fit time.* 4) **Obligingly, kindly,** *politely.*

COMMŎDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to (the Emperor) Commodus.**

COMMŎDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [commodus]. 1) **A proper condition** *of a thing,* **a just measure** *or* **proportion, fitness:** c. membrorum, *symmetry;* aetas obstat commoditati, *prevents my speaking well;* c. orationis, *a suitable delivery.* 2) **Convenience, advantage, benefit:** amicitia multas habet cc.; percipere commoditatem ex bestiis. 3) (Poet.) **Complaisance, courteousness, indulgence:** c. patris; (Pl.) as a term of endearment: mea c., *my sweet!*

COMMŎDIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Relating to (the Emperor) Commodus.**

COMMŎDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [commodus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **To make fit, to adjust,** aliquid. 2) **To do a service** *or* **a favour to** *one,* **to serve** *one:* c. alicui re aliqua or in re aliqua; quaecunque ei commodasti, *the services thou hast rendered him.* 3) **To give, to bestow, to let** *one* **have** *a thing;* freq., **to lend** *a thing to one for his convenience or use* (*for a length of time, after which it is to be returned* — cf. mutuum do): c. hosti aquam, morituro manum, veniam peccatis; c. aliis vires meas, aedes ad nuptias.

COMMŎDO, *adv.* [commodus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Just in time, opportunely.** *2) (Lat.) **With convenience,** *conveniently.*

COMMŎDŬLE, *adv.* [*dim.* of commodo]. (Pl.) **Conveniently.**

COMMŎDŬLUM, *adv.* [*dim.* of commodum I.]. **According to convenience,** *as may be convenient.*

COMMŎDUM (I.), *adv.* [commodus]. 1) **Opportunely, in season:** c. domum veni. 2) **Just, hardly:** c. discesseras heri quum Titus venit.

COMMŎDUM (II.), i, *n.* [*neuter* of commodus]. 1) **Convenience;** freq. commodo meo, tuo (also ex c. or per c.), *at my, your convenience;* quod commodo tuo fieri possit, *inasmuch as it can*

be done without trouble to you; copias per c. exponere, *with convenience;* legere ex c., *at his convenience.* 2) **Advantage, profit;** freq. in *pl.*, cc. vitae, pacis; esp. of the rewards which one receives for his services, hence = **pay, wages, a stipend:** cc. veteranorum. Hence, commodo or per commodum reipublicae, *without injury to the state.* *3) = Commodatum, *any thing lent,* **a loan.** 4) (Lat.) *A favour,* **privilege, prerogative.**

COMMŎDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [con-modus]. *That has its due measure.* 1) (Mostly ante-cl.) **Complete, full,** *proper,* talentum, viginti minae; c. statura, *tall stature;* capillus c., *long.* 2) **Convenient, fit, suitable, favourable,** iter, anni tempus; lex c. alicui; valetudo c., *good health;* commodum est ei, *it suits him, pleases him;* literae cc. de aliqua re allatae sunt, *containing good news;* omnia curationi commoda sunt, *favourable to one's recovery.* 3) Of persons and their behaviour, **accommodating one's self, polite, complaisant, obliging, kind:** alicui, *to one;* mores cc.

COMMŎDUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman family name;* thus, esp. L. Aurelius Commodus, *emperor of Rome,* from 180–192 A. D.

COM-MŌLIOR (con-m.), ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To set in motion, to move;** *trop.,* **to undertake,** dolum.

COMMŌNĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [commoneo-facio]. **To remind, to recall to one's mind, to admonish:** c. quae dicta sint, Augustum illud dixisse; illi eum cc. ut abeat; c. illos beneficii mei; (doubtful) c. istius turpem praeturam, *to commemorate.*

COM-MŎNEO (con-m.), ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* (= Commonefacio, q. v.) **To remind,** *to impress upon the mind,* **to recall to one's mind:** c. aliquem rei alicujus, de re aliqua, aliquid, etc.; c. te quam sit hoc utile, ut or ne illud facias; c. aliquid (lat.), *to recall to mind.*

COMMŌNĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo]. (Lat.) **A reminding, an admonition.**

COM-MONSTRO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To show, to point out clearly,** viam alicui.

COMMŎRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commoror]. **A delaying, tarrying;** esp. in rhetoric, *a delaying upon a point.*

COM-MORDEO (con-m.), —, sum, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) **To bite violently,** aliquem. 2) *Trop.,* **to revile.**

COM-MŎRIOR (con-m.), mortuus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To die together** *with one,* cum aliquo or alicui.

COM-MŎROR (con-m.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.,* **to stay, to sojourn, to tarry** (for some time — cf. maneo, also cunctor, haesito, habito), Romae, apud aliquem; paulisper c. dum, etc.; c. in disponenda toga; *trop.,* of an orator, *to dwell upon, to insist upon.* 2) *Tr.* (Pl.), **to detain,** aliquem c.

COMMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo]. **A moving, motion;** only *trop.* — a) c. animi, and only c., **an emotion** *of the mind* — b) = **an exciting, excitation,** jucunditatis.

*COMMŌTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of commotio]. **A slight indisposition.**

COMMŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of commoveo]. 1) **Excited, exasperated,** *passionate;* animus. 2) **Uncertain, wavering:** aes alienum, *not secure.*

COM-MŌVEO (con-m.), mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To set in motion, to move violently,** both to move *from* a place (= *to move, to carry or push away*) and to move *in* its place (= *to shake, to rouse, to stir up,*): c. castra ex eo loco (also aciem), *to march forward, to set out with the army;* c. hostem, *to repel, to force back;* non c. se domo, *not to stir from home;* si una litera commovetur, *is taken from its place;* c. sacra, *to carry about the holy vessels;* c. columnas, *to remove;* nullus numus commovetur, *not the smallest sum is disposed of;* venti cc. mare, *stir up;* c. dormientem, *to wake.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *pass., to be moved from one's equilibrium,* bodily or mental = **to be taken ill, to become crazed:** mens c.; commotus = *crazed:* B) **to move** *one's mind* **violently, to alarm, to disquiet, to affect,** *to shake, to excite;* esp. in the *pass.* and most freq. in the *part.* commotus: c. spe, gaudio, amore fraterno, alicujus atrocitate; graviter commotus, *greatly exasperated;* commotus sum in illa (Com.), *I fell in love:* C) **to rouse, to excite** *an emotion, feeling or disposition,* dolorem, miserationem, odium in aliquem; also, sometimes, c. memoriam rei alicujus, *to put in mind;* c. bellum; c. multorum studia, *to call forth.*

COM-MULCEO (con-m.), —, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To caress,** aliquem.

COMMŪNĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [communico]. **An imparting, a communication,** *making common:* c. consilii, civitatis; c. sermonis mihi tecum esse solet, *conversation;* in rhetoric, a figure, according to which the orator seems to consult his hearers (*ἀνακοίνωσις*).

COM-MŪNĬCO, āvi, ātum, and Communicor, ātus (*dep.*), 1. *v. tr.* [communis]. 1) **To make common,** aliquid huic et illi or inter aliquos; c. causam suam cum servis, *to identify one's cause with that of the slaves;* esp. in the *pass.,* aliquid mihi cum aliquo (or inter nos) communicatur or communicatum est, *I have something in common with one.* 2) **To divide** *something* **with** *one,* both in giving and receiving: A) in giving = **to impart, to share,** aliquid cum aliquo, also cc. aliquid inter se, *to share together,* and cc. alone in the same sense; *(Pl.) communicabo te semper mensâ meâ, *you will be ever welcome at my table;* c. consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with, to consult with:* B) in receiving = **to take part in, to participate in, to share,** inimicitias cum aliquo. 3) **To connect,**

to unite, pecuniam cum dote. 4) (Lat.) To have communication *or* intercourse with.

COM-MŪNIO (I.) (con-m.), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To fortify strongly, castra. 2) *Trop.*, to strengthen, auctoritatem alicujus.

COMMŪNIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [communis]. Community, *mutual participation in any thing:* c. literarum et vocis, *a common alphabet and language;* c. sanguinis, *blood-relationship.*

COMMŪNIS (con-m.), e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Common, *general, universal:* hoc mihi est cum illo commune; hoc illis (also illorum) or inter illos commune est; vita c., *common life, life as it usually is in society;* cc. tempora, *relating to all;* c. mens, *common sense;* cc. loca, *public places,* also locus c. = *the lower world;* loci cc., *commonplaces,* in philosophy and rhetoric; c. exordium, *which is appropriate to either party.* Hence: A) *subst.*, Commune, is, *n.*, a commonwealth, community, state: c. Siciliae; vexare c. Milyadum: B) in commune — a) for all, for the common good: consulere or conferre aliquid in c.; metuere in c., *to be in fear for the whole* — b) (lat.) in general, *generally;* in c. disputare de re — c) in c. vocare honores, *to make common, to share among patricians and plebeians* — d) (lat.) as an exclamation, *halves!* 2) Of persons, courteous, affable, condescending, infimis, *to the lowliest.*

COMMŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [communis]. 1) Fellowship, *common condition or situation:* nulli deo cum homine est c.; c. omnium rerum inter eos est; c. et societas generis humani. Hence, altera pars honestatis est communitatis, *relates to intercourse with men;* thus, likewise, officia quae ducuntur ex c. 2) Affability, condescension.

COMMŪNĪTER, *adv.* [communis]. 1) In common, conjointly. 2) In general, *generally.*

COMMURMŪRĀTIO (con-m.), ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) A murmuring *of several persons.*

*COM-MURMŪROR (con-m.), *dep.*, and (lat.) Com-murmuro, 1. *v. intr.* To murmur, secum.

COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [commuto]. Alterable, changeable.

*COMMŪTĀTE, *adv.* [commuto]. In a changed manner.

COMMŪTĀTIO (con-m.) ōnis, *f.*, and (Lucr.) Commūtātus, ūs, *m.* 1) A change, alteration, morum, temporum; crebrae aestuum cc. 2) In rhetoric, a figure = ἀντιμεταβολή, a reciprocal antithesis. 3) (Lat.) A conversation.

COM-MŪTO (con-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To change, to alter, aliquid ex vero in falsum; c. animos, *to alter one's opinion.* 2) To exchange, to interchange, to barter, captivos, nomina inter se; c. fidem pecuniâ, *to sell one's good faith for a bribe;* c. mortem cum vita, *exchange life for death* (cf. muto). Hence (Com.), c. verba cum aliquo, *to exchange words* = *to converse.*

CŌMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* [co-emo = '*to take together*']. 1) (Lucr.) To join, aliquid ex pluribus rebus. 2) To arrange *the hair, to braid, comb or dress it,* comas; puer comptus, *with well-dressed hair.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to arrange, to adjust, to adorn, vestem, corpus (v. Comptus).

CŌMOEDIA, ae, *f.* [= κωμῳδία]. A comedy.

*CŌMOEDĪCE, *adv.* [comoedia]. (Pl.) As in comedy.

CŌMOEDUS (I.) a, um, *adj.* [= κωμῳδός]. *Of or pertaining to comedy,* comic.

CŌMOEDUS (II.), i, *m.* [= κωμῳδός]. A comic actor (cf. histrio).

CŌMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [coma]. (Lat.) Hairy, *having much hair.*

COM-PĂCISCOR (con-p.), pactus, or (more correctly) Compĕciscor, pectus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To form a compact, *to make a contract or agreement,* cum aliquo. Hence, as an *adv.*, compacto or de (ex) compacto (mostly lat.), *according to agreement.*

COMPACTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [compingo]. (Lat.) Joined together, compact.

COMPACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [compingo]. A joining together, compacting.

COMPACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of compingo]. (Lat.) Prop., *joined closely together,* compact, thick-set, *strong,* crura, corpus.

COMPĀGES, is, or (poet. & lat.) Compāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [compingo]. *A joining together,* a joint, structure: cc. corporis, *bodily structures;* also = *a political structure, a state.*

COM-PAR (I.) (con-p.), ăris, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) Equal, like *another,* connubium, postulatio.

COM-PAR (II.) (con-p.), ăris, *com.* 1) (Poet.) A companion, comrade, colleague; (poet.) *a consort, husband or wife.* *2) *A rhetorical figure,* whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables.

COMPĂRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [comparo]. *That may be compared,* comparable.

*COMPĂRĀTE, *adv.* [comparo]. Comparatively, *by way of comparison.*

COMPĂRĀTIO (I.), ōnis, *f.* [comparo I.] 1) A putting together, esp. for a trial of skill; hence — a) a comparison — b) *a trial of skill,* a contention: c. rerum, orationis suae cum scriptis alienis; sub (de, ex, ad) c. rei alicujus, *in comparison with;* haec habent c., *may be compared.* 2) An (equal) proportion: ad eandem inter se c. 3) An agreement, esp., freq. *between colleagues respecting the division of public business or of provinces.* 4) In rhetoric, c. criminis, *a comparison of a crime with the noble end for the sake of which it was committed.* 5) In grammar (lat.), the comparative degree.

COMPĂRĀTIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [comparo II.]. 1) A preparing, providing for, preparation, provision, veneni, belli; c. criminis, *a procuring of all the facts and circumstances necessary for proving an accusation.* 2) A procuring, acquiring, gaining, testium, voluptatis.

COMPĂRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [comparo I.]. 1) *Of or belonging to comparison*, **comparative.** 2) In grammar, gradus c. or abs. c., **the comparative degree**; comparativa, *words in the comparative degree.*

COM-PARCO (con-p.), parsi (or Comperco, persi), —, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar., Com.) **To save up,** aliquid.

COM-PĂREO (con-p.), ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To appear, to be visible** *or* **apparent**; hence = **to be present**: servi qui non cc.; signa omnia cc.; ratio non c., *does not agree.*

COMPĂRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [compar]. 1) *To pair together*, **to join together** *in the same relation*, **to connect, to unite,** quaedam inter se, aliquid cum re aliqua; priore consulatu comparati, *colleagues in a former consulship*; thus, likewise, male comparati, of colleagues *who do not suit each other.* In partic. = *to place together for contest*, **to pair, to match**: c. gladiatores, aliquem cum aliquo or (lat.) alicui; c. certationem (lat.). 2) **To compare,** utilia inter se, aliquid cum re aliqua and (rar.) rei alicui. In partic.: A) **to count equal to,** *to place on an equality with*, neminem tibi aut anteposui aut etiam comparavi: B) = *to judge, to show or prove by comparison:* quum c., quanto plures illa re deleti sint. 3) Tech. t., of colleagues, *to agree respecting the division of official business and the provinces*, **to arrange by agreement**: consules inter se provincias comparaverunt, *divided between them according to agreement*; cc. inter se ut alter, etc., or uter Capuam obsideret.

COM-PĂRO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [conparo]. 1) **To prepare, to make ready, to provide, to arrange**: c. dolum ad capiendos hostes, auxilium adversus aliquem; c. iter or se ad iter, *to get ready for a journey*; freq. of preparations for war, c. bellum, *to prepare, make every preparation for war*; c. copias, classem, *to fit out*; (poet.) c. facere aliquid, *to prepare to do a thing*; comparatum est naturâ, lege, more majorum, *provided, established, customary*; quam inique comparatum est, *how unjust is the arrangement!* 2) **To procure, to acquire,** *to obtain, to gain*: c. navem; c. gloriam, amicitias; (rar.) c. sibi or alicui aliquid; c. suppellectilem, etc. = *to buy, to purchase.*

COM-PASCO (con-p.), —, pastum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **To feed together.**

COM-PASCUUS (con-p.), a, um, *adj.* **Fit for common pasturage**: c. ager, *a common.*

COM-PĔDIO, —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [compes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To fetter,** aliquem.

COMPELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [compello I.]. **An accosting** *or* **addressing,** esp. *with violence and reproach* = **a rebuking, reproof.**

COM-PELLO (I.) (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To accost, to address**: hence, **to call,** *to name*, aliquem nomine, hominem blande; si ego hac imagine compellor, *if I am meant by that image.* 2) *To accost reproachfully*, **to chide, to rebuke,** *to call one by a nickname*: pro cunctatore eum segnem cc. 3) **To accuse, to arraign,** aliquem crimine aliquo or lege aliqua.

COM-PELLO (II.) (con-p.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drive together,** armentum in speluncam, hostes intra muros. 2) In gen., **to drive** *or* **force** *to a place, to bring to a place by force*, hostes in fugam, Pompeium domum suam, aliquem in angustias; c. bellum Athenas, *to turn*; (poet.) c. aliquem gregi, *to the flock.* 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.), *trop.*, **to drive, to bring, to move, to force** *to a deed, a resolution*, &c.: c. aliquem ad deditionem, ad cavendum: (rar.) c. aliquem in eundem metum, ut aliquid faciat and (lat.) facere aliquid.

COMPENDIĀRIA, ae, *f.* } [compendiarius].
COMPENDIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* } (Lat.) **A short way** *or* **road.**

COMPENDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [compendium]. **Adapted to saving**; hence, **short** (only of a way or road).

COMPENDIUM, ii, *n.* [con-pendo]. **A saving,** esp. of time and labour: c. ligni, *of wood*; compendii facere aliquid, *to save.* Hence: A) **gain, profit** (obtained by saving — cf. lucrum and quaestus): leve c.; servire privato compendio: B) = **an abridgment, abbreviation,** *a short way*: c. docendi (Quinctil.), *a shorter method of teaching*; compendio, *a short time, a while*; verba conferre ad c., *to be brief*; facere verba compendii, *to shorten or abridge a discourse*; facere compendium pulsandi, *to leave off beating.* In partic., c. viae and abs. c., **a short way,** *cross-path*, maris, *over the sea.*

COMPENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [compenso]. **A balancing, compensation**: uti aliqua c.; c. mercium, *an exchange of wares*; *trop.*, *recompense, amends.*

COM-PENSO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to weigh together.* 1) **To weigh** *with one another, to equalize by weighing*, **to compensate, to repair**: c. bona cum vitiis, laetitiam cum doloribus; summi labores magnâ compensati sunt gloriâ; c. vitium vel facultate vel copiâ. 2) (Lat., poet.) **To abridge,** *to save*, iter.

COMPĔRENDĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (lat.), and Compĕrendīnātus, ūs, *m.* [comperendino]. **An adjourning of a judgment until the third day.**

COMPĔRENDĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [comperendinus]. **To defer judgment** *in a cause* **until the third day**; hence, *to summon the parties for this day*, reum.

COMPĔRENDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [com-perendinus], sc. dies. (Lat.) **The third day following,** as the time to which judgment in a case already examined was deferred.

COM-PĔRIO (con-p.) (rar. Compĕrior, *dep.*), pĕri, pertum, 3. *v. tr.* **To ascertain** *or* **to find out**

certainly, to obtain certain knowledge, to receive sure intelligence of: c. aliquid, also de re aliqua; c. te illud fecisse; c. aliquid ex aliquo. Hence, *pass.* comperior, illud fecisse, *it is known that I have done this;* c. me ab hoc falli, *it is certain that I am cheated by him.*

COMPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of comperio]. 1) Known, certain: compertum mihi est or c. habeo, *I know for certain;* pro comperto habeo, *I take for certain or granted.* 2) Convicted *of a crime,* caught *in the act:* compertus flagitii, stupri, etc.

COM-PES (con-p.), ĕdis, *f.* (only in the *pl.* and *abl. sing.*). A fetter *or* shackle for the feet, usually of wood; hence, cc. = fetters, in gen.; *trop.*, cc. corporis; fluvius nivali compede vinctus (poet.) = *by the ice.*

COM-PESCO, scŭi, –, 3. *v. tr.* [compes]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To curb, to check, to keep in check, *to confine to a certain space:* c. Geryonem tristi undâ (poet.); freq. of plants, hence = *to prune,* vitem, ramos fluentes, luxuriantia. 2) *Trop.*, to bridle, to confine, to restrain, equum, legiones, clamorem, mare; (Com.) c. aliquid facere = *to forbear.*

COMPĔTENTIA, ae, *f.* [competo]. (Lat.) A meeting together; c. membrorum, *symmetry;* nasci ad eandem c., *under the same constellation.*

COMPĔTĪTOR, ōris, *m.*, and Compĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [competo]. *One who seeks for the same office,* a fellow-candidate, competitor.

COM-PĔTO (con-p.), īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Mostly lat.) 1) *Intr.:* A) (rar.) to go, come *or* meet together: viae cc.; cacumina cc. in unum: B) *trop.* — a) of time, to happen at the same time, to coincide: res aliqua c. rei alicui or cum re aliqua; c. in diem, *to fall on the day;* si ita c., *if it so happens* — b) of other objects, to fit, to agree with, to correspond: si loci situs ita c.; corpus non c. tanto ejus animo; aetas c., *is suitable;* hence, actio non c. in eum, *an action against him is not authorized* — c) to be qualified, to be competent: animus vix c. ad arma capienda; competere linguâ, oculis. 2) *Tr.* (lat., rar.), to strive together *for a thing:* cc. unam speciosam (puellam).

*COMPĪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [compilo]. Prop., *a raking together, pillaging;* hence, a compilation.

COM-PĪLO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Pl.) To rake *or* scrape together: c. quidquid domi. 2) To plunder, to rob, aliquem, oppidum, provinciam; c. templa omnibus ornamentis, *to rob the temples of all their ornaments.*

COMPINGO, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. tr.* [compango]. 1) To join *or* fasten together, to frame, to construct, aedificia, navem tabulis. 2) To drive *or* thrust *somewhere,* to shut up *or* conceal *somewhere,* aliquem in carcerem, in vincula, se in Apuliam.

COMPĪTĀLĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [compitalia]. Of *or* belonging to the Compitalia, dies, ludi.

COMPĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [compitum]. Of *or* belonging to the cross-roads; hence, Compĭtālia, ium or iōrum, *n. pl., a yearly festival in honour of the Lares,* which was celebrated at the cross-roads.

COMPĪTUM, i, *n.* [competo]. *A place where two (or more) ways meet,* a cross-way, cross-road.

COM-PLĂCEO (con-p.), cui or cĭtus sum, 2. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To please, alicui.

*COMPLĀNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [complano]. (Lat.) Prop., *a levelling;* hence, *that which is used for levelling,* rubbish.

COM-PLĀNO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To make level, to level, terram; *trop.*, c. dura, *to make tolerable.*

COM-PLECTOR (con-p.), plexus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* Prop., *to be entwined, clasped round with something.* 1) To encircle, to embrace, to encompass, to surround: c. aliquid manibus, aliquem medium (*the body of any one*); c. dextram alicujus, *to seize with both hands;* cc. inter se, *they embrace each other;* c. urbem obsidione, *to invest.* 2) *Trop.*, to comprehend, to contain: A) = *to comprise, to contain in itself: pass.* hoc uno maleficio omnia scelera complexa esse videntur; so, likewise, illo genere vita beata complectitur, *is comprised;* c. aliquos ad suum scelus, *to make participants in:* B) *to embrace in a discourse or description,* to express, to set forth, *to describe:* c. omnia unâ comprehensione, sententiam paucis verbis; c. aliquid oratione, illo libro; hence = *to draw a conclusion:* C) *to embrace something in one's thoughts,* to comprehend, to understand, to conceive: c. aliquid mente, cogitatione, animo, memoriâ; and sometimes abs. (without an *abl.*) in the same sense: D) *to embrace in one's feelings, affections:* c. aliquem benevolentiâ, amore, *to have a good will towards, to feel a love for,* studio, *to take an interest in,* beneficio, *to show kindness to;* hence, abs., c. aliquem = to favour, to love: c. philosophiam: E) = *to possess one's self of any thing,* to take into possession, to obtain: quum animus complexus est idoneam naturam.

COMPLĒMENTUM, i, *n.* [compleo]. *That which fills up or completes,* a complement: c. accusationum esse.

COM-PLEO (con-p.), ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. tr.* 1) To fill, to make full, to fill up, favos melle, omnia cadaveribus, se cibo et potione; (rar.) c. urbem ararum, carcer mercatorum completus; c. paginam, *to fill with writing;* c. murum, naves or classem sociis (also abs.), *to man, to fill up;* multo cibo et potione completi, *filled, satiated with.* 2) *Trop.:* A) c. omnia clamoribus, atria fremitu: B) illa res c. exercitum omni copiâ, *furnished abundantly:* C) c. aliquem spe; c. omnia terrore ac fugâ, *to spread terror and flight everywhere;* (Pl.) c. aliquem erroris et

dementiae: D) to finish, to complete, has res; haec cc. vitam beatam; c. summam promissi, *to fulfil:* E) to fill, to complete, to live through: c. centum annos, sua fata, tempora materna (*the time of pregnancy*).

COMPLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of compleo]. 1) Filled up, full: c. alveus Tiberis ruderibus. 2) Perfect, complete: c. verborum ambitus. (*Compar.* in Gell.)

COMPLEXIO, ōnis, *f.* [complector]. 1) A connection; hence, a combination: atomorum c. inter se; c. bonorum, *the union;* c. verborum mira, *compression;* c. brevis totius negotii, *a short, condensed statement.* 2) Tech. t.: A) in rhetoric — a) a period: c. verborum — b) a rhetorical figure, *the frequent reference to previous statements:* B) in philosophy — a) a conclusion *of an argument* — b) a dilemma: C) in grammar (Quinct.), the contraction *of two syllables into one.*

*COMPLEXĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [complector]. (Gell.) That connects, connective.

COMPLEXUS, ūs, *m.* [complector]. 1) An encompassing, embracing, an embrace: mundus qui omnia complexu suo coercet; venire in complexum alicujus, *to come to one's embrace;* ferre alicui complexum, *to offer to embrace one;* tenere aliquem complexu suo, *to embrace some one;* homines de c. tuo, *thy bosom friends.* Hence — a) c. coeli, *the compass* — b) in a hostile sense = fight, close combat: venire in c. alicujus, *to come to close quarters with.* 2) *Trop.* — a) (Quinct.) of discourse, connection: brevis c. verborum; vitium est in c. — b) *embrace,* i. e., affection, love: c. gentis humanae.

COM-PLĬCO (con-pl.), āvi, ātum (lat., ui, ĭtum, 3.), 1. *v. tr.* To fold together, to fold up, rudentem, epistolam; notio complicata, *complicated, obscure.*

COM-PLŌDO (con-p.), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [plaudo]. (Lat.) To clap together, manus.

COMPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* } [comploro]. A
COMPLŌRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* } loud weeping together, lamentation, alicujus, *a bewailing of some one.* (Comploratus is found in Livy only.)

COM-PLŌRO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To bewail *or* lament together, desertos penates, vivos mortuosque; respublica est desperata et complorata = *is entirely given up.*

COM-PLŪRES (con-p.), a, *gen.* ium, *adj.* (Compluria, rar. & mostly ante-cl.) Several, some, many (never used as a *comp.*—cf. plures): cc. mulieres; cc. loca; complures hostium.

COMPLŪRIENS, } *adv.* [complures]. (Ante-
COMPLŪRIES, } cl.) Many times, often.

*COMPLUSCŬLE, *adv.* [complures]. (Gell., doubtf. read.) Pretty often.

COMPLUSCŬLI, ae, a, *adj. pl.* [complures]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A good many.

COMPLŬVIUM, ii, *n.* [com-pluo]. *A square open space in the centre of the Roman* cavaedium (v. Cavus), through which the rain-water from the roofs around fell into a basin (impluvium) placed below.

COM-PŌNO (con-p.), pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr. To put together.* I. In gen., without any accessory thought: to put, to place, to lay *or* bring together, res suas, lignum, frondem. Hence = to combine, to unite, aliquid cum re aliqua or (mostly poet.) rei alicui.

II. With special accessory ideas: A) with the idea of combining, uniting into a whole: 1) to join, to form, to bring about, to unite, &c.: genus humanum compositum est ex animo et corpore, *is composed of;* c. urbem, templa, *to found;* c. pacem cum aliquo, *to establish, to conclude;* so, likewise, c. gratiam inter aliquos. In partic. of written productions = to compose, *to write,* librum, leges, senatus consultum, carmina; c. tempora Iliaca (lat.), *to describe.* 2) (Mostly poet.) To devise, *to contrive,* to invent, insidias in aliquem, mendacia. 3) To agree upon, to determine upon *with others,* to appoint, aliquid cum aliquo or illi inter se cc. diem rei gerendae (consilium); hence ex composito (rar. c. only), *according to agreement;* sometimes c. consilia = *to settle one's purposes in one's own mind.*

B) With the accessory idea of setting in order: 1) to put in order, to set right, to arrange, to regulate, capillos, togam, cohortes, verba; agmine composito, *in close ranks;* so, likewise, pugna c., *in close array;* c. vultum, *to compose the countenance;* c. verba, *to arrange skilfully;* (poet.) c. se, *to adorn one's self, to dress;* c. se spondâ, mortuum toro, *to lay upon a bed of state.* 2) *To put away for keeping* = to keep, to preserve, opes. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To bury, *to inter,* mortuum, cinerem et ossa alicujus. 4) (Lat.) To adjust one thing to another, to adapt, to make suitable for: c. gestum ad similitudinem saltationis, omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis; compositus in arrogantiam, *with the countenance adjusted to express haughtiness;* in dissimulationem sui servili veste compositus, *clad as a slave in order to be unrecognized;* compositus in securitatem, *feigning carelessness.* 5) Of a contest, to settle, to compose, *to adjust,* litem inter aliquos, seditionem, bellum; componitur, *an agreement is made.* 6) (Poet.) Of persons, to tranquillize, to bring to terms, to reconcile, Asiam, socios, aliquem cum aliquo.

C) With the accessory idea of a combat or contest: 1) to set together, to pair, to match, gladiatores; c. aliqua inter se. 2) *To place together for the purpose of comparing,* to compare, dicta cum factis, (poet.) homines diis. 3) *To bring together at a judicial investigation,* to set face to face.

COM-PORTO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To carry *or* bring together, to collect, frumentum ex tota Asia.

COMPOS, ōtis, *adj.* [con-potis]. 1) **Master of, having power over,** animi, mentis, sui; (rar.) compos corpore et animo. 2) **Partaking of, in possession of,** *in the enjoyment of:* c. patriae, libertatis, rationis; (rar.) compos praedâ ingenti. Hence, compos culpae, sceleris (ante-cl. & lat.), *guilty of;* c. voti, *whose wish has been accomplished.*

COMPŎSĪTE, *adv.* [compositus]. 1) **In good order, in an orderly manner,** dicere. 2) **Quietly, composedly.**

COMPŎSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [compono]. 1) **A putting together, membrorum;** c. juris, *a drawing up in writing, composition;* c. disciplinae, *the connection, coherence of the system.* 2) **Arrangement, regulation,** magistratuum, rerum; in partic., c. verborum, *a proper connection and arrangement of words, periodic structure.* 3) **A settlement** *of a strife,* **an agreement, reconciliation:** servare cives per c. 4) **A matching, pairing** *of combatants,* gladiatorum.

COMPŎSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [compono]. *One who puts together,* **an arranger, disposer,** anni; c. operis, *an author.*

COMPŎSĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [compono]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **A putting** *or* **joining together.** 2) (Lucr.) **A joint.**

COMPŎSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of compono]. 1) *Put together,* **compounded** (oppos. to simplex), verba. 2) **Invented, feigned, false,** crimen. 3) **Fitly-ordered, well-arranged,** *finished,* pugna, literae, orator; (lat.) c. ad aliquid or rei alicui, *fit, suitable for.* 4) (Lat.) **Quiet, composed,** *tranquil,* affectus, actio; aetas c., *sedate.*

COMPŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [com-pono]. **A drinking-party** (a translation of the Greek *συμπόσιον*).

COMPŎTIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [compos]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To make partaker of,** aliquem re aliqua or rei alicujus. Hence, *pass.* = *to become partaker of,* **to obtain;** (Pl.) c. locis, *to get into.*

COM-PŌTOR (con-p.), ōris, *m. A companion in drinking,* **a pot-companion.**

COM-PŌTRIX (con-p.), īcis, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A (female) pot-companion.**

COM-PRANSOR, ōris, *m.* [com-prandeo]. *One who dines with another,* **a boon companion.**

COMPRĔCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor]. **A supplication, a calling upon** *a deity.*

COM-PRĔCOR (con-p.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) **To supplicate** *a deity,* **to call upon, to implore,** deos, fidem coelestium; also, c. Jovi, and abs. = *to pray, to supplicate.*

COM-PRĔHENDO, also Com-prendo (con-p.), di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To take hold of with both hands,* **to seize** *or* **grasp together,** *to clasp round,* **to catch** *or* **lay hold of,** aliquid; c. aliquem = *to embrace.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to apprehend any thing by means of the senses,* **to perceive, to see:** c. aliquid sensibus: B) *to embrace or take in with the mind,* **to conceive, to understand, to comprehend:** c. aliquid scientiâ, cogitatione, animo, mente, memoriâ (also abs.): C) **to comprehend in one's affections** *or in any expression of the affections:* c. aliquem amicitiâ, *to feel a friendship for one,* omnibus officiis, *to render all possible services to one:* D) *to comprise in writing or discourse,* **to set forth, to express, to describe,** *to handle,* eandem rem pluribus verbis, aliquid brevi or breviter: c. aliquid numero = *to count, to number.* 2) (Since in many cases the prepositional idea entirely, or almost entirely, disappears.) **To seize, to apprehend,** aliquid manu. In partic.: A) **to seize** *in a hostile manner,* **to catch,** *to lay hold of,* **to arrest:** c. conjuratos, vehicula, naves, *to lay an embargo upon;* c. epistolam, *to intercept:* B) of fire, ignis c. robora; domus comprehenditur igni, *is seized by the fire;* casa comprehendit ignem, *takes fire:* C) **to discover, to detect** *a crime,* facinus, rem, adulterium. Hence (poet.) = deprehendo, **to seize, to apprehend** *a criminal,* furem.

COMPREHENSĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [comprehendo]. **That can be seized** *or* **laid hold of.** 1) = **Perceptible** *by the senses:* foramen c. sensibus, *visible.* 2) **Comprehensible** *by the mind* = **intelligible, conceivable.**

COMPRĔHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo]. 1) *A laying hold of with the hands;* hence = **a seizing, an arresting,** sontium. 2) *Trop.:* A) of discourse — *a joining, a combining together:* consequentium rerum cum primis conjunctio et c.; hence, a) = **style, expression:** universa c. et species orationis — b) **a period,** a **sentence:** c. verborum; ut c. numerose cadat: B) in the language of philosophy — a) *abstr., a comprehending,* **a perceiving** — b) *concr.,* **a perception, an idea.**

COMPRESSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [comprimo]. 1) **In a compressed manner, briefly,** loqui. 2) (Lat.) **Urgently.**

COMPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo]. **A pressing together.** Hence, 1) **an embracing** *or* **embrace.** 2) *Trop.,* of style, **compression, abridgement.**

COMPRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [comprimo]. 1) **A pressing together.** 2) **An embracing, embrace.**

COM-PRĬMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [compremo]. 1) **To press together, to squeeze together,** digitos, corpora inter se; c. ordines, *to close up the ranks;* prov., compressis manibus sedere, *to sit with the hands folded,* i. e., *to be idle.* Hence, c. aliquam = *to lie with,* vi, *to ravish, to commit a rape upon.* 2) **To hold back, to stop, to check, to curb, to repress:** c. animam, *to hold one's breath,* manum, *to keep off;* c. linguam alicui, *to silence;* c. vocem, seditionem, audaciam et furorem alicujus; (rar.) c. aliquem;

(ante-cl.) c. se and vix comprimo me quin in eum involem; c. frumentum = *not to distribute.* 3) *To hold back by concealing,* to conceal, to keep secret, delicta, famam rei alicujus.

*COMPRŌBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo]. Approbation, approval.

*COMPRŌBĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [comprobo]. An approver.

COM-PRŌBO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To approve of any thing fully,* to approve, to sanction, legem, sententiam, factum alicujus; c. numen deorum, *to acknowledge the power of the gods.* 2) To prove *a thing to be good, correct,* &c., to show, to attest, to confirm: fortuna c. hominis consilium, *attests the wisdom of his plans;* c. rem aliquam testimonio suo.

COMPRŌMISSUM, i, *n.* [compromitto]. Tech. term, a mutual promise *of two or more parties to abide by the decision of an arbitrator* — v. Compromitto.

COM-PRŌMITTO (con-p.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. intr.* Tech. t. in law, to promise mutually *to abide by the decision of an arbiter.*

COMPSA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Hirpini in Samnium,* now Conza.

COMPSĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Compsa]. *The inhabitants of Compsa.*

COMPTE, *adv.* [comptus]. (Lat.) *With ornament,* elegantly, beautifully.

COMPTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of como]. Adorned; *trop.*, of style, polished, embellished, elegant.

COMPTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [como]. (Ante-cl.) 1) A head-dress. 2) A band, a tie.

COM-PUGNO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To contend *or* fight together.

COM-PUNGO (con-p.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* To prick *or* puncture *all over,* aliquem dolone; compunctus notis Threïciis = *branded or tattooed;* c. carmina notis, *to make here and there marks or notes of censure; trop.*, colores qui cc. aciem, *dazzle the eyes;* ipsi se cc. suis acuminibus = *they hurt themselves with their own weapons, perplex their own minds.*

COMPŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [computo]. (Lat.) *That may be computed,* computable.

COMPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [computo]. (Lat.) 1) *A reckoning together,* computation. 2) *Close reckoning,* parsimony, avarice.

COMPŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [computo]. (Lat.) A calculator, reckoner.

COM-PŪTO (con-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To reckon together, to compute, to cast up, annos, latitudinem Asiae; c. rationem digitis; (poet.) facies tua c. annos, *reveals thy age;* plures computant quam oderunt, *look to their own advantage;* c. literas, as it were *to count, to pronounce slowly.*

COM-PUTRESCO (con-p.), trui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To become putrid, to putrefy.

*CŌMŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of coma]. Pretty, nice hair.

CŌMUM, i, *n.* *A town in Upper Italy,* the birthplace of Pliny the Younger, now Como. Hence, *adj.*, Comensis, e, *of or pertaining to Comum; subst.*, Comenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Comum.*

CON — v. Cum.

CŌNĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [conor]. (Poet.) 1) An effort, endeavour: sumit c. eundi, *makes a great effort to issue forth.* *2) A prop, support.

CŌNĀTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [*part.* of conor]. An undertaking, endeavour, hazardous attempt.

CŌNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conor]. (Lat.) An undertaking, endeavouring, an effort, attempt.

CŌNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [conor]. 1) An attempt, undertaking: conatum capere ad erumpendum, *to make an attempt;* conatus resistendi, *an attempt to resist;* repressi nefarios tuos cc. 2) An effort, endeavour, exertion: magno conatu facere aliquid. Hence = an inclination, impulse: belluae habent c. ad pastus capessendos.

CON-CĂCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To defile with ordure.

CON-CAEDES, ium, *f. pl.* (Lat.) A barricade *of felled trees.*

CON-CĂLĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* To warm thoroughly, aliquid.

CON-CĂLEO, —, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Rar. & ante-cl.) To be thoroughly warm.

CON-CĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of caleo]. To become thoroughly warm: corpora nostra cc. ardore animi; *trop.* (Com.), *to glow with love.*

CON-CALLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of calleo]. Prop., *to get a hard, thick skin;* hence, *trop.*, 1) to become insensible, to lose feeling. 2) To become practised *or* shrewd: animus c. usu.

CON-CĂMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To arch around *or* over, templum.

CONCĂNUS, i, *m.* *One of the Concani,* a savage tribe in Spain, whose drink was horses' blood.

CON-CASTĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To chastise severely, *to* punish, aliquem.

CON-CĂVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To make round *or* hollow.

CON-CĂVUS, a, um, *adj.* Hollow, arched, concave, curved, spelunca, vallis; cc. brachia cancri; unda c., *swelling.*

CON-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* 1) To go away from *a place,* to depart, to go, to betake one's self, ab aliquo, trans Rhenum, Argos habitatum. Hence: A) = to flee, in Capitolium, Italiâ, *from Italy:* B) to go *or* pass over to *or* into: c. in paucorum ditionem; c. in deditionem, *to surrender,* in matrimonium, *to enter into a marriage;* c. in conditiones, *to*

accept the conditions, sententiam, *to accede to an opinion:* C) (Tac.) c. vitâ or c. only = *to depart this life, to die.* 2) **To yield** *to one's superior power, to go out of the way of one:* c. injuriae; dolor c. medicinae; c. naturae = *to die.* 3) **To give place to** *in rank, dignity,* &c., **to yield to, to give precedence to:** c. majestati illius viri; c. alicui re aliqua (also de or in re aliqua). 4) *To yield to the will of any one* = **to submit to, to give in to, to obey,** matri suae; senatus c. postulationi meae, *gave way to, yielded to.* 5) *To excuse,* **to pardon,** alicui, temere dicto.

II. *Tr.* 1) **To concede, to grant, permit** *or* **allow** *something to one:* c. amicis quidquid velint, Atheniensibus principatum, id tempus quieti; c. Siciliam, *to cede, to give up;* c. tibi ut de hoc loquaris; (poet. & lat.) c. aliquid facere; conceditur hoc uti, *it is permitted.* 2) **To concede** = **to grant** *an assertion:* c. eos esse mortuos, and also c. ut animus ne intereat; haec conceduntur esse facta, *it is granted that this has taken place.* 3) = Condono: A) **to give up** *or* **sacrifice** *a thing for the sake of some one* = *to desist from:* c. amicitias meas, tibi petitionem meam: B) **to pass over, to pardon something** *to one.* Hence, c. alicui aliquem, *to pardon a person for the sake of some one;* c. aliquem senatui; c. peccata liberorum misericordiae parentum, *to pardon the offences of the children out of pity for the parents.*

CON-CĔLEBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* = A strengthened Celebro, q. v.

CONCENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concino]. (Rar.) **A singing together, harmony.**

CON-CENTŪRIO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To assemble by centuries;** hence, *trop.,* **to collect,** *to bring together,* **to prepare,** sycophantias, metum in corde.

CONCENTUS, ūs, *m.* [concino]. 1) *A concert of song or instrumental music,* **symphony, harmony,** *harmonious music:* c. vocis lyraeque; in partic. (lat.) = *the accordant applause of an audience in a theatre.* 2) *Trop.,* **agreement, unity, harmony,** actionum omnium, doctrinarum; c. noster, *our agreeing.*

CONCEPTĀCŪLUM, i, *n.* [concepto from concipio]. (Lat.) **A receptacle.**

CONCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concipio]. Prop., *a taking or seizing together;* hence, 1) **a conceiving, becoming pregnant, conception.** 2) In law, **a composing** *or* **framing** *of juridical formulas,* judiciorum privatorum, *in civil actions.* 3) Of style (Gell.), **expression.**

CONCEPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [concipio]. **Ordered, directed;** thus, only in the combination 'feriae cc.,' *festivals celebrated on days appointed by the priests or magistrates,* i. e., *whose times were not determined by usage.*

CONCEPTUS, ūs, *m.* [concipio]. Prop., **a taking** *or* **seizing together;** hence, A) *conception, pregnancy;* hence (lat.) = *the foetus:* B) c. camini, *a taking fire:* C) c. aquarum, *a collection, conflux of water.*

CON-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-carpo]. 1) **To pluck** *or* **tear to pieces,** epistolam. 2) *Trop.,* **to censure,** *to blame,* **to reproach,** aliquem.

CONCERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concerto]. *Contention;* hence, in gen., **a strife, conflict, contest;** in partic., **a controversy,** *dispute:* jejuna c. verborum.

*CONCERTĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [concerto]. **Pertaining to a contest** *or* **dispute:** accusatio c. = *a recrimination, counter-charge.*

*CONCERTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [concerto]. (Tac.) *A contestant* = **a rival.**

*CONCERTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [concertator]. *Pertaining to a controversy,* **controversial.**

CON-CERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To contend, to fight,** proelio. 2) In partic., **to dispute, to debate,** *to carry on a controversy,* cum aliquo de re aliqua; quae concertata sunt, *the points in dispute.*

CONCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [concedo]. 1) **A conceding, allowing, granting.** 2) A figure of rhetoric, **concession.**

CON-CESSO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To cease, to leave off,** loqui.

CONCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [concedo]. Only in the *abl. sing.* **Concession, permission,** tuo, deorum.

CONCHA, ae, *f.* [= κόγχη]. 1) **A muscle,** *a shell-fish:* cc. unionum, *pearl-oysters.* 2) Hence: A) (poet.) in partic., **the purple-fish:** B) **the pearl-oyster** *or* **the pearl:** C) **a muscle-shell:** D) *objects having the shape of a muscle-shell,* e. g., *an oil-flask, a box for ointments, a salt-cellar,* &c.

CONCHIS, is, *f.* [κόγχος]. (Lat. poet.) *A kind of* **bean** *which was boiled in the shell.*

CONCHĪTA, ae, *m.* [κογχίτης]. (Pl.) **A gatherer of shell-fish.**

CONCHŸLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [conchylium]. 1) **Purple-coloured, purple,** vestis. 2) (Lat.) **Clothed in purple.**

CONCHŸLIUM, ii, *n.* [= κογχύλιον]. 1) **A shell-fish,** or *testaceous animal* in gen. 2) In partic., **an oyster.** 3) *A kind of* purple shell-fish. Hence: A) **purple colour, purple:** B) **a purple garment, purple robe.**

CONCĪDO (I.), īdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [con-cado]. 1) *To fall together,* **to fall down, to tumble down:** domus c.; ille c. in fimo, sub onere. 2) *To fall down to the earth sick, wounded or lifeless,* **to fall in battle, to die:** illi cc. mutuis ictibus; multi cc. in proelio; hostia c. ante aras, *were slain.* 3) *Trop.* = **to fall entirely away, to be overthrown** *or* **prostrated, to perish, to decay,** *to lose all strength or value:* venti cc., *the winds subside:* domus ejus c., *fell, was ruined;* so, likewise, Carthago c.; Phocion c. uno crimine; concido

animo or animus (mihi) concidit, *I lose my courage, am disheartened;* senatus auctoritas c., *is prostrated;* nomina artificum cc.; fides ejus c., *his credit declines;* bellum c., *is brought to an end.*

CONCĪDO (II.) īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-caedo]. 1) **To hew to pieces, to cut to pieces, to cut through,** ligna, naves; ager concisus fossis, *intersected with;* so, likewise, itinera concisa. 2) **To cut down** *in battle,* **to slay, to kill,** hostes. 3) *To cut to pieces* = **to cudgel soundly, to beat,** aliquem virgis. 4) *Trop.:* A) of discourse, &c., *to cut to pieces,* **to dismember, to enfeeble,** sententias, numeros: B) *to strike down by word or deed,* **to prostrate, to ruin, to destroy,** auctoritatem senatus, aliquem; c. aliquem totis voluminibus = *to refute;* (Pl.) c. aliquem articulatim = *to cheat.*

CON-CIEO, īvi, ītum, 2., also Con-cio, īvi, —, 4. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **To urge** *or* **bring together, to collect together** *by urging or rousing,* multitudinem ad se, exercitum ex tota insula. 2) (The idea contained in the preposition disappearing.) **To set in motion, to agitate,** *to impel:* amnis concitus imbribus; tela concita; saxa concita tormento, *hurled.* 3) *Trop.:* A) *to bring into a passionate state of mind,* **to excite, to arouse, to provoke,** plebem concionibus, hostem; concitus cupidine, irâ, *moved with anger, enraged;* concitus in aliquem (lat.); concitus divino motu, *inspired:* B) **to excite, to produce, to cause** *any passion, action or state,* seditionem, tantum mali, varios motus animorum, bellum.

CONCĬLIĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [concilio]. **A place of assembly,** esp. *a market-place, exchange,* or *a place for holding a court of justice:* c. damni (Pl.), *a brothel.*

CONCĬLIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concilio]. 1) *A connecting, uniting,* **connection, union:** c. et consociatio totius generis humani. 2) **A making well disposed** *to any person or thing,* **a conciliating;** esp. in rhetoric, *the gaining over or conciliating of a hearer, a judge,* &c.: conciliationis causâ; hoc valet ad c. Hence: A) = **affinity, inclination, desire** *or* **longing** *for any thing:* prima est hominis c. ad ea quae sunt secundum naturam; c. naturae. 3) **An obtaining,** *procuring,* gratiae.

CONCĬLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [concilio]. Prop., *he who provides or prepares a thing;* hence, **an author, founder,** *promoter,* nuptiarum, proditionis.

*CONCĬLIĀTRĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of conciliatrix]. **That which conciliates** *or* **unites.**

CONCĬLIĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* Prop., *she who unites or conciliates.* 1) **An originator, a founder:** oratio est c. societatis humanae. 2) **A go-between** *in a love affair,* **a procuress, a bawd.**

CONCĬLIĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [concilio]. (Lat.) **The trade of a procuress, pimping.**

CONCĬLIĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [concilio]. (Lucr.) Only in the *abl. sing.* **A union, connection.**

CONCĬLIĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of concilio]. 1) **Beloved, dear,** alicui, *to any one.* 2) (Lat.) **Inclined, well-disposed, given to,** voluptati.

CONCĬLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cieo or calo]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To bind** *or* **unite together,** corpora. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to unite** *in sentiment or feeling,* **to make friendly and well disposed, to win over, to gain, to conciliate,** aliquos inter se and aliquem alicui; sometimes also abs. = *to gain over to one's self, to win over,* judicem, animos hominum; nihil est accommodatius ad conciliandum (lat.), *more suitable for conciliating.* Hence = **to commend** *something as pleasing or agreeable to any one:* quas res primas natura conciliavit: B) **to establish** *by means of uniting,* pacem. 3) **To procure, to cause, to bring about** *for any one,* alicui aliquid; c. alicui servum, pecuniam, *by cunning or in other ways;* c. nuptias, *to bring about.* In partic., c. alicui mulierem, *to procure a maiden as a wife or mistress* (most freq. in a bad sense); hence = *to woo, to solicit,* or = *to couple, to give as a mistress.* 4) **To procure, to acquire, to achieve** *for one's self:* c. sibi amorem ab omnibus, famam eloquentiae, favorem ad vulgum, odium.

CONCĬLIUM, ii, *n.* [concieo]. 1) (Mostly Ante-cl.) **Union, connection:** hoc c. mihi tecum manebit, *bond of union.* 2) *Abstr.,* **a meeting, coming together:** Camenarum ibi cum Egeria cc. erant. 3) *Concr.,* **An assembly,** esp. *for the purpose of taking counsel,* **a council** (cf. consilium, concio, comitia): c. deorum; esse in uno c.; habere c., *to hold a council;* convocare, dimittere c.; esse concilii, *to be a member of an assembly or a council.* Freq., in partic., **an assembly** *or* **council** *of the people or of several states.*

CONCINNE, *adv.* [concinnus]. 1) **Neatly, elegantly.** 2) **Agreeably.**

CONCINNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [concinnus]. **A skilful joining** *or* **composition** *of several things, beauty, harmony:* in partic., c. verborum, sententiarum, *beauty of style* produced by a skilful arrangement of words and clauses.

CONCINNĬTER, *adv.* [concinnus]. (Gell.) **Finely, neatly.**

CONCINNĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [concinnus]. **Beauty of style.**

CONCINNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [concinnus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To join together fitly, to arrange skilfully, to adjust,** pallam; c. ingenium, *to cultivate properly.* 2) **To produce, to cause, to make:** consuetudo c. amorem; vis venti c. hiatum. 3) (Pl.) With an *adj.* = **reddere,** *to make,* **to render,** *to cause one to be something:* c. aliquem insanum; c. uxorem lacrimantem, *to bring to tears.*

CONCINNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [etymology uncertain]. Prop. = *fitly and skilfully put or joined together.* 1) **Neat, pretty, elegant, fine,** facies, insula; heluo c., *elegant.* 2) **In partic., of discourse, tasteful, elegant, polished, pleasing, beautiful,** genus orationis, sententiae; c. reditus ad rem, *skilful, dexterous;* also, of persons, c. in brevitate respondendi. 3) (Poet.) **pleasing, agreeable to, suited to,** alicui; ut concinnum est (Pl.), *as it is convenient, agreeable.*

CON-CĪNO, cĭnui, centum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [cano]. I. *Intr.* 1) **To sing together.** 2) Of musical instruments: A) c. tragoedo pronuncianti, **to accompany** *with the flute:* B) of several instruments, **to sound in concert,** *to resound together:* tubae, cornua cc.: C) **to agree together, to harmonize,** cum aliquo; cc. inter se. II. *Tr.* **To cause to sound together,** *to sing or play any thing together harmoniously,* aliquid. Hence: A) **to praise, to celebrate in song,** *to glorify,* aliquem, laudes alicujus. B) c. omen (poet.) *to sing prophetically, to furnish an omen by its note or cry.*

CONCIO, ōnis, *f.* [con-cieo; prob. more correctly Contio = Conitio from coëo]. 1) **An assembly** *of the people or of soldiers,* called together by a magistrate or a commander (cf. concilium, comitia): habere, convocare c.; convocare populum ad (in) c.; prodire in c.; c. militum; c. togata et urbana; ascendere in concionem, *to ascend the orator's rostrum at an assembly.* 2) **An oration** *or* **discourse** *before a public assembly:* legi c. tuam; habere c. gravem in Caesarem; Thucydides melior concionibus, *more excellent in his harangues* (of the speeches scattered through his history); dare alicui concionem, *to give one the privilege of addressing an assembly.*

CONCIŌNĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [concionor]. (Rar.) **Making harangues to an assembly.**

CONCIŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [concio]. **Belonging** *or* **pertaining to an assembly of the people,** genus dicendi, officium; senex c., *who went about in the assemblies of the people trying to excite the multitude to sedition.*

CONCIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [concio]. (Rar.) = Concionalis.

*CONCIŌNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [concionor]. *A haranguer of the people* (in a bad sense), **a demagogue.**

CONCIŌNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [concio]. 1) **To be united in an assembly,** *to form an assembly.* 2) **To speak before an assembly, to harangue,** adversus aliquem, pro tribunali, apud milites; *concionor, me non esse siturum, etc., *I declare before the people;* hence, 3) = **to say publicly,** *to declare, to make known.*

CONCĪPĬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [concipio]. (Ante-cl.) **To seize,** aliquem.

CON-CĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [capio]. 1) *To lay hold of on all sides,* **to take together, to catch up, to take in,** *to catch, to seize:* vas c. aquam; c. ventum veste, *to catch;* c. ignem, flammam, *to take fire,* (poet.) *trop.* = *to kindle or to be smitten with love.* 2) **To conceive, to become pregnant,** ex aliquo; also, c. aliquem ex (de) aliquo; hence (poet), concepta crimina = *that which has been illicitly or criminally conceived,* and, *subst.,* Conceptum, i, *n., a foetus.* 3) *Trop.:* A) (Pl.) c. aliquid oculis, *to see:* B) c. mente, animo, also c. abs. — a) *to form a conception of something,* **to conceive, to imagine,** *to think of,* magnitudinem hominis, lucos ibi esse; c. imaginem, *to form a conception* — b) = **to understand, to comprehend,** aliquid, quam fatigati simus: C) *to receive into one's self, to adopt any feeling, passion, or design* — a) = **to conceive,** *to begin to experience or to cherish;* hence, **to cherish, to experience, to feel,** iram, amorem, spem (also c. aliquid spe, *to conceive a hope of any thing*); c. tantam cupiditatem auribus, *from the ears* — b) **to devise;** hence, **to be guilty of** *or* **to commit** *a crime,* fraudem; c. scelus in se; (lat.) c. aliquid facere, *to resolve:* D) *to comprise in words* — a) **to draw up, to compose, to express** *in a set form of words,* vadimonium, jusjurandum, foedus — b) **to proclaim** *or* **announce formally,** ferias Latinas, auspicia, bellum.

CONCĪSE, *adv.* [concisus]. (Lat.) **In short sentences, briefly,** *concisely.*

*CONCĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [concido]. **A division of a sentence** *into short members or clauses.*

CONCĪSŪRA, ae, *f.* [concido]. (Lat.) **A dividing, distributing,** aquarum.

CONCĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of concido]. **Broken up into pieces, short, concise,** sententiae, disputationes.

CONCĪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [concito]. (Lat.) **An incentive.**

CONCĪTĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [concitatus]. 1) **Quickly, hastily.** 2) **Violently, impetuously.**

CONCĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concito]. 1) **A quick movement,** remorum. 2) **A civil commotion, tumult, uproar:** plebei c. contra patres. 3) *An excitement or agitation of the passions,* **an emotion, affection, passion,** animi; vehementiores cc. animorum.

CONCĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [concito]. *One who excites or stirs up,* **a mover, exciter,** belli, turbarum.

CONCĪTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [concito]. (Rar. & lat.) **She who arouses** *or* **excites.**

CONCĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of concito]. 1) **Quick,** *moving rapidly,* **swift,** equus, conversio coeli. 2) *Trop.,* **aroused, vehement, ardent,** pater, affectus.

CON-CĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To move, to urge** *or* **drive on rapidly and violently:** c. classem remis; c. equum, *to spur on;* cc. equos adversos, *they spurred their horses against each other;* c. tela, *to hurl with force;* c. se in fugam, *to take to flight.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to rouse, to urge,**

to incite, to impel *to any act or feeling:* c. judicem ad fortiter judicandum, multitudinem ad arma; c. aliquem in (adversus) aliquem; c. animos; freq. concitatus irâ, dolore, etc.: B) to rouse, to stir up, to excite, to cause, to occasion *any passion, action, evil,* &c., seditionem ac discordiam, lacrimas totius populi, invidiam, odium.

CONCĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [concieo]. (Rar.) An exciter, a stirrer up.

CONCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo]. A loud cry *or* shout *of a multitude of persons:* c. totius exercitus.

*CON-CLĀMĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of conclamo]. (Pl.) To call *or* cry out violently.

CON-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To call *or* cry out together, to shout: vos cc., patriam a me esse conservatam; conclamantibus omnibus; in partic. conclamatum est ad arma; jubet vasa conclamari (= ut vasa colligantur), *to order the soldiers to pack up their baggage;* hence = *to give the signal for breaking up the camp.* 2) (Poet.) To call together, to call to, socios. 3) To call *or* cry out loudly and violently, to exclaim: c. Italiam! caupo c. aliquem esse mortuum; c. quid ad se venirent? c. deos (lat.), *to call upon;* also, abs. conclamat virgo, *cries out.* 4) In partic., c. aliquem (mortuum), to call a deceased person by name, *and to bewail him* (which was done for seven days, until his interment); hence, conclamatum est, *it is all over, all is lost;* post conclamata suprema, *after rendering the last honours.*

CONCLĀVE, is, *n.* [con-clavis]. An apartment, room (that may be locked up).

CON-CLUDO, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. tr.* [claudo]. 1) To shut up, to lock up, to enclose, to confine, bestias, uxorem, aliquem in cellam; *c. animum in corpore; (Com.) ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, *I shall be hindered from marrying the one, and forced into a marriage with the other;* mare conclusum, *surrounded by land;* urbs c. portum. 2) *Trop.:* A) to comprise, to include: c. multa uno volumine; c. omnia judicia in hanc unam formulam, jus civile in angustum locum, *to confine:* B) = to end, to close, to conclude, epistolam; facinus summa crudelitate perfectum et conclusum: C) in rhetoric, of discourse, to round off, *to give a rhythmical conclusion to,* sententias; c. ordinem verborum alia terminatione: D) in philosophy, tech. t., to conclude, *to draw a conclusion,* to infer, *to demonstrate,* &c.: hoc modo c., summum malum esse dolorem; in the same sense, c. argumentum, rationem; quatuor sunt capita quae concludant nihil esse, etc., *which prove, from which it is inferred,* &c.

*CONCLŪSE, *adv.* [concludo]. With rounded periods, *harmoniously,* dicere.

CONCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [concludo]. 1) A shutting up, esp. = an investment, a blockade. 2) A conclusion, an end, muneris tui; in partic., *the conclusion, peroration of a discourse.* 3) In philosophy, the conclusion *of a syllogism, the consequence;* in the same sense, c. rationis. 4) In rhetoric, a period (v. Concludo 2, C), verborum.

CONCLŪSIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of conclusio]. A silly inference.

CON-COENĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Rar.) A supping together, *companionship at table.* (A translation of the Greek *σύνδειπνον.*)

CON-CŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Like-coloured, *of the same colour as something else.*

*CON-CŎMĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Accompanied, attended.

*CON-CŌPŪLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To unite, to join together.

CON-CŎQUO, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) To boil *or* cook together, odores, *fragrant substances.* 2) *To make soft,* hence = to digest, cibum. 3) *Trop.:* *A) c. se (Pl.), *to fret, to pine away with grief:* B) = to endure, to put up with, to tolerate, famem, aliquem senatorem: C) to think upon, to consider maturely, aliquid; c. clandestina consilia, *to contrive, to concoct:* D) of the operations of the mind, to digest, *to make entirely one's own,* cum multa percurreres, unum excerpe, quod concoquas.

CONCORDIA (I.), ae, *f.* [concors]. Concord, *unity,* harmony, agreement (in sentiment, feeling, &c. — cf. pax and otium): c. equestris, *among the knights,* omnium ordinum; confirmare c. cum aliquo; so, likewise, jam vos redistis in concordiam; aspernari concordiam, *to disdain friendship, alliance with any one.* Hence (poet.) = *an intimate friend.*

CONCORDIA (II.), ae, *f.* [concors]. 1) The goddess of Concord, who had several temples at Rome. 2) *A surname of the Emperor Vitellius.*

CONCORDĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [concors]. Amicably, harmoniously.

CONCORDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [concors]. To be united, to harmonize, to agree: fratres cc.; tu c. cum illa; animi opiniones judiciaque cc.; sermo c. cum vita; (poet.) carmina cc. nervis, *accord with.*

CON-CORS, dis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [con-cor]. *Of one mind,* united, concordant, agreeing, harmonious (cf. concordia I.): fratres cc.; civitas c.; regnum iis fuit non solum commune sed etiam c., *they held the regal power not only in common, but in harmony also;* amicitia c.; concordi sono (poet.), *accordant.*

*CON-CREBRESCO, brui, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To increase *with any thing.*

CON-CRĔDO, dĭdi, dĭtum (ante-cl. Con-creduo, dui), 3. *v. tr.* To entrust, to commit to, alicui aliquid; (Pl.) c. eum alicui in custodiam.

CON-CRĔMO, 1. *v. tr.* To burn up, to consume, vivos, urbem.

CON-CRĔPO, pui, pĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to make a noise, to ring, to rattle, to resound: arma cc., *clash*, and multitudo c. armis, *make a din by striking their weapons together*; (Com.) fores, ostium c., *there is a knock at the door* (as a warning that some one is coming out, the street-doors of the ancients opening outwardly): c. digitis, *by snapping the fingers*. 2) *Trans.*, to make to resound *or* rattle *by striking*, aera.

CON-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) Prop., *to grow together*; hence, to thicken, to curdle, to congeal, to harden; lac c.; aqua c. nive; sanguis c. frigore; (poet.) ora cc. rigido rostro, *is turned into a hard beak*. 2) To be formed (esp. *by stiffening*), to take form, *to grow*, re aliqua, *out of*; so, also, the *part.* concretus: c. esse ex re aliqua (inde), *to be formed out of, composed of*.

CONCRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concresco]. Prop., *a growing together*; hence, 1) *abstr.*, a thickening, condensing, corporum individuorum. 2) *Concr.*, materiality, matter: c. mortalis, *perishable matter*.

CONCRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of concresco]. 1) Grown together, compounded: crines cc. sanguine, *matted together*. 2) Thickened, thick, dense, curdled, stiffened, aër, corpora, humor, lac; (poet.) dolor c. = *tearless*.

CON-CRĪMĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To complain bitterly *or* violently.

*CON-CRŬCIO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To torment *or* torture severely, aliquem.

CONCŬBĪNA, ae, *f.* [concubo]. A concubine, a mistress (v. Concubinatus—cf. pellex); sometimes = *an unchaste female*, in gen.

CONCŬBĪNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [concubo]. Concubinage (opp. to 'matrimonium' on the one hand, and to 'stuprum' or 'adulterium' on the other); also (Suet.), **adultery, criminal intercourse*.

CONCŬBĪNUS, i, *m.* [concubo]. (Lat.) He who lives in concubinage (v. Concubinatus).

CONCŬBĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [concubo]. 1) (Poet.) A lying together. 2) *Copulation, coition*.

CONCŬBIUS, a, um, *adj.* [concumbo]. *Of or pertaining to the time of sleep*. 1) Nox c., *that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men*, the time of the first sleep. 2) *Neutr. sing.* concubium: A) c. noctis = nox c.: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) = concubitus.

CON-CŬBO, bui, bĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To lie together *in a mass*. 2) *To lie with, to cohabit with*.

CON-CULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [calco]. 1) Prop. (rar.), to tread under foot, to crush. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to tread upon in a hostile manner* = to trample upon, to maltreat, *to abuse*, aliquem, Italiam: B) to disdain, to despise, lauream.

CONCUMBO, bui, bĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [concubo]. *1) To lie down, boves. 2) *To lie with, to cohabit with*, alicui.

CON-CŬPIENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of cupio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Strongly desiring, *greatly desirous of any thing*, regni.

CONCŬPISCO, pīvi *or* pii, pītum, 3. *v. tr.* [cupio]. To have an eager desire for *any thing*, to wish *or* long for, to strive earnestly for, villam; nihil sibi c.; c. prodire in scenam.

*CON-CŪRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To take due care of, aliquid.

CON-CURRO, curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run together, to rush *from all sides to some point*, to flock together: c. tota Italia; multi cc. in Capitolium; milites cc. ad arma; (poet.) c. alicui, *to rush against*; *trop.* = confugio, to run for refuge, *to take refuge*, ad aliquem. 2) To rush *or* run upon *one another*, to strike *or* dash together, naves, nubes; (poet.) dextra c. laevae (*in applauding*); literae, voces cc. aspere. 3) *To rush together in strife*, to join battle, to fight: cc. magno clamore, utrimque concurritur; equites cc. inter se; c. cum aliquo and (mostly poet.) alicui. 4) *Trop.*, of circumstances, occurrences and events, to concur, to coincide, to happen *or* take place at the same time: multa cc.; optabile est ut illa omnia cc.; nomina cc. = *the times of payment coincide*. 5) (Lat.) Os ei c., *he cannot* (*from bashfulness*) *open his mouth*; so, likewise, labra cc. 6) (Poet.) C. alicui, *to run in company with one*, i. e., *as fast*.

CONCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [concurso]. 1) A running *or* crowding together, populi. 2) A running against *one another*, *a clashing together*: aliorum in alios incidentium c. 3) *Trop.*, *a coming together* = correspondence, *agreement*, coincidence, somniorum. 4) A running to and fro, a running about: hujus cc.; c. regis ab Demetriade nunc Lamiam nunc Chalcidem; c. decemviralis = *a journey through the provinces*. Hence (lat.): A) in partic., the skirmishing *of light-armed troops*: B) c. mentis = *restlessness, fluctuation*.

CONCURSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [concurso]. (Only of soldiers.) *One who runs to and fro* = a skirmisher: pedes vagus et c.

CONCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [concurro]. 1) A meeting together, concurrence, stellarum; crebrae cc. vocalium. 2) A rhetorical figure, *a repetition of the same words*.

CON-CURSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to run to and fro, to run about, *to travel about*: armati cc.; cc. circum tabernas; in partic., of soldiers, to skirmish. 2) *Tr.*, to go about visiting, to visit, to frequent, domos, omnium lectos.

CONCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [concurro]. 1) A running *or* crowding together; in partic., a concourse: cc. fiunt ex agris; c. hominum in forum ex tota urbe fit. 2) A striking *or* clashing together, navium, verborum, vocalium, *harsh combination*; c. calamitatum, *contemporaneous occurrence*; c. studiorum, *combination, assemblage*.

3) In partic., **a hostile meeting, an engagement, attack, charge,** utriusque exercitus; also, c. proelii. 4) (Lat.) C. oris, *a shutting of the mouth* (v. Concurro 5).

CONCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) **A shaking, concussion.**

CONCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [concutio]. (Only in *abl. sing.*) = Concussio.

CON-CŬTIO, ussi, ussum, 3. *v. tr.* [quatio]. 1) **To shake violently, to shake, to agitate,** caput; urbs concutitur terrae motu. Hence = *to hurl,* tela lacertis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to shake** *the power or stability of any thing,* **to cause to totter, to impair, to disorder,** rempublicam, opes Lacedaemoniorum, Hannibalem: B) *to shake or agitate the feelings* = **to frighten, to disquiet, to trouble, to disturb:** id factum primo populares conjurationis concussit; c. animum alicujus: C) (poet. & lat.) **to shake up** = *to rouse to activity, to set in motion.*

CONDĂLIUM, ii, *n.* [= κονδύλιον]. (Pl.) **A small ring** *worn by slaves.*

CON-DĔCET, —, —, 2. *v. impers.* (Ante-cl.) **It becomes, is becoming, meet, fit:** illud te c.; c. te aliquid facere.

CON-DĔCŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To ornament** *or* **adorn carefully,** ludos scenicos.

*CONDEMNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [condemno]. (Tac.) *One who causes a condemnation,* **an accuser.**

CON-DEMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [damno]. 1) **To condemn,** *to sentence to punishment,* aliquem judicio turpissimo; c. aliquem sceleris, *for a crime,* capitis, *capitally,* eodem crimine, also de ambitu; c. aliquem poena capitali, ad bestias, and (lat.) in antliam. 2) **To effect the condemnation** *of any one, to establish a charge:* eum majestatis reum fecit et condemnavit; sometimes simply = *to accuse, to bring a charge against.* Hence, 3) **to blame,** *to censure, to disapprove of,* factum alicujus, but also c. aliquem inertiae, *to blame one for his inactivity.*

CON-DENSO, 1. (poet & lat.), and (ante-cl.) Con-denseo, —, —, 2. *v. tr.* [condensus]. **To make thick** *or* **close, to press together,** aciem; oves cc. se, *crowd together.*

CON-DENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet.) **Very close, dense,** *close together;* c. vallis arboribus, *thickly covered with.*

CONDĬCIO, ōnis, *f.* [condico]. = Conditio [condo] q. v.

CON-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To make an agreement together, to agree upon** *any thing, to appoint mutually:* c. aliquid alicui; c. inducias. 2) **To announce, to proclaim,** *to make known.* In partic., c. alicui coenam or ad c. (also abs. c. alicui), *to invite one's self to an entertainment, to invite one's self to be the guest of any one* (cf. promittere ad c., where an invitation is implied); hence, coena subita et condicta, *a simple meal, without previous preparation.*

CON-DIGNE, *adv.* [condignus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Worthily, suitably.**

CON-DIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Entirely worthy, becoming,** aliqua re.

CONDĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [condio]. **Spice, seasoning,** cibi. Hence, *trop., that which makes any thing more agreeable or less disagreeable:* facetiae omnium sermonum c.; optimum aerumnae condimentum est animus aequus, *alleviation.*

CONDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [condo]. 1) *To put fruit in vinegar, wine,* &c., **to preserve, to pickle,** oleas, corna. 2) **To season,** *to prepare skilfully and daintily, to make savoury,* coenam, herbas; c. unguenta, *to make fragrant.* Hence, c. mortuos = *to embalm.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **to season** = **to adorn, to embellish,** *to make pleasing or agreeable,* orationem; etiam vitia naturae studio atque artificio quodam malitiae condire: B) = *to mitigate, to alleviate,* tristitiam temporum.

CONDISCĬPŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [condiscipulus]. (Rar.) **School-fellowship,** *companionship in school.*

CON-DISCĬPŪLUS, i, *m.* **A school-fellow.**

CON-DISCO, dĭdĭci, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To learn thoroughly,** aliquid, qui pecuniae fructus sit; c. facere aliquid.

CONDĪTIO (I.), ōnis, *f.* [condio]. **A preserving, seasoning.**

CONDĪTIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* (also written Condicio, as if from condico) [condo]. 1) **External position, situation, condition, rank,** *circumstances:* A) of persons, c. infirma servorum; c. humana; pari conditione uti, *to enjoy the same advantages;* cura super conditione communi, *a concern for the common fate of all:* B) of things, *condition, relation, manner:* par juris, libertatisque c., *the same condition of law and freedom;* c. vivendi, vitae, *way, manner.* 2) In arranging and settling terms, **a condition, stipulation, agreement, proposal, demand:** cc. pacis conveniunt, *are agreed upon;* respuere c.; (rar) sub his cc., *on these conditions;* so, likewise, pax fit in illas cc.; ex qua c. (rar.), *on which condition.* 3) In particular, *a marriage-contract,* **a marriage, a match:** accipere aliam c.; quaerere conditionem filiae, *for one's daughter;* 'tua conditione non utor' (the formula of divorce); sometimes in a dishonourable sense = *an amour, a love-affair.* Hence, *concr.,* of the persons entering into such a relation = *a bridegroom, a bride* (Octaviam conditionem ei detulit, *proffered O. as a spouse*), or in a bad sense, *a paramour, a concubine.*

CONDĪTĪVUM, i, *n.* [condo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A tomb.**

CONDĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [condo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of fruit, preserved.**

CONDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [condo]. **An establisher, founder, author, arranger,** regni, legum, urbis, arcis Romanae, totius negotii

CONDĪTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [condo]. (Lat.) 1) **A coffin,** *or* **urn** *for the ashes of the dead.* 2) **A tomb.**

CONDĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [condio]. (Lat.) 1) **A preserving** *of fruits.* 2) **A seasoning,** *savoury preparation, sauce.*

CONDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of condio]. 1) **Seasoned, savoury.** 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, **polished, ornamented.**

CON-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [do]. Prop., **to put** *or* **bring together.** 1) *To join together into a whole:* A) of a state, city, a people, &c., **to found, to establish, to make, to build:** c. urbem, regnum, aram; (poet. & lat.) c. genus humanum, gentem Romanam, *to be the founder of,* aurea secula, *to establish;* conduntur illo loco, *they settle there:* B) of written productions, **to compose, to write,** carmen, historiam; c. praecepta medendi, acta Caesaris, laudes alicujus, *to set forth, to recount, to celebrate.* 2) With the accessory idea of carefulness: A) **to put, lay** *or* place away *for preservation, to lay or store up,* pecuniam, frumentum proprio horreo; c. cineres in urnas; c. aliquem in carcerem, *to cast into prison;* literas publicas in aerario conditas habere: B) (Econ. & poet.) = **to preserve** *fruit:* C) **to bury, to inter,** mortuos, aliquem sepulcro: D) (poet.) of time, **to spend, to pass.** Hence, tech. t., c. lustrum (of the censors after completing a census), *to make the lustral sacrifice* (v. Lustrum). 3) (Poet. & lat.) With the accessory idea of secrecy, **to hide, to conceal,** ensem; c. se in viscera terrae, sub lectum; nubes cc. lunam; c. oculos, *to shut.* Hence (poet.) = **to thrust deep, to plunge:** ensem in pectus or pectore; also, c. telum pectore (cf. abdo).

CONDŎCĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* **To teach, to train,** milites, belluas; c. animum ut, etc., *to discipline,* &c.

CON-DŎCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To teach, to train, to exercise,** milites uti equo frenato; aliquid mihi condoctum est, and hence condoctior sum quam etc., *I am more perfect than,* &c.

CON-DŎLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [doleo]. **To feel severe and excessive pain** (bodily or mental), *to suffer much:* caput mihi c., *I have a severe headache;* is ne condoluisse quidem unquam videtur.

*CONDŌNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [condono]. **A giving away.**

CON-DŌNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To present, to give,** *to deliver or make over as a present,* alicui aliquid; also (ante-cl.), c. aliquem aliquid, *to present one with something.* Hence: A) = **to give** *a debt to one,* **to remit,** pecunias debitoribus, and (ante-cl.) aliquem argentum: B) **to give over, to surrender,** aliquid potentiae alicujus, aliquem cruci. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to give up** *something for the sake of any one,* **to sacrifice, to offer up,** *to bring as an offering,* inimicitias reipublicae, dolorem suum voluntati alicujus; c. vitam suam reipublicae: B) **to pardon, to forgive** *an offence,* alicui crimen, scelus: C) *to pardon or forgive any thing or person for some one's sake:* c. sibi filium, *to forgive the son for his (the father's) sake;* so, also, c. unum tot Claudiis deprecantibus.

CON-DORMIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To fall quite asleep.**

CON-DORMISCO, īvi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of dormio]. **To fall quite asleep, to sleep.**

CONDŪCĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [conduco]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Profitable, advantageous:** consilium c. ad eam rem.

CON-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead, to draw** *or* **gather together, to assemble,** auxilium, exercitum in unum locum, virgines. Hence (mostly poet.) = **to unite, to combine,** partes in unum; c. nubila, corticem = *to draw together.* 2) *To take to one's self by hiring or renting* (opp. to loco): A) **to rent, to hire,** domum, consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam; c. milites; (poet.) c. pecuniam, *to borrow;* hence, *subst.*, Conducti, ōrum, *m. pl.*, and Conductum, i, *n.*, q. v.: B) **to farm,** vectigalia, portorium: C) **to undertake** *any service (the erecting of a building, the supplying of an army,* &c.) *for a given sum,* **to contract for:** c. statuam faciendam; c. ea praebenda quae exercitui opus erant. 3) *Intr.* (only in *third pers. sing.* and *pl.*), **to be advantageous, serviceable, conducive to:** illud tibi c.; c. ad vitae dignitatem; (ante-cl. & lat.) c. in rem tuam, in rempublicam.

CONDUCTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [conduco]. **Hired;** c. exercitus, *mercenary.*

CONDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conduco]. (Rar.) 1) **A connecting together, uniting.** 2) **A renting, hiring, farming,** fundi.

CONDUCTĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* = Conducticius.

CONDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [conduco]. 1) **A hirer,** renter, *lessee.* 2) **A contractor.**

CONDUCTUM, i, *n.* [conduco]. **That which is hired,** esp. *a house, dwelling,* &c.

CONDUCTUS, i, *m.* [conduco]. **A hireling soldier;** *pl.* Conducti, ōrum, *mercenary troops.*

CONDUPLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico]. (Rar.) **A doubling.** Hence: A) (Com.) = *an embracing:* B) a rhetorical figure, *a repetition of the same word.*

CON-DUPLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To double,** divitias; (Com.) cc. corpora = *to embrace.*

*CON-DŪRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To harden,** ferrum.

*CONDUS, i, *m.* [condo]. **A layer-up** *of something:* c. promus = **a steward, butler.**

CON-FĂBRĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Gell.) **To manufacture, to make,** originem vocabuli.

CON-FĀBŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) *Intr.*, to talk, to converse, to chat, cum aliquo. 2) *Tr., to talk about something*, to discuss, rem aliquam cum aliquo.

CONFARREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo]. *The more ancient and solemn* form of marriage *among the Romans*, in the presence of the pontifex maximus, the flamen dialis, and ten witnesses, in the course of which an offering of bread (far) was made to the gods.

CON-FARREO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [far]. (Lat.) To unite in marriage (by the ceremony of confarreatio).

*CON-FĀTĀLIS, e, *adj.* Bound by the same fate.

CONFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conficio]. 1) A making, producing, preparing, completing, libri, belli; c. materiae, *a providing*, tributi, *an exacting*. 2) C. cibi, a chewing. 3) C. valetudinis, *a weakening, an impairing*.

CONFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [conficio]. 1) A maker, finisher, an accomplisher, negotii, belli. 2) A consumer, destroyer: ignis c. omnium rerum.

CON-FERCIO, si, tum, 4. *v. tr.* To stuff *or* cram together, to press closely together, naves.

CON-FĔRO, contŭli, collātum, *v. tr.* I. The prepositional idea being retained: 1) to carry *or* bring together, to gather, ligna circa casam, sarcinas in unum locum. 2) To bring together *money*, &c., *for a certain purpose*, to give jointly, to contribute, pecuniam, tributa quotannis, sextantes in capita, munera alicui. Hence, *trop., intr.* (lat.), to contribute to, to be useful *or* profitable to, to profit, to serve, rei alicui or ad rem aliquam, *to any thing*. 3) (Rar.) Sc. legem, etc., to propose together, i. e., *at the same time*. 4) To bring together *into union*, to join, to unite, *to connect*, &c.: c. vires in unum, aquae collatae; c. pedem, gradum, *to go with* (cf. No. 5); c. capita, *to put heads together* (for deliberation, consultation, &c.); c. sermones familiares cum aliquo, *to hold familiar conversations with one*, consilia, *to take counsel with*. Hence: A) conferunt sollicitudines suas inter se, or simply cc. injurias, *they impart to each other, talk over together*; also, abs., conferunt inter se, or simply cc., *they confer together, they consult together*. 5) In partic. = to bring together in a hostile manner, *to bring to a close fight*: c. signa, arma cum aliquo and inter se, *to fight a pitched battle*; signis collatis = *a pitched battle*; c. manus or manum (dextram), *to engage hand to hand*; c. pedem cum pede, *to fight man against man*; so, likewise, pede collato pugnare; also, c. gradum cum aliquo; (poet.) c. certamen pugnae, and c. cum aliquo, *to fight with one*; c. lites, *to contend*. 6) *To bring together for comparison*, to compare, aliquid cum re aliqua or alicui rei; also, c. utriusque vitam inter se. 7) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To compress, to abridge, aliquid in pauca verba, in duos versus. II. The prepositional idea (*with, together*) disappearing: 1) to carry *or* bring *a thing somewhere*, omnia sua in oppidum, legiones in mediam aciem, *to place*; c. iter aliquo, *to direct, to turn towards*. Hence, freq., to betake one's self: c. se Laodiceam, ad Tissaphernem, in fugam. 2) (Poet.) To transform, to change, se in belluam, corpus in volucrem. 3) *Trop.*: A) to bring, turn *or* direct to, *to lead over to*, &c.: c. orationem ad misericordiam, *to direct one's discourse to the excitation of pity*, suspicionem in aliquem, *to bring suspicion upon any one*; c. spem salutis ad clementiam victoris, *to rest one's hope of safety on the clemency of the victor*; c. se ad studium scribendi, *to turn one's attention to writing*; c. beneficia in aliquem, *to confer favours upon any one*; also (lat.), c. praemia alicui, *to bestow rewards upon*; c. rem ad aliquem or curam rei alicujus in aliquem, to transfer; c. species hominum in deos, *to transfer, in one's representations, the human form to the gods*: B) to turn to, to apply *or* make use of *for some purpose*, praedam in monumenta deorum, omne studium ad gloriam alicujus celebrandam, omnes curas in rempublicam: C) *to refer a thing to some one as its author*, to attribute to, to ascribe to, to lay to the charge of: multa in illum conferuntur; c. sua vitia in senectutem, culpam in aliquem: D) to put off, to defer, iter in posterum diem.

CONFERTIM, *adv.* [confercio]. In a compact body, closely.

CONFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of confercio]. Prop., *pressed together*; hence, 1) standing close together, crowded, close, milites, equi, multitudo. 2) Stuffed full, full: omnia sunt completa et cc.; liber c. voluptatibus; templa cc. ingenti turba virorum, *filled with*.

CONFERVĔ-FĂCIO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To make glowing.

CON-FERVESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [ferveo]. (Poet. & lat.) *To begin to boil*, to grow hot; *trop.*, ira mea c.

CONFESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor]. Confession, acknowledgement, errati sui; ea erat c., Romam caput rerum esse, *this was an acknowledgement*, &c.

CONFESSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of confiteor, with *passive* signification]. Prop., *generally acknowledged* = undoubted, manifest, certain; hence (lat.), est in confesso, *it is admitted by all*; venire in confessum, *to be generally acknowledged*.

CONFESTIM, *adv.* [kindred with festinus, festino, from fero]. Immediately, forthwith, *without delay*: c. aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi.

CONFĬCIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of conficio]. Effecting, causing, *bringing any thing to pass*; efficient: conficientia bonorum corporis, *that constitute physical good*; civitas conficientissima literarum, *carefully noting down everything*.

CON-FĬCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [facio]. 1) **To make, to complete, to bring about, to accomplish, to execute:** c. vestem; librum, *to write, to compose;* c. bellum, proelium, *to finish;* tertiam partem itineris, *to travel over;* c. caedem, illas res, *to accomplish;* sacra, funera, *to perform, to finish.* Hence: A) abs., c. cum aliquo, *to settle, to finish a business with any one:* B) = **to effect, to produce, to cause,** pacem, motum animi, sollicitudines alicui; c. alicui reditum: C) **to complete** *any period of time,* **to spend, to pass,** centum annos, adolescentiam in voluptatibus; vita confecta, *finished:* D) philosophical tech. t., **to infer, to conclude** — always in *pass.:* conficitur ex re aliqua, *it follows.* 2) *To make an end of a person or thing* = **to destroy, to weaken, to overcome,** &c.: c. hominem = *to kill;* freq. in *pass.* confici dolore, cruciatu, aetate, *to be worn out, oppressed with;* absolut., confici = *to grieve:* c. aliquem vulneribus *to wound severely;* milites confecti, *weakened, worn out;* c. provinciam, Athenienses, *to subdue.* Hence: A) = **to chew,** *to grind,* cibum; and, hence = *to consume, to eat,* pavonem: B) = **to consume, to spend, to squander,** pecuniam, patrimonium: C) ignis c. silvam, *consumes.* 3) **To bring together, to raise,** to procure, exercitum, magnam pecuniam ex illa re: c. legitima suffragia, *to secure the requisite number of votes;* so, also, c. centurias.

*CONFICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [confingo]. **An inventing, fabricating.**

CONFĪDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of confido]. *Trusting to one's self,* **bold, fearless;** freq. in a bad sense = **audacious, impudent, shameless.**

CONFĪDENTER, *adv.* [confidens]. **Boldly, courageously;** often in a bad sense = **audaciously, impudently.**

CONFĪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [confidens]. 1) (Com.) **A firm trust, reliance, confidence.** 2) **Self-confidence:** A) in a good sense, **boldness, courage:** B) in a bad sense, **audacity, impudence:** c. et temeritas.

*CONFĪDENTĪ-LŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [confidens-loquor]. (Pl.) **Talking boldly** *or* **confidently.**

CON-FĪDO, fīsus sum, 3. *v. intr.* (*perf.* confiderunt, in Livy). **To trust confidently in** *any thing,* **to rely entirely upon** (cf. fidem habeo and credo), **to confide in:** c. illo duce, naturâ loci, illo senatusconsulto; c. vestrae virtuti, alicui, arcae tuae; c. de salute urbis, *to be confident of the safety of the city;* c. te valere; confisi inviolatos sese fore, *persuaded that they would be secure from all harm.*

CON-FĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To fasten together, to join together,** transtra clavis ferreis. 2) **To pierce, to transfix,** aliquem sagittis; *trop.,* confixus ejus sententiis, *paralyzed, rendered inactive.*

CON-FĪGŪRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Gell.) **To form** *or* **fashion,** ex rebus diversis.

*CON-FINDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To cleave, to divide:** aër c. pontum.

CON-FINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To form** *by putting together,* **to fashion, to fabricate,** nidos. 2) *Trop.,* **to invent, to devise, to feign,** dolum, causam aliquam; c. lacrimas dolis (Com.), *to feign tears.*

CON-FĪNIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Bordering one upon another, contiguous, adjoining** (of fields and districts of territory — cf. vicinus): ager c.; hi erant confines Senonibus (*dat.*). Hence, *subst.,* Confine, is, *n., a boundary, border, confine.* 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), **coming near to, like, related to:** carmina cc. studio vestro (*dat.*); also, c. ejus generis, *of this kind.*

CONFĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [confinis]. 1) **A common boundary, border, limit, confine** (of lands, but 'vicinitas' of houses): c. Lycaoniae et Pamphyliae; vicinitates et cc. 2) *That which holds a middle position between two things,* **neighbourhood, vicinity:** in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio; mediocritas posita est in c. boni malique, *lies midway between.*

CON-FIO, fieri (ante-cl. & lat.), for Conficior — v. Conficio.

CONFIRMĀTE, *adv.* [confirmatus]. **Firmly.**

CONFIRMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo]. 1) **A securing, confirming,** libertatis; frequently, *a strengthening of a wavering or sorrowful mind* = **encouragement, consolation.** 2) **An assertion, affirmation:** perfugae c. 3) In rhetoric, **an adducing of proof.**

*CONFIRMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [confirmo]. Prop., *One who confirms a thing:* c. pecuniae, **a security, bail.**

CONFIRMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of confirmo]. 1) **Encouraged, courageous.** *2) **Certain, credible.**

CON-FIRMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make strong, to strengthen, to establish,** nervos, dentes; c. valetudinem or se, *to recover;* c. conjurationem, regnum Persarum. In partic., *trop.:* A) *to strengthen the courage of any one,* **to encourage, to animate:** c. animum alicujus, milites ad pugnandum; confirma te, *take courage!* B) (rar.) *to confirm one in some feeling,* esp. *in fidelity,* homines, insulas bene animatas. 2) *To confirm a fact or an assertion,* **to prove, to demonstrate,** locum istum; confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare. 3) **To assert, to protest, to affirm** *as certain,* aliquid; c. talem eloquentiam existere potuisse; c. jurejurando, se iter tutum daturum esse.

CONFISCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [confisco]. (Lat.) **A confiscation** *of property.*

CONFISCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [con-fiscus]. (Lat.) 1) **To lay up in a chest,** pecuniam. 2) **To**

confiscate, *to seize upon, and to convey to the public treasury,* bona alicujus, and, *meton.,* aliquem.

*CONFĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [confido]. **Trust, confidence.**

CON-FĪTEOR, fessus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [fateor]. 1) **To acknowledge, to confess, to own** (an error, or something previously denied or kept secret — cf. profiteor): c. peccatum, errorem meum, amorem; c. de maleficio; c. se victum, se ab aliquo cupisse laudari. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To show evidently, to make known, to reveal, to manifest:** c. iram vultu, inscientiam suam; also, of things without life, analogia c., verba varie formari; (poet.) se c., *to make one's self known.*

CON-FLACCESCO, 3. *v. intr.* (Gell.) **To become languid, to subside.**

CONFLAGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro]. (Lat. & rar.) **A burning, conflagration.**

CON-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to burn up,** *to be consumed by fire:* classis c. incendio praedonum; *trop.*, c. incendio irae = *to cherish a fierce anger;* also, c. incendio invidiae, or only c. invidiâ, *to be consumed by a conflagration of hatred.* 2) (Lat.) *Tr.*, **to burn,** *to consume by fire,* urbem.

CONFLICTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto]. (Lat.) *A striking together;* hence = **a fight, combat,** exercituum duorum.

CONFLICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [confligo]. 1) **A striking together, collision,** duorum corporum inter se. 2) *Trop.*, **a conflict, struggle,** cum adversario.

CONFLICTO, āvi, ātum (rar.), and Conflictor, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [confligo]. Prop., *to strike violently together;* hence, 1) *intr.*, **to contend with, to struggle with,** cum aliquo, cum adversa fortuna. 2) *Tr., trop.:* *A) in the *act.*, **to strike down, to ruin,** rempublicam: B) in the *pass.*, conflictari aliqua re, **to be disquieted, to be tormented, harassed, brought to ruin** *by any thing:* c. durâ fortuna, superstitione, iniquissimis verbis, crimine, foeda hieme.

CONFLICTUS, ūs, *m.* [confligo]. 1) **A striking together,** lapidum. *2) *Trop.* (Gell.), fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *conflict, necessity.*

CON-FLĪGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.* (ante-cl.), **to strike together,** *to bring together,* **to unite,** corpora; *to bring together for comparison,* **to compare,** aliquid cum re aliqua. 2) *Intr., to come into hostile collision,* **to contend, to fight, to combat,** cum hoste, contra conspirationem hostium, adversus classem Rhodiorum; freq. also of a controversy or a suit in court = *to contend, to dispute.*

CON-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to blow together.* 1) **To kindle** *by blowing,* ignem; freq. *trop.* of passion or such actions as proceed from passion, **to kindle, to inflame, to excite,** bellum, discordiam, tumultum, invidiam. 2) **To bring together, to raise, to procure;** hence, in gen., **to bring about, to effect, to accomplish, to cause, to occasion:** exercitum, pecuniam, injuriam novo scelere, crimen in se, periculum alicui; c. aes alienum grande, *to contract enormous debts.* Hence, *trop.* = **to invent,** *to devise,* mendacium, judicia. 3) Of metals, **to melt, to fuse, to melt down,** argentum, argenteas statuas; (poet.) falces conflantur in enses, *are forged into swords.* Hence, *trop.*, una ex duabus naturis conflata videtur, *united, joined together;* consensus paene conflatus, as it were, *melted together* = *entire, perfect.*

CONFLUENS, tis [*part.* of confluo]. 1) *Adj.*, **of a river, flowing into** *another river:* c. Rhodanus. 2) *Subst.*, Confluens, tis, or more freq. Confluentes, ium, *m., the place where two rivers unite,* **the confluence;** in particular, as a proper name, Confluentes, ium, *m. pl., the present Coblentz* (at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine).

CON-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* **To flow together** (of rivers and the like): amnes vasti cc. in Phasin; flumen illud c. cum Rheno. 2) *Trop.* of objects not liquid, esp. of a multitude of men, **to flow together, to run, to come** *or* **crowd together:** multi cc. Athenas; plures cc. ad haec studia, *betake themselves to these studies; trop.*, laus, honor c. ad illas, *is poured down upon them, falls to their lot in great abundance.*

CON-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To dig round about,** *to dig all over,* hortum. 2) **To pierce through, to stab, to transfix,** hominem. Hence, *trop.*, c. aliquem judiciis, as it were, *to pierce through;* c. aliquid notis (lat.), *to cross out, to cancel.*

CONFORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conformo]. 1) **A forming, shaping, conformation, shape, form:** c. oris et corporis, theatri; c. verborum, *order, arrangement.* Hence, c. animi, or simply c. = **a notion, idea, conception.** 2) In rhetoric, a figure of speech, *prosopopoeia.*

CON-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To form, to fashion, to shape** *harmoniously or skilfully:* mundus a natura conformatus; natura nos ad majora quaedam conformavit; c. animum suum, mores.

CONFOSSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of confodio]. (Pl.) **Bored through, perforated.**

CON-FRĂGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Broken, rough, uneven,** locus, via. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Trop.*, **hard, difficult,** conditio; c. argumentum, *complicated.*

CON-FRĔMO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To make a loud noise, to murmur.**

CON-FRĬCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To rub hard,** *to rub in,* faciem sibi; *trop.*, c. genea, *to touch the knees* = *to beseech earnestly.*

CONFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [frango]. **To break to pieces, to break in two,** tegulas, digitos. Hence, *trop.:* A) (Pl.) c. tesseram = *to break faith and friendship with any one:* B) c. consilia alicujus, *to frustrate, to destroy:* C) c.

claustra naturae, *to break through:* D) c. rem = *to squander.*

CON-FŪGIO, fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* To flee *anywhere for refuge or shelter*, to take refuge, ad aliquem, in naves, ad tuam fidem, ad opem judicum, in tuam misericordiam.

CONFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* [confugio]. (Poet.) A place of refuge, a refuge.

CON-FULGEO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To shine brightly.

CON-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To pour together, to mix *or* mingle together, aliquid cum re aliqua, and (poet.) rei alicui; c. cruorem in fossam; *trop.*, c. aliquid in totam orationem, *to mingle throughout the entire oration.* 2) *To mingle* = to combine, to unite, utrumque, vera cum falsis, duos populos in unum; rusticus confusus urbano. Hence, oratio confusa a pluribus, *composed by several persons together;* sermones confunduntur in unum, *the expressions (of dissatisfaction) become general;* c. proelia cum aliquo, *to join battle with.* 3) With the idea of disordering, to confuse, to confound, to throw into disorder, *to jumble together*, signa et ordines peditum et equitum, notas, jura gentium; (poet.) c. foedus, *to violate, to disturb;* c. ora, *to disfigure the features.* Hence, *trop.*, of mental confusion = to disturb, to disconcert, to confuse, animos audientium, aliquem dicentem.

CONFŪSE, *adv.* [confusus]. Without order, confusedly, loqui; c. et permixte.

CONFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [confundo]. Prop., *a pouring together.* 1) Close connection, union, virtutum. 2) A mingling together, confusion, disorder, temporum, suffragiorum, populi; c. oris, *a blush.*

CONFŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of confundo]. Thrown into disorder, confused, disordered, turba, clamor, oratio; *trop.* = *discomposed, disturbed*, confused: animus (homo) confusus irâ, pudore, etc.

CON-FŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to cool or to allay a boiling liquid.* Hence: —1) To put down, to check, to repress, to suppress, maximos dolores. audaciam alicujus. 2) *To put down by words*, to silence, to confute: c. senem iratum, argumenta Stoicorum.

*CON-FŪTUO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To cohabit with.

CONGĔLASCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of congelo]. (Lat.) To congeal, to freeze.

CON-GĔLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [gelu]. 1) *Tr.*, to cause to freeze; hence, in gen., to make thick, to harden; c. lac, *to curdle;* (poet.) c. serpentem in lapidem, *to change into stone.* 2) *Intr.*, to freeze up, fluvius; hence = to grow hard, *to become hard; trop.*, animus noster otio congelavit, *has frozen up*, i. e., *has become inactive.*

*CONGĔMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [congemino]. (Pl.) Properly, *a doubling;* hence, in comic language = an embracing.

CON-GĔMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To double, to redouble: c. ictus crebros, *to give redoubled strokes;* and, c. securim, in the same sense.

CON-GĔMO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Intr.*, To sigh *or* groan together, to sigh *or* groan deeply: omnis senatus c. 2) *Tr.*, to deplore, to bewail; (poet.) c. mortem.

CONGER, gri, *m.* [γόγγρος]. A sea-eel, *or* conger-eel.

CONGĔRIES, ēi, *f.* [congero]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A heap, a pile, a mass (thrown together without order — cf. acervus and strues), ramorum, armorum. 2) In rhetoric, a figure of speech, accumulation.

*CON-GERMĬNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Gell.) To shoot forth, to grow together.

CON-GĔRO (I.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To carry together, to gather, to bring *or* heap together, to heap up, arma, opes, omnia in vas; c. saxa in caput alicujus, also hastas, scuta alicui, *upon any one; trop.*, c. omnia ornamenta in aliquem, beneficia, maledicta in fratrem; (poet.) c. aram arboribus, *to construct by bringing together.* Hence, in discourse, to bring *or* collect together, to introduce, nomina multorum, argumenta, dicta; c. orationem ex multis, *to compile.* 2) To heap upon *a person*, to place upon, to impute, to ascribe, to attribute to: spes omnis in te unum congesta est; cc. causas rei alicujus in aliquem, laudes alicui.

*CONGĔRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [congero]. (Pl.) A thief.

CON-GERRO, ōnis, *m.* [gerrae]. (Pl.) *A companion in tricks and fun*, a boon companion, a comrade.

CONGESTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [congero]. (Rar.) Heaped *or* piled up, brought together.

CONGESTĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* = Congesticius.

CONGESTUS, ūs, *m.* [congero]. 1) A bringing *or* heaping together. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A mass, a heap, a pile, lapidum.

CONGIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [congius]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Holding *or* containing a congius.

CONGIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [congius]. (Prop. an *adj.*, sc. donum.) 1) A gift *or* largess *to the people*, of oil, wine, salt, &c., of the measure of a congius. 2) A largess *in money, instead of a congius of oil or wine*, distributed among soldiers or among the people (cf. donativum), sometimes also among friends. 3) A gift, a present, in gen.

CONGIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman measure for liquids*, containing *six* sextarii = *one-eighth* of an amphora.

CON-GLĂCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.), to cause to freeze, aquam.

2) *Intr.*, to freeze, to turn to ice. Hence, *trop.*, tribunatus ei conglaciat, *passes in inactivity.*

*CON-GLISCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To grow up.

CONGLŌBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conglobo]. (Lat.) A gathering *or* heaping together.

CON-GLŌBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [globus]. 1) To form into a ball, to make spherical, *to conglobate*, mare, terram in se, astra. 2) To crowd together, to heap together, aliquos, milites in unum locum, se in templa.

CON-GLŌMĔRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To roll together, to wind up, aliquid. 2) *Trop.* (ante-cl.), *to heap together.*

CONGLŪTĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino]. A glueing *or* cementing together; *trop.*, c. verborum, *a joining together.*

CON-GLŪTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To glue *or* stick together, favos inter se. 2) *Trop.*, to join closely together, to unite firmly together, *to unite*, amicitias, rem dissolutam, voluntates suas consuetudine; natura hominem conglutinavit. 3) *Trop.* (Pl.), to contrive, *to devise something.*

*CON-GRAECO, 1. *v. tr.* [graecor]. To squander *in luxury and licentiousness, after the manner of the Greeks.*

CONGRĀTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [congratulor]. (Lat.) A congratulating, *wishing of joy.*

CON-GRĀTŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To congratulate *warmly or mutually:* congratulantur libertatem restitutam, *they congratulate each other on the restoration of liberty.*

CON-GRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [gradior]. To go *or* come together, to meet *with one:* A) in a friendly sense, c. cum aliquo; luna c. cum sole; also abs.: B) in a hostile sense, to fight, to contend, cum aliquo, cum hostibus; *c. contra Caesarem; (poet. & lat.) c. alicui; *trop.* of a contention in words, esp. at law.

*CONGRĔGĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [congrego]. *Sociably inclined*, social: examina apium sunt cc.

CONGRĔGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [congrego]. Prop., *a collecting together into a flock;* hence, 1) society, union, hominum; *trop.* (lat.) c. argumentorum, rerum, criminum, a collecting together, *accumulating.* 2) (Lat.) A figure of rhetoric, recapitulation.

CON-GRĔGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [grex]. 1) To collect together into a flock *or* herd: ferae cc. se ad amnes; animalia congregantur, *herd together.* 2) To collect, to assemble, to unite, in gen., homines dispersos in unum locum; congregamus nos cum aequalibus; *trop.* (lat.) c. verba, argumenta.

CONGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [congredior]. 1) (Rar.) A coming *or* meeting together: cc. familiarum, *the meetings of friends.* 2) (Lat.) A hostile meeting, an engagement, attack.

CONGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [congredior]. 1) A coming *or* meeting together, esp. *in a friendly and social manner*, a conference, interview, society; also of animals, *sociableness, sociability.* 2) A hostile encounter, fight, combat. 3) (Lucr.) C. materiae, *union, combination.*

CONGRIO, ōnis, *m.* [conger]. *The name of a cook in Plautus.*

CONGRUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of congruo]. 1) *Agreeing with something else*, fit, suitable, congruous: c. est, *it is fitting, becoming, meet.* 2) *Agreeing with itself in all its parts*, well-proportioned, symmetrical, harmonious, homo, clamor.

CONGRUENTER, *adv.* [congruens]. Agreeably, suitably, fitly, naturae.

CONGRUENTIA, ae, *f.* [congruens]. (Lat.) 1) Agreement, harmony. 2) Symmetry, proportion.

CON-GRUO, ui, —, 3. (*inf.* congruēre, Ter.) *v. intr.* 1) (Rar.) To run, to come *or* meet together *with something:* stellae, guttae cc. inter se; dies cc. ad eandem metam solis unde ortae sunt, *arrive at, coincide with.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to agree *with any thing in essence or substance*, to accord, to correspond, to fit, to suit: quae dicuntur cc. cum causa; illae res cc. inter se; sermo c. inter omnes, *the statements of all correspond;* non omni causae congruit unum orationis genus, *does not suit:* B) to agree *in sentiment and opinion*, to accord, to coincide: illi cc. inter se; c. alicui: C) to agree *in point of time*, to coincide: tempus c. ad ipsum; menses cc. cum solis lunaeque ratione.

CONGRUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Congruens.

*CŌNĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus-fero]. (Poet.) Cone-bearing, coniferous.

*CŌNĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus-gero]. (Poet.) = Conifer.

CONJECTĀNEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [conjicio]. (Lat.) A miscellany, *as a title of a work of miscellaneous contents.*

CONJECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conjecto]. (Lat.) A conjecture.

*CONJECTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [conjecto]. (Gell.) Of *or* pertaining to conjecture.

CONJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio]. 1) A hurling *at a mark*, telorum. 2) A putting together, comparing: c. annonae et aestimationis. 3) A conjectural explanation, interpretation, somniorum.

CON-JECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of conjicio]. 1) (Rar., lat.) To throw together, to bring *or* carry together, cibos ad coenam. 2) *Trop.*, to conjecture, to guess, to conclude by conjecture (v. Conjicio I. 2, B): c. rem eventu, valetudinem ex eo quod, etc.; conjectantes iter, *guessing the way, marching by conjecture.* Hence = *to interpret a sign or omen*, to augur, to foretell, to prophesy.

CONJECTOR, ōris, *m.* [conjicio]. An interpreter: c. Œdipus (Pl.), *the interpreter of riddles*; in partic., an interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer.

CONJECTRIX, īcis, *f.* [conjicio]. (Pl.) A (female) interpreter of dreams.

CONJECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [conjicio]. 1) A conjecture, guess, conjectural conclusion: conjecturam facere (capere) de or ex re aliqua, also simply re aliqua, *to draw a conclusion from any thing*; conjecturâ aliquid assequi; si qua est conjectura mentis divinae, *if any judgment can be formed of the sentiments of the gods*. 2) In partic., *conjectural explanation*, interpretation of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying.

CONJECTŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [conjectura]. Conjectural.

CONJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [conjicio]. 1) A throwing together, lapidum. Hence: A) (Lucr.) a connecting, uniting, materiei: B) (Lucr.) a mass, heap. 2) A throwing, casting, hurling *to some place*, teli; venire ad c. teli, *to come within the range of a dart*; c. oculorum in aliquem; *trop.*, c. animorum in aliquem, *a directing, turning*.

CON-JĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-jacio]. I. The prepositional idea retained: 1) (rar.) to throw, to bring *or* convey together, sarcinas in medium. 2) *Trop.*: A) (ante-cl.) c. verba, and abs. c. cum aliquo, *to throw together in controversy* = *to contend, to dispute with any one*, esp. *in court*: B) to conjecture, to guess, to conclude *or* infer (from circumstances, facts, signs, &c.); hence, to divine, aliquid, eum ibi fuisse; callide c. de futuris. Hence, c. somnium, to interpret, and in gen. = to foretell *a future event*, to prophesy: c. quae tempestas impendeat, aegrotum e morbo evasurum esse.

II. The signification of the preposition disappearing: to throw, to cast, to drive, to thrust, to push *or* bring to *or* towards *a place*: c. aliquem in carcerem, hostem in fugam, navem in portum, cultrum in guttura, *to push or thrust into*. Hence: A) c. se, to betake one's self *hastily somewhere*, to throw one's self *into*, in fugam, in paludem; c. se in pedes (Com.), *to take to one's heels*: B) to throw, to cast *or* put *a person or thing into a certain condition or state*: c. aliquem in morbum, *to make sick*, in laetitiam, in terrorem, *to gladden, to terrify*; c. rempublicam in perturbationes, *to throw into confusion*; so, likewise, aliquem in periculum: C) c. maledicta in aliquem, *to utter*; c. culpam, crimen in aliquem or aliquid, *to charge upon, to impute to*; c. legem in illam tabulam, *to write or engrave upon*; c. vocem, *to drop, to let fall*; petitiones tuae ita conjectae, *thrown, hurled* (like darts); c. pecuniam in aliquid, *to throw away, to squander*; c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote one's self to the writing of poetry*; c. se in noctem, *to commit one's self to the night*.

CONJŪGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [conjux]. (Lat.) Matrimonial, conjugal: c. dii, *the deities who preside over marriage*.

CONJŪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo]. Prop., *a joining together*; *trop.*, in rhetoric, the etymological relationship of words.

*CONJŪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [conjugo]. He who joins, a uniter: c. amoris, *the god of Marriage, Hymen*.

CONJŪGIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [conjugium]. (Poet.) Matrimonial.

CONJŪGIUM, ii, *n.* [jugum]. *1) (Lucr.) A connection, union, corporis et animae. 2) Matrimonial union, wedlock (considered as a physical union — cf. connubium); also, of animals = *copulation*. Hence (poet.): A) *cohabitation, copulation*: B) a husband, wife, consort; also, *a mistress, sweetheart*: C) in *pl.* = a pair *of animals*.

CON-JŪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To join *or* unite together: est ea jucundissima amicitia quam similitudo morum conjugavit, *has cemented*; conjugata verba, *etymologically related*.

*CONJUNCTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [conjunctus]. 1) In connection, conjointly, at the same time: c. re verboque risus movetur; c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere; c. elatum aliquid, *hypothetically* (opp. to simpliciter, *categorically*). 2) Intimately, in a friendly manner, vivere cum aliquo.

CONJUNCTIM, *adv.* [conjungo]. Unitedly, in common, jointly, together, petere auxilium.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conjungo]. 1) A conjoining, uniting, conjunction, union, hominum; c. mentis cum externis mentibus = *sympathy, affinity*; c. vicinitatis, *connexion with one as a neighbour*. 2) In partic.: A) = *conjugal connection, marriage*: B) = *connection by relationship, relationship*: C) = *connection by friendship, friendship*: D) in grammar, *a conjunction*.

CONJUNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of conjungo]. 1) Bordering upon, contiguous to, near: terra c. Cappadociae. 2) Connected by marriage, relationship *or* friendship *with any one*: c. cum aliquo or alicui. 3) *Trop.*: A) connected *with any thing* = agreeing, harmonizing *with*, conformable, suitable *to*: nihil c. cum virtute; verba c. inter se; justitia c. intelligentiae: B) constantia c., *mutual, agreeing*: C) *subst.*, Conjunctum, i, *n.* — a) (Lucr.) *a necessary, inherent quality of a body* (such as heat, gravity, &c.) — b) in rhetoric, *connection*.

CON-JUNGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To bind together, to unite, to join, cohortes illas cum exercitu, eam epistolam cum hac; *trop.*, c. illum cum laude deorum, *to place in the rank of the gods*; c. dextram dextrae, tecta muro portaeque, *to build quite close to*, so also castra muro; c. noctem diei = *to march day and night*; c. arma finitimis, *to join forces with*; c. boves, *to yoke together*, vocales, *to contract*; bellum conjungere, *to carry on jointly*; (lat.) c. consulatus, absti-

inimicum habeam Caesarem: B) **conscious** *to one's self of wrong:* omnes quos, c. animus exagitabat, *whom a guilty conscience disquieted.*

*CON-SCREOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Pl.) **To clear one's voice, to hawk.**

CON-SCRĪBILLO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*dim.* of conscribo]. **To scribble upon** *or* **all over:** *trop.*, c. nates, *to strike so as to draw blood.*

CON-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to write together.* 1) (Rar.) **To write at the same time with another,** cum aliquo ad aliquem. 2) **Hence, to call together, to summon, to collect** *by inscribing upon a list,* esp. c. milites, legiones, **to levy, to enroll,** and = **to choose, to appoint, to enroll** *in a particular class of citizens:* c. tres centurias; c. populum, *to classify the people (so as to facilitate bribery).* Hence, in partic., Patres Conscripti, instead of Patres et Conscripti (lit. *fathers and elect*), *the elected and assembled fathers,* "*Conscript Fathers,*" the title of the Roman senate when in session; hence (poet.), Conscriptus, i, *m.* = *a senator.* 3) *To put together,* **to draw up** *in writing,* **to compose, to write,** librum, legem, epistolam; c. de his artibus, *to treat of.* 4) A) (poet.) **to write full,** *to fill as with writing,* mensam vino, epistolam lacrimis: B) (ante-cl.) jocosely, *to make marks on, to cudgel* (cf. scribo 1).

CONSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo]. Prop., *a writing together;* hence, **a written statement, representation, report:** falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, *of the judicial investigations.*

CONSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* [conscribo]. (Lat.) **An author, writer.**

CON-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To cut into pieces,** membra fratris. 2) (Lat.) **To lop, to cut off,** surculos.

CONSECRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consecro]. **A dedication** *of any thing to the gods,* **a consecration,** capitis alicujus (v. Consecro 1); (lat.) = *the deification of the Roman emperors.*

CON-SECRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [con-sacro]. 1) **To dedicate, to make sacred,** *to devote any thing to the gods* (thereby withdrawing it from profane or common use — cf. dedico and inauguro): c. totam Siciliam Cereri, aedem Jovi; c. origines suas, *to attribute to one's self a divine origin;* ars deorum inventioni consecrata, *made sacred by its invention being ascribed to the gods;* c. caput alicujus, and c. veterem Carthaginem, *to devote to destruction;* c. bona alicujus, *to dedicate to the service of the gods; trop.*, c. se patriae, *to consecrate;* consecrari certis sententiis, *to be devoted to certain opinions.* 2) **To declare to be a god, to deify,** aliquem. 3) *Trop.*, c. aliquid immortalitati, and abs. c., **to make immortal, to immortalize:** c. rem memoriâ ac literis, also c. memoriam rei alicujus.

CONSECTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [consector]. *Following logically from something else,* **consequent; hence,** *subst.*, Consectaria, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **conclusions, consequences.**

CONSECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consector]. (Doubtful reading.) **An eager striving** *after something,* concinnitatis.

*CONSECTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [consector]. *She who eagerly strives after a thing,* **a friend:** libido c. voluptatis.

*CONSECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conseco]. **A cutting** *or* **hewing to pieces,** arborum.

CON-SECTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To follow after, to attend** *eagerly and constantly,* aliquem; c. rivulos, *to keep to.* Hence, *trop.*, c. verba, *to keep closely to the words;* c. plura, *to enumerate (in discourse) many particulars* (opp. to comprehendere brevi); c. aliquid imitando, *to imitate.* 2) **To pursue eagerly, to strive after,** *to endeavour to gain,* opes et potentiam, ubertatem orationis. 3) **To follow** *in a hostile manner,* **to pursue, to persecute,** hostes, lupum, victos.

CONSĔCŪTIO (Consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor]. 1) **A consequence, effect:** ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem voluptatis habet, *has pleasure as a consequence.* 2) In rhetoric, *the proper connexion of words,* **order, sequence.**

CON-SĒNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To grow old, to become old,** in patria sua; haud ulla carina consenuit (poet.), *not one has become old,* i. e., *all have gone to the bottom.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to become weak, infirm, to decay, to fail, to fall away, to sink, to fade:** homo ille c. prae maerore; illius partis auctores cc., *lose their consideration, authority;* so, also, leges, vires cc.; invidia c., *disappears;* omnia illis cc.; nomen c., *falls into disuse:* B) *to tarry too long at, to abide too long in any thing,* in re aliqua.

CONSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [consentio]. 1) **Agreement, unanimity,** *accordance in opinion, purpose,* &c.: singularis omnium c. in me tuendo; tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, *the unanimity of their determination to defend their liberty;* c. scelerata = *a plot, conspiracy;* c. multorum; also, *concr.* = *a band of conspirators.* 3) *Trop.*, of things without life, c. naturae, *harmony.*

CONSENSUS, ūs, *m.* 1) **Agreement, unanimity, concord;** freq. adverbially, in *abl. sing.*, *unanimously, according to the general wish,* aliquid facere. 2) Of things without life, *agreement, harmony.*

CONSENTĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [consentio]. **Agreeing, according with** *something,* **suitable, conformable to,** cum re aliqua, rei alicui; c. sibi est, *is consistent with himself.* Freq., *impers.*, consentaneum est, *it is consistent with reason, it is compatible with something, it is fitting, proper:* tibi c. est illud facere; *c. est ut illa una sit (Pl.).

CONSENTES DII, [consentio]. *The twelve superior gods, of the ancient Romans, who formed the council of Jupiter.*

CONSENTIA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Bruttii*, in Lower Italy — now Cosenza.

CONSENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Consentia]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Consentia**; *subst.*, **Consentini**, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Consentia.*

CON-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4, *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) Of persons: A) (Lucr.) **to perceive** *at the same time:* B) **to agree, to accord; to think, to assert** *or* **determine upon** *any thing with common accord:* c. cum aliquo or alicui, *with any one;* cc. inter se; cc. de re, arma esse capienda; c. ad benevolentiam erga aliquem, *to be united in good will towards any one;* cc. ad rempublicam conservandam, *have united together to preserve the republic;* consensum est in eam rem, *they agreed upon that;* senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut, etc., *it was agreed in an assembly of the senate and people, that,* &c.; senatus c. bellum, *votes for, decrees;* c. sibi, *to be consistent with one's self:* C) in a bad sense, *to agree or combine for a bad purpose*, **to conspire, to plot together**, ad urbem incendendam. 2) Of things without life, **to accord, to agree, to harmonize, to fit, to suit**, rei alicui, and cum re aliqua; omnes partes corporis cc. inter se; ratio noster c.

CON-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, 4. *v. tr.* **To enclose with a hedge** *or* **fence, to hedge** *or* **fence in**, agrum, locum; hence, *subst.*, **Conseptum**, i, *n.*, **a fence** *or* **hedge.**

CONSĒQUENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of consequor]. *Consequent* = **according to reason, suitable, fit:** c. est, *it follows, is according to reason, is logically correct.* Hence, *subst.*, **Consequens**, tis, *n.*, **a consequence.**

CONSĒQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [consequor]. **A consequence**, eventorum.

CONSĒQUIA, ae, *f.* [consequor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Consequentia.

CON-SĒQUOR, sĕcūtus (sĕquūtus), 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To follow immediately after, to go** *or* **come after, to follow:** A) in gen., c. eum usque ad fores; dies, annus consequens, *the following;* c. aliquem aetate, *to come next to one in age;* has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio: B) **to follow** *as an enemy*, **to pursue**, copias reliquas: C) **to follow after** *as a model or pattern*, **to imitate, to obey**, aliquem, morem: D) **to follow** *as an effect of a preceding cause:* illud ex hoc naturâ consequitur; magna invidia hoc dictum consecuta est: E) **to follow** *as a logical consequence:* vides quae res quamque rem consequatur, *what follows from.* 2) **To reach by following:** A) = **to overtake**, aliquem: B) **to acquire, to obtain**, gloriam, fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio; c. aliquid dicendo, *to acquire by speaking*, but c. aliquid in dicendo, *to attain any excellence in speaking*: C) = **to reach** *any one in a property or quality*, **to equal, to come up to**, aliquem aliqua re: D) **to reach** *intellectually* = **to conceive, to see into, to understand**, similitudinem veri, omnes illorum conatus; c. aliquid conjecturâ, *to guess*, memoriâ, *to remember:* E) **to reach** *by words* = **to express fully**, aliquid, laudes ejus verbis: F) (rar.) of things, **to fall to one's lot, to attend:** tanta prosperitas illum est c.

CON-SĔRO (I.), sēvi (sĕrui, once in Livy), sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To sow** *or* **plant with** *something*, agros; ager consitus arbustis; *trop.* (poet.) consitus mentem caligine, *struck with blindness*, and consitus senectute, *weighed down.* 2) (Poet.) **To sow, to plant**, pomum, arborem.

CON-SĔRO (II.), sĕrui, sertum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To tie, to join, to bind** *or* **unite together:** c. loricam hamis, *to fasten together;* c. sermones, *to converse;* c. diem nocti; exodia conserta fabulis Atellanis, *connected with.* 2) **To join together for contest;** most freq., c. manum or manus, *to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat*, cum aliquo; cc. manus inter se; so, likewise, c. pugnam, proelium, *to engage, to join battle;* also, c. bellum, *to begin the war;* rarely abs. in the same sense; navis conserta, *a ship grappled by another in a naval engagement;* conserebant (doubtful) artes inter se, *employed against one another.* Hence, 3) as a judicial tech. t., ex jure te manum or manu consertum voco, *I summon thee into court to contend according to law* (the expression is taken from certain legal usages, for which see Adam's Roman Antiquities, p. 195).

***CONSERTE**, *adv.* [consero II.]. **In connexion**, *as if fastened together.*

CON-SERVA, ae, *f.* **A (female) fellow-slave.**

CONSERVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conservo]. **A keeping, preserving**, bonorum, frugum, aequabilitatis; c. decoris, *observance.*

CONSERVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* **A keeper, preserver, defender.**

CONSERVĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [conservo]. *She who keeps, preserves, defends:* natura c. sui.

***CON-SERVĪTIUM**, ii, *n.* (Pl.) **Fellowship in servitude.**

CON-SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To keep uninjured, to preserve** (cf. observo): c. exercitum, rem familiarem; c. hostes, *to spare*, leges, *to obey*, fidem or jusjurandum, *to keep;* c. inducias, *to observe.*

CONSERVŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of conserva]. **A small fellow-slave.** (Lat.)

CON-SERVUS, i, *m.* **A fellow-slave.**

CONSESSOR, ōris, *m.* [consido]. *He who sits by or near one* (at table, at court, in the theatre, &c.), **a neighbour.**

CONSESSUS, ūs, *m.* [consido]. Prop., *a sitting together or with one;* hence, **an assembly of persons sitting together** (at court, in the theatre, &c.).

CONSĬDĔRANTER, *adv.* [considerans, from considero]. (Lat.) **Thoughtfully, considerately.**

CONSĪDĔRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [consideratus]. **Considerately, with consideration.**

CONSĪDĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [considero]. **Consideration, contemplation.**

CONSĪDĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of considero]. 1) Of things, **maturely considered** *or* **thought upon,** *considerate, cautious,* consilium, factum, tarditas. 2) Of persons, **circumspect, heedful, cautious,** homo.

CONSĪDĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To look at closely** = **to inspect, to examine,** argentum, aliquem; (poet.) num exciderit ferrum. 2) **To look at** *with the mind,* **to consider, to weigh, to think of** (cf. contemplor, delibero): c. vitam meam, (rar.) de re aliqua; c. quid agam; considerandum est ne temere desperemus, ut aliquid fiat.

CON-SĪDO, ēdi or (rar.) īdi, essum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To sit down** (esp. of several persons, who sit down together), hic in umbra, in illo cespite; (poet.) c. transtris, *on the rowers' benches.* Hence, 2) of the senators, judges or the people in an assembly, **to sit, to be in session, to hold a session** *for the purpose of taking counsel or deliberating:* c. ad jus dicendum; judices cc. in reum, *sit in judgment upon the accused.* 3) Of an army, **to encamp, to take station,** in illo loco, trans flumen. 4) **To settle permanently, to take up one's abode, to dwell** *anywhere,* Antii, hoc loco. 5) Of inanimate objects, esp. places, **to settle, to sink down, to sink,** terra, Alpes, urbs; neque adhuc consederat ignis, *had not yet subsided.* 6) *Trop.:* A) aliquid c. in mente, *is rooted;* c. in otio, *to lead a life of leisure;* c. in ea mediocritate, etc., *to settle down into;* nomen utriusque in praetura c., *the fame of each ceased with the praetorship:* B) **to abate, to diminish, to cease,** furor, terror; of discourse, varie, distincteque c., *to end or close.*

CONSIGNĀTE, *adv.* [consigno]. (Gell.) **Plainly, distinctly.**

CONSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consigno]. (Lat., rar.) **A written proof, a document.**

CON-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To put a seal to, to seal, to sign,** epistolam, tabulas; (lat.) c. tabellas dotis or c. dotem, *to draw up and seal a marriage-contract.* Hence, *trop.* = **to attest, to confirm, to prove, to warrant,** auctoritates suas, antiquitas tot monumentis consignata. 2) **To write down, to note, to register,** aliquid literis, fundos publicis commentariis; *trop.,* notiones in animis quasi consignatae, *registered.*

CON-SĬLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To become silent, to be still.**

CONSĬLIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [consilium]. **Giving counsel, counselling,** amicus, senatus; freq. *subst.,* Consiliarius, ii, *m.,* **a counsellor, adviser;** hence — a) *an assessor in a court of justice* — b) *an augur,* as *an interpreter of the divine will:* c. Jovis.

CONSĬLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [consilior]. (Lat.) **A counsellor.**

CONSĬLIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [consilium]. 1) **To take counsel, to consult,** cum aliquo, also abs. *2) **To give counsel, to advise.**

CONSĬLIUM, ii, *n.* [kindred with consul and consulo]. 1) **Consultation, deliberation, counsel, mutual conference:** interesse arcanis cc.; conferre cc. et sermones cum aliquo, *to consult and to converse with any one;* in consilium ferre aliquid, *to make any thing a subject of consultation;* quasi consilii res sit, *as if the matter would still admit of deliberation;* hoc majoris consilii est, *requires more careful consideration;* magna cc. versantur in senatu. In partic. of judges, ire in c., *to proceed to deliberation and decision;* on the contrary, of the praetor, mittere in c., *to commit to the judges for their deliberation and decision.* 2) **A deliberative assembly, a council** (cf. concilium): convocare, habere c.; publicum c., freq. of *the senate;* on the other hand, qui ex senatu delecti estis in hoc c., of *the judges;* in partic. = **a council of war;** also, c. castrense. 3) **Counsel, advice:** dare alicui consilium; juvare aliquem consilio; facere aliquid de c. alicujus, *with or upon the advice of any one.* 4) **A resolution, plan, measure, determination, design:** c. callidum, repentinum; eo c. ut, etc., *with the design, intention, that,* &c.; consilium capio abeundi or abire, profectionis, ut abeam; c. est ita facere, *I have resolved, am determined to,* &c. In partic.: A) *abl.* consilio, *intentionally, designedly:* B) **in war, a stratagem, device.** 5) **Prudence, penetration, consideration, judgment:** majore studio quam consilio; vir magni consilii; amittere c.; magni consilii est quid aetati credendum sit, *it requires much judgment to decide,* &c.

CON-SĬMĬLIS, e, *adj.* **Entirely** *or* **perfectly like,** alicui; c. quasi, etc.; c. atque ego (ante-cl.).

CON-SĬMĬLĬTER, *adv.* [consimilis]. (Gell.) **In a similar manner.**

CONSĬPIO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [sapio]. (Rar.) **To be** *or* **to remain in one's senses.**

CON-SISTO, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Intr.* 1) **To place one's self** *anywhere,* **in** muro, ante domum, ad mensam. In partic. (rar.), c. cum aliquo, *to stop with any one for the purpose of conversation.* 2) **To stand still, to remain standing:** cogunt viatorem consistere. In particular of an army, **to make a halt, to take a position, to stand** (in opp. to flight, disorder, or marching): utraque acies c.; c. a fuga, *after the flight;* non pati consistere hostes. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to remain, to abide:** is c. in ordine equestri: B) **to continue standing** *at any thing* = **to be limited to:** ibi poena c., *should stop:* C) **to stand still, to rest, to cease, administratio belli:** D) **to delay** *or* **dwell upon,** ibi, in uno nomine: E) **to stand fast, to maintain one's ground, to continue, to endure:** c. in dicendo, *to proceed in*

speaking, in causis forensibus; nulle judice consistere ille potest, *not before any judge can he maintain his position;* in partic., c. linguâ, *to have the full use of one's tongue;* c. mente, *to remain in one's senses;* ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, *may be lasting:* *F) to agree with: c. verbis cum aliquo. 4) To take place, *to occur*, to exist: summa inter nos officia cc.; bini oratores vix singulis aetatibus consistere possunt. 5) To consist in *or* of, to depend upon, to turn upon: victus eorum in lacte c.; bonum omne c. in honestate; salus optimi cujusque c. in illo; (ante-cl. & lat.) c. ex re aliqua and c. re aliqua; (lat.) omnis quaestio c. circa res personasque, inter utile et honestum. — II. *Tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To settle, to establish, aliquid.

CONSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consero I.]. A sowing, planting.

CONSĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [consero I.]. (Poet.) A sower, planter.

*CONSĬTŪRA, ae, *f.* = Consitio.

CON-SOBRĪNA, ae, *f.* } 1) A cousin, esp. *the*
CON-SOBRĪNUS, i, *m.* } *child of a mother's sister.* 2) A relative, a cousin *in a remote degree.*

CON-SŌCER, ĕri, *m.* (Lat.) A joint father-in law, *one of two fathers-in-law.*

CONSŌCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consocio]. Association, union.

CON-SŌCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make common, to share, to unite, to associate: c. omnia cum aliquo, consilia cum amico; cc. regnum; c. injuriam cum aliquo, *to become the partner of one in injustice;* c. usum rei cum aliquo, *to share;* consociati cum aliquo or inter se, *associated;* dii consociati, *worshipped in common by two nations;* res consociata, *concerted, agreed upon.*

CONSŌLĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [consolor]. 1) Consolable, *that may be consoled*, dolor. 2) (Lat.) Consoling, *affording consolation.*

CONSŌLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consolor]. 1) A consoling, comforting, consolation, dolorum, malorum, *in misfortune;* c. timoris, *an alleviation.* 2) A consolatory writing *or* discourse.

CONSŌLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [consolor]. A consoler, comforter.

CONSŌLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [consolator]. Consolatory: literae cc., *a letter of condolence.*

CON-SŌLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To console, to comfort, to cheer, to encourage, aliquem de or in re aliqua; c. se re aliqua, *with any thing.* 2) C. aliquid, to mitigate *or* alleviate *any thing by means of consolation*, dolorem, desiderium, brevitatem vitae. 3) (Ante-cl.) *Intr.*, to console *or* comfort one's self.

*CON-SOMNIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To dream of, aliquid.

CONSŌNANS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of consono]. Sounding together — mostly as *subst. f.*, sc. litera, a consonant.

CON-SŎNO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To sound at the same time *or* together with, to sound loudly, to resound, tibiae; apes cc., *buzz;* clamor consonans, *united.* Hence, in rhetoric: A) *to have the same sound, to be harmonious:* B) of several words, *to have the same ending.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), to agree, to accord, to harmonize, alicui in re aliqua.

CON-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Sounding together, harmonious, clangor. 2) *Trop.*, fit, suitable, accordant.

CON-SŌPIO, —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* To lull entirely to sleep, to put to sleep, to stupify, aliquem; also, in a middle sense, inter initia veneni consopitus, *fallen asleep;* *trop.* (lat.), c. legem, *to abolish.*

CON-SORS, tis, *adj.* 1) *Having an equal share in a yet undivided property*, living in a community of goods, partaking in common, esp. of brothers, sisters, and relatives, who share in an inheritance: tres fratres cc. Hence (poet.), *subst.* = *a brother or sister*, sometimes = *a relative*, in gen.; also, as *adj.*, *brotherly, sisterly:* cc. pectora; sanguis c. 2): A) sharing *any thing*, having an equal share, partaking of (cf. socius, particeps); *subst.*, a partner, colleague, associate: c. laboris; c. mecum illorum temporum, in furtis; c. Romuli: B) (poet.) *in common:* habere tecta cc.

CONSORTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consors]. Fellowship, community, society, association: c. humana; c. sociabilis inter reges.

CONSORTIUM, ii, *f.* [consors]. 1) Fellowship, partnership, participation. 2) Community of goods.

CONSPECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [conspicio]. 1) A sight, look, view; hence, also, presence, proximity; cadere in conspectum, *to become visible;* esse in conspectu alicujus, *to be before the eyes, in the presence of any one;* venire, etc., in conspectum alicujus, *to come into the presence of any one;* abire e c. alicujus, *from the presence or sight of any one;* quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, *as far as the eye could reach;* c. est in Capitolium, *one has a view of the Capitol;* hence, A) (rar.), c. meus, *my presence;* conspectu suo restituit proelium, *by his presence:* B) *an appearance:* c. illustrior. 2) *Trop.*, a (mental) view, survey, consideration: c. naturae; bellum aliud erat in conspectu, *he had another war in view;* haec non in conspectu quidem relinquuntur, *never come into consideration, are not observed;* hence, *concr.* (Gell.), *a draught, sketch.*

CONSPECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of conspicio]. 1) Visible: res c. alicui. 2) Remarkable, distinguished, striking, conspicuous.

CONSPERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [spargo]. 1) To besprinkle, to bestrew *with any thing*, aras sanguine, aliquem lacrimis; *trop.*, c. ora-

tionem verborum quasi floribus, hilaritate; also (poet.), c. prata floribus. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To sprinkle, to scatter, to strew, vinum; also, abs. = *to sprinkle water.*

CONSPĬCIENDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gerundive*, fr. conspicio]. Worth seeing, remarkable, distinguished.

CON-SPĬCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To look at *or* upon, to direct the eyes to, to behold: c. sursum in coelum; c. locum, aliquem pugnantem. Hence: A) freq., *pass.*, *to be looked upon with admiration*, to attract notice *or* attention, to be distinguished (v. Conspiciendus): B) *trop.* (rar.), to weigh, to consider, quid sit verum: C) (rar.) of places, *to look upon*, i. e., *to face*: signum illud c. ortum solis. 2) *Inchoative*, to get a sight of, to descry, to perceive, aliquem; c. calones flumen transisse; c. milites egredientes. Hence, *trop.* (Pl.) = *to perceive, to understand.*

CONSPĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [conspicio]. To get a sight of, to observe, to perceive, aliquem; c. illam geminos pueros peperisse.

CONSPĬCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Visible, *coming into view*, in sight, signum, acies. 2) *Trop.*, remarkable, distinguished, eminent, illustrious, re aliqua.

CONSPĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conspiro]. Prop., *a sounding together.* 1) Harmony; hence, *trop.*, unity, unanimity, union, concord: c. omnium bonorum. 2) In a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot.

CONSPĪRĀTIUS, *adv.*, *comp.* [conspiratus]. (Lat.) More unanimously.

CONSPĪRĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [conspiro I.]. (Lat.) Conspired; *subst.*, Conspirati, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *conspirators.*

CONSPĪRĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [conspiro I.]. (Gell.) Agreement, harmony.

CON-SPĪRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Poet., rar.) To blow *or* sound together, to resound: cornua cc. 2) *Trop.*: A) of things, to harmonize, to agree: rerum cognatio conspirans; conatus multorum cc., *are united*: B) of persons, to agree *in feeling or thought*, to accord, to combine, to unite, cum aliquo; populus Romanus c. ad liberandam rempublicam: C) in a bad sense, to conspire, to plot together, in caedem alicujus, ad res novas, ut adoriamur senatum.

CON-SPĪRO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [spira]. (Rare, and partly doubtful.) To wind together, to coil up: anguis se c.; *trop.* = to press *or* crowd together: c. milites.

CON-SPONSOR, ōris, *m.* A joint surety.

CON-SPUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* To spit upon, aliquem; *trop.* (a ridiculous figure parodied by Horace), Jupiter c. Alpes nive, *besprinkles.*

CON-SPURCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., lat. & rar.) To defile, to pollute, aliquem.

CON-SPŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To spit upon *with contempt*, aliquem.

CON-STĀBĪLIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To make firm, to establish, rem suam.

CONSTANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of consto]. 1) Standing firm, firm, constant, immovable; hence, unchangeable, uniform: natura mellis est constantior, *tougher*, *more tenacious*; c. cursus, vultus; c. fides, pax, *firm*, *secure.* 2) Of things, uniform, agreeing with itself, consistent: oratio c., *equally well delivered from beginning to end*; c. fama, *common report*; memoria hujus anni parum constans est, *the accounts respecting this year are not consistent*; sibi constantior, *more consistent.* 3) Of persons, steadfast, firm, consistent, *acting on fixed principles*, constant; also = prudent, circumspect, homo; inimicus c., *inflexible*; is fuit omnium constantissimus, *a most sensible, discreet man.*

CONSTANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [constans]. 1) Firmly, unalterably, steadily, perseveringly: agere, dolorem ferre; c. pugnare; res humanae aequabilius et constantius se haberent, *would have more stability.* 2) Uniformly, harmoniously, consistently: constanter nuntiaverunt, *unanimously.*

CONSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [constans]. 1) Firmness, stability, immutability, constancy: c. vocis et vultus; c. stellarum, coelestium; c. et veritas dictorum conventorumque, *a perseverance and truth in our declarations and promises.* 2) Of things, agreement, harmony, dictorum, inter augures; perpetuitas et c. 3) Of persons, firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy: c. Romana; c. animi; c. oppugnandi; also, in the lang. of philosophy, *self-possession*, *calmness* (in opp. to perturbatio).

CONSTERNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consterno I.]. 1) A taking fright, e. g., equorum; hence, consternation, alarm, terror, disquietude: c. et pavor mentis. 2) (Mostly lat.) An uproar, tumult, sedition.

CONSTERNO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [consterno]. 1) To frighten: equi consternantur; hence, to startle, to alarm, to terrify, to overwhelm with terror, to dismay, aliquem; sic sunt animo consternati ut, etc.; c. hostes in fugam, *to put to flight by terrifying*; consternari fugâ foedâ, *to be driven forth in base flight.* 2) To incite *to revolt*, to rouse, to drive, conjuratos ad arma.

CON-STERNO (II.), strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bestrew, to cover: c. tabernacula cespitibus, terram corporibus; frumentum c. vias; *trop.*, c. mare navibus, *to cover with ships.* Hence, navis constrata, *covered with a deck, having a deck*; constrata pontium, *the bridges, joining ship to ship, and which formed, as it were, a deck over the sea.* 2) (Rar.) To throw down, to prostrate, statuas.

CON-STĪPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To press *or* crowd closely together, hostes sub ipso vallo.

*CONSTĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consisto]. (Gell.) A staying, loci, *at a place.*

CONSTĪTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-statuo]. 1) To set, to place, to put *anywhere:* c. taurum ante aram in litore; freq., as a military tech. t. = to station, to post, to draw up, legiones intra silvas, cohortes in fronte. In partic., with the idea of checking the movement of military forces, c. agmen or signa, *to cause or order to halt;* c. naves in alto, litore aperto = *to anchor.* Hence, *trop.:* A) c. sibi aliquid ante oculos, *to place before one's eyes:* B) c. plebem in agris publicis, *to settle, to establish;* ubi Caesar eos c., *wherever C. should assign them a dwelling-place:* C) = *to place in a condition of security:* c. inscitiam alicujus = *to guide:* c. majestatem alicujus, *to establish, to make secure.* 2) To erect, to found, to build, castella, aedem, urbem, domicilium sibi, *to fix one's abode.* Hence, *trop.*, to establish, to prepare, to make, to effect, judicium, concordiam; c. amicitiam cum aliquo; c. sibi malum, *to bring misfortune upon one's self;* c. accusationem; utilitas c. amicitiam, *is the foundation of;* c. testes, *to procure.* 3) To establish *by ordering,* to arrange, to order, to regulate, rempublicam, rem familiarem; c. potestatem decemviralem, *to establish;* c. aliquem regem, *to make.* 4) To appoint, to determine, to fix, diem colloquio; c. singulis finem imperii, *to assign;* nondum satis constitui, *I have hardly as yet made up my mind;* c. aliquid verum esse, *to assume as true.* Hence, freq. = to agree upon, to agree, to concert: c. cum aliquo, also alicui, and cc. inter se; c. diem, se illuc esse venturum; constituunt, quo die praesto sint. 5) To resolve, to purpose, to determine, abire or ut abeam.

CONSTĪTŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [constituo]. 1) A regulating, ordering, religionum, *of sacred rites.* 2) Constitution, disposition, nature, corporis; c. firma. 3) (Lat.) *Concr.*, a regulation, ordinance, law.

CONSTĪTŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [constituo]. (Lat.) An orderer, ordainer, arranger, legis, rerum omnium.

CONSTĪTŪTUM, i, *n.* [constituo]. 1) (Lat.) An institution, ordinance, law. 2) An agreement, compact: facere c.; habere c. cum aliquo; ad c., *at the place appointed* = *the rendezvous.*

CON-STO, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Antecl.) To stand still, *to remain standing*, homines. 2) To stand firm, to continue firm and unshaken, to endure, to persevere: acies c.; pugna iis c. non potuit, *could not be maintained;* color (ei) non c., *he changes color;* c. mente, *to be master of one's self, to be in one's senses;* c. oculis (auribus), *to keep the eyes (ears) directed steadily towards any object;* numerus legionum c., *is unchanged, remains complete;* fides ceteris constitit, *the fidelity of the rest remained unshaken;* (poet.) cuncta cc. coelo sereno = *all things indicate fair, settled weather.* 3) To agree, to accord *with something,* to fit, to correspond: oratio c. cum re. In partic.: A) c. sibi, *to remain like one's self, to continue the same, to be consistent;* c. humanitati suae, *to show one's self no less humane than formerly:* B) ratio c. (mercantile tech. t.), *the account agrees, is correct;* *trop.* (without the sphere of business) = *it is right, correct.* 4) Of reports, news, events, &c., to be established, certain, sure, evident: et factum et nomen c.; in partic., *impers.*, constat inter omnes (eum esse doctissimum), *all agree;* c. omnibus, *all know certainly;* constat apud animum or mihi, *I have made up my mind;* constat mihi aliquid facere, *I am fully resolved, determined.* 5) (Rar.) To exist, to be extant, to remain: antiquissimi quorum scripta cc. 6) To consist of *or* in, to be composed of, to rest upon: homo c. ex animo et corpore; virtus c. ex hominibus tuendis; victoria c. in (rar.) legionum virtute; (poet. & lat.) c. re aliqua. 7) To stand at, to cost: illa res c. quadringentis millibus, magno, *comes high, costs much;* hoc gratis c., *this costs nothing, is gratuitous;* also, c. tanti, *it costs so much;* *trop.*, tanto detrimento illa victoria c., *is purchased at so great a loss.*

CONSTRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of constringo]. (Lat.) Drawn together; hence, *abridged, contracted, short,* folium; c. arbor, *pruned, confined.*

CON-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To tie *or* bind together, sarcinam, manus. 2) To bind, to fetter, aliquem. 3) *Trop.:* A) = to restrain, to curb, to check, to hold in check, aliquem; c. scelus supplicio; c. fidem religione, *to make a promise more binding by means of a religious obligation;* constrictus necessitate: B) of discourse, *to bring into a narrow compass,* to abridge, sententiam aptis verbis; oratio c.

CONSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [construo]. 1) A joining *or* putting together; hence, a building, erecting, construction: c. lapidum; c. hominis, *the creation,* theatri, *the erection.* 2) In rhetoric, c. verborum, *proper connection.*

CON-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To carry *or* bring together, to heap together, to heap up, acervos numorum, multas res; (poet.) mensae constructae dapibus. 2) To make *by bringing together,* to build, to construct, to prepare, mundum, navem, nidum.

*CONSTUPRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [constupro]. A defiler, ravisher.

CON-STUPRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To violate, to ravish, virginem; *trop.*, judicium emptum constupratumque, *purchased by debauchery.*

CON-SUĀDEO, —, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To advise *or* counsel *strongly,* alicui aliquid.

CONSUĀSOR, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo]. A counsellor, adviser.

CON-SŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To sweat profusely.**

CONSUĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [consueo]. (Rar.) **To accustom** *one to any thing,* aliquem facere (Com. also ut or ne faciat) aliquid.

*CON-SUEO, ēre, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To be accustomed.**

CON-SUESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.* (rar., poet. & lat.), **to accustom** *one to any thing,* aliquem facere aliquid. 2) *Intr.*, **to accustom one's self, to be accustomed,** facere aliquid, rar. (lat.) ad rem, rei alicui and re aliqua; in partic., c. cum aliquo or aliqua, *to be accustomed to a confiding intercourse with, to have intercourse with* (often in a dishonourable sense). Freq., *perf.* consuevi = **I am wont,** aliquid facere; sicuti in sacris fieri consuevit, *as is wont to be done.*

*CONSUĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco]. (Pl.) **Carnal intercourse.**

CONSUĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [consuetus]. 1) **Custom, habit, usage,** vivendi, victus; c. majorum; ad nostram c., *according to our custom;* res venit in consuetudinem, *became a habit or custom;* se in consuetudinem adduxerunt, *they fell into the habit;* ex or pro c., also simply consuetudine, **according to custom;** in partic., freq. c. loquendi, and c. alone = **a usage** *or* **idiom** *of language.* 2) *Daily and confiding intercourse,* **familiarity, intimacy:** habere, jungere c. cum aliquo and cc. cum multis; c. epistolarum, *epistolary intercourse;* sometimes (poet. & lat.), in partic. = *intercourse in love,* mostly in a bad sense, *illicit intercourse;* c. stupri, *an amour.*

CONSUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of consuesco]. 1) (According to consuesco 1.) **Accustomed** to *any thing,* rei alicui. 2) (According to consuesco 2.) **Customary, usual, wonted, accustomed,** antrum, amor.

CONSUL, ŭlis, *m.* [kindred with consulo]. **A consul,** one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic. In partic., c. suffectus, *who was elected, in the course of a year, in the place of another;* but c. ordinarius, *one who entered upon his office at the beginning of the year;* c. designatus, *the consul elect* (from August or September until the first of the following January). In the *abl.*, with the name of one consul or two for the date of the year: Orgetorix, M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss., conjurationem fecit, *in the consulship of,* &c., i. e., *in the year of Rome* 696. Hence: A) = proconsul (prop. an inaccurate expression): B) (lat.) *the chief magistrate in other towns.*

CONSŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [consul]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a consul, consular,** officium, imperium, insignia; aetas c., *the age required by law for the consulship* (i. e., the 43d year); c. comitia, *for the election of a consul;* res operosa ac minime c., *worthy of a consul.* Hence, vir c. or simply c. — a) *one who has been consul, a consular man* — b) *a legate, sent by the emperor to govern a province.*

CONSŬLĀRĬTER, *adv.* [consularis]. **In a manner worthy of a consul.**

CONSŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [consul]. **The consulship,** *the office and dignity of a consul:* petere c.; toto suo c. somnium non vidit.

CONSŬLO, lui, ltum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* **I.** *Intr.* 1) **To consult, to take counsel, to deliberate, to consider,** de salute publica; c. in medium or in commune, in publicum, *for the common or public good;* (poet.) curia consulens, *the senate.* 2) **To take counsel for** *any one,* **to consult** *or* **care for,** *to be mindful of:* c. alicui, parti civium, famae; c. receptui sibi, *to seek a place of retreat.* Hence, c. irae, timori, *to be determined by anger, fear, to obey the promptings of.* 3) **To resolve** *after taking counsel,* **to adopt measures, to treat:** ne quid gravius consulas; gen. with an *adv.*, c. gravius de perfugis, crudeliter in victos, *to treat with cruelty.* — **II.** *Tr.* 1) **To ask counsel** *or* **advice of** *any one,* **to consult with, to consult:** c. aliquem, de re aliqua or quid faciendum sit, also (colloq.) c. aliquem aliquid, *about something;* c. senatum; c. populum, de morte alicujus, *to ask, inquire of.* Freq., in the language of religion, c. oraculum, exta, deos, *to consult;* and c. aliquem de jure civili; hence, qui consuluntur = *the learned in the law, jurisconsults.* 2) **To deliberate upon** *something,* **to consider, to weigh,** aliquid, rem delatam. 3) (Com.) C. alicui aliquid, **to advise** *something,* **to give advice.** 4) C. aliquid boni, **to receive well,** *to take in good part,* **to be satisfied with.**

CONSULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consulto]. 1) **Deliberation, consideration, consultation:** res venit in c., *is taken into consideration.* 2) **An asking of advice, inquiry:** respondere consultationi alicujus. 3) In rhetoric: A) *an inquiry into a supposed law-case:* B) in gen., *a case in law.* 4) *Meton., a subject of consultation or inquiry, a question.*

*CONSULTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [consulto]. (Lat.) **One who asks advice.**

CONSULTE, *adv.* [consultus]. (Rar.) **With consideration, deliberately; designedly, on purpose.**

CONSULTO (I.,) *adv.* [consultus] = Consulte.

CONSULTO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens.* of consulo]. 1) **To consider, to think upon, to deliberate, to take counsel, to consult:** c. aliquid, conducat id necne; c. de officio, super re aliqua, in commune or medium, *for the general good.* 2) (Rar.) C. alicui, **to have a care for,** *to take care of;* (Com.) istuc sarculum consultabit, *this will help.* 3) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To ask advice of, to consult,** aliquem.

CONSULTOR, ōris, *m.* [consulo]. 1) (Rar.)

One who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser. 2) *One who asks counsel*, a consulter.

*CONSULTRIX, īcis, *f.* [consulo]. *She who provides or cares for:* natura c. et provida omnium utilitatum opportunitatumque.

CONSULTUM, i, *n.* [consulo]. 1) **A resolution, decree, plan:** virorum fortium facta et cc.; magna cc., *great designs;* in partic., senatus c., *a decree of the senate.* 2) (Lat.) **A measure, expedient:** mollia cc. 3) (Poet.) Petere cc., *oracles.*

CONSULTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of consulo]. 1) **Well-considered, maturely thought upon, carefully weighed:** consilium bene c.; omnia cc. et exquisita ad nos deferunt. 2) Prop., *consulted about any thing;* hence (as the well-informed are usually consulted), **well-informed, skilled, experienced, versed in** *any thing*, in partic. juris consultus or simply c. = learned in the law; freq., as *subst.* = **a lawyer, jurist.**

CONSULTUS (II.) ūs, *m.* [consulo]. (Rar. — for consultum.) 1) **Deliberation, prudence.** 2) **A decree.**

CON-SUM, fui, fŭtūrum, fŏre, *v. defect.* (Ante-cl.) **To be, to happen.**

CONSUMMĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [consummo]. (Rar. & lat.) **Capable of perfection, perfectible.**

CONSUMMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consummo]. (Lat.) 1) **A reckoning together, summing up.** 2) **A finishing, completing, accomplishing:** c. gladiatorum, *the main proof of their skill.*

CONSUMMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of consummo]. (Lat.) **Finished, completed, perfect, complete.**

CON-SUMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [summa]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Prop., *to reckon together, to bring or collect into one sum.* 1) (Rar.) **To bring together, to unite:** gloria belli in ejus decus nomenque velut consummata, *compressed, united.* 2) **To complete, to finish, to execute, to accomplish,** rem aliquam, sacrum; abs., ante paucissimas, quam consummaturi essent, dies, *they would have served out their time.* Hence, *trop.*, **to make perfect, to bring to perfection,** artem; ne se consummatos putent, *think themselves perfect.*

CON-SŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to take wholly or completely, to take all together.* 1) Of food, *to take to one's self*, **to consume, to devour,** frumentum, cibum. 2) **To consume:** A) = to waste, to squander, to dissipate, pecuniam, bona paterna: B) = to destroy; freq., of fire, aedes consumuntur incendio. Hence — a) of diseases and the like, **to waste, to weaken;** and hence, **to carry off, to kill:** si vis aliqua morbi me c.; freq., *pass.*, consumi morbo, inediâ, lacrimis — b) *to diminish, to impair,* gratiam, vires — c) metus c. vocem, *takes away* — d) (poet.) c. mare et terras, *to seek a refuge throughout in vain.* 3) **To use, to spend, to employ, to bestow upon** *something:* c. operam, laborem in re aliqua, studium in armis; c. pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus; (rar. & poet.) c. ubera in natos, *to spend upon their offspring;* esp., of time, c. dies decem in his rebus. Hence — a) = *to employ in vain, to lose or waste,* diem epulando, per discordiam; c. bona ingenii — b) (lat.) consumpsisse = *to be done with something, to have nothing to hope or to fear from it,* ignominiam, misericordiam.

CONSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consumo]. (Rar.) 1) **A consuming, consumption.** 2) **An applying, bestowing, application.**

CONSUMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [consumo]. (Rar.) 1) **A consumer, destroyer:** ignis c. omnium. 2) Abs. = **a spendthrift.**

CON-SUO, ui, sūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To sow** *or* **stitch together,** tunicam. Hence, *trop.* — a) (Pl.) c. dolos = *to devise tricks, deceptions;* lit., *to patch up knaveries* (a pun on 'tunicis consutis') — b) c. alicui os (lat.) = *to forbid to speak.*

CON-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) Of several persons, **to rise together, to stand up together:** senatus, triarii cc.; nos in venerationem tui cc. 2) Of a single individual, **to stand up, to rise:** consul c.; (poet.) aër, mare c., *swells up;* binae quercus cc. 3) In partic., **to rise** *for any action* (esp. *a hostile action*): c. ad bellum, *to rise up in arms, to take up arms;* so, also, in arma; c. ad res novas; *trop., to arise, to take rise:* vespere ab atro venti cc.; bellum c.; ira c.

CONSURRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo]. **A standing up,** *a rising from one's seat* (as a mark of respect, &c.).

CONSUS, i, *m.* [condo?]. *A very ancient Roman deity* (probably the god of Secret Counsels), afterwards confounded with Neptune. The festival Consuālia, ium, *n. pl.*, was celebrated in his honour on the 18th of August of each year.

*CON-SŬSURRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To whisper together.**

*CONTĂBĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To waste away, to wear away.**

CON-TĂBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. intr.* **To waste** *or* **fall away, to pine away:** luctu c.

CONTĂBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo]. **A joining of boards together, a flooring, floor, story.**

CON-TĂBŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tabula]. **To cover with boards:** c. turrim; also, c. murum turribus, *to furnish with towers made of boards;* (poet.) c. mare molibus, *to furnish with a bridge, to bridge over.*

CONTACTUS, ūs, *m.* [contingo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A touching,** terrae. 2) *A touching of any thing unclean;* hence, **infection, contagion:** morbus contactu vulgatus; *trop.* = *moral contagion, bad example,* &c.

CONTĀGES, is, *f.* [contingo]. (Lucr.) **Contact, touch.**

CONTĀGIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (poet. & lat.) Contāgium, ii, *n.* [contingo]. 1) **A touching, touch, contact.** Hence = **connection, influence:** c. naturae, *the connection of natural causes and effects;* quae potest c. ex infinito intervallo ad lunam pertinere? 2) *A contact with something unclean,* **infection, contagion,** morbi; in partic., *trop.* = *moral infection, contagion, contact with vice, participation in wickedness:* c. sceleris, criminis, imitandi belli; (poet.) c. lucri, *the infection of gain;* c. invasit, traxit populos.

CONTĀMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of contamino]. **Tainted with guilt, polluted, defiled;** in partic. = *defiled by incontinence.*

CONTĀMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tango?]. 1) **To put together, to unite** *things of different kinds:* c. fabulam, *to make by patching together pieces out of different comedies;* ordines contaminati negligentiâ, *mixed, intermingled.* 2) **To defile;** hence, *trop.*, **to pollute, to corrupt, to contaminate, to stain:** se maleficio, mentem omni scelere; c. gaudium aegritudine, *to mar.*

CONTANTER — v. Cunctanter.

*CONTECHNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [techna]. (Pl.) **To play a trick,** *to devise a plot.*

CON-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To cover,** capita scutis, corpus humo, omnia nebulâ; c. tumulo, *to bury.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to protect:** contectus fide clientium: B) **to preserve** *by covering, to put under shelter,* arma: C) **to conceal** *by covering,* **to hide,** libidines fronte et supercilio, injuriam.

CON-TĔMĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To pollute, to violate,** locum aliquem.

CON-TEMNO, tempsi, temptum, 3. *v. tr.* **To despise, to contemn, to scorn** (in gen. = *not to fear, to defy* — cf. sperno, despicio, etc.): c. pericula, mortem, deos, also voluptatem, res humanas, aliquem; non se c., *to possess due self-respect;* (poet.) non c. coronari; freq. non contemnendus = *considerable, not to be despised;* (poet.) arbores cc. ventos, *defy.*

CONTEMPLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contemplor]. 1) **A viewing, looking at** *with the eyes.* 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, **attentive consideration, meditation, contemplation.** 3) (Lat.) **Consideration,** regard *for any thing.*

*CONTEMPLĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [contemplor]. (Lat.) **Contemplative, speculative:** philosophia c., *theoretical* (opp. to activa, *practical*).

CONTEMPLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [contemplor]. (Rar.) **A contemplator, observer:** coeli ac deorum.

CONTEMPLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [contemplor]. Only in *abl. sing.* (Poet.) **Contemplation, consideration.**

CONTEMPLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Contemplor.

CONTEMPLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [templum]. **To look at, to gaze upon, to observe** *closely and attentively* (with a surrendering of one's self to the feeling, generally of reverence or satisfaction, thereby awakened — cf. considero, delibero): c. aliquem, coelestia, pulchritudinem rerum, numos in arca; *trop.*, **to contemplate, to consider:** c. aliquid animo, totam causam.

CONTEMPTIM, *adv.* [contemno]. **With contempt, contemptuously:** superbe et c.; barbari c. vagabantur.

CONTEMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contemno]. **A despising, contemning, contempt, scorn, disdain,** mortis, deorum, pecuniae; venire in contemptionem alicui, *to become an object of contempt to any one.*

CONTEMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [contemno]. **A despiser, contemner, disdainer,** deorum, divitiarum; animus c., *a disdainful spirit.*

CONTEMPTRIX, īcis, *f.* [contemno]. (Poet. & lat.) *She who despises,* **a despiser, contemner.**

CONTEMPTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of contemno]. **Contemptible, despicable.**

CONTEMPTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [contemno]. **Contempt, scorn, disdain,** hominum; esse alicui contemptui; contemptu laborare, *to be despised.*

CON-TENDO, ndi, ntum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) (Mostly poet.) **To stretch, to draw tight,** arcum, vincula. Hence (poet.) = **to shoot, to hurl:** c. sagittam, hastam. 2) *Trop.*, **to strain, to exert,** vires, nervos in illo onere; (poet.) c. animum in curas, *to direct to;* (Pl.) c. cursum. 3) **To exert one's self at** *any thing,* **to work at,** *to apply one's self to with zeal and labour,* **to strive, to endeavour:** c. aliquid, (ante-cl.) also c. causam, *to prosecute with zeal;* c. naves conscendere, proficisci, ire; c. remis, *to row with all one's might.* 4) (Mostly *intr.*) **To hasten, to march** *or* **journey with haste,** in Italiam, ad nostra castra; *trop.*, **to strive eagerly** *for,* **to labour** *for:* c. ad summam laudem, ad salutem. 5) *To strive to obtain something from another;* hence, **to demand, to ask, to entreat:** c. aliquid ab aliquo; c. ut or ne, etc. 6) **To assert, to affirm,** *to maintain any thing earnestly and energetically,* illud, aliquid esse falsum. 7) *To hold one thing beside another for the purpose of comparison,* **to compare:** c. duas leges, suam rationem cum aliena; (poet.) c. rem rei alicui. Hence, 8) *intr.*, *to try one's strength against any one,* **to contend, to fight, to combat:** c. cum aliquo, contra or adversus aliquem, (poet.) alicui; cc. inter se de re aliqua; c. proelio, magis virtute quam dolo. Hence, of an auction = *to bid against.*

CONTENTE (I.), *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contentus I.]. **Earnestly, zealously,** *with great exertion of mind or body,* dicere, pugnare.

CONTENTE (II.), *adv.* [contentus II.]. (Ante-cl.) **Closely, tightly.**

CONTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contendo]. 1) **A straining, exertion, effort,** vocis, animi; c. disputa-

tionis, orationis, *vehemence.* 2) **An eager striving** *for something,* honorum. 3) **A comparing, comparison,** hominum, causarum; facere c. 4) **A contest** (with weapons or words), **a strife, a combat:** c. proeliorum, c. cum aliquo de re aliqua.

CONTENTIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contentiosus]. (Lat.) **Obstinately, pertinaciously.**

CONTENTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [contentio]. (Lat.) **Contentious, headstrong, obstinate.**

CONTENTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. (lat.) *comp.* & *sup.* [contendo]. 1) **Strained, stretched.** 2) **Eager, intent.**

CONTENTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. (Prop., *held together, restrained as respects one's desires.*) **Contented, satisfied** *with any thing:* c. re aliqua; (poet. & lat.) c. dicere, aliquid facere, hostes sustinuisse.

*CONTĔREBRŌMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [contero-Bromus]. (Pl.) *Wandered over by Bacchus* (a humorous cognomen of Lybia.)

CON-TERMĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Bordering upon, neighbouring:** Aethiopia c. Aegypto; quercus c. tiliae, *standing near the linden; subst.,* Conterminum, i, *n., a neighbouring region, a confine, border.*

CON-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To rub, to grind, to bruise** *or* **crush** *into small pieces,* cornua cervi, radicem in pulverem. 2) A) **to wear out** (*by rubbing*), **to weaken, to impair, to destroy,** boves, tres corios bubulos in tergo alicujus, *to wear out three ox-hides* (i. e., *whips*) *on the back of any one; trop.,* c. viam, *to tread upon;* c. librum legendo; proverbium vetustate contritum = *old and musty;* c. se in re aliqua: B) **of time, to spend, to pass,** aetatem in litibus, diem cursando: C) *trop.,* c. operam, *to bestow;* freq. = *to bestow in vain, to waste:* c. injurias oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory;* c. atque contemnere aliquem, as it were, *to trample under foot, to despise;* c. quae sunt horum temporum, *to exhaust.*

CON-TERREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To terrify greatly, to frighten,** aliquem or animos re aliqua.

CONTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contestor]. 1) (Lat.) **An attesting,** *proving by witnesses,* **testimony, proof.** *2) **Earnest entreaty.**

CON-TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To call to witness, to invoke,** deos hominesque. 2) Tech. t., c. litem, *to commence or enter upon a trial by calling witnesses;* in passive sense, lis contestata, *a suit at law formally entered upon.* Hence, *pass.,* virtus contestata, *tried, proved.*

CON-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To weave** *or* **entwine together,** villos ovium. 2) **To put together, to construct** *by putting together, to build, to make,* navem, equum trabibus; c. orationem, librum, *to compose.* Hence, *trop.* — a) c. crimen, *to feign, to forge* — b) = **to continue,** hoc carmen longius; c. interrupta. 3) **To connect, to unite, to combine:** c. extrema cum primis; aetas hominis superiorum aetate contexitur, *is connected with;* (poet.) c. animum corpori; verba contexta.

CONTEXTE, *adv.* [contextus]. **Connectedly, in close connexion.**

CONTEXTIM, *adv.* [contexo]. (Rar. & lat.) = Contexte.

CONTEXTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of contexo]. **Connected, cohering.**

CONTEXTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [contexo]. 1) **A joining, putting together.** 2) **Coherence, connexion:** c. literarum, *the succession, order of;* in c. operis, *in the progress of the work.*

CONTĪCESCO (Conticisco, Plaut.), tĭcui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [con-taceo]. 1) **To become silent, to keep silence** *after speaking* (cf. taceo); c. de re aliqua; (poet.) lyra c. 2) *Trop.,* sermo, actiones tribuniciae, tumultus, judicia, literae forenses cc., **become still, cease.**

CONTĪCĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [conticesco]. (Pl.) **Evening.**

CONTIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contigno]. *A floor of joists, and boards laid upon them,* **a floor, story.**

CONTIGNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tignum]. **To join together with beams, to joist,** aliquid.

CONTĬGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [contingo]. Prop., *touching;* hence, 1) **bordering upon, neighbouring, near:** domus cc.; c. alicui. *2) (Poet.) contiguus hastae, *within reach of the spear.*

CONTĬNENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of contineo]. *Hanging together,* **cohering** — 1) **with something else:** A) **of space, bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous:** praedia cc. huic fundo; Syria c. cum Cilicia: B) **of time** (rar.), dies cc., *the following, ensuing:* C) *trop.,* **immediately following upon,** *closely connected with any thing:* ipsum malum continens fuit timori. **Cohering** — 2) **in itself:** A) **of space, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous,** ripa, agmen; in partic., c. terra, and, as *subst.,* Continens, tis, *f., the continent:* B) **of time, unbroken, unceasing, continuous,** labor omnium dierum, bella; e continenti genere, *in an unbroken succession of generations.* 3) **Continent, temperate, moderate.** 4) Acc. to contineo 5, in rhetoric, *subst.,* Continens, tis, *n., that upon which something rests,* **the main point:** continens causae.

CONTĬNENTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [continens]. 1) (Rar.) **Of space, continuously,** *in uninterrupted succession,* sedere. 2) **Of time, uninterruptedly, incessantly,** pugnare. 3) **Temperately,** vivere.

CONTĬNENTIA, ae, *f.* [continens]. *1) (Lat.) **A holding back:** c. crepitus ventris. 2) *A restraining of one's self* = **continence, temperance, self-control:** continentia et modestia; c. animi; c. in victu.

CONTĪNEO, ĭnui, entum, 2. *v. tr.* [teneo]. 1) **To hold** *or* **keep together**: mundus c. omnia complexu suo; c. vitem levi nodo; pars urbis, mari disjuncta, ponte continetur, *is connected with the rest of the city.* Hence: A) c. exercitum, *to keep together* (opp. to dividere), c. merces = *not to share* (opp. to partiri): B) in *pass.* — a) of places, **to be enclosed in, to be surrounded, encompassed, environed by**: vicus c. montibus; pars Galliae Garumnâ flumine c. — b) *trop.*, cognatione quadam inter se illae artes cc., *are connected by some relationship together.* 2) *To hold or keep in a certain state,* **to keep, to retain, to preserve**: c. rempublicam, aliquem in fide, in officio, in armis. 3) **To hold back, to keep, to hold**: c. milites sub pellibus, copias in castris, ora equorum frenis; c. animam, *the breath;* cc. se moenibus, intra silvam; c. se domi, *to keep at home;* so, also, c. se ruri, in studiis; in war, c. aliquem = *to confine.* Hence, *trop.*: A) **to keep in check, to restrain, to moderate, to repress**: c. Etruriam metu; c. cupiditates, risum, vocem, *to keep silent,* dicta, *to refrain from*: B) **to restrain** *from any thing, to hold off or keep back from*: c. animum a libidine, se ab assentiendo, suos a proelio; vix me contineo or contineor (also me continere nequeo) quin loquar, *I can hardly restrain myself from speaking.* 4) *To hold a thing within itself,* **to contain, to comprise**: omnia quae gignuntur continent vim caloris in se; mons c. reliquum spatium, *occupies the remaining space.* In partic., illud c. causam, *the case rests upon that;* and so, esp. in *pass.*, contineri re aliqua, *to be contained in any thing,* **to consist of, to rest upon**: dii non nervis ac venis cc.; artes quae cc. conjecturâ. 5) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Intr., to hold together, to be connected*: commeatus c. utroque, *a passage is connected with each house.*

CONTINGO (I.), tĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [tango]. I. *Tr.* 1) **To touch, to take hold of**: c. undas pede; (poet.) c. cibum ore, and hence simply c. = **to taste,** *to partake of,* granum. Hence, c. dextram alicujus, *to take by way of saluting; trop.*, c. aliquem cognatione, *to be connected with or related to.* 2) *Trop.*: A) **to touch, to border upon, to be near to**: Helvetii cc. fines Arvenorum; turris c. vallum; milites, trabes cc. inter se, *are close to each other;* (poet.) hoc c. solium Jovis, *approaches, comes near to;* c. deos proprius, *to stand nearer to*: B) (mostly poet.) = **to reach, to arrive at, to come to,** Italiam; vox mea nullum mortalem c.; c. avem sagittâ, *to hit;* c. auras, *to come into the air;* aevi contingere florem, *to attain to the full vigour of its age*: C) *part.* contactus = *touched with pollution* (v. Contagio, etc.), **stained, defiled**: civitas contacta regiâ praedâ, *by its participation in the plunder;* Galli cc. eo scelere; civitas c. rabie juvenum; dies religione contactus, *under a curse,* and hence, *inauspicious* (of the dies Alliensis). 3) *To touch,* i. e., **to be related to, to concern, to affect**: c. aliquem sanguine et genere; haec consultatio nihil c. Romanos; suspicio c. eum, *affects him.* — II. *Intr.* Mostly *impers.*, **to happen, to chance** (generally of something fortunate); hence, **to fall to one's lot** *or* **share, to befall one** (cf. accidit, evenit): tot commoda mihi cc.; c. mihi id facere; hoc contingere debet oratori ut, etc.; servitus c. alicui, *became his lot.*

CON-TINGO (II.), *or* Continguo, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To wet, to moisten,** oras circum pocula melle; c. lac sale, *to sprinkle.*

CONTĪNUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [continuo I.]. 1) **Unbroken continuance, succession, connection**: c. laborum, imbrium, rerum, causarum. 2) In rhetoric, **a period.**

CONTĪNUE, *adv.* = Continuo II., 2.

CONTĪNUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [continuus]. 1) (Lat.) **Immediate connection.** 2) (Ante-cl.) **Continuation.**

CONTĪNUO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [continuus]. *To join together in continuous succession.* 1) Of space, **to join, to connect, to unite together**: aër mari continuatur et junctus est; c. aedificia moenibus, *to join to the walls of the city,* i. e., *to build up to;* c. domos, *to erect in rows;* c. agros, fundos, *to acquire adjoining pieces of ground; pass.* with *mid.* signif., Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur (Tac.), *border upon.* Hence, c. verba = *to connect into a period.* 2) Of time, **to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another**: c. totos dies theatro, *to spend whole days together in the theatre;* discordia continuatur paci, *immediately follows;* c. dapes (poet.), *to serve up one dish after another.* In partic. — a) c. magistratum (of a magistrate), *to continue in office a second year;* but — b) c. alicui magistratum (of the people or senate), *to prolong one's term of office;* also, praeturam ei continuavit, *gave him the praetorship immediately after the aedileship.*

CONTĬNUO (II.), *adv.* [continuus]. 1) **Immediately, forthwith,** *on the spot*: c. agere; deinde aedilis factus est, c. praetor, *immediately after.* Hence, in particular, in the statement of the logical consequence from any thing; thus, only with a negation or a question = *not necessarily, not therefore, not as an immediate consequence*: non c. sum sicarius, *I am not therefore an assassin;* si malo caveat, continuone fruitur summo bono? *does he therefore, forthwith?* 2) (Lat.) **Continuously, without interruption.**

CONTĬNUUS, a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. 1) Of space, *connected with something or together,* **uninterrupted, continuous**: cc. agri, montes, *a range of mountains;* flamma per continua serpens, *by means of the contiguous (houses);* (poet.) aër c. terrae est, *contiguous to;* Leucas c., *joined to the mainland;* homo c., *persistent; subst.*, Conti-

nuus, i, *m.* (Tac.), *a constant companion.* 2) Of time and the relations of time, **continuous, successive, following** *one after another*, tot anni; dies decem cc., *ten successive days;* bella cc.; labor c., *unceasing;* oratio c., *connected, continuous.*

CONTIO, etc. — v. Concio, etc.

CON-TOLLO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) For Confero, q. v. C. gradum (aliquo), *to betake one's self.*

*CON-TŎNAT, *v. impers.* (Pl.) **It thunders heavily.**

CON-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To turn** *or* **twist round, to move round** *violently:* c. membra quocumque placet; c. globum; c. navem, cursum, *to turn.* 2) **To hurl,** telum in aliquem. 3) *Trop.:* A) of a strong and vehement style: c. verba, as it were, *to hurl:* B) c. auditorem ad severitatem, etc., *to move or turn the auditor to,* &c.: C) of subtle and artful conclusions: deinde cc. et ita concludunt, *they take a turn.*

CONTORTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [contortus]. Prop., *wound together;* hence, **intricately, perplexedly, obscurely,** dicere.

CONTORTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo]. 1) **A whirling round, dextrae.** 2) *Trop.,* **complication, intricacy:** cc. orationis.

CONTORTOR, ōris, *m.* [contorqueo]. (Com.) **A wrester, distorter,** legum.

CONTORTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of Contortus]. **Somewhat complicated** *or* **intricate.**

*CONTORTUPLĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [contortus-plico]. (Pl.) **Complicated, intricate,** nomina.

CONTORTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of contorqueo]. 1) *Trop.,* oratio c., **powerful, energetic, strong.** 2) **Involved, intricate,** *artificial,* res, σόφισμα.

CONTRĀ, I. *prep.* w. *accus.* 1) Of places, **over against, opposite to:** regiones quae sunt c. Gallias. 2) Of actions and states, **against** (mostly of hostile opposition — cf. erga, adversus): c. vim fluminis; c. naturam, spem; c. ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand;* pugnare, disputare c. aliquem; hoc est c. me, *this is against me.* N. B. Sometimes 'contra' is placed after the *rel. pron.*, and occasionally also (poet. & lat) after its *substantive.* — II. *Adv.* 1) Of places, **over against, on the opposite side:** omnia c. circaque; templa vides c.; astitit c.; aspicere aliquem c. oculis, *directly before one's eyes.* 2) Of actions and relations: A) (poet.) to denote reciprocalness, **on the other side, in turn, again:** quae me amat, quam c. amo; tubae utrimque canant, c. consonat terra, *re-echoes:* B) to denote opposition, **on the contrary, on the opposite side, just the contrary:** ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati; cognoscere quid boni utrisque esset, quid c., *what of the contrary kind.* C. atque or ac = *otherwise than, contrary to what;* c. ac dixerat, *contrary to what he had said;* senatus, c. quam ipse censuerat, ad vestitum rediit, *in opposition to what it had formerly decided.* In partic. (Com.), auro mihi c. constat filius, *is costing me his weight in gold;* non auro carus est c., *is not to be weighed with gold, is worth more than his weight in gold:* C) of hostile opposition, **against,** pugnare, resistere.

CONTRACTE, *adv.* [contractus]. **Only in the** *comp.* (Lat.) **Contractedly, closely,** vivere.

*CONTRACTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of contractio]. **Dejection, sadness.**

CONTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contraho]. 1) **A drawing together, contraction,** digitorum; c. frontis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **a shortening, shortness, brevity,** orationis, hujus paginae; c. syllabae, *the pronunciation of a syllable as short:* B) c. animi, *dejection.*

CONTRACTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of contraho]. **Contracted, confined, abridged, small,** locus; c. fretum, *narrow;* oratio c., *short;* (poet.) paupertas c., *stinted, pinching;* mihi parcam et c. legam, *in retirement.*

CONTRACTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [contraho]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **A drawing together.** 2) **A negotiating, a beginning** *of any business.* 3) **An agreement, contract.**

CONTRĂ-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To speak against, to contradict,** alicui and precibus alicujus.

CONTRĂDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [contradico]. (Lat.) **A speaking against, contradiction,** *an objection.*

CON-TRĂHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to draw or bring together.* 1) **To draw together** *into a small compass,* **to contract:** c. membra, collum (opp. to tendere), se, digitos; c. vela, *to take in;* luna c. orbem, *contracts her orb;* c. castra. Hence: A) = **to abridge, to shorten,** orationem, tempora dicendi: B) c. frontem, *to wrinkle, to contract;* so, also, c. supercilia: C) c. lac, *to curdle,* cicatricem, *to cause to contract, to close:* D) *trop.* — a) c. appetitus, etc., *to restrain, repress* — b) c. animum, *to become discouraged, to be cast down;* amici bonis quasi diffunduntur, et incommodis contrahuntur, *are drawn together by;* c. aliquem tristitia quadam, *to oppress.* 2) **To draw** *or* **bring together** *to one place,* **to collect:** c. classem, exercitum, cohortes ex ultimis regionibus, omnia in unum; c. libros. 3) A) **to cause, to make, to occasion, to produce,** &c., alicui negotia, bellum Saguntinis cum Carthaginiensibus; also (Pl.) c. bellum inter aliquos; c. certamen; c. aliquid litigii or lites, *to make a quarrel:* B) **to draw upon one's self, to incur, to contract:** c. aes alienum, damnum, morbum; c. sibi negotium, *to bring trouble upon one's self.* In partic., c. nefas, *to commit a crime,* i. e., *an offence against divine law;* hence, porca contracta, *owed, required for the expiation of a crime.* 4) **To conclude** *an affair of business with any one,*

to make an agreement *or* contract: c. rem, rationem, negotium cum aliquo; res contractae, *agreements, contracts;* also, abs., c. cum aliquo, *to have to do with;* c. nihil cum populo, *to have nothing to do with, to have no connexion with.*

CONTRĀ-PŌNO, —, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To set against, to oppose;** hence, *subst.*, Contrapositum, i, *n.*, *an antithesis.*

CONTRĀRIE, *adv.* [contrarius]. **In an opposite direction** *or* **manner.**

CONTRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [contra]. 1) Of places, **lying over against, opposite,** collis; tellus c. Phrygiae. 2) Of other relations, **opposite, contrary, opposed** (stronger than 'diversus'): cc. studia, casus; disputare in partes cc., *for or against;* quinqueremes cc., *opposed to each other in the race;* vitium c. illi virtuti (lat.); vitiositas c. est hujus virtutis; orationes inter se contrariae; also, with 'ac' or 'atque,' contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, *the contrary of that, which,* &c. In partic., adverbially, e contrario, **on the contrary.** 3) (Poet. & lat.) **Hostile, injurious, hurtful,** alicui; exta cc., *unfavourable.*

CONTRĔBIA, ae, *f. A fortified town of Hispania Tarraconensis,* in the territory of the Carpetani. Hence, Contrebienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Contrebia.*

CONTRECTĀBĪLĬTER, *adv.* [contrecto]. (Lucr.) **With soft, gentle touch.**

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CONTRĔMISCO, mui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*inch.* of contremo]. 1) *Intr.*, **to tremble all over, to quake:** c. tota mente atque omnibus artubus; *trop.*, cujus numquam fides contremuit, *has never wavered.* 2) *Tr.*, **to tremble at, to be afraid of,** aliquem, injurias.

CON-TRĔMO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To tremble violently, to shake.**

CON-TRĬBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To combine** *with something else,* **to incorporate, to annex:** c. aliquos cum his or (rar.) his (*dat.*); c. milites in unam cohortem; urbes quae contributae erant ad Megalopolin condendam. 2) **To distribute,** aliquid alicui. 3) (Rar.) **To contribute** *along with others,* aliquid.

CON-TRISTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make sorrowful, to sadden, to afflict,** aliquem. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of the weather, light, colours, &c., **to make dark, to darken, to render gloomy,** coelum, colores.

CONTRŌVERSIA, ae, *f.* [contra-verto]. Prop., *an opposite or contrary direction;* hence, **a quarrel, dispute, controversy,** esp. frequent as a legal and rhetorical term: c. rei familiaris, *about a possession, piece of property;* c. mihi est or habeo c. de re aliqua; vocari (venire) in controversiam, *to become a subject of controversy;* adducere (deducere) in controversiam, *to bring into controversy;* dirimere (componere) c., *to settle, to terminate a dispute;* sine c., as an *adv.*, *without controversy, indisputably;* non est c. quin illud fecerit, *no one denies that,* &c.

CONTRŌVERSIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [controversia]. (Rar.) **Very much controverted.**

CONTRŌVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* [contra-verto]. 1) *Pass.*, *that is a subject of dispute,* **contested, controverted,** res, auspicium. 2) (Doubtful.) **Quarrelsome, litigious.**

CON-TRŬCĪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To hew** *or* **cut into pieces, to put to the sword,** *to slaughter,* plebem, tauros; *trop.*, rempublicam.

CON-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) **to thrust together,** nubes in unum. 2) **To press** *or* **thrust** *in somewhere,* aliquos in balneas, equum in flumen.

CON-TRUNCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To cut down** *or* **into pieces,** aliquem; (Com.) c. cibum = *to consume.*

CONTŪBERNĀLIS, is, *c. m.* [contubernium]. 1) *One that lives in the same tent,* **a tent-companion,** *or* **comrade** (usually there were ten men and one decanus, or an overseer of ten, in the same tent); also, *a young man who accompanied a Roman general in order to learn the art of war, an attendant:* c. Q. Pompeio consuli. 2) **A comrade, companion, associate,** in gen. 3) In vulgar language, *the husband or wife of a slave;* hence, jocosely (Pl.), crucibus contubernalem dari, as it were, *to marry to the cross.*

CONTŪBERNIUM, ii, *n.* [con-taberna]. 1) (Lat.) In military language, **a common tent** *or* **barrack:** depone arma in c. Hence, **a dwelling-place, habitation,** esp. *of a pair of slaves.* 2) *A dwelling together in one tent,* **tent-companionship;** generally among soldiers, but also between a commander and a young man accompanying him for the purpose of learning the art of war: necessitudo contubernii; c. patris, *with his father.* 3) Hence, *trop.:* A) *a living together,* **intercourse, companionship,** in gen.: B) **marriage** *between slaves:* C) **concubinage,** in gen.: D) **a dwelling together** *of animals.*

CON-TUEOR, uitus, (ante-cl. also Con-tuor, —, 3.), 2. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To look at** *attentively,* **to gaze at,** aliquid; c. longinqua, *to look far out into the distance.* Hence, *trop.* = **to consider, to ponder,** propositum. 2) **To descry, to get a sight of,** aliquid.

CONTUĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [contueor]. Only in the

abl. sing. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A looking at** *attentively*, **a viewing.**

CONTŪMĀCIA, ae, *f.* [contumax]. **Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy,** *pride* (towards one of higher standing — cf. superbia): c. et arrogantia; c. ac superbia oraculorum, responsi; rarely in a good sense, c. libera, *a noble pride.*

CONTŪMĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [contumax]. **Obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously.**

CONTŪMAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred with tumeo — perhaps with contumelia]. **Obstinate, stubborn,** *inflexible,* **contumacious,** *haughty:* c. animus, homo; c. in aliquem, and (lat.) c. alicui, *towards one,* adversus tormenta; *trop.,* lima c. (poet.), *unyielding* = *hard.*

CONTŪMĒLIA, ae, *f.* [kindred with temno or contemno]. *1) **Shock, hardship,** *violence:* naves ex robore factae ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam. 2) **An affront, injury, insult, outrage, contumely** (an act by which one is insulted — cf. offensio; that touches one's honour — cf. ignominia): accipere c.; imponere (facere, dicere) alicui contumeliam or jacere c. in aliquem, *to put an affront upon one;* contumeliâ or per contumeliam, *contumeliously, insultingly;* accipere aliquid in contumeliam, *to regard, to take something as an affront or insult.*

CONTŪMĒLIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contumeliosus]. **Contumeliously, abusively, insolently.**

CONTŪMĒLIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contumelia]. **Abusive, injurious, insolent,** *contumelious,* dictum; literae cc. in aliquem, also c. alicui, *against one;* homo c., *insulting, using abusive language.*

CON-TŪMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *1) (Lat.) **To heap up** *like a mound,* stragulum. 2) (Poet.) **To bury,** aliquem.

CON-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To beat, to bruise, to crush** *into pieces,* **to shatter,** radices, aliquem fustibus; grando c. vites, *injures.* 2) **To crush** = **to destroy, to break** *or* **put down, to subdue** *completely:* c. audaciam alicujus, feroces populos, Hannibalem, calumniam; (poet.) sol c. tempora annua, *completes.*

CONTUOR (ante-cl.) = Contueor, q. v.

CONTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo]. *Confusion;* in partic. = **confusion, disquiet** *or* **perturbation** *of mind.*

CONTURBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of conturbo]. **Confused, disturbed, disquieted:** c. in scribendo.

CON-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To disturb, to throw into disorder** *or* **confusion,** rempublicam, ordines hostium. Hence, c. rationem or rationes, and abs. c., *to bring one's pecuniary affairs into disorder, to become bankrupt;* and, *trop.,* c. alicui rationes (Com.) = *to put out, to embarrass one's plans.* 2) *Trop.:* A) c. aliquem, **to alarm, to disquiet:** B) **to confuse,** *to make undecided,* animos.

CONTUS, i, *m.* [= κοντός]. (Poet. & lat.) **A pole,** esp. as an implement of a ship; also = *a spear.*

CONTŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [contundo]. (Lat.) 1) **A crushing, bruising, breaking** *into pieces.* 2) **A bruise, contusion.**

CONTŪSUM, i, *n.* [contundo]. (Lat.) **A bruise, contusion.**

CŌNUS, i, *m.* [= κῶνος]. **A cone;** hence, of conical bodies, esp. = *the metallic point or summit of a helmet.*

*CON-VĀDOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) **To summon** *one before a court,* aliquem.

CON-VĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To gain health and strength** (of a sick or, at least, a weak person), **to recover** *from a disease,* **to grow strong:** c. ex morbo, de vulnere; *trop.,* rami languentes cc., *regain strength and freshness;* annona c., *the corn became more abundant.* 2) In gen., **to gather strength, to become stronger,** *to increase in strength and power:* ignis c.; *trop.,* Milo c., *gains more power and consideration;* opinio c., *is confirmed;* mala cc., *increase.*

CON-VALLIS, is, *f.* **A valley enclosed** *on all sides with hills.*

CON-VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To surround with an entrenchment,* **to encircle.**

CONVĀSO, āvi, atum, 1. *v. tr.* [vas]. (Ante-cl.) **To pack up,** aliquid.

CON-VECTO, —, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To carry** *or* **bring together,** praedas.

CON-VECTOR, ōris, *m.* (Rar.) **A fellow-passenger,** *a companion on a voyage.*

CON-VĔHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To carry, to bear** *or* **bring together,** frumentum in castra, materiam lintribus in insulam.

CON-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To tear loose, to pull up, to tear away** *a thing from its place or position:* c. saxa, limina tectorum; (poet.) c. silvam ab humo; c. simulacrum ex sede sua et auferre; c. turrim, *to pull down;* *trop.,* aliquid convellitur = *the possession of a thing is disturbed.* Hence, tech. t., c. signa, *to pull up the standards from the ground* = *to decamp and march.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To tear in pieces, to rend:** c. dapes avido dente, glebam vomere, *by ploughing;* c. mare remis, *by rowing.* 3) *Trop.,* **to shake, to make to totter, to bring down, to destroy:** c. rempublicam, judicia, fidem legionum, opinionem, auxilia reipublicae; c. pectus alicujus verbis; convelli discordiâ, *to be distracted by.*

CON-VĒLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To veil** *or* **cover all over.**

CONVĔNAE, ārum, *comm. pl.* [convenio]. (The *sing.* is very rare, and only in later writers.) Prop., **coming together.** Hence, 1) *persons flocking together,* esp. = **strangers:** cc. et feri bar-

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CON-TRUNCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To cut down** *or* **into pieces,** aliquem; (Com.) c. cibum = *to consume.*

CONTŬBERNĀLIS, is, *com.* [contubernium]. 1) *One that lives in the same tent,* **a tent-companion,** *or* **comrade** (usually there were ten men and one decanus, or an overseer of ten, in the same tent); also, *a young man who accompanied a Roman general in order to learn the art of war, an attendant:* c. Q. Pompeio consuli. 2) **A comrade, companion, associate,** in gen. 3) In vulgar language, *the husband or wife of a slave;* hence, jocosely (Pl.), crucibus contubernalem dari, as it were, *to marry to the cross.*

CONTŬBERNIUM, ii, *n.* [con-taberna]. 1) (Lat.) In military language, **a common tent** *or* **barrack:** depone arma in c. Hence, **a dwelling-place, habitation,** esp. *of a pair of slaves.* 2) *A dwelling together in one tent,* **tent-companionship;** generally among soldiers, but also between a commander and a young man accompanying him for the purpose of learning the art of war: necessitudo contubernii; c. patris, *with his father.* 3) Hence, *trop.:* A) *a living together,* **intercourse, companionship,** in gen.: B) **marriage** *between slaves:* C) **concubinage,** in gen.: D) **a dwelling together** *of animals.*

CON-TUEOR, uitus, (ante-cl. also Con-tuor, —, 3.), 2. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To look at** *attentively,* **to gaze at,** aliquid; c. longinqua, *to look far out into the distance.* Hence, *trop.* = **to consider, to ponder,** propositum. 2) **To descry, to get a sight of,** aliquid.

CONTUĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [contueor]. Only in the

abl. sing. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A looking at** *attentively*, **a viewing.**

CONTŪMĀCIA, ae, *f.* [contumax]. **Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy,** *pride* (towards one of higher standing — cf. superbia): c. et arrogantia; c. ac superbia oraculorum, responsi; rarely in a good sense, c. libera, *a noble pride.*

CONTŪMĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [contumax]. **Obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously.**

CONTŪMAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred with tumeo — perhaps with contumelia]. **Obstinate, stubborn,** *inflexible,* **contumacious,** *haughty:* c. animus, homo; c. in aliquem, and (lat.) c. alicui, *towards one,* adversus tormenta; *trop.,* lima c. (poet.), *unyielding* = *hard.*

CONTŪMĒLIA, ae, *f.* [kindred with temno or contemno]. *1) **Shock, hardship,** *violence:* naves ex robore factae ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam. 2) **An affront, injury, insult, outrage, contumely** (an act by which one is insulted — cf. offensio; that touches one's honour — cf. ignominia): accipere c.; imponere (facere, dicere) alicui contumeliam or jacere c. in aliquem, *to put an affront upon one;* contumeliâ or per contumeliam, *contumeliously, insultingly;* accipere aliquid in contumeliam, *to regard, to take something as an affront or insult.*

CONTŪMĒLIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contumeliosus]. **Contumeliously, abusively, insolently.**

CONTŪMĒLIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contumelia]. **Abusive, injurious, insolent,** *contumelious,* dictum; literae cc. in aliquem, also c. alicui, *against one;* homo c., *insulting, using abusive language.*

CON-TŪMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *1) (Lat.) **To heap up** *like a mound,* stragulum. 2) (Poet.) **To bury,** aliquem.

CON-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To beat, to bruise, to crush** *into pieces,* **to shatter,** radices, aliquem fustibus; grando c. vites, *injures.* 2) **To crush** = **to destroy, to break** *or* **put down, to subdue** *completely:* c. audaciam alicujus, feroces populos, Hannibalem, calumniam; (poet.) sol c. tempora annua, *completes.*

CONTUOR (ante-cl.) = Contueor, q. v.

CONTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo]. *Confusion;* in partic. = **confusion, disquiet** *or* **perturbation** *of mind.*

CONTURBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of conturbo]. **Confused, disturbed, disquieted:** c. in scribendo.

CON-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To disturb, to throw into disorder** *or* **confusion,** rempublicam, ordines hostium. Hence, c. rationem or rationes, and abs. c., *to bring one's pecuniary affairs into disorder, to become bankrupt;* and, *trop.,* c. alicui rationes (Com.) = *to put out, to embarrass one's plans.* 2) *Trop.:* A) c. aliquem, **to alarm, to disquiet:** B) **to confuse,** *to make undecided,* animos.

CONTUS, i, *m.* [= κοντός]. (Poet. & lat.) **A pole,** esp. as an implement of a ship; also = *a spear.*

CONTŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [contundo]. (Lat.) 1) **A crushing, bruising, breaking** *into pieces.* 2) **A bruise, contusion.**

CONTŪSUM, i, *n.* [contundo]. (Lat.) **A bruise, contusion.**

CŌNUS, i, *m.* [= κῶνος]. **A cone;** hence, of conical bodies, esp. = *the metallic point or summit of a helmet.*

*CON-VĀDOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) **To summon** *one before a court,* aliquem.

CON-VĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To gain health and strength** (of a sick or, at least, a weak person), **to recover** *from a disease,* **to grow strong:** c. ex morbo, de vulnere; *trop.,* rami languentes cc., *regain strength and freshness;* annona c., *the corn became more abundant.* 2) In gen., **to gather strength, to become stronger,** *to increase in strength and power:* ignis c.; *trop.,* Milo c., *gains more power and consideration;* opinio c., *is confirmed;* mala cc., *increase.*

CON-VALLIS, is, *f.* **A valley enclosed** *on all sides with hills.*

CON-VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To surround with an entrenchment,* **to encircle.**

CONVĀSO, āvi, atum, 1. *v. tr.* [vas]. (Ante-cl.) **To pack up,** aliquid.

CON-VECTO, —, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To carry** *or* **bring together,** praedas.

CON-VECTOR, ōris, *m.* (Rar.) **A fellow-passenger,** *a companion on a voyage.*

CON-VĔHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To carry, to bear** *or* **bring together,** frumentum in castra, materiam lintribus in insulam.

CON-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To tear loose, to pull up, to tear away** *a thing from its place or position:* c. saxa, limina tectorum; (poet.) c. silvam ab humo; c. simulacrum ex sede sua et auferre; c. turrim, *to pull down; trop.,* aliquid convellitur = *the possession of a thing is disturbed.* Hence, tech. t., c. signa, *to pull up the standards from the ground* = *to decamp and march.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To tear in pieces, to rend:** c. dapes avido dente, glebam vomere, *by ploughing;* c. mare remis, *by rowing.* 3) *Trop.,* **to shake, to make to totter, to bring down, to destroy:** c. rempublicam, judicia, fidem legionum, opinionem, auxilia reipublicae; c. pectus alicujus verbis; convelli discordiâ, *to be distracted by.*

CON-VĒLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To veil** *or* **cover all over.**

CONVĔNAE, ārum, *comm. pl.* [convenio]. (The *sing.* is very rare, and only in later writers.) Prop., **coming together.** Hence, 1) *persons flocking together,* esp. = **strangers:** cc. et feri bar-

bari. 2) (Pl.) Facere amantes convenas inter se, *to help to a meeting together.*

CONVĔNIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of convenio]. 1) **Agreeing, accordant, concordant, harmonious,** propinqui, amici, uxor. 2) *Agreeing with a thing,* **proper, fit, suitable, becoming,** rei alicui and (rar.) ad rem aliquam, cum re aliqua (ante-cl. & lat.) or cc. inter se.

CONVĔNIENTER, *adv.* with (lat.) *sup.* [conveniens]. **Consistently, suitably:** c. naturae vivere.

CONVĔNIENTIA, ae, *f.* [conveniens]. **Agreement, conformity, harmony:** c. naturae cum extis; c. rerum, partium.

CON-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to come together, to meet, to assemble:** milites cc. ex provincia; tota Italia c. ad hoc judicium; omnes cc. in unum locum. In partic.: A) civitates quae cc. in forum, *belonging, in jurisdiction, to that city* (v. Conventus 2): B) uxor c. in manum (alicujus), *comes by marriage under the power of a husband* (v. Manus): C) *trop.*, causae cc., *come together, unite;* (Pl.) multa munera cc. ab amatoribus, *come in at the same time.* 2) *Tr.*, *to come together with one in order to speak to him,* **to meet, to call upon** *one;* esp. = **to address, to accost,** aliquem; conventus non sum ab eo, *he has not spoken to me;* se conveniri non vult, *he will not speak to anybody.* 3) *Intr.*, **to agree:** c. cum aliquo; convenimus inter nos. 4) *Intr.*, res c., or, *impers.*, convenit, *it is agreed upon, is decided, mutually resolved upon:* hoc mihi tecum c., *you and I agree about this;* judex inter eos c., *they agree about the choice of a judge;* pax c., *peace is concluded;* condiciones, signa cc., *are agreed upon;* uti convenerat, *according to agreement;* mihi cum illo c. ut in castris meis esset: inter omnes c., per consules reliqua esse perfecta, *all were agreed that,* &c. 5) **To fit:** cothurnus c. ad pedem. Mostly *trop.:* A) res c., **is fit, proper, becoming, suitable** *for,* **agrees** *with:* illud in hunc ordinem c., *is applicable to, can be said of;* haec suspicio c. in illum, *falls upon him;* thus, likewise, haec contumelia c. ad maximam partem civium, *applies to;* hoc c. cum oratione illius; illud c. laudi tuae; c. ad manum (of accounts), *it agrees to a farthing;* (Pl.) aliam aetatem aliud factum c.: B) in partic., *impers.*, **convenit, it becomes, it behooves, is seemly:** c. illud dicere; c. imperatorem talia facere; non c. nobis animum submittere, *it does not become us;* qui c. ut, etc.; est tibi tantae curae quantae c.

CONVENTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [convenio]. *(Pl.) **Coming together by chance;** hence, *subst.*, Conventicium, ii, *n.*, **the public pay** *received by the citizens of Athens for coming to the assembly of the people* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν.

CONVENTĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [convenio]. 1) **A meeting, an assembly,** hominum. 2) (Lat.) **A place of assembly.**

CONVENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [convenio]. (Rar.) **An agreement, a covenant, compact.**

CONVENTUM, i, *n.* [convenio]. **An agreement, a covenant, compact:** stare convento, *to abide by;* freq. in the comb. 'pactum c.' (probably instead of 'pactum et c.' — v. Pactum).

CONVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [convenio]. 1) **A meeting, an assembly** (voluntary, mostly for deliberation, debate, instruction, the celebration of a religious festival, &c.; more rarely, for social amusement — cf. coetus, concilium, concio, comitia). 2) In partic.: A) **the judicial assembly** *of a province,* **a court** *of justice,* **a meeting** of the people of a certain district of a Roman province in a town selected for this purpose (usually in winter), in order to have their lawsuits decided by the governor (proconsul, or praetor): agere c., *to hold a court:* B) (rar.) *the capital city of a province,* where the courts were held, with the district belonging to it: C) *the body of Roman citizens in a province,* from among whom the governor in certain cases chose the judges. 3) (Rar.) = Conventum.

CON-VERBĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) **To beat severely,** faciem. 2) *Trop.*, **to chastise,** vitia.

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To sweep together;** *trop.*, *to scrape together,* hereditates omnium. 2) **To sweep out,** *to cleanse by sweeping,* stabulum; *trop.* (Com.), is me totum cum pulvisculo c., *pounds me.*

CONVERSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [converso]. (Lat.) 1) **Frequent intercourse,** hominum, *with men.* *2) **Frequent use.**

CONVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [converto]. 1) **A turning round, revolution,** coeli. 2) *A periodical return,* **revolution,** mensium. 3) *Trop.*, **an alteration, a change:** c. et perturbatio rerum. 4) In rhetoric: A) **a change** *from one style to another:* B) **a repetition** *of the same word at the end of several sentences:* C) **the rounding** *of a period.*

CON-VERSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To turn** *or* **whirl round:** animus se c.

CON-VERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To stay** *or* **live** *in a place;* esp., in the company of others, vobiscum, alicui, *with you, with somebody;* *subst.*, Conversans, tis, *m.*, *he who lives with one,* **a companion.**

CON-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To turn round, to turn,** manum; terra c. se circa axem suum; c. iter in provinciam; cc. signa (of soldiers) = *to turn around upon the enemy, to wheel around.* Hence = **to make** *one* **turn** *around or in any direction:* c. multitudinem or se ad aliquem; illa vox Herculem c., *made him turn around;* c. se domum, *to betake one's self.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to turn** *or* **direct** *one's eyes or attention to any thing:* c. oculos, animos hominum in aliquem, in se, and simply c. animum (oculos) alicujus or c. aliquem, *to draw the attention (eyes) of some-*

body upon one's self: B) **to turn upon, to direct against:** c. orationem in increpandum ejus fugam, risum in aliquem: C) = *to apply*, **to employ,** eas copias ad patriae salutem: D) c. se ad philosophos, *to have recourse to;* c. se ad pacem, *to exert one's self for:* E) c. aliquid ad se or in rem suam, **to appropriate,** *to take advantage of.* 2) *To turn* = **to change, to alter, to transform,** se in hirundinem, crimen in laudem. Hence: A) c. castra castris, *to change camp for camp* = *to march incessantly:* B) c. rempublicam, *to throw into disorder:* C) *trop.* = **to translate,** orationes e Graeco, aliquid in Latinum. 3) (Rar.) *Intr.*, **to turn** *in any direction, to turn around,* ad pedites. Hence = **to turn into, to take a turn:** imperium regium c. in superbiam; hoc illi c. in bonum.

CON-VESTIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Mostly *trop.*) **To clothe, to cover,** prata herbis; (poet.) sol c. omnia luce.

CONVEXIO, ōnis, *f.*, and Convexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [convexus]. (Lat.) **A vaulting, convexity,** mundi.

CON-VEXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To press violently,** aliquem.

CONVEXUS, a, um, *adj.* [conveho]. **Vaulted, rounded, convex,** coelum, cornua; *subst.*, Convexum, i, and a, ōrum, *n.*, **a vault, vaulted arch,** coeli, nemorum. 2) (Poet.) **Sloping,** *descending steeply:* vallis, iter, vertex c. ad aequora.

CONVĬCIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [convicior]. (Rar.) **A railer, reviler.**

CONVĬCIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To rail at, to revile,** *to taunt,* alicui.

*CONVĬCIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of convicium]. (Lat.) **A taunt.**

CONVĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [vox]. 1) **A loud cry** *or* **noise** *produced by several persons, a loud crying together:* clamor et c., *at a banquet;* c. ranarum; efflagitare convicio, *by incessant clamor.* In partic.: A) = *a cry of disapprobation,* **loud contradiction,** senatus: B) **a loud wrangling:** aures convicio defessae, *a wrangle in court.* 2) Freq., *a loud, violent reproach,* **an insult:** consectari aliquem conviciis; justissimum meum c. Hence, *trop.* — a) c. tacitum cogitationis, *reproof* — b) (Pl.) = *the object of a reproach, a disgraceful person:* pascere aliquem c., *to bring up a son who is a disgrace to one's self.*

CONVICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [convivo]. **Social intercourse;** also, *concr.* (= convictores), *constant companions:* quos ex domesticis cc. tecum esse voluisti.

CONVICTOR, ōris, *m.* [convivo]. **A companion, daily companion at table.**

CONVICTUS, ūs, *m.* [convivo]. 1) **A living together socially,** *social intercourse,* humanus. 2) (Rar.) = Convivium.

CON-VINCO, vīci, victum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to overcome completely.* Hence, 1) **to convict** *one of a crime,* &c.: c. aliquem negligentiae, repetundarum, also tantis criminibus, in pari peccato; mores ipsius illum cc.; c. te or convinceris aliquid dixisse, *that you have said something.* 2) *To show to be true* = **to prove,** inauditum facinus, avaritiam. 3) *To show to be false* = **to refute,** poëtarum portenta.

*CONVINCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vincio]. (Quinct.) **A conjunction,** *connective particle.*

CON-VĪSO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To look at, to examine** *attentively,* omnia oculis.

CONVĪVA, ae, *comm.* [convivor]. **A guest, messmate,** alicujus.

CONVĪVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [convivium]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a banquet, convivial,** oblectatio.

CONVĪVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [convivor]. *One who gives an entertainment,* **the master of a feast.**

CONVĪVIUM, ii, *n.* [convivo]. 1) **A feast, banquet, entertainment** (cf. epulae and epulum.) 2) (Lat.) **A company at table, guests:** repente c. conticuit.

CON-VĪVO, xi, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) 1) **To live together,** avaro, *with a miser.* 2) (Rar.) = Convivor.

CONVĪVOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [conviva]. **To feast** *or* **banquet together:** c. frequenter et large.

CON-VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To call together, to convoke, to assemble,** populum, senatum, homines in societatem vitae, *to unite.* 2) (Rar.) Of a single person, **to call** *one to join a company,* aliquem in nostram concionem.

CON-VŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly, to flock, to hasten** *or* **run together,** populus; cc. ad sellas consulum.

CON-VŎLŪTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) Only in the *pass.*, with a *mid.* signification: *to roll round rapidly,* **to whirl.**

CON-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To roll up** *or* **together:** serpens c. terga. Hence, *trop.* (lat.), c. verba, *to heap up;* ruina belli illius Gallograeciam convolvit, *involved.* 2) **To wind round;** testudo convoluta omnibus rebus.

CON-VŎMO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To bespew,** mensas.

CON-VULNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To wound severely,** aliquem; *trop., to injure,* mores et vitam.

CONVULSUS — v. Convello.

COŎLESCO — written thus by some, instead of Coalesco, q. v.

CO-ŎPĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) **Co-operation.**

COŎPERCŪLUM, i, *n.* [cooperio]. (Lat.) **A cover, lid.**

*COŎPĔRĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [cooperio]. (Antecl.) **A covering.**

CO-ŎPĔRIO, rui, rtum, 4. *v. tr.* **To cover entirely:** tenebrae cc. montem; c. tribunum lapidibus = *to stone;* freq., *part.*, coopertus, *covered; trop., sunk, drowned in any thing,* scelebribus, fenoribus.

COOPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [coopto]. **A reception** *of a new member into a 'collegium'*; hence, in gen., **an election, choice**: c. collegiorum; c. censoria; c. in Patres.

CO-OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To receive by election** *into a 'collegium,'* **to elect, to choose** *a colleague in an office or order*: c. senatores, tribunos plebis; c. sibi collegam; c. aliquem in amplissimum ordinem.

CO-ŌRIOR, ortus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* **1) To arise, to break out**: ignis, bellum, risus omnium c. **2)** In partic., of something hostile: of persons, **to rise up, to break forth**; of things, **to break out, to spring up**: c. in pugnam; tribuni cc. in illum, in rogationes nostras, *against our proposals*; c. ad bellum; insidiae, seditio c.

COORTUS, ūs, *m.* [coorior]. (Lucr.) **An originating, rising.**

CŌPA, ae, *f.* [kindred with caupo]. (Poet.) **A female dancer** *in a tavern* (perhaps = *a hostess*).

CŌPAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κῶπαι]. *An old town in Boeotia.*

CŌPAIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κωπαΐς]. *A lake in Boeotia,* near to, and named after, the town Copae — now Topolias.

CŌPHĪNUS, i, *m.* [= κόφινος]. (Lat.) **A basket.**

CŌPIA (I.), ae, *f.* [co-ops]. **1) A supply, abundance, multitude, copiousness,** frugum, omnium librorum; magna latronum c.; c. narium (poet.), *an abundance of fragrant flowers.* In particular: A) of speech, **fulness,** *copiousness of expression*; also, c. verborum, dicendi; c. rerum, *copiousness of material, contents*: B) = **fortune, means, wealth, riches**: cc. domesticae, Gallorum; contulerunt copias suas in illam provinciam, *they have transferred their means to that province*; — hence, ejurare bonam c. = *to declare one's self insolvent, to become bankrupt*: C) freq. (almost always in the *pl.*), **forces, troops**: cc. magnae, exiguae, tantae (but not multae, paucae, etc.). **2) Ability, power, opportunity, means** *of doing something*: facere (dare) alicui copiam consilii sui, *to offer one's advice to somebody,* aliquid faciendi, *to give an opportunity to one of doing a thing, to make it possible to him,* e. g., amicitiae jungendae (ante-cl. also ut, etc.); copia erat Romanis somni, dimicandi; (ante-cl.) c. est molliter vivere; copiam Jugurthae habere = *to have Jugurtha in one's power.* In partic., ex c. rerum or only ex c. (rarely pro c.), *in the existing state of things, according to the circumstances.*

CŌPIA (II.), ae, *f. The goddess of Abundance.*

CŌPIŎLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [copiae]. **A small force,** *or number of troops.*

CŌPIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [copia]. (Ante-cl.) **To provide one's self abundantly** *with,* re aliqua.

CŌPIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [copiosus]. **1)** *In great abundance* **abundantly, copiously. 2) In particular, of speech, copiously, diffusely,** dicere, causas defendere.

CŌPIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [copia]. **1)** (Rar., lat.) **Abundant,** *in great abundance,* liquor, supellex verborum. **2) Abundantly provided** *with,* **rich** *or* **abounding** *in,* re aliqua; locus c. a frumento; in partic. = **rich, wealthy,** homo, provincia. **3) Of discourse, copious, fluent, eloquent:** homo c. ad dicendum; orator c.; oratio c.; c. in eloquendo.

CŌPIS (I.), is, *adj.* [contracted from co-ops]. (The *nom.* does not occur — ante-cl.) **Rich** *in,* **richly provided** *with.*

CŌPIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [= κοπίς]. (Lat.) **A sword.**

COPONIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Relating to a Coponius.**

CŌPŌNIUS, ii, *m. The name of a plebeian gens,* originally from Tibur.

COPREA, ae, *f.* [= κοπρίας]. (Lat.) **A buffoon, jester.**

CŌPŬLA, ae, *f.* [co-apio]. *Any thing that joins together,* **a band, rope, thong**; perhaps, in Cæs. (doubtful reading, else only ante-cl., poet. & lat.), of *grappling-irons, grapnels,* by which one ship was fastened to another. Hence, *trop.* = **the bonds** *of love, friendship, marriage,* &c.

CŌPŬLĀTE, *adv.* [copulatus]. (Lat.) **Compositely.**

CŌPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [copulo]. **A connecting, joining together closely,** atomorum, verborum inter se.

CŌPŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of copulo]. **United, connected**: cc. pervenimus, *we came at the same time*; nihil est copulatius, *shows a closer connexion.*

CŌPŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To join together, to unite, to connect,** verba, voluntates suas; c. concordiam, *to bring about concord*; c. honestatem cum voluptate, haec inter se; naturae copulatum = *natural.*

*CŎQUA, ae, *f.* [coquo]. (Pl.) **A (female) cook.**

CŎQUĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [coquinus]. (Lat.) *Relating to cooking,* **culinary.**

CŎQUĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [coquo]. (Pl.) **To cook.**

CŎQUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [coquo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Relating to cooking,* **culinary.**

CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To prepare, to dress, to mature, to ripen**: sol c. uvas; poma cocta et matura; of food that has been eaten, omnia cocta et confecta, *decomposed*; c. aurum, *to melt.* **2) To cook,** *to prepare by cooking.* cibum, coenam. **3)** *To prepare by heat,* **to burn, to dry,** laterculos, carbonem; c. panem, *to bake*; sol c. glebas, *dries up*; agger coctus, *made of brick.* **4)** *Trop.*: A) **to mature** *with the mind,* **to meditate upon,** *to contrive,* consilia secreto, bellum: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) **to vex, to torment**: cura quae te c.

CŌQUUS, i, *m.* [coquo]. **A cook.**

CŎR, rdis, *n.* 1) **The heart** (physically and materially): nullum animal potest esse sine c. 2) (Only poet. & lat., except the phrase 'cordi esse.') *Trop.:* A) (poet.) = **a person, man:** fortissima cc.: B) **the heart, soul, feeling:** tremere corde, cura excessit cc.; in partic., cordi est mihi (tibi, homini), *it lies at my heart, is dear to me;* cordi tibi est illud facere, nos subigi; also (lat.), cordi habere aliquid, *to have at heart, to think much of, to value:* C) = **understanding, intellect, mind:** quantum ego corde meo conspicio; volutavi eam rem in c. meo (Pl.).

CŎRA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Volsci in Latium,* now Core.

CŌRĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Cora]. *The inhabitants of Cora.*

CŌRĂLIUM, or Cūrălium, ii, *n.* [= κοράλλιον] κουράλιον]. **The red coral.**

CŌRALLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Κόραλλοι]. *A people of Moesia,* on the Black Sea.

CŌRAM [instead of cooram, fr. con-os, ōris]. I. *Prep.* w. *abl.* **In the presence of, before:** c. genero meo, judicibus; sometimes (mostly lat.) placed after the substantive: Diomedonte c. — II. *Adv.* 1) *Objective,* i. e., with reference to the person in whose presence something is done, **in the presence of:** dicere c. aliquid aliquo praesente; c. aliquem arguere, *while he is present;* ut veni c. 2) *Subjective,* i. e., with reference to the person actively present at any thing, **personally, in person:** c. adesse; c. perspicit quae ex nunciis cognoverat; c. aliquid tecum agam. 3) (Lat.) Of time, **immediately, forthwith.**

CŌRAX, ăcis, *m.* [= κόραξ]. 1) **A raven.** 2) *A Greek rhetorician in Sicily,* contemporary with Lysias.

CORBIS, is, *f.* **A basket.**

CORBĪTA, ae, *f.* *A slow-sailing* **ship of burden;** hence (Pl.), operam celocem, ne corbitam mihi date, *help me quickly, not slowly.*

CORBŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of corbis]. **A little basket.**

CORBŬLO, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname;* thus, esp. Cn. Domitius C., *a brother-in-law of the Emperor Caligula,* a celebrated general, who, when condemned to death by Nero, committed suicide.

CORCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of cor]. 1) **A little heart.** 2) *Trop.:* A) a term of endearment, *my heart!* B) *a surname of Scipio Nasica,* given to him for his prudence and sagacity.

CORCŸRA, ae, *f.* [= Κέρκυρα, or (lat.) Κόρκυρα]. 1) *An island in the Ionian Sea,* on the coast of Epirus — now Corfu. 2) C. Melaena [= Κ. Μέλαινα], *an island on the coast of Illyria,* now Curzola.

CORCŸRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κερκυραῖος]. *Of or pertaining to Corcyra,* **Corcyræan;** *subst.,* Corcyraei, ōrum, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Corcyra.*

CORDĂTE, *adv.* [cordatus]. (Ante-classical.) **Wisely, prudently.**

CORDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Wise, prudent, sagacious.**

CORDAX, ăcis, *m.* [= κόρδαξ]. 1) (Lat.) *A wanton dance;* esp., *the dance of the chorus in the old Attic comedy.* 2) *Trop.,* the 'trochaeus' was so called by Aristotle, on account of its hopping movement.

CORDŎLIUM, ii, *n.* [cor-doleo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Heartache,** *sorrow of heart.*

CORDŬBA, ae, *f.* [Κορδύβη]. *A large town of Hispania Baetica,* now Cordova.

CORDŬBENSIS, e, *adj.* [Corduba]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Corduba;** *subst.,* Cordubenses, ium, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Corduba.*

CORFĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Corfinium]. *Of or pertaining to Corfinium,* **Corfinian;** *subst.,* Corfinienses, ium, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of C.*

CORFĪNIUM, ii, *n.* *The old capital of the Peligni in Samnium,* now Pontinia, near Popoli.

CŎRIA, ae, *f.* *A surname of Minerva among the Arcadians.*

CŎRIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [corium]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to leather;** *subst.,* Coriarius, ii, *m.,* **a tanner.**

CŎRINNA, ae, *f.* [= Κόριννα]. 1) *A Greek poetess of Tanagra in Boeotia* (about 500 B. C.). 2) *A feigned name of a mistress of Ovid.*

CŎRINTHIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κορινθιακός]. (Rar.) **Corinthian.**

CŎRINTHIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Lat.) *A workman in Corinthian brass,* a nickname of Augustus, on account of his love of magnificence.

CŎRINTHIENSIS, e, *adj.* (Pl. & Tac.) = Corinthius.

CŎRINTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κορίνθιος]. **Corinthian;** *subst.,* Corinthii, ōrum, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Corinth.*

CŎRINTHUS, i, *f.* [= Κόρινθος]. *A celebrated city of the Peloponnesus,* destroyed by Mummius (B. C. 146).

CŎRIŎLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to Corioli;** in partic., a surname of C. Marcius, as conqueror of Corioli; *subst.,* Coriolani, ōrum, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Corioli.*

CŎRIŎLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town of the Volsci in Latium,* conquered by the Romans, 493 B. C.

CŎRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Κόριον]. 1) **The skin, hide** *of animals* (the thick and hard skin—cf. pellis): (Com.) corium alicui concidere, *to tan one's hide, to whip one.* 2) **Leather** (coarse and thick — cf. aluta). Hence = *things made of leather;* esp., *a leather sack, whip, a thong or strap.* 6) Of plants = **the rind, skin, bark, shell.**

CORNĒLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to a Cornelius,* **Cornelian:** C. oratio, *made by Cicero in behalf of C. Cornelius;* C. castra, *a place on the coast of Africa,* called after the camp

pitched there by Scipio the elder, in the second Punic war. It was also called Castra Cornelia.

CORNĒLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Cornelia, ae, *f.* *The name of a very celebrated and powerful Roman* gens. The most famous families of this gens were, the Cethegi, Cinnae, Dolabellae, Lentuli, Scipiones, Sullae, Balbi, Galli (q. v.). Cornelia, ae, *f.*, *a daughter of Scipio the younger, the mother of the Gracchi.*

CORNĒLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a Cornelius,* Cornelian: leges Cc., *of Sulla.*

CORNEŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of corneus II.]. Of horn, like horn.

CORNEUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [cornus]. (Poet.) Of *or* belonging to the cornel-tree *or* cornel-wood.

CORNEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [cornu]. 1) Of horn, horny, rostrum. 2) (Lat.) Like horn — a) in substance, *dry = hard as horn* — b) in colour, *of the colour of horn, horn-coloured.*

CORNĪCEN (I.), ĭnis, *m.* [cornu-cano]. A horn-blower, corneter.

CORNĪCEN (II.), ĭnis, *m.* *A surname in the Roman* gens *Oppia.*

CORNĪCOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [cornix]. (Lat. & very rare.) To caw *like a crow.*

*CORNĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cornix]. A little crow.

CORNĪCŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Corniculum.

CORNĪCŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [corniculum]. (Lat.) *A soldier who had received a 'corniculum,'* and been promoted thereby to a higher rank, *a kind of subaltern officer.*

CORNĪCŬLUM (I.), i, *n.* [*dim.* of cornu]. A little horn; prob., *a horn-shaped ornament worn upon the helmet,* presented to soldiers for good conduct.

CORNĪCŬLUM (II.), i, *n.* *An old town in Latium.*

CORNĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) *The office of a 'cornicularius.'*

CORNĪFĪCIUS, ii, *m.*, Cornificia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman* gens; thus, esp. 1) Q. Corn., *a tribune of the people* (69 B. C.), and competitor of Cicero for the consulship. 2) Q. Corn., *the son of the preceding,* quaestor of Cæsar in the civil war, propraetor of Illyricum (48 B. C.), and colleague of Cicero in the augurship.

CORNĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu-gero]. Bearing horns, horned.

CORNĪ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* [cornu]. *Having feet of horn,* hoofed.

CORNIX, īcis, *f.* A crow; prov., cornicum oculos configere, *to deceive even the most keen-sighted ('to catch a weasel asleep');* also, elliptically, cornici oculum.

CORNU, ūs (rar. & poet. Cornum, i), *n.* [kindred with κέρας]. 1) A horn *of oxen, stags, rams,* &c. Hence: A) of objects having the shape of a horn — a) in the *pl.*, the points *or* horns *of the new moon* — b) *a branch of a river* — c) *a tongue of land, the point of a coast,* esp. of a coast forming a harbour — d) *the end of a sail-yard* — e) *the upper-part of a helmet, the crest* — f) *the end of a stick around which the parchment-books were rolled* — g) *the curved end of a bow* and *side of a cithara* — h) *the wing of an army:* dextrum, sinistrum c. — i) *the end, point, wing of a place,* esp. *the peak of a mountain:* B) (poet.) *trop., an emblem of power and strength,* esp. as employed in resistance: cornua addere pauperi. 2) Horn *as a substance,* e. g., of horns and hoofs. Hence = *things made of horn* — a) (poet.) a bow — b) *the horn as a musical instrument,* a horn, trumpet — c) *a lantern* — d) *a funnel* — e) *an oil-cruet.*

CORNUM, i, *n.* The cornel-cherry.

CORNUS, i, *f.* The cornel cherry-tree. Hence (poet.) = *a javelin made of cornel-wood.*

CORNŪTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [cornu]. Horned, *furnished with horns.*

CORNŪTUS (II.), i, *m.* (Lat.) *A Roman proper name.*

CŎROEBUS, i, *m.* [=Κόροιβος]. *The son of Mydon of Phrygia,* a suitor of Cassandra.

CŎROLLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of corona]. (Poet. & lat.) A little crown *or* garland.

CŎROLLĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [corolla]. 1) A little crown *or* garland, made of artificial (originally perhaps of natural) flowers, and presented to actors, &c.; hence, in gen., 2) a present, douceur: discedere sine c.

CŎRŌNA, ae, *f.* [= κορώνη]. I. 1) A wreath, garland, crown, esp. as an ornament at a joyful festival, but worn also on grave and solemn festal occasions; freq. also as a prize of combat and reward of honour, presented to soldiers: c. castrensis, navalis, civica (for which see the text-books on Rom. Antiq.); sub c. vendere, *to sell captives as slaves* (probably, because they wore garlands at the time of sale). 2) *Trop.*, of things in the form of a crown: A) a circuit, enclosure, muri, montium: B) a circle, an assembly *of men,* esp. *an audience,* in court or at the delivery of an oration: dicere causam maximâ coronâ, *before a numerous assembly;* coronae aliquid dandum, *something must be done to gratify the multitude present:* C) at a siege — a) a line of siege, *the line of circumvallation,* by which a besieged town was invested — b) = a besieging army: urbem coronâ cingere, *to invest, to blockade,* capere, *to take by a siege* — *c) = *the troops posted on the wall of a besieged town for its defence:* coronâ vallum defendere: D) *the halo round the sun.* — II. As a constellation: A) the Northern Crown, according to fable, the crown of Ariadne placed in the heavens; hence (poet.), Gnossia and Cressa: B) the Southern Crown.

CŎRŌNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *The name given to the two daughters of the Theban Orion,* Metiocha and Menippa, who devoted themselves to death, to deliver their native city from a plague.

CŌRŌNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Of *or* belonging to Corone:** sinus C., *the present Golfo di Coron.* **2) Of *or* belonging to Coronea;** *subst.*, Coronaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Coronea.*

CŌRŌNE, es, *f.* [= Κορώνη]. *A town of Messenia*, now Coron.

CŌRŌNĒA, ae, *f.* [= Κορώνεια]. *A town of Boeotia*, near Lake Copais — its ruins are near the present Korunies.

CŌRŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Coronea]. **Of *or* belonging to Coronea.**

CŌRŌNEUS, ei, *m.* [= Κορώνευς]. *A king of Phocis*, father of Coronis.

CŌRŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Κορωνίδης]. **The son of Coronis 2,** i. e., *Æsculapius.*

CŌRŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κορωνίς]. **1)** *A daughter of Coroneus*, changed by Minerva into a crow. **2)** *A daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas*, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo.

CŌRŌNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [corona]. **1)** *To crown with a garland*, **to wreathe, to crown:** c. postes; c. pocula, crateras (as was the custom at banquets); since a crown was frequently presented as a prize to the victor in a contest, one was said, e. g., coronatus de oratoribus (lat.), *as victor in the contest with the orators;* coronari Olympia (poet.), *as victor in the Olympic games;* c. comoediam, *to award the prize to.* **2)** (Poet.) *Trop.*, **to surround, to encompass:** silva c. aquas; c. aditum custode.

CORPŎRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [corpus]. (Lat.) **Corporeal,** *relating to the body.*

CORPŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [corpus]. **1) Corporeal,** *having a body*, res. **2)** In partic. = **of flesh, fleshly,** humerus Pelopis (opp. to eburneus); c. dapes = *animal food.*

CORPŎRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [corpus]. **To form into a body.**

CORPŬLENTIA, ae, *f.* [corpulentus]. (Lat.) **Corpulence,** *fleshiness of body.*

CORPŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [corpus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Corpulent, fleshy.**

CORPUS, ŏris, *n.* **1) The body,** both of animals and men: animus et c. In partic.: A) = *the flesh of the body:* ossa subjecta corpori; facere c., *to become corpulent;* amittere c., *to become lean:* B) = *a lifeless body, a corpse:* C) (poet.) = *a shade, the soul of a deceased person:* D) (poet.) = *the trunk*, in opp. to the head. **2)** Periphrastically = **a person, an individual:** vile atque infame c.; liberum c. in servitutem addicere; (poet.) delecta virûm cc. **3) A substance, mass,** in gen.: cc. individua, *atoms;* c. aquae, terrae, *the mass of the earth.* **4)** *Trop.:* A) = **the substance,** *the essential part of any thing:* c. eloquentiae, *the pith of:* B) **a whole** *composed of homogeneous parts or members*, **a body, corporation:** c. civitatis, *the body of the citizens;* c. reipublicae, *the body politic;* coalescere in unius populi corpus; regem sui corporis creari voluerunt, *from amongst themselves;* corpori valido (of an army) deerat dux; also, of a writing, an entire and coherent work: c. omnis juris Romani, *a collection of the whole Roman law.*

CORPUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of corpus]. **A little body,** esp. *an atom;* also, as a term of endearment.

CORRĀDO (con-r.), rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To scrape *or* rake together,** pecuniam; *trop.*, c. fidem, *to procure with difficulty.*

CORRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corrigo]. **1) An improvement, correction,** veteris Academiae, morum. **2) Reproof,** *correction:* correctione gaudere. **3)** In rhetoric, a figure of speech: *a correcting of one's self*, by adding a stronger term to a weaker.

CORRECTOR, ōris, *m.* [corrigo]. **A corrector, improver,** legum, nostrae civitatis; c. asperitatis: c. Bestius, *who always wished to correct others*

CORRĒPO (con-r.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* **To creep together, to creep *or* slink** *into a place*, in navem; *trop.*, c. in dumeta, *to creep into a thicket* = *to become entangled in subtleties;* (poet.) membra cc. pavore, *shrink.*

CORREPTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [corripio]. (Lat.) **Shortly, briefly,** dicere.

CORREPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corripio]. (Lat.) **1) A seizing,** *laying hold of.* **2) A shortening,** syllabae.

CORREPTOR, ōris, *m.* [corripio]. (Lat.) **A reprover, censurer.**

CORRĪDEO (con-r.), 2. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) **To smile.**

CORRĪGIA, ae, *f.* [corrigo]. **A shoe-tie,** *shoe-latchet.*

CORRĪGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-rego]. **1) To make straight** *any thing crooked or bent*, digitum; prov., c. curva, *to make the crooked straight.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to correct, to set right, to improve, to make better:** c. errorem alicujus, mores (opp. to corrumpere); c. orationem, *to revise, to make emendations in;* c. adolescentem; ipsa re corrigi, *to be taught better by experience;* c. fastos, *to correct.*

CORRĪPIO, rīpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [con-rapio]. **1) To take hold of, to seize** *eagerly and with haste*, hominem, lora manu. Hence, c. corpus ex stratis (poet.), *to spring from the couch;* c. se aliquo, *to hasten anywhere;* (poet.) c. gradum, *to quicken one's pace;* also, c. viam, *to travel rapidly.* **2) To seize upon** *with violence*, **to plunder,** *to take possession of*, bona alicujus; c. pecunias undique; c. praefecturas, *to snatch by force, to carry off.* **3)** *Trop.:* A) of fire, disease, &c., **to seize, to attack, to carry away:** flamma c. tabulas; corripi morbo, morte subitâ; hence, also *pass.*, of the passions and emotions, correptus amore, cupidine: B) **to attack** = **to reproach, to censure,** *to chide;* hence (Tac.) = **to accuse,** aliquem and aliquid dictis: C) **to draw in, to**

contract, to abridge, verba, impensas, *to diminish*, syllabam, *to pronounce short*.

CORRĪVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corrivo]. (Lat.) A drawing together *of streams of water into a basin or reservoir*.

COR-RĪVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [con-rivus]. (Lat.) To conduct *streams of water together into one place*, venas aquarum.

COR-RŌBŎRO (con-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To strengthen, to make strong, to invigorate: c. militem opere assiduo; c. audaciam, virtutem alicujus; aetas corroborata, *mature, manly age*; quum jam se corroboravisset, *when he had grown up to be a man*.

COR-RŌDO (con-r.), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To gnaw, to gnaw into pieces: mures cc. librum.

COR-RŌGO (con-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To entreat together, to bring together, to assemble *or* collect *by entreaty*, necessarios suos, auxilia a sociis; c. vela ex navibus, *to demand from all the ships, to collect together*.

*CORRŌSĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [corrodo]. (Lat.) Corrosive, medicamenta.

COR-RŌTUNDO (con-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To round off, *to make perfectly round*, corpus.

COR-RŪGO (con-r.), —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To make wrinkled*, to wrinkle; *trop.*, ne sordida mappa nares tibi corruget = *to cause disgust*.

COR-RUMPO (con-r.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to break into pieces*. 1) To destroy, to ruin, *to annihilate*: c. frumentum incendio, domum et se igni; c. ungues dentibus (poet.), *to gnaw*; catena c. manus, *wounds*; c. spem, libertatem. Hence: A) = to weaken, to debilitate: equi corrupti macie; c. res familiares, *to become poor*: B) = to waste, *to make useless, to cause the loss of any thing*, diem alicui, *to make one lose a day*; c. occasionem, opportunitatem, *to allow to escape*; quodcunque addebatur subsidio, id corruptum timore fugientium, *was lost*. 2) Of things, to spoil, to injure, *to make worse*, aquam, mores civitatis, orationem. 3) Of persons, to mislead, to seduce, to corrupt, adolescentem, milites; in partic. = to bribe: c. aliquem pecuniâ, largitione; also, abs., c. milites ut fugiant. 4) Of things, to falsify, *to tamper with, to misrepresent*, tabulas publicas, famam; c. nomina, *by an incorrect pronunciation or other fault*. Hence = to disgrace, *to dishonour*, nobilitatem.

COR-RUO (con-r.), ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Tr.*, to overthrow; to heap *or* scrape together, rerum summam, divitias; *trop.*, to ruin, aliquem. 2) *Intr.*: A) to fall *or* tumble together, to fall to the ground, aedes, arbor c.; hence, *trop.* = to perish, to fall: tu et omnes mei cc.; opes Lacedaemoniorum cc.; risu c., *to sink to the ground with laughter*: B) to rush together *in combat, to engage in a fight*: accipitres inter se cc.; longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, *all (animals) fight far more violently when they engage in conflict from necessity rather than choice*.

CORRUPTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [corruptus]. Corruptly: c. judicare, *falsely, in consequence of bribery*; c. pronunciare, *incorrectly*; corruptius habiti (of slaves), *under worse discipline*.

CORRUPTĒLA, ae, *f.* [corrumpo]. A corruption, seduction: depravatus corruptelâ; cc. et adulteria, *debaucheries and adulteries*; c. malae consuetudinis (*subj.*), *arising from a bad custom*; but, c. mulierum (*obj.*), *the seduction of women*. Hence (Com.) = Corruptor.

CORRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo]. (Rar.) A corrupting, corruption: morbus est c. corporis; c. opinionum, *perverseness*.

CORRUPTOR, ōris, *m.*, and Corruptrix, īcis, *f.* A corrupter, seducer, *misleader*, civium.

CORRUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of corrumpo]. Corrupted, corrupt, depraved.

CORSĬCA, ae, or Corsis, ĭdis, *f.* Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

CORSĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Corsica]. (Poet.) Corsican.

CORSUS, a, um, *adj.* [Corsica]. Corsican; *subst.*, Corsi, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Corsica*.

CORTEX, ĭcis, *m.* (rarely *f.*). The bark, rind, shell *of trees, plants, and fruits* (e. g., nuts); in partic., cork, *the rind of the cork-tree*, used for stoppers and in learning to swim; hence, prov., nare sine c. = *to need an overseer no longer*.

CORTĬCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cortex]. Of bark, of cork.

CORTĬCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cortex]. (Lat.) Full of bark.

CORTĪNA, ae, *f.* A caldron, kettle; in partic. (poet.), *the tripod of Pythia*, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi; hence (poet.) = *an oracle*.

CORTŌNA, ae, *f.* [= Κόρτωνα]. *A town of Etruria*.

CORTŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cortona]. Of *or* belonging to Cortona; *subst.*, Cortonenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cortona*.

CŎRUSCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* Prop., *to push or thrust with the horns*: agni cc. Hence, 1) *tr.* (mostly poet.), to move rapidly *hither and thither*, to shake, to brandish, linguas, frontem, telum. Hence, 2) *intr.*: A) to move quickly *to and fro, to waver, to quiver*: apes pennis cc., *vibrate*; arbor c., *swings to and fro, trembles*: B) to flash, to glitter, *to coruscate*, flamma.

CŎRUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) Tremulous, waving, vibrating, silva; c. prae tremore. 2) Glittering, flashing, gleaming, ignis, lumina, radii solis.

CORVĪNUS, or Corvus, i, *m.* *A surname in the gens Valeria*.

CORVUS, i, *m.* A raven; hence (from its resemblance to the curved beak of a raven), *a grappling-iron.*

CŎRŸBANTES, ium, *m.* *Priests of Cybele*, in Phrygia, and in Asia generally; freq. confounded with the Curetes; at the festivals of the goddess they went about in armour, revelling and dancing, and frequently wounding each other.

CŎRŸBANTIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to the Corybantes.

CŎRŸBAS, antis, *m.* [= Κορύβας]. *A son of Cybele*, and father of the second Apollo.

CŎRŸCIS, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.* Of *or* belonging to the Corycian grotto, on Parnassus (v. Corycius): C. Nymphae, *the daughters of Plistus.*

CŎRŸCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κωρύκιος]. 1) Of *or* pertaining to the Corycian grotto, on Parnassus (τὸ Κωρύκιον ἄντρον), which was sacred to the nymphs and to Pan. 2) Of *or* belonging to Corycus.

CŎRŸCUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Κώρυκος]. 1) *A promontory and town in Cilicia*, with a celebrated grotto. 2) *A promontory in Ionia*, with a harbour of the same name.

CŎRŸCUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Κώρυκος]. A leather sack *filled with bran and sand*, hung up in the gymnasium, and swung to and fro by the athletes; hence, *meton.* = *any difficult kind of exercise:* c. laterum et vocis.

CŎRŸLĒTUM, i, *n.* [corylus]. A hazel-thicket.

CŎRŸLUS, i, *f.* [= κόρυλος]. A hazel-tree.

CŎRYMBĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [corymbus-fero]. (Poet.) An epithet of Bacchus = *bearing clusters of ivy-berries.*

CŎRYMBUS, i, *m.* [= κόρυμβος]. A cluster of fruit *or* flowers; esp., *a cluster of ivy-berries.*

CŎRŸPHAEUS, i, *m.* [= κορυφαῖος]. A chief, head, leader.

CŎRŸPHĂSIUM, ii, *n.* [= Κορυφάσιον]. *A town and promontory in Messenia.*

CŎRŸTHUS, i, [= Κόρυθος]. 1) *F., a town in Etruria;* later, called Cortona. 2) *M., a name of several mythic persons;* esp., *the founder of the town Corythus*, father of Dardanus, and thus ancestor of the Trojan kings.

CŎRŸTUS, i, *m.* [= κωρυτός]. (Poet.) A quiver.

COS (I.), ōtis, *f.* [instead of cautes]. 1) A hard stone, flint-stone. 2) In partic., a whetstone.

COS (II.), or COUS (Coos), Coi, *f.* [= Κῶς, Κόως]. *A small island of the Ægean Sea*, celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, the cultivation of the vine, and weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas — now Stanchio or Stanco.

CŌSA (Cossa), ae, *f.*, or Cosae, ārum, *f. pl.* 1) *An old town in Etruria*, near the present Orbitello. 2) *A town of Laconia*, called also Compsa.

CŌSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cosa]. Of *or* belonging to Cosa; *subst.:* A) Cosanum, i, *n.*, *the territory of Cosa:* B) Cosani, ōrum, *m. p.*, *the inhabitants of Cosa.*

COSMĒTA, ae, *m.* [= κοσμήτης]. An overseer of the wardrobe (a slave).

COSMOE, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Κόσμοι]. *The supreme council of the Cretans.*

COSMUS, i, *m.* *A celebrated maker of unguents in Rome.*

COSSUS, i, *m.* *The name of a family in the gens Cornelia.*

COSSŸRA, or Cossūra, ae, *f.* [= Κόσσυρα]. *A small island between Sicily and Africa*, now Pantalaria.

COSTA, ae, *f.* A rib; hence, in the *pl.* = a side, wall, aëni, navis.

COSTUM, i, *n.* [= κόστος]. (Poet. & Iat.) *An Indian shrub*, of which unguents were made.

CŌTHON, ōnis, *m.* [= Κώθων]. 1) *A maritime town in Northern Africa*, near Adrumetum. 2) *An island in the Laconian Gulf.*

CŎTHURNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus]. (Poet.) Wearing the cothurnus; hence = lofty, tragical, *pertaining to tragedy*, sermo, dea.

CŎTHURNUS, i, *m.* [= κόθορνος]. A high (Grecian) shoe *or* half-boot, covering the whole foot, worn by hunters, and especially by tragic actors. Hence, *trop.:* A) = tragedy: B) = a tragic subject: C) = a tragic, elevated style.

COTIDIE, etc. — v. Quotidie.

COTTA, ae, *f.* *A surname in the gens Aurelia.*

COTTĂBUS, i, *m.* [= κότταβος]. *A social sport of the Greeks*, played in different ways. The main point consisted in flinging the remains of unmixed wine into a metal basin on the floor, and thereby producing a clashing sound, the quality of which was considered to furnish a presage of the love of one's mistress. Hence, jocosely = *a lash, stroke:* bubuli cc. (Pl.).

COTTĂNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [a Syrian word]. (Lat.) *A kind of Syrian fig.*

COTTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cottius]. Cottian: Alpes Cc.

COTTIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *The name of two kings of the time of the first Roman emperors*, who ruled over several tribes living on the Cottian Alps.

COTTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* Cottian: Alpes Cc., *the Cottian Alps.*

CŎTURNIX, īcis, *f.* A quail; also (Pl.), a term of endearment.

CŎTŸS, yis, *m.* [= Κότυς], or Cotus, i, *m.* *The name of several Thracian princes.*

CŎTYTTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Κοτύττια]. *The festival of Cotytto.*

CŎTYTTO, ūs, *f.* [= Κοτυττώ]. *The goddess of Lewdness*, originally of Thrace; later, worshipped also in Corinth and Rome.

COUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cos II.]. *Of or pertaining to Cos*, Coan: C. artifex = *Apelles;* C. Venus, *a picture by Apelles; subst.:* A) Coum, i, *n.*, *wine of Cos:* B) Coa, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *garments manufactured at Cos.*

CŎVĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [covinus]. (Lat.) **A chariot-warrior.**

CŎVĪNUS, i, *m.* [a Celtic word]. 1) **A war-chariot** *of the Celts, furnished with scythes.* 2) **A travelling-chariot** *of the Romans.*

COXA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) 1) **The hip.** 2) **The hip-bone.**

CŌXENDIX, ĭcis, *f.* [coxa] = Coxa.

CRABRA, ae, *f.* *A small river in Latium;* called, also, Crabra aqua — now La Maranna.

CRABRO, ōnis, *m.* **A hornet:** prov., irritare cc., *to stir up a hornets' nest* = *to offend men whom it is dangerous to attack.*

CRĂGUS, i, *m.* [= Κράγος]. *A mountain in Lycia;* according to some, the residence of the Chimæra.

CRAMBE, es, *f.* [= κράμβη]. **Cabbage;** prov., c. repetita = *an old story, something frequently repeated.*

CRANAUS, i, *m.* [= Κράναος]. *An Attic hero,* son-in-law and successor of Cecrops.

CRANII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Κράνιοι]. *A small town in the island Cephalonia* — its ruins are near the present Argastoli.

CRĀNŌN, ōnis, *f.* [= Κρανών]. *A town in Thessaly.*

CRĀNŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cranon]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cranon.**

CRANTOR, ōris, *m.* [= Κράντωρ]. 1) *The armour-bearer of Peleus.* 2) *A celebrated philosopher of the old Academy,* who lived about 320 B. C.

CRĀPŪLA, ae, *f.* [= κραιπάλη]. **Intoxication, inebriation** *produced by wine, together with its consequences — headache,* &c.

*CRĀPŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [crapula]. (Pl.) **Pertaining to intoxication.**

CRAS, *adv.* **To-morrow:** c. mane, *to-morrow morning;* c. est festum. Hence (poet.), *meton.,* in gen. = **in the future,** *hereafter:* quid sit futurum c., fuge quaerere.

CRASSĀMENTUM, i, *m.* [crasso]. (Lat.) 1) **The thick sediment** *of a liquid.* 2) **The thickness** *of an object.*

CRASSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [crassus]. 1) **Thickly.** 2) *Trop.* — a) **dimly,** *not clearly:* gemmae nitent c. — b) **indistinctly,** *confusedly:* c. aliquid intelligere — c) **coarsely, rudely,** *without taste:* poëma c. compositum.

CRASSESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [crassus]. (Lat.) **To thicken,** *to grow thick or fat.*

CRASSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Crassus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Crassus** (the triumvir).

CRASSĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [crassus]. 1) **Thickness:** c. parietum; claves digiti pollicis crassitudine. 2) **A thick matter, sediment, dregs.**

CRASSO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [crassus]. (Lat.) **To make thick, to thicken.**

CRASSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Thick,** *strong,* homo, filum; nucleus sex digitos crassus, *six fingers thick.* 2) **Thick, dense, gross, coarse** (opp. to tenuis, rarus, liquidus, etc.), aër, nebula, toga, unguentum. Hence — a) ager c., *fat;* thus, likewise, turdus c.; aquae cc. (poet.), *muddy* (of a swollen stream) — b) c. infortunium = *a sound beating* — c) *trop.:* c. Minerva = *plain common sense, homely wisdom.*

CRASSUS (II.), i, *m.* *The name of a family in the gens Licinia;* thus, esp. 1) L. Licinius Cr., *a renowned orator,* and a contemporary of Cicero. 2) M. Licinius Crassus, *triumvir,* with Cæsar and Pompey, slain in the Parthian war. 3) M. Lic. Cr., *a son of the preceding,* and a legate in the army of Cæsar.

CRASTĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [cras]. 1) **Of to-morrow:** c. dies, lux, *to-morrow's sun;* in crastinum, *until to-morrow;* (lat.) crastino, as an *adv.* = cras; (ante-cl. & lat.) die crastini, *to-morrow.* 2) (Lat.) **Future,** in gen.

CRASTĪNUS (II.), i, *m.* *The name of a valiant centurion,* in the army of Cæsar.

CRĂTAEIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κρατα ιίς]. *A nymph,* mother of Scylla.

CRĀTER, ēris, *m.* (poet. & lat.), and Crātēra, ae, *f.* [= κρατήρ, κρητήρ]. 1) *A large vessel used for mixing wine with water,* **a bowl.** 2) *Meton.:* A) *an oil-vessel:* B) *a water-basin, a reservoir:* C) *the aperture of a volcanic mountain:* D) *a constellation,* **the Bowl:** E) *a gulf near Baiae.*

CRĂTĔRUS, i, *m.* [= Κράτερος]. 1) *A general in the service of Alexander the Great.* 2) *A celebrated physician,* of the time of Cicero.

CRĀTES, ētis, *m.* [= Κράτης]. 1) *An Attic writer of comedies,* who lived about 449 B. C. 2) *A philosopher of Thebes,* of the Cynic school. 3) *An Academic philosopher of Athens,* a pupil of Polemo. 4) C. Mallotes (of Mallus in Cilicia), *a renowned grammarian,* contemporary with Aristarchus, and founder of the Pergamene school of grammar.

CRĀTES, is, *f.* (almost always in the *plural*). **Wicker** *or* **hurdle-work,** *a texture of twigs and roots,* **a hurdle, fascine,** esp. as used in war. Hence, *meton.,* c. spinae, *the joints of the backbone,* pectoris; c. favorum, *honey-comb.*

CRĀTHIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Κρᾶθις]. *A river near the Thurii in Lower Italy,* whose waters were supposed to redden the hair.

CRĂTĪNUS, i, *m.* [= Κρατῖνος]. *One of the first and most celebrated poets of the old Attic comedy* (519–422 B. C.).

CRĂTIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Κράτιππος]. *A peripatetic philosopher of Athens,* and teacher of the younger Cicero.

CREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [creo]. (Rar.) **An electing, choosing,** magistratuum.

CREĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [creo]. (Rar.) **A creator, author,** mundi; Romulus c. hujus urbis, *founder.*

CREĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [creo]. (Poet.) *She who creates or brings forth,* **a creator,** *author:* natūra c. rerum; diva c., *mother.*

CRĒBER, bra, brum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Of space, **dense, thick,** *standing closely together or closely following each other;* hence, **numerous:** aedificia cc.; oc. ignes, *a great many fires;* vigiliae cc.; arbores cc.; also (poet.) silva c. Hence — a) = *set thick or filled with:* lucus c. arundinibus — b) *trop.* = **abounding in:** Thucydides c. rerum frequentiâ, *rich in matter, contents;* c. sententiis, *rich in thoughts;* Africus c. procellis. 2) Of time, **frequent, repeated:** excursiones, gemitus, amplexus, literae cc.; c. esse in re aliqua = *to speak of or perform a thing frequently.*

CRĒBRESCO, brui (also written Crebesco, bui), —, 3. *v. intr.* [creber]. **To become frequent, to increase, to prevail,** ventus, bellum, seditio; fama c., *spreads.*

CRĒBRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [creber]. **Frequency,** literarum; c. sententiarum, *copiousness.*

CRĒBRO, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [creber]. **Frequently, repeatedly, in close succession.**

CRĒDĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [credo]. **Credible,** narratio, suspicio; credibile dictu; fortior credibili (poet.), *incredibly brave;* majora credibili, *greater than one would believe.*

CRĒDĪBĪLĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [credibilis]. **Credibly,** *in a credible manner.*

CRĒDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [credo]. **A creditor,** *one to whom money is owed.*

CRĒDĪTUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) **A loan.**

CRĒDO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To commit** *to one's care,* **to entrust,** vitam et fortunas alicui, arma militi, omnia consilia alicui; c. se ventis (in which the notion of danger is implied); so, also, pugnae, *to trust one's self to the combat;* c. arcana libris, *to commit to, to write down in books.* Hence, in partic. = *to entrust money,* **to lend, to loan,** alicui pecuniam. 2) **To trust, to rely upon** *one,* **to confide in** (with reference to the will and disposition of the person relied upon — cf. confido): c. alicui, praesenti fortunae, virtuti militum. 3) **To trust** *one in his assertions,* **to believe, to give credit to:** c. alicui aliquid, *to believe one in any thing,* also, de re aliqua and aliquid esse factum; (poet.) credor, instead of creditur mihi, *I am believed.* Also, **to believe** *something mentioned or asserted, to hold or regard as true:* homines cc. id quod volunt; c. aliquid de aliquo. In partic., mihi crede (rarely crede mihi), *believe me, take my word for it* (an expression of friendly assurance or admonition). 4) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., **to believe, to think,** *to be of opinion,* **to suppose** (yet almost always with some reference to the authority of another — cf. puto, existimo, etc.): c. aliquem esse sapientem; creditus est optime dixisse, *he was thought to have spoken very well.* 5) In partic.: A) credo (in this form only) is freq. inserted, in discourse and conversation, as a friendly or ironical expression of the opinion of the person speaking: **I suppose, I should think,** *I dare say, probably:* B) crederes sometimes denotes an opinion which might readily arise in one's mind: moesti, crederes victos, in castra redeunt, *you would suppose them vanquished.*

CRĒDŬLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [credulus]. **Credulity.**

CRĒDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [credo]. 1) **Credulous,** *that easily believes a person or a thing:* improvidus et c.; (poet.) c. alicui, *who easily and incautiously believes another person;* c. in vitium, *credulous of evil;* armenta cc., *trustful, foreboding no danger.* Hence (lat.), convivia cc., *cordial, familiar, confiding.* 2) (Tac.) **Easily believed,** *credible,* fama.

CRĔMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cremo]. (Lat.) **A burning.**

CRĔMĔRA, ae, *f.* *A river in Etruria,* made famous by the heroic death of the 300 Fabii.

CRĔMĔRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cremera]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cremera:** dies C., *the day of the battle of Cremera.*

CRĔMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To burn,** *to consume by fire* (almost always of the person who burns something, rarely of fire — cf. uro): c. libros, urbem incendio; freq. of the burning of victims or the bodies of the dead.

CRĔMŌNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy,* still retaining its ancient name.

CRĔMŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cremona]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cremona;** *subst.,* Cremonenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Cremona.*

CRĔMOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) **Thick juice** *from animal or vegetable substances.*

CRĔMŌNIS JUGUM. *A part of the Pennine Alps,* now Grimsel.

CREO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To create, to beget, to bring forth,** omnes res, genus humanum; in partic., c. liberos, *to beget children;* hence (poet.), creatus aliquo or aliquâ, *son of.* 2) **To occasion, to cause, to beget,** errorem, seditionem; c. alicui voluptatem, lites. 3) **To create = to choose** *or* **elect** *to an office,* aliquem consulem, eos censores, ducem bello gerendo.

CREO (II.) or Creon ontis, *m.* [= Κρέων]. 1) *A brother of Jocaste,* and ruler of Thebes after the banishment of Œdipus. 2) *A king of Corinth,* who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason, but was destroyed together with her by the magic arts of Medea.

***CRĔPAX**, ācis, *adj.* [crepo]. **Creaking, rustling,** mola. (Lat.)

CRĔPER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [a Sabine word]. (Ante-cl.) **Dark, dusky;** hence, *trop.,* **uncertain, doubtful,** certamen, oraculum.

CRĔPĪDA, ae, *f.* [= κρηπίς]. **A sole, sandal** (mostly = solea); prov., ne sutor ultra c., *let the shoemaker stick to his last.*

CRĔPĪDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [crepida]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a sole:** sutor c., *a sandal-maker;* cultellus c., *a shoemaker's knife.*

CRĔPĪDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [crepida]. **Wearing sandals:** fabula c., *a kind of Latin tragedy.*

CRĔPĪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [= κρηπίς]. 1) **A founda-**

tion, a socle, base. 2) An *elevated* enclosure, margin; in partic., a mole, pier, *dam:* c. saxi, *of stone;* c. magnae molis.

CRĔPĬDŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of crepida]. (Pl.) A small sandal.

CRĔPĬTĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [crepito]. (Lat.) A rattle *for children.*

CRĔPĬTĀCILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of crepitaculum]. A little rattle.

CRĔPĬTO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of crepo]. (Poet. & lat.) To rattle, to crack, to clatter, to creak, to rustle: arma, flamma c.: enses cc. duris incudibus; nimbi cc. multa grandine, *rattle;* c. rostro; intestina cc., *rumble.*

CRĔPĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [crepo]. 1) A rattling, clattering, creaking, rustling, &c., armorum, pedum, cardinum, dentium, *a chattering;* c. tibiarum, alarum; c. digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers.* 2) In partic., c. ventris, or simply c., *a breaking of wind with noise.*

CRĔPO, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to rattle, to clatter, to creak, to rustle: fores, dentes, catenae, pedes, lapides cc.; c. digitis, *to snap the fingers.* In partic. = *to break wind;* (poet.) remi cc. = *break with a loud crash.* 2) *Tr.*, (poet.): A) to cause to resound *by rattling or clapping,* laetum sonum; hence (lat.), c. aureolas, *to make to clink:* B) to prate about, *to be always talking about, to have constantly in one's mouth,* immunda dicta; c. sulcos et vineta.

CRĔPUNDIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [crepo]. A rattle: A) *a child's rattle:* B) *a rattling musical instrument.*

CRĔPUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [crĕper]. Twilight, dusk; almost always = *evening twilight* (diluculum = *morning twilight*); (poet.) = *darkness, obscurity,* in gen.

CRES, ētis, *adj. m.* [= Κρῆς]. Cretan; and, as *subst.*, a Cretan.

CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* [creo]. 1) (Poet.) To grow forth, to come forth, to arise, to spring: quaecunque e terra cc.; esp., freq. *part.* cretus, *sprung or descended from, born of,* mortali semine, Fauno nymphâque, Trojano a sanguine. 2) Of things already existing, to grow, *to increase in size, compass,* &c.: homo, luna, Nilus c.; in ejus domo crevit, *he grew up, was reared;* (poet.) crines cc. in frondem, *the hairs grow into leaves;* c. in longitudinem, *to grow in length;* amici cc., *increase in number.* Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) to grow *to a certain height,* to rise: petra c. in sublime fastigium: B) *trop.*, of abstract subjects, to increase, *to grow:* opes Atheniensium cc.; licentia, inopia omnium c. 3) In partic., of communities and persons, to grow *in consideration and power, to become more influential and powerful,* to thrive, to prosper: c. in curia; c. ex or de aliquo, *by the fall of any one.*

CRĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Κρησιος]. (Poet.) Cretan.

CRESSA, ae, *adj. f.* [Κρῆσσα]. Cretan; and, as *subst.*, a Cretan woman, esp. (poet.) = *Ariadne;* C. pharetra, herba, nota, *made with Cretan chalk;* C. corona, *the crown of Ariadne;* bos C. = *Pasiphae.*

CRĒTA (I.), ae, or Crēte, es, *f.* [= Κρήτη]. *An island in the Mediterranean Sea,* now Candia.

CRĒTA (II.), *f.* [Creta I.]. Cretan chalk, *a kind of clay or white earth,* used for sealing (v. Cretula), for painting the face, for marking lucky events (in opp. to carbo); also, for whitening garments; hence (Pl.), creta est profecto horum omnium oratio = *removes all distress from my mind.*

CRĒTĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. (Lat.) Chalky, *of the nature of chalk.*

CRĒTAEUS (poet.), and Crētānus, a, um, *adj.* [Creta]. (Pl.) Cretan.

CRĒTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. Marked with chalk.

CRĒTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Creta]. Cretan; *subst.*, Cretenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Crete.*

*CRĒTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. (Lucr.) Of clay *or* chalk.

CRETHEĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κρηθεῖος]. Of *or* from Cretheus: virgo C. = *Helle;* proles C. = *Phrixus.*

CRETHEUS, ei, *m.* [= Κρηθεύς]. *The son of Æolus, father of Æson,* and hence grandfather of Jason.

CRĒTHĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Κρηθείδης]. *A descendant of Cretheus* = *Jason.*

CRĒTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Creta]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Cretan. 2) *A surname of Q. Metellus,* given him for his conquest of Crete.

CRĒTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Creta]. (Poet.) Cretan.

CRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cerno]. Tech. t. 1) *A formal declaration, made in the presence of witnesses, whether one wished to enter upon an inheritance or not.* 2) *An inheritance.*

CRĒTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [creta]. Rich in chalk *or* clay.

CRĒTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of creta]. White clay *used for sealing.*

CREŪSA, ae, *f.* [= Κρέουσα]. 1) *A daughter of King Creon of Corinth,* given in marriage to Jason, and on this account destroyed by the arts of Medea. 2) *A daughter of Priam,* and wife of Æneas. 3) *A harbour in Boeotia.*

CRIBRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [cribrum]. Pertaining to a sieve.

CRIBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cribrum]. To sift, *to pass through a sieve,* aliquid.

CRIBRUM, i, *n.* [kindred with cerno, from the root cer, cre]. A sieve; prov., imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to pour water into a sieve* = *to do any thing in vain.*

CRĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [cerno, cri, κρίνω]. 1) **An accusation, charge, reproach**: hence (esp. in *pl.*), *slander, calumny, defamation*: c. falsum; sermones pleni criminum in aliquem; c. maleficii (*obj.*), *a charge of some misdeed*; but, c. invidiae (*subj.*), *an accusation arising from envy or jealousy*; hoc crimine est damnatus; crimini dare alicui aliquid, *to make any thing a ground of accusation against one*; esse in crimine, *to be accused*; inferre, intendere alicui crimen, and intendere c. in aliquem, *to bring a charge against one, to accuse*; crimen defendere, propulsare, *to repel, to refute, to ward off*. Hence (poet.) — a) c. belli, *a pretext* — b) *an object of reproach or accusation*: posteritatis crimen eris, *a disgrace to all posterity*. 2) (Mostly lat.) **A crime, fault, offence** *of which one is or may be accused*: c. et scelus; fateri c. Hence (poet.) — a) = *a representation of a scene of lewdness and crime*: nullo crimine tum paries pictus erat — b) *the occasion, cause of a crime*: c. amoris.

CRĪMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [criminor]. **An accusation, charge, complaint**; esp., *a base, unfounded charge* (cf. accusatio).

CRĪMĬNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [criminor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **An accuser,** *slanderer*.

CRĪMĬNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To accuse.**

CRĪMĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [crimen]. 1) **To accuse, to impeach,** *to charge with a crime, to calumniate* (v. Criminatio): c. aliquem apud populum, also (ante-cl. & lat.) alicui, *before any one*. 2) **To complain of** *something*: c. potentiam alicujus, aliquid de illa tribu; c. amicitiam ab aliquo violatam esse. 3) Abs., *to charge*: ut illi criminantur.

CRĪMĬNŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [criminosus]. **By way of accusation, calumniously,** *reproachfully*: c. aliquid dicere.

CRĪMĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [crimen]. *Full of accusation or reproach,* **reproachful, accusatory, calumnious**: res c.; ne id mihi or in me criminosum esse possit; oratio c.; homo c.

CRĪMISSUS, i, *m.* [= Κριμισσός]. *A river on the south-west coast of Sicily.*

CRĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [crinis]. (Poet.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to the hair, hair-,** vitta; hence — a) *subst.*, Crinale, is, *n.*; *a hair-pin* — b) corpus c., *furnished with hair-like arms* (of the polypus).

CRĪNIS, is, *m.* **The hair** *of the head; also, hair,* in gen. (cf. capillus, coma, etc.): capere crines = *to marry* (because married women were distinguished from the unmarried by their headdress). Hence: A) *the tail of a comet*: B) *the arms of a polypus.*

CRĪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [crinis]. **Covered with hair, having long hair** *or* **locks**: puella c., *having long and beautiful hair*; galea crinita juba; stella c., *a hairy star, a comet.*

CRĪSIS, is, *f.* [= κρίσις]. (Lat.) **A decision**; esp., *the turn, crisis of a disease.*

CRISPANS, ntis, *adj.* [*part.* of crispo]. (Lat.) 1) **Curling, curled,** nasus. 2) **Trembling.**

CRISPĪCANS, ntis, *part.* of the unusual crispico [crispus]. (Poet.) **Crisping, curling**: ventus c. mare.

*CRISPĪSULCANS, ntis, *adj.* [crispus-sulco]. (Old poet.) Of lightning, *furrowing the sky with a trembling serpentine motion.*

CRISPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [crispus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To curl, to make curled,** capillum; c. tellurem apio, *to bestrew with the crisp parsley* 2) *To put into a trembling motion,* **to brandish,** binas hastas.

CRISPŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of crispus]. **Having crisped** *or* **curled hair.**

CRISPUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) 1) **Curled, crisped,** juba. 2) Of persons, *having curled hair,* **curly-headed.** 3) *Trop.*, of style, **artificial.** 4) **Curled, uneven, wrinkled,** paries. 5) *In trembling motion,* **trembling, waving.**

CRISSA, ae, *f.* [= Κρίσσα]. *A town on the sea-coast of Phocis,* now Crisso.

CRISSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Crissa]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Crissa.**

CRISTA, ae, *f.* [kindred with cresco, crinis]. 1) **The tuft** *on the head of animals*; esp., *the comb of a cock*; (poet.) *the crest of a serpent,* &c.; prov., cc. ei surgunt, *his crest rises, he swells with pride.* 2) **The plume** *or* **crest** *on a helmet.*

CRISTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [crista]. 1) *Having a tuft or crest,* **tufted, crested,** aves. 2) **Bearing a crest** *or* **plume**: cassis c. pennis; c. Achilles.

CRĬTIAS, ae, *m.* [= Κριτίας]. *One of the thirty tyrants of Athens.*

CRĬTĬCUS, i, *m.* [= κριτικός]. **A critic.**

CRĬTO, ōnis, *m.* [= Κρίτων]. *A rich Athenian and friend of Socrates.*

CRĬTŌLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Κριτόλαος]. 1) *A peripatetic philosopher,* who lived about 155 B. C. 2) *An Achaean general.*

CRŌCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [crocus]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to saffron.** 2) **Saffron-coloured.**

CRŌCĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κρόκινος, crocus]. = Croceus. Hence, *subst.*, Crocinum, i, *n.*, (poet.) sc. oleum, *saffron-oil*; *trop.*, as a term of endearment.

CRŌCIO, 4. *v. intr.* [= κρώζω]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To croak as a raven.**

CRŌCŌDĪLĪNA, ae, *f.* [= κροκοδειλίνη]. (Lat.) **'The crocodile syllogism,'** an example of a species of sophism.

CRŌCŌDĪLUS, i, *m.* [= κροκόδειλος]. **A crocodile.**

CRŌCŌTA, ae, *f.* [crocus]. **A saffron-coloured dress** (worn by women).

CRŌCŌTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [crocota]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a 'crocota': infector c.,** *a dyer of saffron-coloured dresses.*

CRŎCŌTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of crocota]. (Pl.) **A saffron-coloured dress.**

CRŎCUM, i, *n.* } **Saffron.** Hence: A) = *saf-*
CRŎCUS, i, *m.* } *fron-colour:* B) fabula perambulat crocum, *treads the saffron = is played upon the stage* (it being the custom to sprinkle the Roman stage with saffron-water).

CROESUS, i, *m.* [= Κροῖσος]. *A king of Lydia,* famous for his great wealth; hence, *appell.* = *a very rich man.*

CROMMYUACRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Κρομμύου ἄκρα]. *A promontory on the north coast of Cyprus,* now Cormachiti.

CRŎMYON or Cremmyon, ōnis, *f.* [= Κρομύων, Κρεμμύων]. *A village of Megaris,* near Corinth—now Castro Teichos.

CRŎTĂLIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= κροτάλια]. (Lat.) **A rattling ear-ring** (made of pearls).

CRŎTĂLISTRIA, ae, *f.* [crotalum, κροταλίζω]. (Poet.) **A (female) castanet dancer.**

CRŎTĂLUM, i, *n.* [= κρόταλον]. **A rattle, castanet** (used as an accompaniment of voluptuous dances).

CRŎTO, ōnis, *com.* } [= Κρότων]. *A town on*
CRŎTŌNA, ae, *f.* } *the eastern coast of Bruttium,* now Crotone.

CRŎTŌNIĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Κροτωνιάτης]. **A Crotonian.**

CRŎTŌNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Croto, Crotona]. *Of or pertaining to Croto or Crotona,* **Crotonian**; *subst.,* Crotonienses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Croto or Crotona.*

CRŎTŌPIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Κροτωπιάδης]. **A Crotopiad, i. e., Linus, a grandson of Crotopus.**

CRŪCIĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [crucio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Torturing, tormenting, lamentable.**

*CRŪCIĂBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis]. (Pl.) **Torture, torment.**

CRŪCIĂBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [cruciabilis]. **With torture.**

CRŪCIĀMENTUM = Cruciabilitas, q. v.

CRŪCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [crux]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a cross**; *subst.,* Cruciarius, ii, *m., one crucified.*

CRŪCIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [crucio]. **Torture, torment**; in partic. = *an execution by the application of torture; trop.,* cum tuo c. haec dicis, *to thy misfortune, ruin;* abi in malum c., *to the hangman with you!*

CRŪCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [crux]. **To torture, to put on the rack, to torment,** aliquem, legatos omnibus suppliciis; also, mentally, officii deliberatio me c.; ipse se c. aegritudine; (Com.) crucior = *I am vexed, afflicted, I grieve,* istud, *about this,* me lapidem non habere, *that I have no stone.*

*CRŪCĬSĂLUS, i, *m.* [crux-salio]. (Pl.) **A cross-dancer** (a name jocosely formed in imitation of Chrysalus).

CRŪDĒLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [crudus]. **Unfeeling, hard, cruel,** *unmerciful, inhuman,* homo, mens; c. in aliquem, and (lat.) alicui, *towards one.* Hence: A) of *that which is the source or cause of cruelty:* poena, sententia; bellum, consilia: B) = *hated for cruelty:* crudelissimum nomen tyranni; funus c., *mournful.*

CRŪDĒLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [crudelis]. **Hardness, cruelty,** *unmercifulness, inhumanity.*

CRŪDĒLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [crudelis]. **Cruelly,** *in a cruel manner.*

CRŪDESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [crudus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become worse** *or* **more violent, to increase,** morbus, ira.

CRŪDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [crudus]. Prop., *indigestion;* hence, **the overloading of the stomach, repletion**: of plants = *an excess of the nutritive juices.*

CRŪDUS, *adj.* w. *comp.* [cruor]. 1) (Rar.) **Bloody, bleeding.** *trickling with blood;* hence, **raw, uncooked**: quid tu curas utrum crudum an coctum edim? (cf. sanguineus); c. exta, caro; (poet.) c. vulnus. 2) **Undigested,** cibus; hence, lectio c., *not thoroughly understood or made one's own.* 3) **Not having digested one's food,** *having a full stomach,* crudi tumidique lavemur. 4) *Trop.:* A) **unripe,** pomum; hence (poet.) — a) *immature:* puella cruda marito, *too young for marriage* — b) *young, fresh,* amor: B) (poet.) *vigorous, fresh,* senectus: C) **raw, unwrought,** solum, cestus, *made of untanned leather;* cortex c.; hence, versus c., *rough, unpolished;* c. homo, *who has a rough, hoarse voice:* D) **hard, rough, unfeeling,** *cruel,* vir, bellum: E) **raw** = **uncultivated.**

CRUENTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cruentus]. **In a bloody manner, cruelly.**

CRUENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cruor]. 1) **To make bloody, to sprinkle** *or* **stain with blood,** gladium, dextras; *trop.,* haec oratio te lacerat et c. 2) (Lat.) **To dye red,** vestem; luna se c., *appeared blood-red.* 3) (Poet.) **To stain, to defile,** in gen.

CRUENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. (lat.) *comp.* & *sup.* [cruor]. 1) **Bloody, stained with blood,** cadaver, gladius, vestis; *trop.,* of the shedding of blood: c. epistola, *treating of blood,* pax, *bringing with it the shedding of blood,* victoria, *achieved with much blood.* 2) **Bloodthirsty, cruel,** hostis. 3) (Poet.) **Blood-red.** 4) (Poet.) **Stained, polluted.**

CRŬMĒNA, ae, *f.* **A purse** (generally hanging from the neck); also, *trop.* = *money, purse:* non deficiente crumena.

CRUOR, ōris, *m.* 1) **Blood** *from a wound* (opp. to sanguis, 'blood,' in gen): ostendere cruorem inimici quam recentissimum; *trop.,* c. imperii, *vital strength, life;* sometimes (poet.) = *the shedding of blood, murder:* avidus cruoris. 2) (Lucr.) = Sanguis, *blood,* in gen.

CRUPPELLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [a Celtic word]. **A harnessed soldier.**

CRUPTORĪCIS VILLA. *A place in Northern Germany.*

*CRŪRĪCRĔPĪDA, ae, *m.* [crus-crepo]. (Pl.) **A whipped-leg**; lit., *he on whose legs the lashes crack* (a designation of a slave).

*CRŪRĪFRĂGIUS, ii, *m.* [crus-frango]. (Pl.) **A broken-leg**; lit., *he whose legs are likely to be broken* (a designation of a slave).

CRUS, ūris, *n.* **The leg, the shin**; of plants (lat.), *the lower part of the stalk.*

CRUSTA, ae, *f.* 1) **The rind, shell, crust, bark** *of a body*, panis, piscium (*the scales*), ulcerum; c. fluminis, *a covering or crust of ice.* 2) **Inlaid work** *of plaster or marble*, **chased** *or* **embossed work, stucco** *on walls or objects of art; trop.* = *outside show.*

CRUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [crusta]. (Lat.) **To cover over with a crust** *or* **shell, to encrust,** domum marmoribus.

*CRUSTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [crusta]. (Lat.) **Covered with a hard rind, crusted.**

CRUSTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of crusta]. **A little crust** *or* **shell.**

CRUSTŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [crustulum]. (Lat.) **A maker of pastry, a cake-man.**

CRUSTŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of crustum, q. v.].

CRUSTUM, i, *n.* [crusta]. **Pastry.**

CRUSTŪMĔRIA, ae, *f.* } also, Crustumeri,
CRUSTŪMĔRIUM, ii, *n.* } ōrum, *m. pl.*, and Crustŭmium, ii, *n.* *An old Sabine town in Latium.*

CRUSTŪMĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Crustumeria]. (Poet.) **Crustumerian**; *subst.*, Crustumini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Crustumeria.*

CRUSTŪMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Crustumium]. (Poet.) = Crustuminus.

CRUX, ŭcis, *f.* 1) **A cross**: perire in c.; tollere, suffigere in crucem, *to crucify*; (Com.) as a term of reproach, *you rascal! gallows bird!* 2) *Trop.* (mostly Com.), **torture, trouble, misery,** *destruction*: abstrahere aliquem in aliquam malam c.; abi in malam c.! (also simply in malam c.! or in crucem!) *go, and be hanged!* quae te mala crux agitat? *what evil spirit possesses you?* mala c., *a tormentor.*

CRYPTA, ae, *f.* [= κρύπτη]. (Lat.) **A subterranean vault** *or* **passage, a cavern, grotto**: c. Neapolitana, *a grotto near Naples.*

CRYPTŌ-PORTĪCUS, ūs, *f.* [κρυπτός-porticus]. (Lat.) **A covered passage** *or* **hall.**

CRYSTALLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [κρυστάλλινος]. (Lat.) **Made of crystal, crystal**; *subst.*, Crystallina, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *crystal vases.*

CRYSTALLUM, i, *n.* [κρύσταλλος]. 1) **Crystal**; (poet.) = *things made of crystal.* 2) Crystallus, i, *f.*, *the precious stone of a ring, in its appearance resembling crystal.*

CTĒSIAS, ae, *m.* [Κτησίας]. *A Greek historian and physician*, contemporary with Xenophon.

CTĒSIPHON, ontis, *m.* & *f.* [= Κτησιφών]. 1) *M., an Athenian statesman*, defended by Demosthenes in his celebrated oration de Corona. 2) *F., a town on the eastern shore of the river Tigris.*

CŪBĪCŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [cubiculum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a bed-chamber.**

CŪBĪCŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* = Cubicularis; *subst.*, Cubicularius, ii, *m.*, **a chamber-servant, a valet de chambre.**

CŪBĪCŪLUM, i, *n.* [cubo]. 1) **An apartment** (esp. one furnished with a 'lectus'), **a lodging-room, chamber**: minister cubiculi, *a servant that waits in the bed-chamber*; cubiculo praepositus (Suet.), *lord of the bed-chamber.* 2) (lat.) **An elevated seat** *for the emperor in the theatre.*

CŪBĪLE, is, *n.* [cubo]. **A couch,** *place of rest*, both of men and beasts; *trop.*, c. avaritiae, *the abode.*

CŪBĪTAL, ālis, *n.* [cubo]. **An elbow-cushion.**

CŪBĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [cubitus]. Prop., *pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure of length, **a cubit** *or* **an ell long.**

CŬBĪTISSIM, *adv.* [cubo]. (Pl., doubtful.) **Lying down.**

CŪBĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* **To lie down often,** *to be in the habit of lying down*, humi.

CŪBĪTUM, i, *n.*, and (rar.) Cubitus, i, *m.* [cubo]. 1) **The elbow**; hence = *a curvature, bend*: c. orae. 2) **An ell.**

CŪBĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [cubo]. (Lat.) 1) **A lying down.** 2) **A couch.**

CŬBO, bui, bĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* **To lie down** (mostly, for the purpose of resting — cf. jaceo, situm esse): c. in lecto, in lectica. In partic.: A) **to lie down to sleep, to sleep**: abire cubitum, *to go to bed*: B) **to recline at table**: C) **to lie down sick, to be sick**: D) Ustica cubans, *gently sloping*; also, tecta cubantia, *slanting.*

CŪBUS, i, *m.* [= κύβος]. (Lat.) 1) **A die, cube.** 2) **A cubic number.**

CŬCULLUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) **A covering**: A) of the head = *a hood or cowl fastened to a garment*: B) of merchandise, **a wrapper.**

CŪCŪLUS, i, *m.* **A cuckoo**; *trop.*, a term of reproach applied to lazy persons, esp. vine-dressers who put off their pruning till the cuckoo was heard.

CŬCŪMIS, ĕris or is, *m.* **A cucumber.**

CŬCURBĪTA, ae, *f.* 1) **A gourd.** 2) **A cupping-glass** (in shape like a gourd).

CŪDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To strike, to beat, to pound**: c. fabas, *to beat out, to thresh*; *trop.*, istaec in me cudetur faba (Com.), *I shall have to suffer for this, I must smart for it.* 2) In partic., of metallic objects, **to prepare** *by hammering*, **to fabricate**; and, of money, **to coin, to stamp**: c. anulum, argentum, aera, *to make statues of brass*, numos; *trop.*, c. tenebras alicui (Pl.), *to cause, to occasion.*

CUICUIMŎDI, instead of Cujuscujusmŏdi, used as an *indecl. adj.* or *indef. pron.* [quisquis-modus]. **Of what sort, kind** *or* **nature soever.**

CŪJAS, ātis, or (uncontracted) Cūjātis, is, *interr. pron.* [quis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of what country** *or* **family? from what place?**

CŪJUS (also Quojus), a, um, *pron.* 1) *Interr. poss.* [quis], **whose? belonging to whom?** Sometimes with the interrogative 'nam' appended: cujanam vox? 2) *Relat.* [qui], **whose, belonging to whom.**

CŪJUSDAM-MŎDI, used as an *indecl. adj.* [quidam-modus]. (More properly written as two words.) **Of a certain kind.**

CŪJUS-MŎDI, used as an *indecl. adj.* or a *pron.* 1) *Interr.* [quis], **of what kind?** 2) *Relat.* [qui], **of such a kind, such as.**

CŪJUSQUE-MŎDI, used as an *indecl. adj.* or *indef. pron.* [quisque-modus]. **Of what kind** *or* **nature soever:** cum navibus c. triginta; multa c. proferre; c. genus hominum.

CULCĪTA, ae, *f.* **A bolster, mattrass, cushion;** *trop.* (Pl.), gladium culcitam faciam, *I will make a pillow of my sword,* i. e., *will kill myself.*

*CULCĪTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of culcita]. (Pl.) **A small mattrass** *or* **pillow** (used *trop.*)

CŪLEUS, i, *m.* } [= κουλεός]. 1) **A leather**
CŪLEUM, i, *n.* } **sack** *or* **bag** *for holding wine and other liquids;* also, *a leather sack in which parricides were drowned.* 2) (Ante-cl.) **A measure for liquids,** containing 20 amphorae.

CŪLEX, ĭcis, *m.* **A gnat;** (Pl.) *trop.* and *f.*, *a term of reproach for a troublesome lover.*

CŪLĪNA, ae, *f.* 1) **A kitchen;** prob., also of *a portable kitchen or hearth.* 2) *Trop.*, **food, victuals:** praebere culinam.

CULMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [cello]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) *The highest point of any thing,* **the top, summit** (not necessarily a pointed, sharpened top — kindred with columen, columna; cf. cacumen): cc. Alpium; c. summum hominis, *the crown of the head;* c. tecti, *the ridge, top of the roof; trop.*, c. fortunae, omnium rerum, *the summit, culminating point.*

CULMUS, i, *m.* [cello]. **A stalk, a stem,** esp. *a straw of corn or grain* (cf. calamus).

CULPA, ae, *f.* 1) **Guilt, blame, fault;** hence, more rarely = **an offence, error, mistake** (not always intentional; freq., also a mere deviation from prudent conduct — cf. delictum, maleficium, etc.): c. delicti, *the blame of the offence:* c. amicitiae, *the guilt of neglected friendship;* hoc factum est culpâ meâ; is est in culpa, *he is in fault, he is to blame;* so, likewise, invenire aliquem in culpa; ponere aliquem in culpa, *to consider any one guilty;* culpa est in eo or penes eum, *it is his fault;* sustinere culpam rei alicujus, *to bear the blame of any thing;* conferre, transferre in aliquem culpam (rei alicujus), *to lay the blame upon some one;* carere culpâ, abesse a culpa, *to be free from guilt;* culpa est in facto meo, non scelus. 2) (Poet.) = *Any thing injurious, the cause of a misfortune.*

*CULPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [culpo]. (Gell.) **A reproach, blame.**

CULPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [culpa]. (Poet. & lat.) **Faulty, blameable,** *worthy of reproach.*

*CULPĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of culpo]. (Pl.) **To reproach severely.**

CULPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [culpa]. *To censure as wrong or faulty,* **to blame, to disapprove of, to censure, to condemn,** aliquem, faciem deae, versus duros; (poet.) c. aquas, *to find fault with.*

CULTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [cultus]. (Lat.) **Elegantly, finely;** in partic., of discourse, *elegantly, choicely, with ornament.*

CULTELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of culter]. **A small knife.**

CULTER, tri, *m.* (Originally, *the coulter of a plough.*) **A knife** *of any kind;* prov., linquere aliquem sub c., *to leave in the greatest peril.*

CULTIO, ōnis, *f.* **A tilling:** c. agri — v. Agricultio.

CULTOR, ōris, *m.* [colo]. *One who tends or takes care of a thing:* 1) **a worker, cultivator:** c. agrorum, vitis, *a planter;* c. pecoris, *a keeper of, a herdsman.* 2) In partic., **a husbandman, farmer:** liberis cc. bello absumptis. 3) **An inhabitant,** ejus terrae; populus frequens cultoribus. 4) *Trop.:* A) **a friend, supporter:** c. bonorum; c. imperii Romani, veritatis; c. amicitiae, *a fosterer;* c. juvenum, *a teacher:* B) **a worshipper:** c. deorum; also, c. deum matris, *a priest of Cybele.*

CULTRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [culter]. (Lat.) **A slayer of a sacrificial victim.**

CULTRIX, īcis, *f.* [cultor, colo]. 1) **She who tends** *or* **takes care of a thing.** 2) **A** (female) **inhabitant.**

CULTŪRA, ae, *f.* [colo]. 1) **A cultivating, tilling, taking care of,** agelli, vitis. 2) **Agriculture, husbandry.** 3) *Trop.:* A) *intellectual culture, cultivation:* philosophia est animi c.: *B) (poet.) c. potentis amici, *the courting the favour of.*

CULTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of colo]. 1) **Cultivated, tilled,** locus, ager. 2) **Adorned, ornamented,** *elegant.* 3) *Trop.*, *cultivated, fine.*

CULTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [colo]. 1) (Rar.) **A cultivating, tilling,** agrorum, *of the fields;* but, agricolarum, *by the husbandmen.* 2) **Nurturing,** care, corporis; oves ali non possunt sine c. hominum. 3) *Trop.:* A) **cultivation, education:** c. sanus; genus hominum malo cultu corruptum, *by a bad education:* B) **an honouring, reverence,** deorum: C) freq. = **the style of living, manner of life,** *domestic arrangements,* such as *house, clothes, and furniture;* **culture** (with a view to the refinement of life, and in opp. to a state of nature — freq., in this sense, opp. to victus, which = 'food,' 'means of sustenance'): c. hu-

manus civilisque; c. liberalis, agrestis: regius victus et c.; c. vestitusque: filiorum multus puerilisque c., *princely household arrangements for the sons.* Hence — a) in a bad sense = *luxury, wantonness:* c. ac desidia imperatoris — b) (lat.) *elegance in style* — c) in partic., **dress, costume, elegant and splendid clothing** (including armour and other ornaments of the person — cf. vestis, amictus): c. militaris, Gabinus.

CŪLULLUS, i, *m.* (Poet.) *A large drinking-vessel,* **a bowl.**

CŪLUS, i, *m.* **The fundament.**

CUM, *prep.* w. *abl.* **With, together with, in connexion with:** used, 1) to denote accompaniment in general: abii c. illo; esse c. aliquo, *together with any one.* 2) With words which denote a union, association, combination, &c. 3) With words which denote such action as brings one into friendly or hostile relations with others; as, *to negotiate, to treat, to agree, to accord, to fight or strive with:* agere, convenire, consentire, pugnare, disputare c. aliquo; facere c. aliquo, *to act with some one.* 4) In partic., to denote a connexion of one thing with another, together with; hence, a subject connected by means of 'cum' with another substantive has sometimes a plural predicate: dux c. aliquot principibus capiuntur. 5) To denote the point of time with which any thing coincides: c. occasu solis venit; exiit c. nunciis, *at the same time as the messengers.* 6) To denote that which is found with one, with which one is furnished or possessed: porcus c. capite humano; onerariae naves c. commeatu; esse c. telo, *to be armed;* Romam venire c. febri; esse c. imperio, *to have the command.* 7) To denote the circumstances, relations, &c., with which any act is connected; as, e. g., its consequences, effects; so that it often expresses an adverbial idea: c. magna calamitate reipublicae id fecit; complexus eum est c. multis lacrimis, *amid many tears;* c. magno studio id fecit; c. maximo clamore involant; honeste, id est c. virtute, vivere; castra locavit c. gravi edicto, *with the proclamation of a strict order;* auditi sunt c. silentio; facere aliquid c. cura. In partic.: A) c. diis volentibus, *with God's will, in God's name:* B) (mostly lat.) c. eo quod or ut (ne), *provided that, on or under the condition that, with this restriction.* 8) (Poet. & lat.) To denote the means, instrument: mare c. gurgite suo recipit flumen; lingere rem c. linguâ. — N. B. This preposition is annexed to the *pers. pron.* me, te, se, nobis, vobis, and the *relatives* quo, qua, quibus; thus, mecum, vobiscum, quibuscum.

CŪMAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κύμη]. *An ancient town of Campania,* famed as the residence of the Sibyl.

CŪMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Of Cumae,* **Cumæan:** Cc. anni, *as many years as the Cumaean Sibyl lived = a very long time.*

CŪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cumae]. *Of Cumae,* **Cumæan;** *subst.,* A) Cūmāni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Cumae:* B) Cūmānum, i, *n.* — a) *the Cumaean region* — b) *Cicero's estate near Cumae.*

CŪMĀTĬLE, is, *n.* [κῦμα]. (Pl.) **A dress** *of sea-blue colour.*

CŪMĔRA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) **A corn-box, a bin.**

CŪMĪNUM, i, *n.* **Cumin.**

*CUMPRĪME, *adv.* [cumprimis]. (Gellius.) **Especially.**

CUM-PRĪMIS, *adv.* (Rare — more properly written separately.) **Especially, particularly.**

CUMQUE or CUNQUE (also Quomque), an *adv.* denoting universality. **Soever, ever.** 1) Alone (rar., poet.), **whenever, whensoever, however, howsoever:** mihi c. salve rite vocanti: quae demant c. dolorem. 2) Freq., affixed to qui, qualis, quot, ubi, quoties, etc. — v. Quicunque, etc.

CŪMŬLĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cumulatus]. **In full measure, abundantly, fully.**

CŪMŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of cumulo]. 1) **Increased, augmented.** 2) **Complete, perfect.** 3) (Pl.) **Filled up, full:** c. scelerum.

CŪMŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cumulus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To heap, to heap up, to pile up,** arenas, arma in acervum; aliud super aliud cumulatur; *trop.,* c. benefacta in aliquem, *to heap benefactions upon any one;* c. religiones animis, *to increase their scruples or apprehensions.* 2) *To make full by heaping,* **to fill, to fill up:** c. fossas corporibus, altaria donis; *trop.,* c. aliquem voluptatibus, honoribus, **to overload;** orator omni laude cumulatus, *endowed with every excellence, every quality that can win praise;* Graecorum natio cumulata est hoc vitio. 3) (As it were, *to make a heap larger.*) **To increase, to augment:** c. scelus alio scelere, aes alienum usuria. 4) (As it were, *to add a top to a heap, to bring it to a point.*) **To render perfect** *or* **complete:** c. gaudium; summum bonum cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione.

CŪMŬLUS, i, *n.* 1) **A heap, a mass piled up high** (the ground-thought is that of a raising to a height — cf. acervus and strues): c. armorum, corporum caesorum, arenae; (poet.) *of high waves.* 2) *That which completes a heap, the top, crown;* hence = **an increase, addition, surplus, overplus:** velut c. accedere ad aliquid; accedit magnus c. commendationis tuae, *thy commendation which made the matter complete;* res accedit in cumulum, *is added as the culmination, completion;* pro mercedis c., *as that which completes the reward;* eloquentia cumulum affert illorum, *makes their splendid qualities complete.*

CŪNĀBŬLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [cunae]. **A cradle.** Hence: A) = *a resting-place or couch of young animals;* also, *a nest:* B) *a birthplace, earliest*

abode: C) *birth, descent:* qui non in cunabulis, sed in campo consules facti, *not by their descent.*

CŪNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **A cradle**; *trop.* = *earliest childhood, the beginning of life.*

CUNCTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [cunctor]. **Lingering, loitering, delaying.**

CUNCTANS, ntis, *adj.* with *comp.* [*participle* of cunctor]. **Lingering, delaying,** *slow, dilatory.*

CUNCTANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [cunctans]. **With delay, slowly.**

CUNCTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cunctor]. **A lingering, delaying, delay.**

CUNCTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [cunctor]. **A delayer, lingerer,** *one who always deliberates and never acts;* sometimes without blame = *a considerate person, one who is slow, but safe.* In partic., *a surname of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.*

CUNCTOR, ātus, *dep.* (also, ante-cl., Cuncto) 1. *v. intr.* **To delay, to linger, to loiter, to hesitate,** *to deliberate much without coming to a decision* (almost always implying censure — cf. moror): bellum Fabius gessit cunctando; c. diutius in vita; rarely, with an *infinit.*, non c. profiteri, *I do not hesitate to declare;* vos cc. quid faciatis, *you are undecided;* so, likewise, non c. quin, etc.

CUNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* [contracted from conjunctus]. (Mostly in the *plural.*) **All together** *or* **in a body, all, the whole, entire** (opp. to dispersi—cf. omnes and universi): c. senatus, orbis terrarum, Gallia; cc. viri capti sunt; cc. cives; cc. maria; cuncta procedunt ei, *he succeeds in every thing;* (poet. & lat.) cuncti hominum; cuncta terrarum.

*CŬNEĀTIM, *adv.* [cuneus]. **In the form of a wedge.**

CŬNEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To drive in as a wedge,** aliquid; *trop.*, of speech, *to force in.* 2) **To wedge up,** *to furnish with wedges:* lapis c. latera inclinata. 3) **To form into the shape of a wedge:** terra c. in diversos angulos.

CŬNEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of cuneus]. **A little wedge.**

CŪNEUS, i, *m.* **A wedge:** cc. inserere, *to drive in wedges;* Britannia in cuneum tenuatur (Tac.), *is wedge-shaped.* Hence: A) *a wedge-shaped line of battle, a wedge;* and hence, cc. militum, *divisions, troops:* B) *a wedge-shaped row of seats in the theatre:* res notuit cunctis cc.: C) *the sheathing of the lower part of a ship.*

*CŬNĬCŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [cuniculus]. (Poet.) **Full of caverns.**

CŬNĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [a Hispanic word = κύνικλος]. 1) **A rabbit.** 2) **A subterraneous passage, cavity;** in partic., in military language, **a mine.**

CŪPA, ae, *f.* **A tun, vat, butt.**

*CŪPĒDIA (I.), or Cuppēdia, ae, *f.* [kindred with cupio]. **Daintiness, lickerishness.**

CŪPĒDIA (II.), or Cuppēdia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, and Cūpēdiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Dainties, delicacies.**

CŪPĒDINĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [cupedia]. (Com. & lat.) **One who prepares delicacies, a confectioner.**

*CŪPES, or Cuppes, ĕdis, *m.* (Ante-cl.) **A lover of delicacies, a sweet-tooth.**

CŪPĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cupidus]. **Eagerly, passionately;** in partic. = **partially.**

CŬPĪDĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cupido]. (Poet.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cupid.**

CŪPĪDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [cupidus]. **Desire, longing;** esp., *violent and passionate desire:* c. veri videndi, pecuniae; coercere omnes cc. In particular: A) = *carnal desire,* **lust:** B) *greediness of money,* **covetousness, cupidity:** C) of judges, witnesses, &c., *inclination to one party,* **partiality, favour.**

CŬPĪDO, ĭnis, *f.* and (poet.) *m.* [cupio]. (Accessory form of cupiditas — mostly used by poets and historians, and always in connexion with some object.) **An earnest desire, passionate longing,** gloriae, urbis condendae (v. Cupiditas). In partic., freq. = *sensual desire, lust, passion:* c. visae virginis; hence, as a proper name, Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *m.*, **Cupid,** *the god of Love* = Amor, *the son of Venus.*

CŪPĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cupio]. **Desirous, fond of, passionately longing for, eager:** c. bellandi, pacis, auri; *(Pl.) c. auro, *for gold;* obtigit mihi illud cupido optantique, *according to my desire and wish;* (poet.) cupidus mori, *longing to die.* In partic.: A) *longing from love,* **enamoured:** B) = **greedy of money, covetous,** *avaricious:* C) **partial:** judex iratus et c.

CŪPIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of cupio]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) **Desiring, desirous of, longing for.**

CŪPIENTER, *adv.* [cupiens]. (Ante-cl.) **Desirously, eagerly.**

CŪPIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To wish, to desire, to long for** (denoting inclination and desire, without implying an act of the will or an expression of the wish in thought or words—cf. volo, opto): c. nuptias, novas res; c. emori; c. te tua virtute frui, *that you may enjoy;* c. perspici, *that it may be seen;* (ante-cl. & lat.) with a *part.*, c. te conventum, *to speak to you;* rarely c. ut, etc. 2) In partic., c. alicui or alicujus causâ, *to wish every thing for or to one,* **to be well disposed** *or* **favourably inclined to,** *to interest one's self in one's behalf:* quem suâ causâ cupere ac debere intelligebat, *whom he perceived to be attached and obliged to him;* cupio omnia quae vis (a polite phrase), *your wishes are mine, I am at your service.*

CŪPĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [cupio]. (Rar., lat.) **One who desires** *or* **wishes.**

CUPRESSĒTUM, i, *n.* [cupressus]. **A cypress-grove.**

CUPRESSEUS, a, um, *adj.* [cupressus]. **Of cypress.**

CUPRESSĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus-fero]. (Poet.) **Cypress-bearing.**

CUPRESSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [cupressus]. = Cupresseus

CUPRESSUS, i, *f.* (in the *abl. sing.* sometimes cupressu), also (poet.) Cўpărissus, i, *f.* [= κυπάρισσος]. **The cypress**; (poet.) = *a box of cypress-wood.*

CUR, *adv.* [from quare; according to others, from cui rei]. **Why, wherefore:** 1) *Relative,* duae sunt causae c.; id satis magnum est argumentum c., etc.; non est c., *there is no reason why;* quid est c.? primum illud reprehendo et accuso, c., etc. 2) *Interrogative,* c. eum perdis? c. non? quaero c. hoc feceris.

CŪRA, ae, *f.* [perhaps, kindred with quaero]. 1) **Care:** A) = **solicitude, trouble, pains:** magna cum c. aliquid facere; curam ponere, consumere, etc., in re aliqua, *to bestow:* B) with a *genitive* = **administration, management,** *care or charge of any thing:* difficilis est c. rerum alienarum; c. corporis; curam gerere rei alicujus, and (more rar.) de re aliqua, *to have the care of.* In partic. — a) **the management, administration** *of state-affairs,* **oversight, charge:** c. rerum publicarum, annonae, viarum — b) (poet. & lat.), *a literary work, writing* — c) (poet.) = *a guardian, overseer:* C) freq., res mihi curae est, *I have a care for, am anxious about;* mihi curae est eligere, *I am intent upon;* also, curae aliquid habere, *to pay regard to, to attend to.* 2) **Sorrow, anxiety, grief:** confectus curâ; magna c. et sollicitudo; (Pl.) cura est negotii quid sit, *I have some anxiety about the business.* In partic., freq. = *the care, pain, torment of love,* and (poet.) = *the beloved person.*

*CŪRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [curo]. (Poet.) **That is to be feared, causing fear.** (By others it is explained differently.)

CŪRĀLIUM — v. Coralium.

CŪRĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [curatus]. (Lat.) **Carefully.**

CŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [cura]. **A taking care** *of any thing,* **care, charge, attendance:** c. et administratio rerum; adhibere curationem corporis; quid tibi haec rem curatio est (Pl.), *what business have you in this matter?* In partic.: A) **the management, charge, administration** *of public affairs:* B) *the treatment of a disease,* **the method of cure, remedy.**

CŪRĀTOR (old form, Coerator), ōris, *m.* [curo]. 1) *He who takes care of a thing,* **a manager, overseer, superintendent:** c. negotiorum, Capitolii reficiendi, viae Flaminae; also, c. muris reficiendis, *of the rebuilding of the walls.* Hence, c. apum, gallinarius, *a keeper.* 2) In partic. (poet. & lat.), **a guardian** (of a minor, imbecile person, &c.).

*CŪRĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [curo]. (Com.) **Management, care, attendance.**

CŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of curo]. 1) **Well-cared for.** 2) (Lat.) **Careful, anxious.**

CURCŪLIO, ōnis, *m.* **A corn-worm, weevil.**

*CURCŪLIUNCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of curculio]. (Pl.) **A little weevil;** *trop.* = *a trifle, bagatelle.*

CŪRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cures]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cures;** *subst.,* Cūrenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Cures.*

CŪRES, ium, *f. pl.* 1) *The capital of the Sabines.* 2) *Meton., the inhabitants of Cures.*

CŪRĒTES, tum, *m. pl.* [= Κουρῆτες]. *The priests of Rhea in Crete,* who celebrated their festivals with noisy music and martial dances. They were frequently confounded with the Corybantes (q. v.).

CŪRĒTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Curetes]. Prop., *of or pertaining to the Curetes;* hence (poet.) = **Cretan.**

CŪRIA, ae, *f.* 1) **A curia,** *one of the thirty divisions into which the Roman citizens were distributed by Romulus;* afterwards, *a division of the patricians.* A 'curia' was the tenth part of a 'tribus.' 2) **A meeting-place of a curia** — a place or building where a curia met, esp. for the performance of divine worship; from which, dies curiae, *a festival or joyous day.* 3) Hence: A) **The senate-house** *at Rome.* There were several 'cc.' at Rome, e. g., c. Hostilia; also, in other towns, *the building or place where the senate or authorities used to meet:* B) *the assembly of the senate, the senate:* frequens c.

CŪRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [curia]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the same curia;** *subst.,* Curialis, is, *m., a fellow-citizen of the same curia.*

CŪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Curius]. *Of or belonging to a Curius,* **Curian.**

CŪRIĀTII, ōrum, *m. pl. An Albanian gens residing at Rome,* made famous by the contest of the three Curiatii with the three Horatii (666 B. C.).

CŪRIĀTIM, *adv.* [curia]. **By curiæ.**

CŪRIĀTIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman gens.*

CŪRIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [curia]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the curiæ:** comitia cc., *the comitia in which the people voted by curiae* (the oldest and originally the only comitia); lex c., *a law passed in the comitia curiata.*

CŪRIO (I.), ōnis, *m. The president or the priest of a curia* (q. v.). The president of all the curiae was called C. Maximus.

*CŪRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [cura]. (Pl.) **Wasted by sorrow, emaciated** (a jocosely formed word).

CŪRIO (III.), ōnis, *m. A surname in the gens Scribonia;* as, C. Scribonius Curio.

CŪRIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [curiosus]. 1) **Carefully;** hence = *artificially, affectedly.* 2) **Curiously, inquisitively.**

CŪRIŌSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [curiosus]. **Curiosity, inquisitiveness.**

CŪRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cura]. 1) A) **careful,** *applying one's self carefully to:* c. ad investigandum; ut est ille in omni historia curiosus: *B) **over-careful,** *taking needless trouble.* 2) **Eager to learn** — a) in a good sense = *careful in searching out or inquiring,* **curious** — b) in a bad sense = **curious, inquisitive.** *3) (Pl.) **Emaciated, lean.**

CŪRIS, is, *f.* [a Sabine word]. **A javelin.**

CŪRIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [cura]. (Pl., doubtf. reading.) **Sorrowful.**

CŪRIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and Curia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman plebeian gens;* thus, esp. Manius C. Dentatus, *celebrated for his victories over Pyrrhus;* and Quintus C., *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline.*

CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cura]. 1) **To care for, to take** *or* **have care of, to attend to:** c. negotia aliena, coenam; c. alicui aliquid, *to procure for one (by purchase);* (ante-cl. & lat.) c. huic rei; c. ut illud fiat, ne quid ei desit, c. sentiat, *make him aware;* freq., cura ut valeas! *take care of yourself! farewell!* In partic.: A) c. aliquid faciendum, *to order to be done, to have a thing done;* c. naves aedificandas, fratrem interficiendum: B) **to take good care of,** *to attend to, to refresh,* corpus, pellem, cutem, se; C) **to manage, to administer** *state-affairs:* c. bellum, legiones, *to have the command of;* also, c. abs. = *to command:* D) **to heal, to cure,** aegrum: E) *to prepare a corpse for burial:* c. cadaver, corpus: F) c. prodigium, omen, *to expiate:* G) *to settle money-affairs,* **to pay** *or* **cause to be paid,** alicui pecuniam. 2) **To be anxious** *or* **concerned about,** *to be intent upon:* c. aliquem, injurias sociorum; c. preces, *to grant;* de emendo nil curat, *he does not think of buying;* quae nec docti legere cc., *don't like to read;* quod cures proprium fecisse, *you would like to make your property;* c. esse quod audio (poet.), *to strive;* (colloq.), ne cures or aliud (alia) cura, *be unconcerned on that account.*

CURRĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [curro]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **A running, course:** c. celere; face unum curriculum, *make but one run of it;* hence the *abl.* curriculo (in comic writers as an *adv.*), *at full speed, speedily.* 2) In partic., *a running in the circus,* **a race.** 3) **A race-ground, course, career;** almost always *trop.,* c. vivendi, mentis, variorum sermonum. 4) (Lat.) **A chariot** *at a race;* and, *a chariot,* in gen.

CURRO, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* **To run,** per vias, ad aliquem; (poet.) sol c.; rota c.; *trop.,* infula c. per crines, *winds;* rubor c. per ora, *spreads; trop.,* oratio, versus, numeri cc. *flow;* prov., currentem incitare or instigare = *to urge him on who needs no urging.* Sometimes it is connected with a homogeneous *accus.:* c. stadium, iter, campum, *to run over the plain; trop.,* eosdem cursus c., *to take the same course or the same measures.* Hence, of every quick movement, **to hasten,** *to drive, to ride;* esp., **to sail:** mercator c. ad Indos; c. trans mare; (poet.) c. aetas, *flies, passes away.*

*CURRŪCA, ae, *f.* **A hedge-sparrow;** *trop.,* **a cuckold.**

CURRUS, ūs, *m.* 1) **A chariot, car** (in gen. —cf. plaustrum, carpentum, essedum, etc.). In partic. = **a triumphal car;** and hence, *trop.* = **a triumph:** quem ego currum conferam? 2) *trop.:* *A) (poet.) = *the horses in a chariot* (as, in Homer, οἱ ἵπποι = *a chariot*): B) *a plough with wheels:* C) *a vessel, ship.*

CURSIM, *adv.* [curro]. **Speedily, swiftly,** dicere, currere.

CURSĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of curso]. (Poet. & lat.) **To run frequently, to run to and fro,** huc illuc, ab aliquo ad aliquem; improperly = *to drive a chariot at a race.*

CURSO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of curro]. **To run to and fro.**

CURSOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [curro]. 1) **A runner,** *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee, a forerunner.* 2) **A courier.** 3) *A runner in a race,* **a racer;** also (poet.) = *a chariot-racer.*

CURSOR (II.), ōris, *m.* *A surname of L. Papirius.*

CURSŪRA, ae, *f.* [curro]. (Ante-cl.) **A running.**

CURSUS, ūs, *m.* [curro]. 1) **A running:** superare aliquem cursu; magno c., *in a rapid march.* Hence, in gen. = **swift motion** *on horseback, in a chariot,* &c.; **a course, passage, way, journey, voyage;** in partic., *the course of a ship:* c. solis, stellarum; c. per mare; dirigere c. aliquo, *to direct one's course to a place,* tenere, *to keep the course, to go on in a straightforward direction,* opp. to cursu excuti, *to be driven out of one's course;* exspectare cursum, *to wait for favourable wind;* esse in c., *in its course.* 2) *Trop.* = **course, way, direction, progress:** c. rerum, *the course of events;* in eodem c. fuimus, *in the same circumstances;* in eo c. sumus, *in this position;* c. vivendi, *a course of living;* c. vitae est brevis, *the path;* c. continuus proeliorum, *succession;* c. verborum, *flow.*

CURTIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus C., *celebrated for his heroic sacrifice of himself* (362 B. C.). 2) Quintus C. Rufus, *the historiographer of Alexander the Great* (A. D. 70).

CURTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Curtius I.]. *Of Curtius,* **Curtian:** C. lacus, *a place at Rome,* called after M. Curtius; C. fons, *an aqueduct,* part of the aqua Claudia.

CURTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To shorten, to diminish,** *to mutilate,* rem.

CURTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Short* = **shortened,**

mutilated, vas; Judaei cc., *circumcised; trop.*, incomplete, *defective*, sententia, res, *fortune.*

CŪRŪLIS, e, *adj.* [currus]. Of *or* pertaining to a chariot: triumphus c., *in which the general rode on a chariot*, opp. to ovatio; equi cc., probably, *four horses provided at public expense for the games of the circus;* in partic., sella c., *a curule chair, chair of state*, inlaid with ivory, which was used by the chief magistrates of Rome.

CURVĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [curvo]. (Poet.) A bending, bend, curve.

CURVĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [curvo]. (Poet. & lat.) A bending, curvature: c. rotae, *the rim.*

CURVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [curvus]. (Poet. & lat.) To bend, to curve, cornua, ingentem arcum; *trop.*, preces cc. aliquem, *move.*

CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Crooked, curved, bent (in general — cf. uncus, pandus), *rounded, arched*, falx, lyra, litus; c. anus, arator, *bent, stooping;* c. flumen, *winding.*

*CUSPĪDĀTIM, *adv.* [cuspis]. (Lat.) To a point, *with a point.*

CUSPĪDO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cuspis]. (Lat.) *To make pointed*, to point.

CUSPIS, ĭdis, *f.* 1) A point, *the pointed end of any thing*, hastae, vomeris. 2) A spear, javelin. 3) *Meton.*: A) (lat.) = *a spit:* B) *the trident of Neptune:* C) *the sting of a bee or scorpion.*

CUSTŌDIA, ae, *f.* [custos]. 1) A watching = oversight, guard, care: c. pastoris; tradere alicui aliquid in custodiam; c. ignis, urbis, navium; agitare c. (Pl.), *to keep watch.* Hence: A) = *the persons keeping watch*, a guard, watch: transire non poterat propter cc.: B) = *a place of refuge or shelter*, a shelter: urbs est c. mea. 2) A watching = custody, confinement (with the idea of restraining personal liberty): tradere alicui custodiam alicujus; c. libera, *confinement in one's own house, private custody.* Hence: A) *a place of custody*, a prison: B) (lat.) = captives, prisoners.

CUSTŌDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [custos]. 1) To watch, to guard, to protect: c. provinciam, corpus domumque; c. templum ab Hannibale; c. pudorem; c. aliquid memoriâ, *to keep in memory*, literis, *to preserve by means of writing;* c. modum, *to observe*, praecepta, *to mind, to follow;* (lat.) c. ut (ne), *to take care that*, &c. 2) *To hold back*, to keep, to preserve, epistolam. 3) To hold captive, *to keep in custody.*

CUSTŌDĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [custodia]. (Rar., lat.) Cautiously.

CUSTOS, ōdis, *comm.* A guard, watch, *overseer:* c. corporis, *a body-guard;* c. portae, *a door-keeper;* c. gregis, *a shepherd;* freq. = a protector, guardian: dii cc. et conservatores hujus urbis; sapientia est c. totius hominis; also, *a teacher, overseer of youth:* juvenis, custode remoto, gaudet equis; also, *of eunuchs;* rarely in a hostile sense; te sub c. saevo tenebo; *trop.* (poet.), c. telorum, *a quiver.* In partic., a tech. term in politics, *an inspector appointed to prevent fraud in voting.*

CŪTĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of cutis]. A thin skin.

CŪTIS, is, *f.* [kindred with κύτος]. The skin (thinner and softer than corium, pellis), mostly of men; *trop.* — a) curare c. = *to pamper the body* — b) c. virtutis, eloquentiae, *the surface, external appearance.*

CYĂNE, es, *f.* [= Κυάνη]. *A fountain near Syracuse.* According to the fable, the nymph C. was changed into this fountain on account of her grief for the abduction of Proserpine.

CYĂNĒE, es, *f.* [= Κυανέη]. *The daughter of Maeander*, and mother of Caunus and Byblis.

CYĂNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κυάνεος]. (Lat.) Dark-blue; hence, *subst.*, Cyaneae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *two small rocky islands*, called also Symplegades, situated at the entrance of the Thracian Bosporus into the Pontus Euxinus — now Urek-Jaki.

CYĂTHISSO, 1. *v. tr.* [= κυαθίζω]. To fill a cup, *to draw wine in a cyathus.*

CYĂTHUS, i, *m.* [= κύαθος]. 1) *A vessel for drawing wine* (egg-shaped, and fastened to a handle), by means of which the wine was drawn from the 'crater,' and poured into the cup; hence, improp. = a cup, goblet. 2) *A measure*, both for liquids and dry things, the twelfth part of a sextarius.

CŸBAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [κυβή, cupa]. Probably, *like a butt or cask, tun-bellied:* navis c., or abs., as *subst.*, Cybaea, ae, *f.*, a transport *or* merchant-ship.

CŸBĔLE (or Cŷbēbe), es, *f.* [= Κυβέλη]. 1) *A goddess of Phrygia, and of Asia Minor in gen.*, usually called Mater Magna, and frequently identified with Rhea and Ops. Her priests were the Corybantes. Her festival was called Megalesia. 2) *A mythical mountain in Phrygia.*

CŸBĔLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cybele]. Of *or* pertaining to Cybele.

CŸBIOSACTES, ae, *m.* [= κυβιοσάκτης]. (Lat.) A dealer in salt fish, a nickname of Ptolemaeus Dionysus, and afterwards of Vespasian.

CŸBISTRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Κύβιστρα]. *A town in Cappadocia.*

CYCLĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= Κυκλάδες]. The Cyclades, *a group of islands in the Ægean Sea.*

CYCLĂDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cyclas]. (Lat.) Clothed with a cyclas (q. v.)

CYCLAS, ădis, *f.* [= κυκλάς]. Prop. an *adj.* = *circular;* hence (sc. vestis), *a state-robe*, with an embroidered border, worn by Roman women (an elegant kind of tunic).

CYCLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κυκλικός, 'pertaining to a circle']. Cyclici poëtae, *Cyclic poets*, a name of those Greek epic poets of the time of Homer and immediately after, who treated in their poems of the whole circle of Trojan fables.

CYCLŌPĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κυκλώπιος[. *Of or belonging to the Cyclops*, Cyclopean.

CYCLOPS, ōpis, *m.* [= Κύκλωψ, 'round-eyed']. **A Cyclops.** In Homer, the Cyclops are savage giants, living in Sicily, with but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. In Hesiod, they are sons of Uranus and Gæa, who prepare the lightning for Jupiter. Later, they were considered the workmen of Vulcan, living in volcanic mountains, esp. Ætna.

CYCNUS — v. Cygnus.

CȳDĂRUM, i, *n.* [= κύδαρος]. (Gell.) *A kind of boat or ship.*

CȳDIPPE, es, *f.* [= Κυδίππη]. 1) *The mistress of Acontius.* 2) *A sea-nymph.*

CȳDON, ōnis, *m.* [Cydonia]. *An inhabitant of Cydonia.*

CȳDŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* = Cydonius.

CȳDŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Κυδωνία], or Cȳdon, ōnis, *f.* *A town on the northern coast of Crete*, now Canea.

CȳDŌNIĀTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Κυδωνιᾶται]. *The inhabitants of Cydonia.*

CȳDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κυδώνιος]. *Of or pertaining to Cydonia*, Cydonian; (poet.) freq. = *Cretan.*

CYGNĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* pertaining to the Bœotian Cygnus: Tempe C., *situated in Boeotia.*

CYGNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= κύκνειος]. Of *or* pertaining to a swan, vox, pluma.

CYGNUS, i, *m.* [κύκνος]. 1) **A swan**; *meton.*, Dircaeus c. = *Pindar.* 2) As a proper name: A) *a king of Liguria and relative of Phaëthon*, who was changed into a swan: B) *a son of Neptune and Calyce*, likewise changed into a swan: C) *a son of Mars*, who attacked persons travelling to Delphi, and was slain by Hercules.

CȳLINDRUS, i, *m.* [= κύλινδρος]. **A cylinder, roller**; also of objects of cylindrical form.

CYLLĒNE, ēs and ae, *f.* [= Κυλλήνη]. 1) *A mountain of Arcadia*, the birthplace of Mercury, and hence sacred to him. 2) *A town in Elis*, now Glarentza.

CYLLĒNĒUS, a, um, / CYLLĒNIS, ĭdis, *f.* } *adj.* = Cyllenius.

CYLLĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyllene]. **Cyllenian**: A) *of or pertaining to the mountain Cyllene:* proles C., or *subst.*, Cyllenius, ii, *m.* = *Mercury:* B) *of or pertaining to Mercury:* proles C. = *Cephalus*, son of Mercury and Creusa.

CYLON, ōnis, *m.* [= Κύλων]. *An Athenian, who attempted to make himself master of Athens*, but was murdered, together with his companions, at the altar of Athene, 612 B. C.

CYLŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cylon]. **Cylonian**, *perpetrated against the companions of Cylon.*

CYMBA, or Cumba, ae, *f.* [= Κύμβη]. **A boat, skiff.**

CYMBĂLUM, i, *n.* [= κύμβαλον]. **A cymbal**, *a hollow basin-shaped instrument of brass*, used (in pairs, one being struck against another) at the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, and on other mirthful occasions.

CYMBIUM, ii, *n.* [= κύμβιον, from κύμβη]. **A small drinking-cup.**

CȳMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyme, = Κυμαῖος]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cyme** 1; *subst.*, Cymaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cyme.*

CȳME, es, *f.* [= Κύμη]. 1) *A town in Æolis, the mother-town of Cumae.* 2) = Cumae.

CȳNAEGĪRUS, i, *m.* [= Κυναίγειρος]. *An Athenian, who distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle of Marathon.*

CȳNĪCE, *adv.* [cynicus]. (Pl.) **After the manner of the Cynics.**

CȳNĪCUS (I.), i, *m.* [κυνικός, 'dog-like']. **A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic.**

CȳNĪCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Cynics*, Cynic.

CȳNŌCĔPHĂLUS, i, *m.* [= κυνοκέφαλος]. **An ape** *with a dog's head.*

CȳNŌSARGES, is, *n.* [= Κυνόσαργες]. *A gymnasium near Athens.*

CȳNOSCĔPHĂLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κυνὸς κεφαλαί, 'the dogs' heads']. *Two hills in Thessaly*, famed for the victory of Flaminius over Philip of Macedonia (197 B. C.).

CȳNŌSŪRA, ae, *f.* [= Κυνὸς οὐρά, 'the dog's tail']. *The constellation at the north-pole*, the Lesser Bear.

CȳNŌSŪRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [Κυνὸς οὐρά]. *A promontory in Attica.*

CȳNŌSŪRIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Cynosura]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Lesser Bear.**

CYNTHIA, ae, *f.* [Cynthus]. 1) **The Cynthian** = *Diana.* 2) *The name of a maiden.*

CYNTHIUS, ii, *m.* [Cynthus]. **The Cynthian** = *Apollo.*

CYNTHUS, i, *m.* [= Κύνθος]. *A mountain in Delos*, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

CȳNUS, i, *f.* [= Κῦνος]. *A town and promontory in Opuntian Locris.*

CȳPARISSIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Lat.) *A kind of fiery meteor.*

CYPARISSUS — v. Cupressus.

CYPRIUS (I.) VICUS [from the Sabine word cyprum = bonum]. *A street of Rome.*

CYPRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Cyprus]. **Cyprian**; hence, *subst.*, A) Cypria, ae, *f.*, *the Cyprian* = *Venus:* B) Cyprii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cyprus.*

CYPRUS, i, *f.* [Κύπρος]. **Cyprus**, *a rich and fertile island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

CYPSĔLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Κυψελίδης]. **A (male) descendant of Cypselus** = *Periander.*

CYPSĔLUS, i, *m.* [= Κύψελος]. *A celebrated tyrant at Corinth.*

CȳRĒNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* = Cyrene.

CȳRĒNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyrene, = Κυρηναῖος]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Cyrene**; *subst.*, Cy-

renaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, 1) *the inhabitants of Cyrene;* 2) *the adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy.*

CȲRĒNĂICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyrene = Κυρηναϊκός]. **Cyrenaic:** provincia C., or abs., as *subst.*, Cyrenaica, ae, *f.*, *the territory of Cyrene, the province Cyrenaica;* Cyrenaici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, 1) *the inhabitants of Cyrenaica;* 2) *the adherents of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy,* founded by Aristippus of Cyrene.

CȲRĒNE, es, *f.*, [= Κυρήνη]. 1) *A celebrated Grecian colony in North Africa,* now Kuren. 2) *A nymph,* the mother of Aristæus by Apollo.

CȲRĒNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Cyrene]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cyrene.**

CȲRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyrus]. **Of Cyrus** (the Architect); *subst.*, Cyrea, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *buildings erected by Cyrus.*

CYRNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyrnus]. **Cyrnean,** *or* **Corsican.**

CYRNUS, i, *f.* [= Κόρνος]. (Poet. & lat.) *The island* **Corsica.**

CYRTAEI, or Cyrtii, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Κύρτιοι]. *A warlike tribe in Persia.*

CȲRUS, i, *m.* [= Κῦρος]. 1) *The founder of the Persian empire.* 2) C. minor, *brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon,* killed in the battle of Cunaxa (401 B. C.). 3) *An architect of the time of Cicero.*

CYSSUS, i, *f.* [= Κόσσος]. *A seaport town of Ionia.*

CȲTAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Κυταία]. *A town in Colchis,* the birthplace of Medea.

CYTAEIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κυταΐς]. *The Cytaean woman* = Medea.

CYTAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Κυταῖος]. *Of or belonging to Cytae,* **Cytæan;** freq. (poet.) = **Colchian.**

CȲTHĒRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Κύθηρα]. *An island south-west of Laconia,* sacred to Venus — now Cerigo.

CȲTHĒRĒIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Cythereia]. *Pertaining to Venus,* **Cytherean.**

CȲTHĒRĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Cythera]. **The Cytherean** = *Venus.*

CȲTHĒRĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cythera]. *Of or belonging to Cythera,* **Cytherean;** usually = *sacred to Venus:* C. mensis = *April; subst.*, Cythereia, ae, *f.*, *the Cytherean* = *Venus.*

CȲTHĒRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cythera]. *Of or belonging to Cythera,* **Cytherean;** *subst.*, Cytherea, ae, *f.* = *Venus.*

CȲTHĒRIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Cythereius.

CȲTHĒRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Κυθηρίς]. *A concubine of the triumvir Antony,* whom Cicero therefore sarcastically calls *Cytherius.*

CYTHNOS, i, *f.* [= Κύθνος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea,* now Thermia.

CȲTĬSUM, i, *n.* } [= κύτισος]. *A kind of clover,*
CȲTĬSUS, i, *f.* } **snail-clover.**

CȲTŌRIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cytorus]. **Of Cytorus:** pecten c. = *made of box-wood.*

CȲTŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Κύτωρος]. *A mountain in Paphlagonia,* abounding in box-wood.

CȲZĬCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Cyzicus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Cyzicum;** *subst.*, Cyziceni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Cyzicum.*

CȲZĬCUM, i, *n.* } [= Κυζικός]. *A town in My-*
CȲZĬCUS, i, *f.* } *sia,* on the Propontis — now Chizico.

DABAR, āris, *m.* *A Numidian,* a relative of Masinissa, and an intimate friend of Bocchus.

DĀCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Δακοί]. **The Dacians,** *the inhabitants of Dacia.*

DĀCIA, ae, *f.* [= Δακία]. **Dacia;** a country of Europe, comprising what is now Eastern Hungary, Transylvania, and Wallachia.

DĀCĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δακικός]. *Of or pertaining to Dacia,* Dacian.

DACTȲLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= δακτυλικός]. **Dactylic,** numerus, pes.

DACTȲLUS, i, *m.* [= δάκτυλος, prop., 'a finger']. 1) **The dactyl,** *a metrical foot:* – ◡◡. 2) (Lat.): A) *a date:* B) *a kind of shell-fish:* C) *a kind of grape:* D) *a precious stone.*

DACTȲLI IDAEI [Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι]. *The Dactyls of Mount Ida,* fabulous beings, supposed to live in Phrygia, near Mount Ida. Sometimes they were identified with the Corybantes, Curetes, &c.

DAEDĂLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Δαίδαλα]. *A fortified place in Caria.*

DAEDĂLĒUS (poet. Daedălĕus), a, um, *adj.* [= Δαιδάλειος]. *Relating to Daedalus,* **Dædalian:** iter D., *the way through the labyrinth.*

DAEDĂLĬON, ōnis, *m.* *A son of Lucifer,* and brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk.

DAEDĂLUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Δαίδαλος]. *A celebrated artist of Grecian story,* contemporary with Minos and Theseus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth.

DAEDĂLUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [= δαιδάλος, or δαίδαλος]. **Artificial, ingenious,** *artificially wrought or made.*

DAHAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *A Scythian tribe, beyond the Caspian Sea.*

DALMĂTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Δαλμάται]. **The Dalmatians,** *the inhabitants of Dalmatia.*

DALMĂTIA, ae, *f.* [= Δαλματία]. **Dalmatia,** *a country on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.*

DALMĂTĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dalmatia]. (Lat.) **Wearing a Dalmatian dress.**

DALMĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dalmatia]. **Dalmatian;** *subst.*, Dalmaticus, i, *m.*, *a surname of L. Metellus,* given to him for his victory over the Dalmatians.

DĂMA, ae, *f.* (*m.* in Virg.). **A deer.**

DĂMĂLIO, ōnis, *m.* [= δάμαλος]. (Lat.) **A calf.**

DĂMASCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Damascus]. *Of or belonging to Damascus*, **Damascene**; *subst.*, Damascena, ae, *f.*, *the district of Damascus.*

DĂMĂSICHTHON, ōnis, *m.* [= Δαμασίχθων]. *A son of Niobe*, killed by Apollo.

DAMASCUS, i, *f.* [= Δαμασκός]. *The capital of Syria*, still Damascus.

DĂMĂSIPPUS, i, *m.* Lucius D., *an adherent of Marius, and praetor* (82 B. C.), who behaved with great cruelty against the partisans of Sulla, and was finally put to death by Sulla's order.

DAMNAS, *adj. indecl.* [obsolete, instead of damnatus]. **Condemned, sentenced** *to do any thing*; esp., 'd. esto,' followed by an *infinit.*, in ancient law-formulas — v. Damno.

DAMNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [damno]. **Condemnation**; reorum acerbissimae dd.; d. ambitūs, *for bribery.*

DAMNĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [from the unusual damnator, from damno]. **Damnatory, condemnatory**, judicium.

DAMNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of damno]. **Condemned**; hence = *worthy to be condemned*, **reprobate, criminal.**

*DAMNĪFĪCUS, } a, um, *adj.* [damnum-
*DAMNĪGĔRŬLUS, } facio and -gero]. (Pl.) *That causes damage*, **injurious.**

DAMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* ***I.** In gen., **to bring loss** *or* **damage upon**: (Pl.) divites d. atque domare. **II.** In partic., 1) *to condemn to any punishment*, esp. *to the payment of a fine*; hence, in general, **to condemn, to sentence, to declare guilty**: d. reum; d. aliquem furti, *of theft*, ambitūs, also crimine ambitus and illo crimine; d. aliquem de majestate, de vi. The *punishment* is put in the *abl.*; as, d. aliquem capite, pecuniâ, or in the *gen.*, capitis, pecuniae; or it is expressed by a *prep.*, ad bestias, in metalla; (rar.) causa judicata et damnata, *in which the defendant has been condemned.* Hence: A) in a non-legal sense, **to declare** *one* **guilty of, to reproach** *one for any thing*: d. aliquem stultitiae: B) (poet.) *to condemn to any thing = to doom*, **to devote**, aliquem morti: C) **to reject**, *to disapprove*, ea quae non intelligas. 2) **To bind** *or* **oblige** *one to any thing* — a) by a will: damnatus aliquid dare — b) damnare aliquem voti (rar. voto), *to lay one under an obligation to fulfil his vow*, i. e., *by granting his prayer*; *pass.*, damnari voti, *to be bound to fulfil a vow.* 3) (Rar.) Of an accuser, **to effect the condemnation** *of a person*: is eum sua lege damnavit.

*DAMNŌSE, *adv.* [damnosus]. (Pl.) **With loss** *or* **damage**: d. bibere, *to the injury of the host.*

DAMNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [damnum]. 1) *That causes loss or damage*, **injurious**, libido, bellum; Venus d., *causing many expenses.* *2) (Pl.) *Suffering loss or damage*, **unfortunate, ruined.** 3) (Poet. & lat.) *That ruins himself*, **prodigal.**

DAMNUM, i, *n.* 1) **Loss, damage** (esp. of fortune, but from one's own fault — cf. detrimentum): accipere, facere, contrahere d., *to suffer loss*; damno duarum cohortium, *with the loss of two cohorts.* Hence (poet.): A) *that which is lost*: volat circa dd. sua: B) *the person who causes a loss* (of a concubine). 2) In particular, tech. term, **a fine, penalty.**

DĂMOCLES, is, *m.* [= Δαμοκλῆς]. *A courtier at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse.*

DĂMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Δάμων]. *A Pythagorean*, a friend of Phintias. 2) *A celebrated Athenian musician*, teacher of Socrates.

DĂNAË, es, *f.* [= Δανάη]. *A daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus by Jupiter*, who visited her in a shower of gold.

DĂNĂĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Danaë]. *Of or belonging to Danaë*, **Danaëan**: Persis D., because Perseus was sometimes considered the ancestor of the Persians.

DĂNĂĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Danaus = Δαναΐδαι]. (Lat.) **The Danaids** *or* **Greeks.**

DĂNĂĪDES, um, *f. pl.* [Danaus = Δαναΐδες]. *The daughters of Danaüs* (q. v.), **the Danaides.**

DĂNAŬS (I.), i, *m.* [= Δαναός]. *A son of Belus and brother of Ægyptus.* He fled with his fifty daughters to Argos, where he founded a colony. His daughters were sought in marriage by the fifty sons of Ægyptus, but by order of Danaüs, each one (Hypermnestra only excepted) put her husband to death.

DĂNAŬS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Danaüs I.]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Danaüs**: hence (poet.) = **Greek**; *subst.*, Danai, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Δαναοί], **the Danai** = *the Greeks.*

DANDĂRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Δανδάριοι]. *A Scythian tribe on the north coast of the Black Sea.*

DANDĂRĪCA, ae, *f.* *The country of the Dandari.*

DANDĂRĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* (Tac.) = Dandari.

DĂNISTA, ae, *m.* [= δανειστής]. (Pl.) **A money-lender, an usurer.**

DĂNISTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= δανειστικός] (Pl.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to an usurer.**

DĀNŬBIUS, ii, *m.* [= Δανούβιος]. **The Danube.**

DAPHNE, es, *f.* [= Δάφνη]. *A daughter of the river-god Peneus*, beloved by Apollo, but changed by him into a laurel-tree. 2) *A village in Syria*, sacred to Apollo.

DAPHNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Daphne]. *The inhabitants of the village Daphne.*

DAPHNIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Δάφνις]. *A beautiful young shepherd in Sicily*, son of Mercury and a nymph, the inventor of the Sicilian pastoral song.

*DĂPĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* [daps]. (Pl.) **To serve up.**

DAPS, dăpis, *f.* [related to δαπάνη]. (Mostly poet., and almost always in the *pl.*) 1) **A sacrificial feast**, *a banquet on a religious occasion.* 2) In gen., *a stately and splendid banquet*, **food, meat.**

DAPSĪLE, *adv.* [dapsilis]. **Sumptuously.**

DAPSĪLIS, e, *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Abundant, sumptuous, sumptus, lectus.**

DAPSĪLĬTER, *adv.* [dapsilis]. (Lat.) **Abundantly, sumptuously.**

DARDĂNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Δάρδανοι]. *The inhabitants of Dardania,* **the Dardanians.**

DARDĂNIA, ae, *f.* [= Δαρδανία]. 1) *A town on the Hellespont,* founded by Dardanus, whence the name Dardanelles. 2) (Poet.) = *Troy.* 3) *A district of Upper Moesia,* the modern Servia.

DARDĂNĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Δαρδανίδης]. **A (male) descendant of Dardanus;** in partic. = *Æneas;* in the *pl.* = *the Trojans;* also, as an *adj.* = *Trojan:* pastores D.

DARDĂNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Δαρδανίς]. **A (female) descendant of Dardanus** = *a Trojan woman;* esp. = *Creusa.*

DARDĂNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δαρδάνιος]. *Of or belonging to Dardanus,* **Dardanian:** freq. = *Trojan.*

DARDĂNUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Δάρδανος]. 1) *A son of Jupiter and Electra,* the founder of the Trojan dynasty, and, through Æneas, the ancestor of the Romans. 2) *A stoic philosopher.*

DARDĂNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Dardanus I.]. *Of or belonging to Dardanus,* **Dardanian;** often = *Trojan.*

DĂRES, ētis, *m.* [= Δάρης]. 1) *A companion of Æneas.* 2) D. Phrygius, *a later Greek writer.*

DĀRĒUS (more correct than Dārīus), i, *m.* [= Δαρεῖος]. *The name of three Persian kings:* 1) Dareus I., *a son of Hystaspes* (521–485 B. C.). 2) Dareus II., *Nothus or Ochus, father of Cyrus and Artaxerxes* (425–405 B. C.). 3) Dareus III., *Codomannus* (336–330 B. C.), *conquered by Alexander the Great, and murdered by Bessus.*

DATĂMES, is, *m.* [= Δατάμης]. *A Persian general under Artaxerxes and Darius II.*

*DĂTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [do]. (Pl.) **That may be given.**

DĂTĀTIM, *adv.* [do]. (Ante-cl.) **Giving reciprocally:** pilâ ludere d., *to play at ball.*

DĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* [do]. (Rar.) 1) **A giving,** signi, legum. 2) **The right of giving,** *of alienating property:* d. est tibi.

DĂTIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Δᾶϊς]. *A general in the service of the Persian king Darius Hystaspes.*

DĂTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [do]. (Lat.) **Casus, or simply d., the dative.**

DĂTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of do]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To give, to give away,** rem.

DĂTOR, ōris, *m.* [do]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A giver;** in playing ball, *a slave who handed the ball to the player* — cf. factor.

*DĂTUS, ūs, *m.* [do]. (Pl.) **A giving.**

DAULIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [= Δαυλιάς]. *Of Daulis,* **Daulian:** D. ales, also abs. Daulias = *Procne;* Dd. puellae = *Procne and Philomela.*

DAULIS (I.), ĭdis, *f.* [= Δαυλίς]. *A town in Phocis,* now Daulia.

DAULIS (II.), ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Daulis I.]. *Of Daulis,* **Daulian.**

DAULIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δαύλιος]. *Of Daulis,* **Daulian.**

DAUNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Daunias]. *The inhabitants of Apulia Daunia.*

DAUNIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Δαυνία]. **Daunia,** *the northern part of Apulia;* also = *Apulia,* in gen.

DAUNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δαύνιος]. *Of or belonging to Daunus,* **Daunian.**

DAUNUS, i, *m.* [= Δαῦνος]. *A son of Pilumnus and Danaë,* father of Turnus, father-in-law of Diomedes, and, according to the myth, king of a part of Apulia, called after him Apulia Daunia.

DĔ, *prep.* with the *abl.* It denotes, *a going away, departure from a point* (cf. ab and ex). **From, away from:** 1) of space — **from, away from:** anulum detrahere de digito; dejicere se de muro. Hence, used: A) with words denoting a going or taking away, separating, &c. — emere, quaerere, etc., aliquid de aliquo; so, likewise, audire de aliquo; vox exaudita de domo, *from the house:* B) to indicate the place from which, as a customary abode, any thing is brought or any person comes — **from:** caupo de via Latina; homo de schola; nescio qui de circo, *an athlete;* hence (poet.), to denote origin, genetrix mihi est de Priami gente: C) to denote the point from which any action proceeds or any thing is done — de tribunali eum citari jussit; agere aliquid de insidiis, *from an ambush;* onus pependit de collo viri, *from the neck.* 2) Of time: A) to denote a point of time after which a thing immediately follows — **immediately after:** non bonus est somnus de prandio, *sleep is not good right after dinner;* hence, diem de die, *from day to day:* B) esp. in connection with nocte, vigilia, rarely die, mense, to denote the point of time from which any thing commences; hence, sometimes, to indicate the time about or at which any thing happens — de tertia vigilia profectus est; latrones surgunt de nocte, *at night;* potare de die, *in broad daylight.* 3) To indicate the whole from which any thing is taken as a part — **from:** de decem fundis tres nobilissimi; poëta de populo. Hence: A) as a circumlocution for a *gen.:* aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticebo; cetera de genere hoc: B) to indicate the means out of which an expense is met — **from:** dare, etc., de suo, alieno, *from another's property:* C) to indicate the material from which any thing is made — **from:** signum factum de marmore; so, likewise, carcer de templo fit. 4) To indicate the cause or reason of any thing — **from:** hac de causa; (poet.) mater est de me, *from me.* 5) To indicate the rule — **according to, after:** de mea sententia; de meo consilio, exemplo. 6) To denote the subject of one's action, thought,

or discourse — of, concerning: loqui de re aliqua. Hence = with respect to, relating to, with regard to: fidem servare de re; de Dionysio admiratus sum; de me autem suscipe paulisper meas partes. 7) With an *adj.*, to form adverbial expressions — de integro, de improviso (q. v.).

DEA, ae, *f.* A goddess; (poet.) dd. triplices, *the Fates;* but, dd. triplices poenarum, *the Furies;* d. siderea, *Night;* dd. novem, *the Muses.*

DE-ALBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To white-wash, columnas (v. Fidelia).

DEAMBŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deambulo]. (Com.) A walking, a walk, promenade.

DEAMBŪLĀTŌRIUM, i, *n.* [deambulo]. (Lat.) a covered place for walking.

*DE-AMBŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To take a walk, *to take an airing.*

DE-ĂMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Com.) 1) To love passionately, aliquam; also, d. aliquid, *to be much pleased with a thing.* *2) To be exceedingly obliged *to any one.*

DE-ARMO, 1. *v. tr.* To disarm, exercitum.

DE-ARTUO, 1. *v. tr.* [artus]. (Pl.) Prop., *to rend limb by limb; trop.* = to ruin, aliquem.

DE-ASCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ascia]. (Pl.) Prop., *to make smooth with a trowel; trop.*, to cheat, to chouse, *to ruin by deceit*, senem.

DE-AURĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Gilded.

DĒ-BACCHOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet.) To rave to exhaustion; also, to rage, ignis.

DĒBELLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [debello]. (Poet.) A conqueror.

DĒ-BELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to bring a war to an end, *to finish a war*, cum aliquo; freq. *impers.* 2) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.): A) to fight out, rixam: B) to conquer completely, to vanquish, aliquem.

DĒBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [de-habeo, 'to have from one']. 1) To owe *money or its value*, alicui pecuniam, frumentum; prov., animam debere (Com.), *to be over head and ears in debt.* Hence (poet.), of things which are decreed by fate or which are the subject of an obligation: regnum Italiae ei debetur, *is destined for him;* fatis debitus, *devoted to death;* d. alicui ludibrium, *to become the sport of.* 2) To owe, in gen.: d. alicui grātiam, patriae hoc munus; d. opus (of a workman); communis fides quae omnibus debetur. 3) With an *infinit.*, to be obliged *to do a thing*, I ought to, I must (of a moral necessity, a duty — only in the poets — sometimes = necesse est, of an external necessity; as, cibus d. omnia integrare): d. hoc facere; d. condemnari. 4) To owe = to be indebted *or* under obligation *to one*, to have to thank *one* for *something:* d. ei hanc laudem, salutem illi. Hence, abs., to be indebted *or* under obligation *to one*, alicui or alicujus causa (cf. Cupio 2).

DĒBĬLIS, *adj.* with *comp.* [de-habilis, 'deprived of flexibility']. Maimed, disabled, frail, weak (of physical strength; of mind, *trop.* only —cf. imbecillis): d. senex, manus; debilis pede; *trop.*, d. hac parte amini; praetura manca atque d., *crippled and powerless.*

DĒBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [debilis]. Lameness, debility, weakness, *infirmity.*

DĒBĬLĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [debilito]. A laming, debilitating, *mutilating.*

DĒBĬLĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [debilis]. 1) To lame, to debilitate, to disable, *to weaken, to impair*, aliquem, membra alicujus; (poet.) hiems d. mare, *breaks the waves against the rocks.* 2) *Trop.*, to discourage, to cast down: homo afflictus, debilitatus, moerens; d. animum, spem alicujus.

DĒBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [debeo]. (Rar.) An owing, pecuniae.

DĒBĬTOR, ōr, ōris, *m.* [debeo]. 1) A debtor. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *One who is indebted to another for something.*

DĒBĬTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of debeo]. 1) A debt: solvere d. 2) (Lat.) An obligation.

DĒ-BLĂTĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To blab out, alicui aliquid.

DĒ-CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To chant* = to recite singing, miserabiles elegos; usually with the idea of trite and worn out = to repeat often, to say over and over again: d. pervulgata praecepta, omnes causas. 2) Abs., to sing to the end; hence, to leave off singing: jam dd.

DĒ-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To go away, to depart: ex Italia, de altera parte agri; d. Numidiâ. In partic.: A) in military lang., to withdraw, to march off, de colle: B) tech. t., of magistrates, to retire *from a province on the expiration of a term of office:* d. ex or de provincia, and simply d. provinciâ; d. Romam ad triumphum: C) *trop.*, to depart, to deviate from; to yield, to give up: d. de meis bonis, de jure meo; d. jure meo, officio; rarely, d. a superioribus decretis: D) d. de via, *to deviate from the right way.* 2) D. de via (also simply viâ or in via) alicui: to go out of the way *of any one* (from respect or abhorrence. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) = to give place, to yield, alicui; mella non dd. Hymetto, *is not inferior to.* 3) To vanish: A) of living beings = to die: B) of inanimate objects, to depart = to cease, to disappear, to be lost, *to abate:* nobis timor d.; tantum virium tibi d., *you lose;* so, likewise, aliquantum honoris iis d.; aestus, febris, invidia d.; cura d. patribus. 4) (Lat.) = Cedo: to turn out, to result: res prospere d.

DĔCĔLĒA (or Dĕcĕlīa), ae, *f.* [= Δεκέλεια]. *A small place in Attica*, now Koriokleides.

DĔCEM, *pl. adj.*, *card. numb.*, *indecl.* [= δέκα]. Ten; in particular, d. primi (sometimes written Decemprimi), *the ten chief magistrates in the municipalities and colonies.*

DĔCEMBER, bris, *adj. Pertaining to the tenth* (i. e., *last*) *month of the Roman year* (the year commencing originally with the first of March); afterwards = *pertaining to the twelfth month;* d. mensis, or freq. abs. d. = *the month* December; so, likewise, Kalendae, Nonae, Iduś Decembres.

DĔCEMJŬGIS, e, *adj.* [decem-jugum]. (Lat.) Ten-yoked; used as a *subst. m.* (sc. currus), *a ten-horse chariot.*

DĔCEMPĔDA, ae, *f.* [decem-pes]. *A measuring-rod ten feet long* (a field-measure).

DĔCEMPĔDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [decempeda]. A land-surveyor.

DĔCEMPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [decem-plico]. Tenfold.

*DĔCEM-SCALMUS, a, um, *adj.* Having ten thowls (for the oars).

DĔCEM-VIR, i, *m.* A decemvir, *member of a college of ten;* freq., in the *pl.*, the decemvirs.

DĔCEMVĪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [decemvir]. *Of or belonging to the decemviri,* decemviral.

DĔCEMVĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [decemvir]. *The rank or office of a decemvir,* the decemvirate.

DĔCENNIS, e, *adj.* [decem-annus]. (Lat.) Of ten years, decennial, obsidio, bellum.

DĔCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of decet]. 1) Becoming, decent, proper, amictus, ornatus. 2) Handsome, well-shaped, *lovely,* facies, homo, Gratiae.

DĔCENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [decens]. Becomingly, decently, properly.

DĔCENTIA, ae, *f.* [decens]. Comeliness, decency, grace.

DĔCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [decipio]. (Sen.) A deceiver.

DĔCĒRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [δεκήρης]. (Lat., doubtful reading.) A ten-oared ship (i. e., having ten banks of oars).

DĔ-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Tech. term, of a judge, magistrate, in partic. of the senate, in gen. of any one in authority — to decide, to determine *or* order by a decree: Verres jam inter eos decreverat; senatus d. provinciam alicui, *confers;* thus, likewise, d. alicui honores, statuas, *decrees as a reward;* d. supplicium esse sumendum. Hence: A) to declare by a decree: senatus d., meâ operâ patefactam esse conjurationem: B) of a single senator, *to take part in framing a decree,* to vote for, *to pronounce in favour of:* Crassus tres legatos d.; is d. Lentulum in vincula esse conjiciendum. 2) To decide, to determine, to settle, in gen., rem dubiam. Hence: A) = to judge, to take for certain: d. duo talenta esse satis; here belongs d. aliquid esse faciendum = d. aliquid facere (acc. to No. 4): B) = to assert: purgare ea quae inimici dd. 3) To decide by fighting: A) d. pugnam, proelium, rarely d. de bello: *to decide to bring to a decisive issue:* B) *intr., to decide a contest, to fight decisively;* sometimes = to fight, to contend, in gen.: d. armis, acie; dd. cornibus inter se. Freq., of a legal contest: d. uno judicio de omnibus fortunis; expetenda magis est decernendi ratio (a decision by arguments), quam decertandi fortitudo. 4) Freq., with reference to one's own action, to decide, to determine, *to make up one's mind:* d. aliquid facere; certum atque decretum est, *it is resolved.*

DĔCERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-carpo]. 1) To pluck off, to crop, poma, flores. 2) In gen., to take away, to take from: animus humanus ex mente divina decerptus. Hence, *trop.* (lat.): A) = to enjoy, fructum ex re aliqua: B) to destroy, tantas spes.

*DĔCERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [decerto]. A decision by battle, omnium rerum.

DĔ-CERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To fight a decisive contest, *to bring about a decison by means of arms;* hence, in gen., to fight, to contend: d. proelio; thus, likewise, manu, ferro; d. cum aliquo; *trop.*, of a legal contest, race, &c.

DĔCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [decedo]. 1) A going away, leaving, departure, esp. of a magistrate from his province. 2) *A going away* = a decreasing, diminution: d. de summa; d. capitis. 3) (Lat.) D. verborum, *a transition from one signification to another.*

DĔCESSOR, ōris, *m.* [decedo]. Prop., *he who goes away;* hence, a predecessor in office, esp. in the government of a province.

DĔCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [decedo]. = Decessio. D. aestus, *the ebb;* d. amicorum = *the death.*

DĔCET, cuit, —, 2. *v. intr.*, used in the *third pers. sing.* and (more rarely) in the *pl.* Of physical objects = to become, to be comely; also of abstract objects and in a moral sense = it behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper: haec vestis me d.; te lanae dd.; videre quid deceat; oratorem minime irasci d.; d. illud facere; ita ut vos d.; (ante-cl. & rar.) with the *dat.:* d. vobis.

DECETIA, ae, *f. A town of the Ædui in Celtic Gaul,* now Decize.

DĔCIĀNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Decius]. Of or pertaining to a Decius, exercitus.

DĔCIĀNUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman surname;* as, C. Appuleius D.

DECIĀTES, um, *m. pl. A Ligurian people.*

DECĬDIUS, ii, *m. A Roman proper name;* as, L. Decidius Saxa, *an adherent of Caesar.*

DĔCĪDO (I.), ĭdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [de-cado]. To fall down, ex equo in terram. Hence: A) in partic. (poet.) = *to fall in battle, to die:* B) *trop.* — a) d. a or de spe, and simply d. spe, *to be deceived or disappointed in one's hope* — b) d. in fraudem = *to be misled into a bad action;* d. ad angustias rei familiaris, *to get into pecuniary difficulties* — c) *to fall* = *to be ruined:* d. perfidiâ amicorum — d) (poet.) d. pectore alicujus, *to vanish from the heart of one* = *to be entirely forgotten.*

DĔCĪDO (II.), ĭdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-caedo].

1) To cut off, collum, aures; *trop.* (Pl.) d. tragulam = *to repel an attack.* 2) *Trop.*, to decide, to end, to settle, rem, negotia, quaestionem. Hence, abs. = to decide a dispute, *to make an agreement, to come to terms*, cum aliquo; d. ternis medimnis in jugera singula, *to compound at three m. an acre.*

DĒCĪDUUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [decido I.]. That falls down *or* off, deciduous, folia; sidera dd., *shooting, falling stars.*

DĒCĪDUUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [decido II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Cut *or* lopped off, frons.

DĒCIES, *adv. num.* [decem]. Ten times.

DĒCĬMA, ae, *f.* [decimus]. *The goddess of Child-birth.*

DĒCĬMĀNUS, or DĒCŪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [decimo]. Of *or* belonging to the tenth part: 1) of *or* pertaining to tithes (as a tax): ager d., *of the produce of which a tithe is given*; frumentum d., *tithe-corn.* Hence, *subst.*, Decimanus, i, *m.*, *a farmer of tithes*, and (probably jocosely) Decimana, ae, *f.*, *the wife of a tithe-farmer.* 2): A) of *or* pertaining to the tenth cohort, milites: porta d., *the principal gate of the Roman camp*, placed farthest from the enemy (probably because the tenth cohorts of the legions were quartered there): B) (rar.) of *or* pertaining to the tenth legion, milites. 3) (Ante-cl.) = *Exceedingly great.*

DĒCĬMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [decimo]. (Lat.) A decimating, *a taking by lot every tenth man for punishment.*

DĒCĬMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [decimus]. (Lat.) To decimate, *to select by lot every tenth man for (capital) punishment.*

DĒCĬMUS (I.), older form Dĕcŭmus, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* 1) The tenth. Hence: A) Decimum, *adv.*, *the tenth time:* B) Decuma (rarely Decima), ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the tenth part, tithe* — a) as an offering to the gods — b) as a largess to the people: prandia in semitis decumae nomine — c) as a tax, mostly in the *pl.*, one-tenth of corn, one-fifth of other fruits of the earth — d) as a hereditary portion. 2) Considerable, large, undae.

DĔCĬMUS (II.), i, *m.* *A Roman praenomen.*

DĒCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-capio]. Prop., *to take or catch away*; to beguile, to deceive, to delude, aliquem; deceptus aliqua re, per aliquid, in prima spe. Hence (poet.) — a) = fallo, *to escape one's notice:* vitia amicae amatorem dd.; insidiae a tergo dd., *was not noticed* — b) decipi laborum, *to forget one's troubles* — c) d. diem, noctem, *to make pass away unnoticed.*

DĒCĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [decīdo]. A decision, agreement, settlement.

DĔCIUS, ii, *m.*, and DĔCIA, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. the two Decii, father and son: 1) P. D. Mus, *the father, consul* 340 B.C., who devoted himself to death in the war against the Latins; and, 2) P. D. Mus, *the son, consul* 293 B.C., who sacrificed his life in the war against the Samnites.

DĒCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. 1) *Abstr.*, *Exercise in speaking, practice in oratorical delivery*, declamation. 2) *Concr.:* A) *a speech written by a pupil*, as an exercise to be corrected by a teacher; or, *a speech written by a teacher*, to serve the pupil as a model: B) a subject *for declamation*, a theme. 3) Loud and vehement talking, bawling: contendere vulgari d.

DĒCLĀMĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of declamatio]. (Lat.) A short declamation.

DĒCLĀMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [declamo]. *One who practises speaking*, a declaimer.

DĒCLĀMĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [declamator]. Of *or* belonging to declamation, declamatory.

DĒCLĀMĪTO, āvi, atum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* = a strengthened Declamo, q. v.

DĒ-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery*, to practise speaking, to declaim (v. Declamatio): Demosthenes ad fluctum declamare solebat; rar. *tr.*, d. causas, *to plead for the sake of practice.* 2) *Intr.*, of an orator, *to speak loudly and vehemently*, to bawl, to declaim: vehementer d. contra aliquem.

DĒCLĀRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [declaro]. A disclosure, declaration, *exposition:* d. animi tui; d. amoris.

*DĒCLĀRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [declaro]. (Lat.) *One who makes known*, an announcer.

DĒ-CLĀRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make clear, evident, *or* visible, to show, to point out, navem alicui; *trop.*, to manifest, to make known, to disclose; esp., by words = to declare: d. aliquid, (epistola) d. summam benevolentiam; hoc verbum Latine idem d., *has the same meaning*; hoc declarat, merito eum illud fecisse and quanti me facias. 2) Tech. term, at the election of a magistrate, to declare publicly, to proclaim, aliquem consulem.

DĒCLĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [declino]. 1) A bending, turning, inclining, corporis; hence = *a turning out of the proper direction.* In partic. = *the inclination of the earth towards the poles*; hence = *a region, climate.* 2) *Trop.*, *a turning of one's self away from something*; hence, a disinclination, *aversion*, an avoiding, shunning: d. laboris. 3) In rhetoric, a deviation *from the subject.* 4) In grammar, tech. t.: A) an inflection, *any change in the form of a word*, e. g., *declension, conjugation, comparison*, &c.: B) (lat.) declension.

DĒCLĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [κλίνω]. I. *Tr.* — 1) To turn aside *or* away, to bend away, i. e., *from the right direction or path*, agmen inde, se extra viam; (poet.) d. lumina somno, *to bend down, to close.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to bend or turn one from any thing:* mulier declinata ab aliarum ingenio, *deviating*; d. verborum figuras; aetas

declinata, *declining age:* B) in grammar, tech. term, *to change the form of a word*, to inflect (v. Declinatio). 2) *To turn from* = to shun, to avoid, vitia, invidiam. II. *Intr.*, to turn *or* go away, to deviate, de vĭa; esp., in Cicero, of the oblique motion or divergence of atoms from a right line; *trop.*, d. a proposito, a religione officii; oratio inde d., *digresses;* d. in pejus; bellum d. in Italiam, *turns towards Italy.*

DĒCLĪVIS, e, *adj.* [de-clivus]. **Bending downward, sloping, slanting** (as seen from above — cf. acclivis), locus, collis; *subst.*, **Declive**, is, or, in the *pl.*, **Declivia**, ōrum, *n.*, *a sloping place, declivity.*

*DĒCLĪVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [declivis]. *A sloping or slanting place*, a declivity.

DĒCOCTA, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [decoquo]. (Lat.) *An iced beverage*, invented by Nero.

DĒCOCTOR, ōris, *m.* [decoquo]. Prop., *one who boils down; trop.*, a squanderer, spendthrift, bankrupt.

DĒCOCTUM, i, *n.* [decoquo]. (Lat.) A decoction, as a medicine.

*DĒCOCTUS, ūs, *m.* [decoquo]. (Lat.) Only in the *abl. sing.*, a boiling down.

DĒCOLLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [collum]. (Lat.) To behead, aliquem.

DĒ-CŌLO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) Prop., *to trickle through, to ooze out; trop.*, to fail, to come to nought, spes.

DĒ-CŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *That has lost its natural colour*, discoloured, defaced: Rhenus d. sanguine, *stained;* Indus d., *sunburnt;* (poet.) *degenerate, corrupt*, aetas.

*DĒCŎLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro]. A discolouring.

DĒ-CŎLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To deprive a thing of its natural colour*, to discolour, to deface, *to disfigure:* caedes dd. mare; *trop.*, to stain, to soil.

DĒ-CONDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To hide away, to bury, alios in ventrem belluae.

DĒ-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. t.* 1) To boil, to seethe, *to decoct*, olus; *trop.*, suavitas decocta (of discourse), *a mellow, luscious sweetness.* 2) To boil down *or* away, *to diminish or consume by boiling:* d. aquam in quartam partem; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, *was lost by melting, was melted away.* 3) *Trop.* — a) to consume, *to use up*, materiam — b) abs., to waste one's fortune = *to become bankrupt.*

DĔCOR, ōris, *m.* [decet]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Comeliness, decency, seemliness, grace: ovibus sua lana decori est, *is an ornament;* est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, *even in walking there are points of gracefulness not to be disregarded.* 2) Beauty, charms: dare alicui suum d.

DĔCŌRE, *adv.* [decorus]. 1) Becomingly, suitably, *befittingly.* 2) Handsomely, *gracefully.*

DĔCŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [decus]. 1) To adorn, to embellish, to decorate, urbem monumentis, templa novo saxo. 2) *Trop.*, to glorify, to honour, *to distinguish*, rempublicam, aliquem honoribus maximis.

DĔCŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [decor]. 1) Becoming, seemly, suitable, decorous: ducibus tum decorum erat ipsis pugnam capessere; res ad ornatum decora. Hence, *subst.*, **Decorum**, i, *n.*, *that which is becoming*, seemliness, fitness, decorum. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Graceful, *stately*, beautiful, charming; hence, decorus re aliqua, *adorned with something.*

DĒCRĔMENTUM, i, *n.* [decresco]. (Lat.) A decrease, diminution.

DĒCRĔPĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very old, decrepit, senex, bestiola.

DĒ-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. intr.* To decrease, to diminish, *to become smaller:* luna d.; aequora, greges dd.: oratio d. ad levissima, *descends;* (poet.) cornua dd. = *disappear.*

DĒCRĒTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [decerno]. *Of or belonging to a decision*, decisive, dies, arma.

DĒCRĒTUM, i, *n.* [decerno]. 1) A resolution = an ordinance, decree *of a public authority* (cf. consilium): d. senatus, Druidarum. 2) In philosophy, a principle, dogma, *tenet:* id habebant d. Academici.

*DĒ-CŬBO, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To lie away from *a place.*

*DĒ-CULPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Objectionable, *censurable*, verbum.

DĒCŪMĀNUS — v. Decimanus.

*DĒCŪMĀTES, ium, *pl.*, *adj.* Agri dd. (Tac.), tithe-lands, *of the produce of which the tenth part was paid as a tribute.*

DĒ-CUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [cubo]. 1) To lie down, super lectum and in lecto. 2) Esp., of a conquered gladiator, to fall down, *to fall to the ground.*

DĔCŪRIA, ae, *f.* [decem]. 1) A division of ten, a decuria; sometimes, incorrectly, of a larger or smaller division. Originally, this name had relation to the ancient division of the three old patrician tribes. Each of these had ten curiae, each curia had ten gentes, and for each gens there was one eques and one senator; hence, there was for each curia a division of ten equites, i. e., a decuria equitum, and a division of ten senatores, i. e., a decuria senatorum. Consequently, the number of decuriae of the equites and senatores was equal to the number of the curiae of patrician citizens, i. e., thirty. In later times, the cavalry belonging to a legion had ten turmae, and each turma three decuriae; hence, in each legion there were thirty decuriae equitum. 2) A class, division, in gen.: dd. judicum, scribarum, etc.

*DĔCŪRIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* } [decurio I.]. A di-
*DĔCŪRIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* } viding into decuriæ.

DĔCŪRIO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [decuria].

To divide into decuriæ, *or* (in gen.) into companies, homines; in partic. of persons who divided the people into greater or smaller companies for the purpose of bribery.

DĒCŪRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [decuria]. 1) The head *or* chief of a decuria, in all significations of the word; esp., *the commander of a decuria of cavalry*, a decurion; hence = a superintendent, overseer, in gen. 2) *A magistrate or senator of the municipalities and colonies.*

DĒ-CURRO, curri or cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To run down, ex or de arce; hence, to hurry down; esp. of an army = to march down quickly, to advance, to charge, ex loco superiore; fluvius d. in mare, *flows down.* 2) In gen., to run, to hurry *somewhere;* in particular, *to travel, to sail,* &c., *quickly:* d. ad milites cohortandos; piscis d. ad hamum; navis illuc d. In partic.: A) of military manœuvres, esp. on festal occasions and in honour of the dead, to perform evolutions, to manœuvre, *to walk or run in armour:* milites decurrendo signa sequi, et servare ordines docuit, *while performing their evolutions;* decursum est in armis: B) *trop.* — a) to come to (esp. as a result, &c.): decurritur in leniorem sententiam; omnium sententiae eo dd., *tended to;* postremo eo decursum est ut, *finally it was determined* — b) historia membratim d., *runs on, proceeds;* rhythmi dd., *move on* — c) = to have recourse to, ad istam hortationem, ad preces. II. *Tr.* — To run through, septem millia passuum spatium. Hence, *trop.* — a) = to complete, to finish, spatium vitae, vitam; d. honores, *to run over the path of honours, to occupy every post of honour* — b) *to run over* = to discuss, to treat: quae breviter a te decursa sunt.

DĒCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [decurro]. 1) A running down, aquae; decursio planiciei, *descent, declivity.* 2) A march, *a hostile descent or incursion.* 3) A running in armour; esp. as an exercise = a manœuvre, evolution (v. Decurro).

DĒCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [decurro]. 1) = Decursio 1. 2) = Decursio 2. 3) A running through = the end of a course: destitit ante d. Hence, *trop.*, d. temporis mei, *the expiration, end of my time,* i. e., *of my career;* d. honorum, *a successive occupation of every post of honour.*

DĒ-CURTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To cut off, to curtail, to mutilate, radicem; *trop.*, of discourse.

DĔCUS, ŏris, *n.* [decet]. 1) Ornament, grace: d. fanorum; d. et ornamentum senectutis; d. regium = *a diadem;* d. superimpositum capiti, *the hat;* (poet.) Maecenas d. equitum; d. virginum, *the ornament,* i. e., *the most beautiful of the maidens.* 2) Glory, honour, splendour: sustinere d. et dignitatem civitatis; verum d. est in virtute. Hence, mea, publica dd. = *glorious deeds;* d. muliebre, *chastity.* 3) Decency, morality, virtue: d. et virtus; conservare honestatem et d.

DĒCUSSIS, is, *m.* [decem-as]. 1) (Rar.) *A coin of the value of ten* asses. 2) The number ten. 3) (Lat.) *The intersection of two lines in the form of a cross* (because the Roman numeral sign for ten was X).

DĔCUSSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [decussis]. To divide crosswise, *in the form of an* X.

DĒCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-quatio]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To shake off, to strike off, to throw down, olivas, summa papavera, muros ariete; d. Gracchum Capitolio (lat.), *to drive away.*

DĒ-DĔCET, cuit, 2. *v. impers.* — used only in the *third pers. sing.* and *pl.* It is not befitting, becoming, suitable, proper: dominam dd. motae comae; si quid d.; oratorem non d. simulare

DĒ-DĔCŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To disgrace, to dishonour, urbis auctoritatem; illi non dd. judicium tuum d. se; d. se flagitiis.

DĒDĔCŌRŌSE, *adv.* [dedecorosus]. (Lat.) Disgracefully.

DĒDĔCŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [dedecorus]. (Lat.) Disgraceful.

DĒ-DĔCŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Dishonourable, disgraceful.

DĒ-DĔCUS, ŏris, *n.* Disgrace, infamy: A) *concr.* = *that which disgraces, dishonours:* d. naturae, = *the ass;* so, also, of the ass's ears of Midas. In partic., *trop.* = a base *or* infamous action, a crime: admittere d.; nullo d. abstinere: B) *abstr.* = disgrace, dishonour: d. et contumelia; vitam amittere per d., *in a disgraceful manner.*

DĒDĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dedico]. A dedication, consecration, aedis.

DĒ-DĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To announce, to relate, aliquid. 2) (Rar.) To state, *in a census, the amount of one's property, to make a return of:* haec praedia d. in censu. 3) To dedicate, to consecrate (to a god, as sacred to him — cf. consecro): d. aedem Saturno, also Saturni; hence (poet.), d. Junonem, *to consecrate a temple to Juno;* Apollo dedicatus, *to whom a temple has been consecrated.* Hence (lat.): A) to devote *to some object or purpose,* urbem memoriae equi, libros huic operi: B) *to consecrate by the first use,* thermas, amphitheatrum: C) *to dedicate a book to one* (class. inscribo), alicui librum.

DĒDIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor]. (Lat.) A disdaining, refusing.

DĒ-DIGNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To disdain, to scorn, to refuse, maritum; d. aliquid facere.

DĒ-DISCO, dĭdĭci, —, 3. *v. tr.* To unlearn, *to forget something once learned,* haec verba; d. loqui.

DĒDĬTĬCIUS, ii, *m.* [dedo]. One who has surrendered *or* capitulated *at discretion.*

DĒDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dedo]. A military tech. term, a surrender, capitulation: agere de d.; venire, recipere aliquos in deditionem: facere deditionem hosti and ad hostem; mittere deditionem ad aliquem (lat., an unusual expression), *to declare by letter one's willingness to surrender.*

DĒDĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [dedo]. Given up *or* attached *to*, devoted, *applying one's self exclusively to:* d. literis, ventri ac somno; also (poet.) deditus in re aliqua; d. alicui, *attached;* d. eo, *intent on.*

DĒ-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To give a thing away from one's self and entirely into the power or possession of another* (cf. trado), to give *or* deliver up wholly, to abandon: d. aliquem or aliquid alicui, ad supplicium, ad necem, and (poet.) morti. In partic. = to deliver over, to surrender *to an enemy:* d. aliquos or se hosti; dediderunt se consuli in arbitrium dicionemque populi Romani. 2) In gen, *trop.*, to devote, to yield, to apply, to dedicate: d. se (animum) doctrinae, ad literas, *to devote one's self ardently to letters;* d. se ad audiendum, *to apply one's self to;* d. se studio alicui, *to devote all one's time and strength to a pursuit:* d. se alicui or amicitiae alicujus, *to give one's self up to any one, to enter into a close union with any one.* Hence, d. operam rei alicui, *to devote much labour to any thing, to take much pains with;* hence, deditâ operâ, *purposely, designedly.* *3) (Lucr.) D. manus = do manus (v. Manus).

DĒ-DŎCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* To cause to unlearn, *to make one forget:* d. aliquem geometriam; (poet.) d. populum falsis vocibus uti, *to teach the people to disuse;* d. judicem, *to correct, to set right.*

DĒ-DŎLEO, ui, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To cease grieving.

DĒ-DŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To hew smooth, *to make smooth by hewing,* arborem; *trop.* (Com.), to cudgel.

DĒ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lead, to draw *or* bring down *or* away *from a place:* d. pedes de lecto, lunam coelo, aliquem ex ultimis gentibus; d. aliquem ad consulem, impedimenta in proximum collem. In partic.: A) freq. of troops, to lead, *to cause to march,* exercitum ex his regionibus, milites in hiberna: B) d. coloniam, *to lead forth, to conduct a colony to a place* ('to lead down,' as the train started from the Capitol): d. coloniam Capuam; also, Aquileia colonia (q. v.) deducta est, *was founded, planted:* C) of inanimate objects, *to lead, to draw or bring down or away:* d. manum ad ventrem, brachia, supercilia, tiaram, *to take off,* vela, *to unfurl.* In partic. — a) d. navem, *to draw down a ship into the sea,* either = *to launch,* or only = *to draw from the shore into the sea* — b) d. aquam, *to conduct, to turn off:* D) to deduct *from a sum:* d. aliquid de summa, de capite: deducta (sc. pecunia), *a deduction:* E) (poet. & lat.) = *to derive,* originem ab aliquo, nomen inde: F) *to withdraw,* cibum: G) *to turn or draw one away from any thing,* aliquem de fide, ab humanitate: H) *trop.*, the thing from which one is drawn away not being stated — a) to lead, to bring, to induce *to:* d. aliquem ad misericordiam, rem ad arma, aliquem in periculum, in societatem belli; d. aliquem pretio, *to mislead, to seduce;* and, *d. aliquem ut, etc, *to induce* — b) eo (huc, in eum locum) rem d., *to bring to a point or conclusion;* ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, etc., *the whole cause then is brought to this point, whether,* &c. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of a spinner or weaver, to draw *or* spin out *the thread:* d. filum; *trop.*, of a writing, *to spin out* = *to elaborate or compose with art and care:* d. carmen, mille die versus. 3) In partic., *to lead one to a place* = to accompany, to conduct, to escort (esp. as a mark of respect — cf. comitor, prosequor, etc.): d. aliquem domum, de domo. In partic.: A) d. adolescentem ad aliquem, *to introduce one to* (*an older person*) *a statesman, with a view to the benefit to be derived from his society and conversation:* B) d. aliquam alicui or ad aliquem, *to lead, to conduct a bride from her father's house to her husband;* freq., also, in a dishonourable sense, *to bring one a concubine.* 4) Tech. t., d. aliquem de fundo, to lead *one* away *from a disputed property,* in the presence of witnesses (a symbolic procedure, by which the person led away obtained the right of bringing an action).

DĒDUCTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [deduco]. 1) A leading away, leading to: d. militum in oppida, *a quartering.* 2) A drawing off, aquae. 3) A deduction, diminution: d. ex pecunia. 4) A conducting *of a colony to a place, a colonizing:* d. oppidi, *founding.* 5) An expulsion *from an estate* (v. Deduco 4). *6) D. rationis, *a drawing of a conclusion, argumentation.*

DĒDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [deduco]. (Rar.) A companion, *one who accompanies a candidate for office.*

DĒDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [deduco]. 1) (Lat.) Bent inwards, nasus. 2) (Ante-cl. & poet.) Weak, slender, vox, carmen.

DE-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To go astray, *to go the wrong way; trop.*, d. a vero.

DĒFAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-faex]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To cleanse from dregs;* hence, in gen., to refine, to purify, aliquid, se; nunc mihi defaecatum est, *now it is clear to me;* animus defaecatus, *serene, undisturbed.*

DĒFĀMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [de-fama]. (Lat.) Infamous.

DĒFĂTĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [defatigo]. A wearying, fatigue, weariness.

DĒFĂTĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make weary, to fatigue, aliquos assiduo labore; freq., *pass.* = *to grow weary or tired;* d. deos precibus, *to importune with prayers.*

DĒFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deficio]. 1) **A defection, desertion, revolt, ab aliquo.** 2) **A decreasing, disappearing, failing,** *failure:* d. virium, *failure of strength;* in later writers, also simply d., in the same signification; alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, *even to exhaustion, fainting;* d. solis, lunae, *a solar, lunar eclipse;* d. animi, *despondency.* 3) **In grammar, an ellipsis.**

DĒFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [deficio]. (Lat.) *One who revolts,* **a rebel, mutineer.**

DĒFECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [deficio] = Defectio.

DĒFECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of deficio]. (Lat.) **Enervated, weakened, weak.**

DĒ-FENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To fend off, to ward** *or* **keep off, to avert, to repel:** d. hostem, vim, plebis injurias, pericula, hunc furorem; d. crimen, *to repel a charge;* (rar.) d. aliquid ab aliquo, and (poet.) alicui. 2) **To defend, to protect** (with that from whom or which any thing is warded off as the object — cf. tueor): d. aliquem, oppidum; d. se ab injuriis, Gallias ab injuriis alicujus, contra vim; freq., *to defend in court:* d. aliquem apud judices, aliquem de ambitu. Hence: A) **to strive** *or* **contend for, to maintain,** *to defend:* id maxime d. ut, etc.; verissime defenditur, nunquam aequitatem ab utilitate sejungi posse; d. rem; d. cur hoc non ita sit: B) *to adduce something in one's defence, to affirm,* aliquid; d., nihil ex his sponte susceptum esse.

DĒFENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [defendo]. 1) **A warding off, averting,** sceleris, criminis. 2) **A defending, defence,** urbium.

DĒFENSĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of defenso]. (Rar.) **To defend often,** caussas, *to plead often.*

DĒFENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of defendo]. **To defend** *or* **protect** *diligently,* moenia.

DĒFENSOR, ōris, *m.* [defendo]. 1) **One who wards off, an averter,** necis. 2) **A defender, protector,** urbis, juris.

DĒ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. tr.* 1) Prop., **to bear, to bring** *or* **carry down:** amnis d. limum; hence, in gen., **to bring, to bear, to carry** *from one place to another:* d. epistolam ad Ciceronem, ornamenta mea in aerarium, aliquem domum. In partic.: A) of something that carries a person against his will or intention to a place: fuga regem eo d.; mostly in the *pass.,* Germani ad castra Caesaris delati, *came unexpectedly to;* more freq. of a ship which is carried by the force of wind or waves to another place than that of its destination: naves cursum non tenuere et longius delatae aestu, etc: B) (lat.) *to take to market, to offer for sale.* 2) **To offer, to proffer** *or* **tender;** hence, **to confer** *upon,* **to transfer** *or* **give** *something to one* (esp. something to be done or administered by him): d. aliquid ad aliquem. 3) *To bring an account of,* **to relate, to announce, to give notice** *or* **inform of** (cf. refero): d. aliquid ad aliquem, rem ad senatum. Hence: A) d. nomen alicujus (sometimes alicui, in later writers also d. aliquem), *to announce one to the praetor as accused,* **to impeach, to indict, to accuse,** de parricidio; (lat.) d. reos ad praetorem and deferri majestatis: B) d. aliquid ad aerarium or simply d. aliquid, *to give in at the public treasury:* C) d. aliquem ad aerarium in beneficiis, *to recommend one to the state for future reward* (by money from the public treasury).

DĒ-FERVESCO, fervi and (lat.) ferbui, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To cease boiling.** 2) *Trop.,* of the passions, **to cease raging,** *to grow cool, to become calm,* ira, adolescentia, studia hominum dd.

DĒFĔTISCOR, fessus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [defatiscor]. **To grow weary, to become wearied, tired out, fatigued;** most freq. in the *part.* defessus, as an *adj.,* **tired, weary** (v. fessus), miles, aures dd. convicio.

DĒFĪCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. intr.* [de-facio]. Prop., *to loosen one's self from any thing.* 1) *To disengage or withdraw one's self by force from a connexion or association,* **to revolt, to rebel:** d. a rege, ab amicitia populi Romani; d. ad aliquem, *to go over to the opposite party; trop.,* d. a virtute, a se, *to become unfaithful to one's self.* 2) *To begin to be wanting,* **to cease, to disappear, to fail:** A) abs., vires dd.; pecunia d.; memoria d., *fails;* d. animo, *to lose courage;* sometimes simply d., in the same sense; d. pugnando, *to relax, to slacken;* multi bellis defecerant, *were weakened, diminished;* luna, sol d., *is eclipsed;* (lat.) in hac voce defecit, *he died:* B) with the addition of the person whom something fails, to whom it is wanting, &c., **to fail, to be wanting to, to forsake,** aliquem or alicui; vires, dies, tela nos or nobis dd.; deficior re, *something fails me;* (poet.) non me deficiet rogitare, *I shall not cease asking.*

DĒ-FĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drive, to thrust** *or* **fasten down,** asseres in terra, arborem terrae; hence, in gen., **to drive, to thrust, to fix** *or* **fasten into:** d. telum in corpore consulis, ensem jugulo; sidera defixa coelo (poet.). 2) *Trop.:* A) **to fix, to direct** *or* **turn eagerly** *to or towards something:* d. oculos in aliquam rem, omnes curas in salute reipublicae: B) d. aliquid in mente, *to impress upon;* d. flagitia sua in oculis omnium, *to show before the eyes of all men:* C) **to render motionless** (with amazement, terror, &c.), *to strike with astonishment,* **to astound:** silentium eos d.; pavor omnium animos d.: *D) of an augur, *to proclaim as unalterable or fixed* (an old formula): E) (poet. & lat.) = **to curse** (because at such times the image of the person concerned was freq. stuck through with needles).

DĒ-FINGO, nxi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To form, to fashion,** aliquid.

DĒ-FĪNIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To bound off,** *to set boundaries to,* **to bound, to limit,** agrum;

orbes qui aspectum nostrum dd. = *the horizon.* Hence, *trop.:* A) pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, *does not belong to:* B) = to define, to determine, to designate: d. modum vitae tuae; d. potestatem in quinquennium; d. annos, tempus adeundi; unum hoc d., *I declare;* definitum est (Pl.), *it is resolved:* C) = *to keep within certain limits,* to confine: oratio iis viris definietur, *will be confined to those men:* D) *to explain a thing by specifying its essential qualities,* to define, fortitudinem sic. 2) (Rar.) To finish, to end, orationem.

DĒFĪNĪTE, *adv.* [definitus]. Definitely, precisely.

DĒFĪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [definio]. 1) A limiting, defining, *definite statement,* temporum. 2) A definition (v. Definio 1, D).

DĒFĪNĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [definio]. Definitive, explanatory, causa, constitutio.

DĒFĪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of definio]. Definite, precise.

DĒ-FIO, fieri, *v. def. intr.* (Mostly ante-cl.) Only in the *third pers. sing.* and *pl.* To fail = Deficio 2, A.

DĒ-FLAGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro]. *A burning up,* conflagration, coeli; *trop., destruction,* in general.

DĒ-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To burn up, *to be consumed by fire:* templum d.; *trop.* = *to perish, to be destroyed.* 2) *Trop., to burn out,* to cease raging, to abate, to subside, ira. II. *Tr.* — (Almost solely in the *perf. part., pass.*) 1) (Ante-cl.) To burn down, *to consume by fire.* 2) *Trop.,* to ruin, imperium.

DĒ-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) To bend downwards, ramum. 2) To bend *or* turn aside *or in another direction:* d. amnes in alium cursum; d. novam viam, *to make in a new direction.* 3) *Trop., to give another direction to a thing,* to turn, to bring *or* lead off: pravitas aliqua eum de via d.; d. sententiam a proposito; d. rem ad verba = *to misrepresent the sense by straining the letter;* d. factum in illos, *to impute.* Hence = to alter, to change, sententiam, virtutem in vitia. II. *Intr.* — To turn off, to turn aside, de via, in Tuscos; *trop.,* consuetudo d. de spatio; d. a veritate.

DĒ-FLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.,* to weep over, to bewail, aliquem, illos casus. 2) *Intr.,* to weep much *or* violently.

DĒ-FLEXUS, ūs, *m.* [deflecto]. (Lat.) A turning off *or* aside.

DĒ-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) To blow away, aliquid. *2) (Lat.) *To blow off in order to cleanse,* to cleanse by blowing.

*DĒFLOCCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [de-floccus]. (Pl.) *Trop., without locks,* bald.

DĒ-FLŌRESCO, rui, 3. *v. intr.* *To cease blooming,* to wither; *trop., to decay,* animi, deliciae dd.

DĒ-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To flow down, flumen de monte; flamma d. ex Aetna monte. 2) Of things not liquid, to glide, to flow *or* fall down, to descend: coronae dd.; homo d. equo or ex equo ad terram, *dismounts;* (poet.) d. secundo amni, *to float or swim down with the stream;* vestis d. ad pedes, *flows down.* 3) *Trop.:* A) unus tribunus d., *has deserted:* B) to go over *from one thing to another;* also, in gen., *to go or proceed from:* d. a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora; (lat.) adolescentes dd. a Seneca, *deviate;* familia haec ab illis d., *descends.* 4) *To flow away* = to cease flowing, amnis; hence, *trop.,* to cease, to vanish, to disappear, vires; salutatio defluxit, *is over;* numerus Saturnius defluxit (poet.), *went out of use, was no longer used.*

DĒFLŬVIUM, ii, *n.* [defluo]. (Lat.) 1) A flowing off. 2) A falling out, capilli.

DĒ-FŎDIO, ōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bury *in the earth,* cotem in comitio, signum in terram, (poet.) stipitem in agro; *trop.* (lat.), d. se, *to hide one's self.* 2) (Rar.) To dig downwards *or* deep, scrobem. 3) (Poet. & lat.) *To dig into,* to dig up, terram; d. oculos, crura, *to dig out, to lacerate.*

DĒ-FORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deformo]. A disfiguring, defacing, majestatis.

DĒFORMIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* &. *sup.* [deforma]. 1) Deformed, misshaped, disfigured; hence, ugly (cf. foedus, turpis), homo, motus, urbs d. incendiis; agmen d., *of an army disarmed and driven under the yoke;* oratio d. mihi, *disgraceful; trop.,* d. haesitatio, obsequium. *2) (Poet.) Formless, shapeless, anima.

DĒFORMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [deformis]. Deformity, ugliness, corporis; *trop.,* d. animi.

DĒFORMĪTER, *adv.* [deformis]. Inelegantly, disgracefully.

DĒ-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To form *or* fashion, *to bring into form or shape,* locum, marmora. 2) To deform, to disfigure, to deface: macies d. vultum; deformatus corpore; parietes nudi et deformati. Hence, *trop.,* to dishonour, to disgrace, aliquem, victoriam clade.

DĒ-FRAUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To cheat, to defraud, to overreach, aliquem aliqua re or (rar.) aliquid, *to cheat out of any thing; trop.,* d. genium suum, *to cheat one's self, to deny one's self enjoyment.*

DĒ-FRĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [freno]. (Poet.) Unbridled, unrestrained.

DĒ-FRĬCO, cui, cātum or ctum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To rub off, to rub, dentem, membra; (poet.) *to satirize, to lash with pungent wit:* d. urbem sale multo.

DĒFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [frango]. 1) To break off, to break loose, ramum, ferrum ab hasta. 2) To break into pieces, to break, crura alicui.

DĒFRŪTUM, i, *n.* [= defervitum, from defervesco?]. Must, *or* new wine boiled down.

DĒ-FŪGIO, fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* *1) *Intr.*, To flee *or* run away: totum sinistrum cornu eo d. 2) *Tr.*, to shun, to avoid; esp. = to withdraw from *a person or thing in order to escape an obligation:* d. patriam, eam disputationem, inimicitias; d. auctoritatem rei alicujus, *to deny having commanded a thing, to shun responsibility.*

DĒFUNCTŌRIE, *adv.* [defunctorius]. (Lat.) Superficially, carelessly.

DĒFUNCTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [defungor]. (Lat.) *Quickly dispatched,* slight, cursory.

DĒ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To pour down, to pour out, aquam, fruges Italiae; freq. of a libation, d. merum.

DĒ-FUNGOR, functus, 3. *v. dep. tr. To bring something to an end,* esp. *something unpleasant,* to acquit one's self of, to be done with, to get rid of, bello, proelio; honoribus defunctus, *having occupied every post of honour;* d. periculis, malis, morbo, *to escape from;* civitas d. consulis fato, *is set free from danger by means of;* d. perpaucis funeribus, levi poena, *to come off with;* more frequently (poet. & lat.) d. vitâ, suis temporibus, terrâ, also d. morte suâ and d. abs. = to die; (lat.) d. oraculo, *to fulfil,* parvo, *to perform, to accomplish;* defunctus sum (Com.), *I have done with it, got through it.*

DĒ-GĔNER, ĕris, *adj.* [genus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Departing from its race or kind,* degenerate, aquila, homo, arundo. 2) In a moral sense, degenerate, base, ignoble, animus, preces; (poet.) degener animi; d. artis patriae, *from the paternal art.*

DĒGĔNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr., to depart from one's race or kind,* to degenerate: frumenta dd.; illi dd. a parentibus nostris, a gravitate paterna, ad artes theatrales. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to disgrace, to stain *by degeneracy,* aliquem, palmas.

DĒ-GĔRO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To carry off, ornamenta sua ad meretrices.

DĒ-GLŪBO, —, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To skin, to flay, aliquem.

DĒGO, dēgi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [de-ago]. To spend, to pass, aetatem, vitam; also (lat.) abs. = *to live.*

DĒ-GRANDĬNAT, 1. *v. impers. intr.* (Poet.) It hails out *or* to an end.

DĒ-GRĂVO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To press *or* weigh down, to oppress (of a burden, &c.): unda d. caput meum. 2) *Trop.*, hostes dd. cornu circumventum, *were overpowering;* lassitudo illos d., *weighs down, overcomes.*

DĒGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [degradior]. To step down, to go *or* march down, to descend, monte, ex arce, in campum; eques ad pedem d., *dismounts.*

DĒ-GRUNNIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To grunt violently.

DĒ-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To taste, novas fruges. 2) (Poet.) To touch slightly upon, to graze: ignis d. ligna, *licks.* 3) *Trop.:* A) to touch slightly upon, *to treat superficially,* materiam: B) to try, to attempt, to make one's self acquainted with, literas, hanc vitam.

DE-HINC, *adv.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Of space, from this place. Hence: A) of succession, after this: B) (rar., Com.) to denote causality, hence. 2) Of time: A) *from the present time forth* = henceforth: B) from a point of time in the past = since then, thenceforth: C) pointing to a future time, in gen. = hereupon, then, afterwards: d. profectus est. 3) In enumeration = deinde, then, *in the second place.*

DE-HISCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To split open,* to gape, to yawn.

DEHŌNESTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [dehonesto]. *That which disfigures, dishonours,* a disgrace, dishonour, blemish, corporis, amicitiarum.

DE-HŌNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. To disfigure,* to dishonour, to disgrace, famam suam, bonas artes.

DE-HŌNESTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unseemly, unbecoming, dishonouring.

DE-HORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To dissuade, to advise to the contrary, aliquem ab aliqua re.

DĒĬĀNĪRA, ae, *f.* [= Δηϊάνειρα]. *The wife of Hercules,* whose death she involuntarily caused.

DĒĬDĂMIA, ae, *f.* [= Δηϊδάμεια]. *The daughter of Lycomedes of Scyros,* and mother of Pyrrhus.

DEIN, *adv.* (Rar.) = Deinde.

DEINCEPS, *adv.* [dein-capio]. *In uninterrupted succession,* one after another, successively: in space, trunci d. constituti; in time, reliqui d. dies; in order, ut d., qui accubabant, canerent; d. interreges, *the 'interreges' following each other.* Sometimes, in enumeration = further.

DE-INDE, *adv.* 1) Of space (rar.), from there. 2) Of time (most freq. thus), thereupon, then, afterwards. 3) Of succession, esp. in enumerating several objects, then, further, next in order; esp., freq. after primum = *in the second place,* secondly; also, several times repeated in the successive members of a sentence = *in the third place,* &c.

DĒĬŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Δηϊονίδης]. A son of Deione *by Apollo,* i. e., *Miletus.*

DĒĬŌPĒA, ae, *f.* *A beautiful nymph, an attendant of Juno.*

DĒĬŌTĂRUS, i, *m.* [= Δηϊόταρος]. *The name of two Armenian kings:* A) D., *the father, tetrarch of Galatia,* and afterwards king of Armenia Minor: B) D., *the son of the preceding.*

DĒĬPHŌBE, es, *f.* [= Δηϊφόβη]. *A daughter of Glaucus.*

DĒĬPHŌBUS, i, *m.* [= Δηΐφοβος]. *A son of Priam and Hecuba,* and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

DĒĬPȲLE, es, *f.* [= Δηϊπύλη]. *A daughter of Adrastus,* and mother of Diomedes.

DĒĬPȲLUS, i, *m.* [= Δηΐπυλος]. *A son of Jason.*

DĒJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio]. (Very rare.)

1) (Lat.) **A throwing** *or* **casting down**: d. alvi, *a going to stool.* **2) A turning out** *of an estate or possession*, **ejection. 3)** (Lat.) **D. animi, discouragement,** *despondency.*

*DEJECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [de-jacto]. (Ante-cl.) **To hurl down.**

DEJECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [dejicio]. **1) A throwing** *or* **casting down,** arborum; d. aquae, *a cataract.* **2) A descent,** *declivity,* collis.

DEJECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of dejicio]. (Rar.) **1) Low,** locus. **2)** *Trop.* (poet.), **Discouraged, disheartened, dejected.**

DEJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-jacio]. **1) To throw** *or* **cast down, to hurl down,** aliquem de saxo in inferiorem locum, aliquem equo; venti se dejiciunt a montibus, *descend;* d. antennas, *to lower, to let down;* d. sortes, to *cast or throw into the urn;* esp. of objects previously standing upright, *to throw down,* **to overthrow,** turrim, signa. Hence: A) (mostly poet.) *to hurl to the ground* = **to kill,** aliquem: B) *to give a downward direction to a thing:* d. lacrimas, *to shed tears;* d. vultum, *to cast down the eyes;* so, likewise, dejectus oculos, *with downcast eyes:* C) *trop.,* **to deprive** *one* **of** *the possession of a thing or the prospect of obtaining it, to prevent from obtaining:* d. aliquem aedilitate, *to procure one's rejection from the aedileship;* d. honore or de honore: freq. *pass.,* dejectus spe illa, *disappointed in his hope;* so, likewise, dejectus opinione trium legionem, *disappointed in his expectation of collecting three legions;* dejecta conjuge tanto, *deprived of such a husband;* also abs., d. aliquem, *to overthrow, to defeat.* **2)** *To drive or chase away,* **to dislodge, to expel,** hostes muro, exercitum hostium ex tot castellis, praesidium loco munito. Hence: A) *to turn out of a possession or an estate,* **to eject,** aliquem: B) *trop.,* **to avert, to remove,** vitia a se, multum mali de humana condicione; d. aliquem de sententia, *to turn one from his opinion:* C) d. oculos ab (de) aliquo, *to turn away:* D) d. naves, *to drive out of their course.*

DE-JUNGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To separate, to sever,** amantes.

DE-JŪRO (or De-jĕro), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To swear,** *to take an oath.*

*DE-JŬVO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To leave off helping,** *to withhold assistance.*

DĒ-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **1) To fall, to sink** *or* **slide down, to glide down,** de coelo, ex equo, ab excelsa fenestra, in mare, per auras. **2)** *Trop.:* A) plura genera ab his delapsa sunt, *are derived from them:* B) *to slide into, to come to, to descend* (*from a straight course*): a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra d., *descends to;* in istum sermonem d., *to fall upon that topic of conversation;* d. in morbum, *to be taken sick,* in vitium servile, *to fall into,* ad aequitatem, *to incline towards equity.*

*DĒ-LĂCĔRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) *To tear into pieces; trop.,* **to destroy, to ruin,** opes suas.

*DĒ-LĀMENTOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet.) **To lament, to bewail** *violently,* aliquem.

DĒ-LASSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) **To weary** *or* **tire out,** aliquem.

DĒLĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [defero]. **An information, accusation;** esp., d. nominis alicujus.

DĒLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [defero]. (Lat.) **An informer, accuser:** d. legis Papiae, *of one who has violated the Papian law;* thus, likewise, d. majestatis, *of high treason.*

DĒLECTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [delecto]. (Lat.) **Delightful, pleasant, agreeable,** cibus.

DĒLECTĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [delectabilis]. (Lat.) **Delightfully.**

DĒLECTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [delecto]. (Rar.) *That which delights,* **an amusement, pastime.**

DĒLECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [delecto]. **Delight, amusement, pleasure:** d. audiendi, conviviorum; habere d., *to afford.*

*DĒLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) = Delectus.

DĒLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [deliciae]. **To delight, to amuse, to divert:** ista sapientiae fama me d.; d. otium suum aliqua re, *to amuse one's leisure with anything.* Freq., in the *pass.,* **to take delight in, to be pleased with:** d. imperio, carminibus, in re aliqua; (poet.) bonus vir dici delector, *I like to be called.*

DĒLECTUS, ūs, *m.* [deligo]. **1) A selection, choice:** verborum, rerum delectum habere, tenere (lat. agere), *to make a selection or distinction between;* thus, likewise, beneficiorum acceptorum d. habendus est, *a distinction is to be made between;* sine ullo d. **2)** In partic., military tech. term, *a picking out of soldiers,* **a recruiting, levy:** habere (lat. also agere) d.; d. superbissimus, *executed with great arbitrariness and severity;* d. provincialis, *in the province.* Hence, sometimes = *the troops levied, a levy:* octo millia ex d. Britannico.

DĒLĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [delego]. **An assignment** *of a debt.*

DĒ-LĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To send, to delegate, to depute** *one to a person or place,* aliquem in carcerem, alicui fautores. **2) To assign, to commit, to entrust,** infantem ancillae, officium alicui; d. obsidionem in curam collegae, rem ad senatum; d. illos ad hunc librum, *to refer.* **3)** In money affairs, *to refer one to another for the payment of a debt,* **to assign over** *a debt:* delegavi tibi fratrem, *I have commissioned my brother to pay you my debt;* abs., delegabo ei, *I shall assign the debt to him.* **4) To ascribe, to impute:** d. alicui crimen aliquod; d. decus rei bene gestae ad aliquem.

DĒLĒNĪFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [delenio-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Soothing;** hence, **captivating, caressing.**

DĒLĒNĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [delenio]. **1) A**

means of soothing *or* appeasing, vitae, curarum. 2) A blandishment, fascination, vitiorum.

DĒ-LĒNIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* To soothe, to alleviate; hence, to captivate, to charm: c. aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, animos hominum.

*DĒLĒNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [delenio]. One who captivates *or* wins: orator debet esse d. judicis.

DĒLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* [= δηλέομαι], acc. to others contr. from de-olo = alo, 'to hinder from growing']. To blot out, to efface (something written, &c.); hence, to destroy, to abolish, to annihilate: d. literas, stigmata; d. urbes, Graeciam, hostes, memoriam rei alicujus.

DĒLĬA, ae, *f.* *The name of a damsel* — v. Delos.

DĒLĬĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δηλιακός]. *Of or belonging to Delos*, Delian.

*DĒLĪBĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [delibo]. (Lat.) *The wine poured out at a libation.*

DĒLĪBĔRĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [delibero]. (Rar.) Profoundly deliberating.

DĒLĪBĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [delibero]. Consideration, deliberation, consultation: habere d.; d. consilii capiendi, *upon the resolution to be taken.*

DĒLĪBĔRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [delibero]. *Pertaining to deliberation*, deliberative.

*DĒLĪBĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [delibero]. One who deliberates.

DĒLĪBĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-libra]. 1) To weigh (in one's mind, in order to come to some conclusion — cf. considero), to deliberate, to take counsel, to consult, rem aliquam and de re aliqua; d. utrum — an, etc.; d. cum aliquo; spatium deliberandi, *time for deliberation;* in particular, *to consult an oracle* (so only in Nepos). 2) To resolve, to determine *after deliberation:* statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse; thus, esp. the *part.* deliberatus = resolved, determined.

DĒ-LĪBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To take away a little *from any thing*, to taste: d. parvam partem humoris. Hence: A) *trop.*, d. flosculos ex oratione, *to cull;* d. animos ex universa mente divina, *to take (as a part) from;* d. novum honorem, *to taste, to enjoy;* d. oscula natae, *to kiss:* B) in partic., to diminish *by taking away*, aliquid de laude alicujus. Hence, 2) to damage, to injure *any thing*, nomen alicujus; d. castitatem, *to violate.*

DĒLĪBRO, —, atum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-liber]. 1) (Lat.) *To strip off the bark*, to bark, to peel, arborem. 2) (Ante-cl.) *Trop.*, to take away.

DĒLĪBŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [λίπος]. Besmeared, anointed, luto, unguentis; *trop.* (Com.), delibutus gaudio, *intoxicated with joy.*

DĒLĪCĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [delicatus]. 1) Charmingly, pleasantly. 2) Luxuriously, voluptuously.

DĒLĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [deliciae]. 1) Without implying censure: A) *pleasing to the senses*, pleasant, charming, alluring, delightful, elegant: d. litus, hortuli, comitatus ancillarum puerorumque: B) (lat.) soft, tender, delicate, puella, oves. 2) Freq. with blame implied: A) luxurious, voluptuous, wanton, adolescens; juventus d. et libidinosa; merces dd., *articles of luxury:* B) (ante-cl. & lat.) effeminate, dainty, spoiled *with indulgence:* C) (ante-cl.) fastidious, *squeamish*, homo, aures.

DĒLĪCIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (ante-cl. & lat. also *sing.*, Dēlĭcia, ae, *f.*, and Dēlĭcium, ii, *n.*) [delicio]. 1) *Any thing pleasing and delightful, that affords pleasure to the senses*, delight, pleasure: esse alicui in deliciis, *to be one's favourite (city,* &c.); so, also, habere aliquem in dd.; freq. in a bad sense = *luxuriousness, voluptuousness;* also = *elegance, luxury in domestic arrangements;* (Com.) delicias facere, *to make sport of;* ecce aliae equitum dd., *the pretensions of.* 2) *Trop.*, of persons, the favourite, delight, darling *of any one:* amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius.

DĒLĪCIŎLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [*dim.* of deliciae]. A favourite, delight, darling.

*DĒLĪCIŎLUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) = Deliciolae.

DĒLĬCO — v. Deliquo.

DĒLICTUM, i, *n.* [delinquo]. An offence, fault, crime.

DĒLĬGO (I.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-lego]. 1) To choose, to select, illos ex civitate in senatum, aliquem ad rem conficiendam; in military affairs, delecta manus, *a body of picked men.* *2) (Pl.) d. aliquem ex aedibus, *to pick out as unfit*, to remove, to reject.

DĒ-LĬGO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To bind, to tie, to bind fast, *to fasten*, naves ad ancoras; d. vulnus, *to dress.*

DĒLĪMĀTUS, a, um, *part.* of the unusual delimo. (Lat.) Filed off.

DĒLĪNEO, āvi, 1. *v. tr.* [de-linea]. (Lat.) *To trace in outline*, to sketch, to delineate, imaginem.

DĒ-LINGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To lick off *or* up; prov. (poet.), d. salem, *to have poor cheer.*

DĒ-LINQUO, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* To fail *in one's duty*, to offend, to commit a fault, to transgress: d. in vita, in bello; d. aliquid, *in something;* also (lat.), flagitia quae ille d., *had committed;* d. in re aliqua (of discourse), *in an expression;* (poet.) d. in ancilla, *to have a love-affair with.*

DĒ-LĪQUESCO, līcui, —, 3. *v. intr.* To melt, to melt away, to dissolve: nix d.; *trop.* = *to show one's self weak and effeminate.*

DĒLĪQUIUM, ii, *n.* [delinquo]. A failing, defect, want: d. solis, *an eclipse;* (ante-cl.) est mihi deliquio libertatis apud te, *it turns to the loss of my liberty.*

DĒ-LĪQUO (or Dēlĭco), 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To clear off a turbid liquid*, to clarify, vinum, etc. 2) *Trop.*, to explain, to clear up, aliquid.

*DĒLĬQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo]. (Pl.) Wanting, lacking.

DĒLĪRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [deliro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Nonsense, absurdity: loqui dd.

DĒLĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deliro]. Folly, silliness, madness, dotage.

DĒLĪRIUM, ii, *n.* [delirus]. Madness, delirium.

DĒLĪRO, 1. *v. intr.* [delirus]. Prop., *to go out of the furrow in ploughing.* To be crazy, foolish, deranged.

DĒLĪRUS, a, um, *adj.* [de-lira]. Prop., *deviating from the furrow*, i. e., crazy, mad, doting.

DĒLĬTEO, 2. *v. intr.* [de-lateo]. (Lat.) To be hid *or* concealed.

DĒLĬTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [deliteo]. To hide *or* conceal one's self: hostes dd. in silvis; *trop., to shelter one's self or skulk behind a person or thing as a protection or a pretext:* d. in alicujus auctoritate, in dolo malo.

*DĒ-LĪTĪGO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To scold, to rail.

DĒLIUM, ii, *n.* [= Δήλιον]. *A small town in Boeotia*, with a temple of Apollo — v. Delius.

DĒLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Delos]. *Of or pertaining to Delos*, Delian; vates D. = *Apollo;* folia Dd. = *the laurel.* Hence, *subst.*, 1) Delius, ii, *m.* = *Apollo;* 2) Delia, ae. *f.* = *Diana.*

DĒLOS, i, *f.* [= Δῆλος]. *A small but celebrated island in the Ægean Sea*, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and hence particularly sacred to them — now Dili.

DELPHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Δελφοί]. 1) *A town in Phocis*, the celebrated seat of the oracle of Apollo — now Kastri. 2) (Lat.) *The inhabitants of Delphi.*

DELPHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δελφικός]. *Of or pertaining to Delphi*, Delphic: D. oracula; D. mensae, *ornamental tables in shape like the tripod at Delphi; subst.*, Delphicus, i, *m.*, *the Delphian* = *Apollo.*

DELPHĪNUS, i, and Delphīn, īnis, *m.* [= δελφίν]. A dolphin; also, the name of a constellation.

DELTA, ae, *f.* & *n.* [Δέλτα]. 1) *F.* or *n.*, *the name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.* 3) *N., trop., the part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile*, the Delta.

DELTŌTON, i, *n.* [= δελτωτόν]. The Triangle, *a constellation.*

DĒLŪBRUM, i, *n.* [de-luo?]. (Mostly poet. and in elevated prose.) A temple, sanctuary, shrine.

DĒ-LUCTOR, ātus, *dep.*, and (rar.) Dē-lucto, āvi, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To struggle, to fight, to combat, cum leone; *trop.*, d. aerumnis.

*DĒ-LŪDĬFĪCO, āvi, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To jeer, to make sport of, aliquem.

DĒ-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To make sport of, to delude, to deceive: d. aliquem dolis; *trop.*, terra d. arantes; spes me d., *disappoints.*

DĒLUMBIS, e, *adj.* [de-lumbus]. (Lat.) Lamed in the loins; *trop., enervated, enfeebled.*

DĒLUMBO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [delumbis]. To make lame in the loins, quadrupedem; hence *trop.*, to weaken, to enfeeble, sententias.

DĒMĀDES, is, *m.* [= Δημάδης]. *An Athenian orator*, contemporary with Demosthenes, who favoured the cause of Philip of Macedon, and promoted his interests.

DĒ-MĂDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To become moist.

DĒ-MANDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To entrust, to commit, to give in charge *to*, aliquid alicui. 2) D. aliquem in proximam civitatem, *to bring in safety to;* thus, likewise, d. conjuges insulis, *to the islands.*

DĒ-MĀNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat., but doubtful reading.) To flow down.

DĒMĂRĀTUS, i, *m.* [= Δημάρατος, 'prayed for by the people']. 1) *The father of Tarquinius Priscus*, who emigrated from Corinth to Tarquinii. 2) *A king of Sparta*, who lived as an exile at the court of Xerxes.

DĒMARCHUS, i, *m.* [= δήμαρχος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *The president of an Attic demos*, a demarch; when used of Romans = *a tribune of the people.*

DĒ-MENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* *Out of one's senses*, senseless, foolish, mad, frantic, homo; (poet.) dd. somnia, manus, crepitus.

DĒMENSUM, i, *n.* [demetior]. A ration *of food furnished to a slave.* (Ante-cl. & lat.)

DĒMENTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [demens]. Foolishly, madly.

DĒMENTIA, ae, *f.* [demens]. Senselessness, folly, madness.

DĒMENTIO, —, —, 4. *v. intr.* [demens]. To be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave.

DĒ-MĔREO, ui, 2. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) To merit, to deserve, to earn, pecuniam. 2) Usually Dēmĕreor, ĭtus, 2. *dep.*, to deserve well of, to lay under obligation, to oblige, aliquem, tam potentem civitatem.

DĒ-MERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To sink, to sink down, to plunge in: d. dapes in alvum; d. navem, corpus; d. plebem in fossas, *to force the plebs to descend into* (i. e., *to work in*). Hence *trop.* = *to oppress, to press down*, aliquem; patria demersa; plebs demersa est aere alieno, *is immersed in debt.*

DĒ-MĔTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* To measure, to measure out, aliquid.

DĒ-MĔTO, messui, messum, 3. *v. tr.* To mow, to reap *or* cut off, segetes, fructus; also, d. agros, *the corn in the fields;* (poet.) d. flores, *to pluck;* d. caput ense, *to cut off.*

DĒMETRIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Δημητριάς]. *A town in Thessaly*, originally called Pagasae, newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes — now Volo.

DĒMĒTRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Δημήτριον]. *A town in Phthiotis*, with a temple of Demeter.

DĒMĒTRIUS, ii, *m.* [= Δημήτριος]. *A proper name frequent among the Greeks;* thus, esp. 1) D. Poliorcetes [= Πολιορκέτης, 'The Taker of Towns'], *a son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia* — died while a captive of his father-in-law Seleucus, king of Syria (284 B. C.). 2) D. Phalereus, *a renowned orator*, of Phalerum, near Athens, pupil of Theophrastus, and, under Cassander, governor of Athens (318 B. C.). 3) D. Magnes, *a historian and philosopher*, contemporary with Cicero. 4) *A Cynic philosopher*, of the time of Caligula and Nero.

DĒMIGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [demigro]. **An emigration.**

DĒ-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To go** *or* **migrate from, to emigrate,** ex agris in urbem; d. hinc ex hominum vita, *to die; trop.*, non d. de statu suo, *not to yield, depart from.*

DĒ-MĪNUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** With that as object by the taking away of which any thing is diminished — **to take away** *from something:* d. quinque numos de una mina; d. aliquid de mea in eum benevolentia, ex regia potestate. **2)** With that as object from which something is taken away — **to diminish, to lessen** (cf. diminuo): d. copias; inopia d. vires militum; d. dignitatem, potentiam alicujus, *to weaken.* In partic., d. se or deminui capite, *to lose one's political rights or to have them infringed.*

DĒMĪNŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo]. **A diminishing, lessening,** civium, vectigalium; tanta d. fit de imperio; d. provinciae, *an abridging of one's term of office in a province;* d. mentis (lat.), *a being out of one's senses;* d. capitis, *the loss or diminution of one's civil rights;* d. sui, *a loss of honour, dignity;* in gramm. = *a diminutive form.*

DĒ-MĪROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To wonder greatly at** (usually with censure implied — cf. miror, admiror): d. audaciam illorum; d. eos hoc sperasse; demiror quid sit (Com.), *I wonder.*

DĒMISSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [demissus]. **1) Low:** demisse volare. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **modestly, humbly:** B) *without courage*, pusillanimously.

DĒMISSĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [demitto]. (Pl.) **Hanging down.**

DĒMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [demitto]. ***1) A letting down, lowering,** storiarum. **2)** *Trop.*, d. animi, *dejection, despondency.*

DĒMISSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of demitto]. **1)** *Lowered*, **hanging down, bowed down,** caput. **2)** Of places, **lying low, low,** locus. **3)** *Trop.:* A) **modest, meek, unassuming, humble:** B) **disheartened, dejected:** C) vox d., *low:* D) *in low circumstances*, **indigent, poor.**

***DĒ-MĪTĪGO,** 1. *v. tr.* **To make milder,** aliquem; *pass., to grow milder, to relax.*

DĒ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To send down, to let down,** *to lower*, **to throw, to bring** *or* **sink down:** d. imbrem coelo; d. tunicam usque ad talas, *to cause to fall or hang down;* d. sublicas in terram; d. numum in loculos; d. antennas, arma; (poet.) d. aliquem neci, Stygiae nocti, *to send down to death, to Stygian night;* d. puteum alte (poet.), *to sink deep into the ground;* d. agmen in vallem, equites in inferiorem campum, *to lead down, to order to march down;* d. aliquem in carcerem, *to cast into prison;* d. se in Ciliciam, *to travel down to;* d. se or caput, *to bow, to stoop;* d. equum in flumen, in cavam viam, *to drive down;* d. oculos, vultum, *to cast down.* Hence, *trop.* — **a)** demissus ab aliquo (poet.), *descended from;* demissus de coelo, *sent down from heaven* (of a precious good, obtained in a supernatural way); prov., demissis manibus fugere (Com.) = *in great haste* — **b)** d. aliquid in pectus suum, *to impress upon* — **c)** d. se in res turbulentas, in causam, eo, *to venture into, to engage in any thing critical;* fortuna me d. in eum casum, *has brought me into* — **d)** d. se ad minora, ad servilem patientiam, *to condescend* — **e)** d. animum, *to lose courage, to become disheartened.*

DĒMIURGUS, i, *m.* [= δημιουργός]. *The chief magistrate in certain Greek states.*

DĒMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-emo]. **To take away** (without the idea of force or violation of law — cf. aufero, adimo, etc.): d. secures de fascibus; (poet.) d. fetus ex arbore, juga bobus; d. soleas, vincula, **to take off;** *trop.*, d. necessitudinem alicui, sollicitudinem; aliquid demptum est ex dignitate populi; per se, dempto auctore, *even putting the author out of the question.*

DĒMŌCRĪTĒUS, or Dēmŏcrĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [= Δημόκριτειος]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Democritus;** hence, *subst.* — **a)** Democritii, ōrum, *m. pl., the followers of Democritus* — **b)** Democritia, ōrum, *n. pl., the doctrines of Democritus.*

DĒMŌCRĪTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Democritus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Democritus:** D. philosophi, *the followers of Democritus.*

DĒMŌCRĪTUS, i, *m.* [= Δημόκριτος]. *A celebrated philosopher of Abdera*, who taught that the world had sprung from atoms — lived about 450 B. C.

DĒMŌLEŌN, ontis, *m.* [= Δημολέων]. *A centaur slain by Perseus.*

DĒ-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* **1) To tear** *or* **pull down, to demolish,** statuam, parietem, domum. Hence, *trop.*, **to destroy, to annihilate,** jus. ***2) To cast off:** d. culpam a se, *to discharge one's self of blame.*

DĒMŌLĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [demolior]. **A tearing down, demolishing.**

DĒMONSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [demonstro]. **1)** *A pointing out*, **indicating, an exact description** *or* **representation;** hence, in rhetoric, *a demonstration;* also in the *pl.* **2)** *A species of oratory.*

DĒMONSTRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro]. Prop., *indicating, pointing out;* hence,

demonstrative, i. e., *describing the excellencies or the faults of a particular individual, and praising or blaming him accordingly:* d. genus orationis. Hence, *subst.*, Demonstrativa, ae, *f.* = genus orationis d.

***DĒMONSTRĀTOR**, ōris, *m.* [demonstro]. *One who shows or indicates*, **an indicator**: d. uniuscujusque sepeliendi, *of the place where each was to be buried.*

DĒ-MONSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To point out, to show, to indicate, to designate**: d. figuram digito, hominem alicui; hence, in the lang. of law, d. fines alicui, *to transfer an estate.* **2)** *To point out by speech or writing:* A) = **to mention, to state, to declare,** *to say*, alicui rem, aliquid scripto; causae quas supra demonstravi; d. te id cogitasse, quid illud sit: B) **to prove, to show, to demonstrate**, illum esse felicissimum.

DĒMŎPHŎON, ontis, *m.* [= Δημοφόων]. **1)** *A son of Theseus and Phaedra*, one of the combatants before Troy. **2)** *A companion of Æneas.*

DĒ-MORDEO, —, morsum, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To bite off.**

DĒ-MŎRIOR, mortuus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **1) To die off, to die** (out of a certain number, class, &c. — cf. morior, etc.): familiares nostri dd. **2)** *Trop.:* A) (Com.) potationes dd., *are dead and gone:* B) d. aliquam, *to die for love of any one.*

DĒ-MŎROR, ātus, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.* (rar., ante-cl. & lat.), **to loiter, to linger.** 2) *Tr.*, **to detain, to delay**, aliquem, novissimum agmen; (poet.) d. Teucros armis, *to restrain from battle;* d. austros, *to make the south winds wait*, i. e., *to prevent one from availing himself of a favourable south wind;* d. annos, *to detain the years* = *to remain alive* (of an old man); d. mortalia arma, *to expect.*

DĒMOSTHĒNES, is, *m.* [= Δημοσθένης]. **1)** *An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war.* **2)** *The most celebrated of the Greek orators* — lived about 350 B. C.

DĒ-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To move away, to put away, to remove**, aliquem de loco, hostes gradu; d. oculos ab aliquo, *to turn away;* in partic. = *to drive one away from a property, to remove by violence;* hence, *trop.*, d. aliquem gradu, *to compel to give ground;* Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield;* d. hunc ab illorum causu, *to detach from;* d. odium ab aliquo, *to avert;* d. animum de statu, *to put out of countenance, to disconcert.*

***DĒ-MŪGĪTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual de-mugio]. (Poet.) **Filled with** *the* **lowing** *of cattle.*

DĒ-MULCEO, —, lctum, 2. *v. tr.* **To stroke** *with the hand*, caput alicui; also, *trop., to caress.*

DĒMUM, *adv.* **1) Just, precisely,** *exactly, indeed:* ille d.; ibi d.; quae d. causae, *pray, what reasons?* **2)** (Mostly lat.) **Only, solely, exclusively**: id d. juvat; suis d. oculis credidit; ita d., *thus only.* **3)** With *adv.* of time, **only** = **not till**: nunc d., *only now, now for the first time;* thus, likewise, tum or tunc d.; post d., *not until later;* modo d., *not until lately;* ibi d., *then only.* **4)** (Lat.) = Tandem, **at length** (of a thing expected or wished for). **5)** (Lat.) In an enumeration = denique, **finally.**

***DĒ-MURMŪRO**, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To mutter over**, carmen.

DĒMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [demuto]. (Doubtful reading.) **A changing, change.**

DĒ-MŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1)** *Tr.*, **to change, to alter** — often = *to alter for the worse* (cf. muto and immuto): d. orationem suam, ingenium. **2)** *Intr.*, **to alter, to change,** *to become different.*

DĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [deni]. **Pertaining to** *or* **containing ten**; esp., freq. numus d., or also abs., as *subst.*, Denarius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman silver coin*, originally = *ten asses*, later = *eighteen asses;* in value, equivalent to an Attic drachma; *trop.*, solvere ad d., *to the last farthing.*

DĒ-NARRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) *To tell in order*, **to relate**, alicui aliquid.

***DĒNĀSO**, 1. *v. tr.* [de-nasus]. **To deprive of the nose**, os alicui.

***DĒ-NĀTO**, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To swim down.**

DĒ-NĒGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1)** (Rar.) **To deny,** *to declare that a thing is not so:* d. datum esse quod datum est. **2) To refuse, to deny** (a request, entreaty, &c. — cf. nego), alicui aliquid; (poet.) d. facere aliquid, *to refuse to do a thing.*

DĒNI, ae, a, *adj. num. distr.* in the *pl.* [decem]. **1) Ten at a time, ten each**: uxores habent deni inter se communes; adduxerunt denos ad colloquium. **2)** (Poet. & lat.) With *numeral adverbs* = **ten**: bis dd.; ter dd.

DĒNĪCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [de-nex]. **Purifying from death**: feriae dd., or abs., as *subst.*, Denicales, ium, *f. pl.*, **a funeral solemnity,** *a solemn purification of the Roman families, in honour of their deceased members, to whom sacrifices were offered.*

DĒNĪQUE, *adv.* **1)** (Rar.) **Then, thereupon,** *after that:* ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides; d. ei rei constituit diem, huc omnes convenire jubet; quid d. agitis? *what are you doing now?* **2)** Of time, **at last, finally** = postremo: quo evasurum hoc d. est? Hence: A) sometimes = tandem, **at length,** *now at length* (to denote something long expected): hoc ex tuis literis d. cognovi: B) esp. with *adv.* of time = demum, **only, precisely, just**: nunc d.; tum d., *only then;* thus, likewise, is d. **3)** Very freq., to denote the close of a series — **finally, lastly. 4)** In adding a stronger or more general idea to the one preceding — **nay rather, in short, in fine, in a word**: pernegabo, perjurabo d.; video te fodere aut arare aut aliquid facere d.; vitavi d. culpam, *at the most.* Hence = **anyhow, at least**: nostros praesidia deducturos aut d. intelligen-

tius servaturos crediderunt. 5) (Lat.) = Ideo, hence, therefore, accordingly.

DĒNŌMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [denomino]. (Lat.) *The designation of a thing by some other than its proper name, the use of one word instead of another* (as, Vulcanus instead of ignis), **metonymy.**

DĒ-NŌMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To name, to designate, to denominate,** aliquem hinc.

DĒ-NORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [norma]. (Poet. & lat.) **To make irregular** *in shape,* agrum.

DĒNŎTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [denoto]. (Lat.) **A marking** *or* **pointing out.**

DĒ-NŎTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To mark, to note, to point out, to designate,** rem; d. aliquem necandum. 2) **To distinguish** *or* **perceive clearly,** rem.

DENS, tis, *m.* 1) **A tooth:** dd. adversi, *the front teeth;* dd. genuini or maxillares, *the jaw teeth or grinders;* d. Indus (poet.) = *ivory;* prov., albis dd. deridere aliquem (Pl. — v. Albus). 2) Of things in the form of a tooth, e. g., *the tooth of a comb, saw,* &c., **the fluke** *of an anchor,* **coulter** *of a plough,* **a prong, spike:** dd. aratri, pectinis, serrae. 3) *Trop.*, **envy.**

DENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [denso]. (Lat.) **A thickening.**

DENSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [densus]. 1) **Thickly, closely.** 2) Of time, **frequently.**

DENSEO, —, —, 2. } *v. tr.* [densus]. **To**
DENSO, —, ātum, 1. } **thicken, to make thick, to join closely together,** *to press together:* d. ignem, catervas, ordines; d. scuta super capita, *to hold the shields close together over their heads; trop.*, d. orationem (lat.), *to condense;* (poet.) tenebrae densantur, *thickens;* coelum densetur, *is clouded, overcast.*

DENSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [densus]. (Lat.) 1) **Thickness.** 2) *Trop.*, **condensation,** sententiarum.

DENSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Thick, dense** (consisting of parts closely united — cf. crassus and spissus; opp. to rarus); d. silva, agmen, aër, nimbus, corpus: poet., with *abl., full of any thing, crowded with:* specus d. virgis. Hence, *trop.*, of discourse, **condensed, concise:** Thucydides d. et brevis. 2) (Poet.) Of the parts themselves of which a thing is composed: A) **thick** = *closely joined together,* **set close:** dd. frutices, comae, hostes: B) of time, *closely following each other,* **repeated frequently, frequent,** plagae, amores.

DENTĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [dens]. **A share-beam** *of a plough;* hence, **a ploughshare.**

DENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [dens]. 1) **Furnished with teeth, toothed,** puella: male dentata, *having bad teeth;* hence, *furnished with any thing in the form of a tooth,* **pointed, spiked, toothed,** serra; *trop.* (poet.) = *biting,* frigus, ignis. *2) **Polished with a tooth, charta.** 3) *A Roman cognomen;* as, M. Curius Dentatus.

DENTER, tris, *m.* [dens]. *A surname of M. Livius* (consul 302 B. C.).

DENTĬFRANGĪBŬLUS, i, *m.*, and DENTĬFRANGĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* [dens-frango]. (Pl.) **A tooth-breaker** (the *masc.*, of a person; the *neut.*, jocosely, of the fist).

DENTĬLĒGUS, i, *m.* [dens-lego]. (Pl.) *One who picks up his teeth that have been knocked out,* **a tooth-gatherer.**

DENTIO, 4. *v. intr.* [dens]. 1) (Lat.) **To teeth, to breed** *or* **cut teeth** (of children). 2) (Pl.) Dentes dd., *ache from hunger.*

DĒ-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To marry** (of a woman, prob. beneath her station in life), in domum ejus.

DĒ-NŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make naked, to lay bare, to uncover,** aliquem, ossa. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to reveal,** consilium suum alicui: B) **to plunder,** aliquem.

DĒNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [denuncio]. **An announcement, intimation, proclamation,** victoriae; d. belli, *a declaration;* d. periculi, *a menacing;* d. testimonii, *a threatening to summon one as witness;* d. Catilinae = *the order, command;* d. accusatoris, *a denunciation.*

DĒ-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To announce, to intimate, to proclaim, to declare, to notify** (esp. as a tech. t. in the lang. of politics, religion, and law): d. alicui aliquid, bellum populo Romano; d. collegam cum hoste pugnasse, quid sentias; denuncio tibi ut ad me scribas, *I enjoin upon you;* d. ne saltum illum transeas, *I command;* thus, likewise, d. manus abstineant. In partic.: A) of omens, &c., prodigia Caesari caedem dd.: B) d. alicui testimonium, *to summon one as witness.*

DĒNUO, *adv.* [contr. from de-novo]. **Anew** (mostly colloq.): 1) denoting a restoration of that which has been destroyed = de integro: urbes subversas d. condidit. 2) Denoting a repetition = rursus, **a second time, once more, again:** dixi equidem sed dicam d. 3) (Com.) Denoting a return to a former state or change from the present — **again:** aperi —, continuo operito d., *shut it again immediately.*

DĒŌIS, īdis, *f.* [= Δηωΐς]. (Poet.) **The daughter of Deo** (Δηώ = Ceres), i. e., *Proserpina.*

DĒŌIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Deois]. (Poet.) **Pertaining to** *or* **sacred to Deo** (= Ceres).

DE-ŎNĔRO, 1 *v. tr.* **To unload, to disburden,** navem; *trop.*, d. aliquid ex illius invidia, *to take away.*

DEORSUM, *adv.* [de-vorsum = versum]. 1) Of motion, **downwards,** ferri; sursum d., *upwards and downwards, up and down.* 2) (Antecl.) Of position, **below, underneath.**

DE-OSCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) (Ante-

cl.) To kiss affectionately, aliquam. 2) *Trop.* (Lat.) To praise highly.

DĒ-PĂCISCOR (or Dē-pĕciscor), pactus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To stipulate *or* bargain for: d. partem cum illo; d. sibi tria praedia. 2) Abs., to make an agreement *or* contract, cum aliquo; morte d. cupio, *I am content to make a bargain with death*, i. e., *to die.*

*DĒPALMO, 1. *v. tr.* [de-palma]. To strike with the open hand, to box on the ear.

DĒ-PANGO, —, pactum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drive *or* to fix into (in a downward direction): d. aliquid in terram.

*DĒ-PARCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very sparing, niggardly.

DĒ-PASCO, pāvi, pastum, } 3. *v. tr.* 1) Of a
DĒ-PASCOR, pastus, *dep.* } shepherd (in *act. form* only), to pasture upon, to feed off, saltum. 2) Of cattle: A) to feed *or* browse upon, segetes: hence, B) improp. — a) in gen., to eat up, to consume: serpens d. miseros artus; altaria depasta, *on which the flesh of the victims has been consumed* — b) *trop.*, α) febris d. artus, *consumes, makes thin and meagre;* β) = to take away, *to remove:* luxuriem d. stilo.

*DĒPASTIO, ōnis, *f.* [depascor]. (Lat.) A feeding, browsing.

DĒ-PECTO, —, xum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To comb down, crines; *trop.*, d. aliquem = to cudgel.

*DĒPĔCŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [depeculor]. A plunderer.

DĒ-PĔCŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to rifle: d. templum omni argento; *trop.*, d. laudem familiae tuae, *to diminish, to injure.*

DĒ-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To thrust, drive, *or* chase down *or* away, to expel, to force away: d. aliquem equo; simulacra deorum depulsa (= dejecta); d. aliquem rectâ viâ, anseres de Falerno. In partic.— a) of an enemy, &c., d. hostem totâ Siciliâ, praesidia barbarorum ex his regionibus — b) d. puerum a matre, lacte, *to wean.* 2) *Trop.*, to keep *or* ward off, to deter, to divert: d. omnes molestias; d. turpitudinem, pericula alicui; d. aliquem sententiâ, a superioribus consiliis, *to make one desist from;* d. aliquem spe, *to deprive of hope;* non d. aliquem dictis quin, etc., *not to deter by words from;* but, d. aliquid dictis (Lucr.) = *to deny.* *3) *Intr.* (Lucr.), to deviate.

DĒ-PENDEO, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To hang down: pugio d. a cervicibus; galea d. ramis. 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) to depend upon, to rest upon; d. a die veniente: B) of words, to be derived.

DĒ-PENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.*, to pay, alicui aliquid; d. reipublicae poenas, *to suffer the punishment merited by one's conduct towards the state, to render atonement to the state.* 2) To spend, tempora amori; d. caput armis, *to give up.* *3) (Pl.) *Intr.*, to weigh less.

DĒ-PERDO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To destroy, to ruin (used only in the *part.* deperditus, as an *adj.*): d. inopiâ, *impoverished by;* d. amore, *dying with.* 2) To lose, bona et honestatem, aliquid de existimatione sua; in the *part.*, deperditus (lat.), *corrupt, abandoned.*

DĒ-PĔREO, ĭi, 4. *v. intr.* 1) To go to ruin, to be lost, to perish: naves, exercitus, homo d. 2) *Trop.* (mostly colloq. & lat.), to be desperately in love with *some one*, aliquam.

DĒPĬLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pilus]. *To deprive of hair or feathers*, to pluck.

DĒ-PINGO, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To paint, to depict, imaginem, pugnam Marathoniam. 2) *Trop.*, to represent *by means of discourse or in one's mind*, to describe, to depict, to represent, aliquem, vitam alicujus; d. cogitatione aliquid, *to imagine;* minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately painted.* *3) (Lat.) To embroider.

DĒ-PLANGO, nxi, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To bewail, to lament, aliquem.

DĒ-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To empty out, to rack off, oleum; d. sanguinem, *to let blood.*

*DĒPLEXUS, a, um, *part.* of the unusual deplector. (Lucr.) Grasping, embracing.

*DĒPLŌRĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [deploro]. (Pl.) Lamenting, weeping bitterly.

DĒPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deploro]. (Lat.) A lamenting, bewailing.

DĒ-PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to weep bitterly, to moan, to complain, de re aliqua. 2) *Tr.*, to bewail, to lament, to deplore, aliquid, multa de illo. 3) *To deplore as lost*, to give up, legiones, spem, nomen Romanum.

DĒ-PLUIT, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* — only in the *third pers. sing.* (Poet.) It rains down.

DĒ-PŌLIO, —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To polish off, to polish; jocosely (Pl.), aliquem virgis, *to cudgel.*

DĒ-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lay, to place, to put *or* set down: d. arma; d. plantas sulcis, *to plant;* d. coronam in aram, caput in gremio alicujus; d. librum de manibus; d. exercitum in terram, *to land, to disembark; trop.* (Pl.) d. aliquem vino, *to drink down;* (poet.) = *to lay down as a stake or wager.* 2) To lay down *for safe-keeping and preservation*, to deposit, *to set in a place of safety:* d. gladium apud te; d. obsides apud eos, pecuniam in templo, omnia sua in silvas; *trop.* = to entrust, to commit *to the care of*, rem in amicorum fide. 3) To lay down, to abandon, to give up, to resign, contentionem, invidiam, consilium adeundae Syriae, dictaturum, imperium. Hence = to decline, to refuse: d. triumphum, provinciam. 4) *Part.* depositus = dying *or* dead, deceased (as it was the custom to take persons who were dying, or who had just

died, out of their beds, and lay them on the ground), parens; *trop.*, reipublicae pars d., *given up, lost.*

DĒPŎPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor]. **A laying waste, pillaging.**

DĒPŎPŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [depopulor]. *One who lays waste or pillages*, **a pillager.**

DĒ-PŎPŪLOR, ātus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl. & lat.) Dēpŏpŭlo, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To lay waste, to pillage,** agros, multas urbes.

DĒ-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To carry** *or* **convey down, to bring down** *or* **away:** d. frumentum in castra; naves quae exercitum eo deportaverunt; thus, likewise, d. victorem exercitum; d. triumphum, gloriam ex illis gentibus, *to gain, to obtain;* d. aliquid ex provincia, *to bring along with one's self.* **2)** (Lat.) **To banish** *to a remote place*, **to transport** (with the loss of civil rights — cf. relego).

DĒ-POSCO, pŏposci, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To demand urgently,** *to demand as a right*, unum imperatorem, aliquid; d. sibi has partes, consulatum. **2)** In partic.: A) *to demand that a person be delivered over or brought to punishment:* d. aliquem ad poenam, ad mortem, and (lat.) morti, *to insist on one's death:* B) **to challenge** *to a fight.*

DĒPŎSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [depono]. (Lat.) Prop., **a laying down**; in rhetoric, **a breaking off, stopping** *at the end of a period.*

DĒ-POSTŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* **To demand urgently.**

DĒ-PRAEDOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To pillage,** agros.

*DĒPRĀVĀTE, *adv.* [depravatus, *part.* of depravo]. **Perversely.**

DĒPRĀVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [depravo]. **A perverting, distorting, disfiguring,** oris; *trop.*, **a deforming, depraving,** animi; d. verbi, *misinterpretation;* d. consuetudinum, *corruption.*

DĒ-PRĀVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To pervert, to distort, to disfigure,** oculos, rem; *trop.*, **to corrupt, to deprave:** d. puerum indulgentiâ, mores; seducere ac d.

*DĒPRĔCĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor]. (Lat.) **Earnestly entreating.**

*DĒPRĔCĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor]. (Lat.) **That may be averted by praying.**

DĒPRĔCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [deprecor]. **1)** *A praying that an evil may be averted*, **a deprecation:** d. periculi. **2)** *A praying for excuse or pardon* = **deprecation:** d. facti illius. **3) An imprecation:** d. deorum, *an imprecating of divine punishment* (in case one commits a perjury).

DĒPRĔCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [deprecor]. *One who averts by praying*, **an intercessor.**

DĒ-PRĔCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **1) To pray against,** *to seek to avert by praying*, **to deprecate:** d. justam querimoniam, mortem. **2) To ask** *or* **beseech** *one instantly* **for** *a thing*, **to implore** (esp. when an evil is to be averted): d. aliquem ne festinet; also, with an *acc.* of the thing prayed for: unum hoc deprecor ne putetis, etc. **Hence** = **to obtain** *or* **rescue** *by praying that which is in danger* — a) d. multorum vitam ab aliquo, pacem — d. aliquem a civibus, *to obtain pardon for one by intercession, to rescue his life.* *3) **In asking for pardon, to allege as an excuse,** *to plead in excuse:* legati dd., regem scelere Jugurthae lapsum esse. **4) To imprecate,** *to invoke an evil upon one.*

DĒ-PRĔHENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To seize, to catch, to stop, to snatch away:** d. aliquem in ipso fluminis vado, partem legatorum, onerarias naves; (poet.) flamina deprensa ventis, *restrained, delayed.* **2) To take** *in the act*, **to catch, to surprise** *one* (esp. in doing something bad — cf. comprehendo): d. aliquem in maximo scelere, hostes sine duce, serpentem in via; freq., of a storm, &c., *to overtake a ship.* **Hence,** *trop.*, **to embarrass, to drive into a strait;** freq., in the *pass.*, deprehensus negare non potuit. **3)** (= Comprehendo.) **To discover, to notice, to perceive, to learn,** *to see*, &c., facinus, venenum, falsas gemmas; lector aliquid d.; (rar.) d. aliquos mitti.

DĒPRĔHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo]. **A discovery.**

DEPRESSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [depressus]. **Deeply.**

DEPRESSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [deprimo]. **1) Low, lying deep,** locus. **2)** Of speech, **low, bad. 3)** Of the voice, **low, suppressed.**

DEPRĬMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To press** *or* **sink down, to depress:** onus d. me; d. aratrum in terram. **Hence:** A) d. navem, *to sink to the bottom*, **to sink:** B) **to sink** *or* **dig deep:** d. fossam; locus duodecim pedes humi depressus; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, *lying deep.* **2)** *Trop.*, *to press down*, **to suppress,** veritatem, aliquem; d. preces alicujus, *to silence.*

*DĒPROELIANS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual de-proelior]. (Poet.) **Combating violently.**

DĒ-PRŌMO, prompsi, promptum, 3. *v. tr.* **To draw forth, to take** *or* **bring out,** pecuniam ex aerario; *trop.* d. argumenta ex his locis.

DĒ-PRŎPĔRO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) **1)** *Intr.*, **to hasten,** sacrificare. **2)** *Tr.*, **to accelerate:** d. coronas, *to procure quickly.*

DEPSO, psui, pstum, 3. *v. tr.* [= δεψέω]. **To knead,** farinam; d. coriam, *to tan.*

DĒ-PŬDET, uit, 2. *v. impers.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To be ashamed:** d. me hoc facere, *I am ashamed to do this.* **2) To lose all shame,** *to be past shame:* d. aliquid facere, *I cease to be ashamed of doing this.*

*DĒ-PŬDĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) *To deprive of chastity*, **to dishonour,** aliquam.

DĒ-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **To fight to a decisive issue,** *to bring a combat to*

an end, to fight eagerly: d. acie instructa, cum aliquo; cogi ad depugnandum, *to be forced to a decisive battle;* (Pl.) d. proelium, *to fight out.*

DĒPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* [depello]. 1) A warding off, averting; mali, servitutis. 2) D. luminum, the falling down *of rays of light.*

DĒ-PULSO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To push aside.

DĒPULSOR, ōris, *m.* [depello]. (Rar.) *One who wards off or averts,* an averter, dominatus.

*DĒ-PUNGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pers.) To mark off.

DĒ-PURGO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To clean out, to cleanse, pisces.

DĒ-PŪTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To cut off, to prune, malleolum, vineam.

DĒ-PŪTO (II.), 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Puto. To deem, to consider, to count: d. suam operam parvi pretii; d. aliquem hominem; d. aliquid in lucro, *to regard as a profit.*

*DĒPŸGIS, e, *adj.* [de-pyga]. (Poet.) Without buttocks, *with thin buttocks.*

DĒ-RĀDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To scrape *or* rub off, to shave off: d. capillum ex capite or d. caput, *the hair;* margo derasus cunctis, *bare.*

DERBE, es, *f.* [= Δέρβη]. *A town in Lydia.*

DERBĒTES, is, *m.* [= Δερβήτης]. *An inhabitant of Derbe.*

DERCĔTIS, is, or Dercĕto, ūs, *f.* [= Δερκετώ]. *A Syrian goddess,* supposed to be the same as Aphrodite, and worshipped under the form of a fish.

DĒRĔLICTIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (lat.) *Dērĕlictus, ūs, *m.* [derelinquo]. *An abandoning* = a disregarding, neglecting.

DĒ-RĔLINQUO, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. tr. To leave entirely,* to forsake, to leave behind; hence, to neglect (cf. relinquo): d. aliquem, orationes; naves derelictae ab aestu; res desertae ac derelictae; derelictus ab aliquo, *disregarded, treated with indifference.*

DĒ-RĒPENTE, *adv.* (Mostly ante-cl.) Suddenly.

DĒ-RĒPO, psi, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To creep down.

DĒ-RĪDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* To laugh *or* scoff at, to deride, aliquem, dictum.

DĒRĪDĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [derideo]. Very ridiculous; hence, *subst.*, Deridiculum, i, *n.*, *an object of ridicule,* a laughing-stock: deridiculo esse; ad dd., *for fun.*

DĒ-RĪGESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet.) To grow wholly stiff *or* entirely rigid.

DĒRĬPIO, ĭpui, eptum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-rapio]. To pull *or* tear down, to tear off, to tear away *or* loose: d. aliquem de ara, vestem a pectore, pellem leoni; d. lunam coelo (poet.), *to draw down; trop.*, d. tantum de alicujus auctoritate, *to diminish, to detract from.*

DĒRĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [derideo]. (Poet. & lat.) A mocker, scoffer, scorner; also = a jester, a buffoon: d. imi lecti (of the scurra q. v.).

DĒRĪSUS, ūs, *m.* [derideo]. (Lat.) Derision, scorn.

DĒRĪVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [derivo]. 1) A turning off, fluminum. 2) In rhetoric, *an exchange of a word for a milder one of a similar meaning* (as, fortis instead of temerarius).

DĒRĪVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-rivus]. To turn off, to convey *from its regular course* (esp. *water*), aquam ex flumine; *trop.*, d. cogitationem in Asiam, *to direct to;* d. culpam in aliquem, *to lay the blame upon;* in grammar, *to derive one word from another.*

DĒRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [derogo]. A partial abrogation, i. e., limitation *of a law effected by the repealing of a clause.*

*DĒ-RŎGĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To ask repeatedly.

DĒ-RŎGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to demand from.* Hence, 1) to take away *or* detract *from, to diminish:* d. aliquid de honestate, ex aequitate; freq., d. alicui aliquid, esp. d. alicui fidem = *to deny or not to give credit to.* 2) D. legi or aliquid de lege, *to abrogate a part of a law, to limit or restrict it.*

DĒRŌSUS, a, um, *part.* of the unusual derodo. Gnawed away.

DERTŌNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Liguria — now* Tortona.

DĒRUNCĪNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-runcina]. To plane off; *trop.*, d. aliquem, *to deceive.*

DĒ-RUO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* To cast *or* throw down: hiems d. aquam; *trop.*, d. cumulum de laudibus alicujus, *to take away the excess of one's glory.*

DĒRUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of the unusual derumpo]. Precipitous, steep, ripa; as *subst.*, Derupta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, precipices.

DĒ-SACRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To consecrate; hence, to deify. *2) To destine *to any use.*

DĒ-SAEVIO, ii, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To rage furiously: hiems d.

DĒ-SALTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To dance through, to represent by dancing, canticum.

DESCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. intr.* [de-scando]. 1) To go *or* come down, to fall down, to descend: d. ex equis, de rostris; d. ad naves, ad mare, in campum; thus, likewise, d. in forum, *to descend to the forum* (the Roman market-place lying between two hills); also abs., hodie non descendit, *he does not make his appearance in the forum;* exercitus d. in planiciem, *marches down;* ferrum alte d. in corpus, *penetrates deeply;* thus, likewise, *trop.*, verbum d. in pectus, *sinks into;* and, injuria d. altius, *affects, makes a deep impression upon, his mind.* Hence, more generally, exercitus d. in proelium, in aciem, *enters into, engages in battle.* Also = to dismount, to alight.

2) *Trop.:* A) vox d., *is lowered:* B) aliquid d. in aures judicis, *is submitted to the examination of the critic:* C) **to lower one's self** *or* **descend** *to*, **to yield** *or* **agree** *to (something unworthy or disagreeable):* d. ad vim et arma, ad accusandum; d. ad praemia frontis urbanae, *to strive after the rewards frequently obtained by boldness and impudence:* D) d. ab antiquis (lat.), *to be inferior to.*

DESCENSIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (lat.) Descensus, ūs, *m.* 1) **A descending**; hence, *concr., a descending way*, **descent**: difficilis d. *2) (Descensio only — lat.) **A descent** *or* **sunken place** *in a bathing-room.*

DE-SCISCO, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To revolt** *from*, **to desert, to go over** *to:* d. a Latinis ad Romanos, *to go over from the Latins to the Romans.* 2) *Trop.*, **to deviate, to depart**, a veritate, a pristina causa; d. ad saevitiam, *to degenerate or fall into;* d. a vita, *to depart this life* = *to die.*

DE-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To delineate, to draw**, formas geometricas in arena. 2) **To describe, to represent** *by words or writing*, **to depict**: d. mores hominum; d. aliquem latronem, *any one as a robber;* rarely with an *accus. c. infin.* 3) **To divide** *into parts*, **to classify**, annum in duodecim menses; d. populum censu, *according to their property.* 4) **To apportion, to assign, to appoint** *to any one as his share:* d. bona comitibus suis, *to distribute among;* d. duodena jugera in singulos homines; d. civitatibus pecunias, *to apportion the sum of money to be raised among the states;* d. jura, *to determine the rights of each, to regulate their legal affairs.* 5) **To copy, to transcribe**, librum.

DESCRIPTE, *adv.* [descriptus]. **In good order, methodically.**

DESCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [describo]. 1) **A sketch, delineation**, coeli. 2) **A description, representation**; in rhetoric, *a characterizing.* 3) **A division, distribution**, populi, rerum fugiendarum expetendarumque. 4) **A disposition, arrangement**: d. civitatis; d. aedificandi, *the plan of a building.*

*DESCRIPTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of descriptio]. (Lat.) **A short description.**

DESCRIPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of describo]. **Well-arranged** *or* **distributed, regular, orderly.**

DĒ-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* **To cut off**, partes ex toto, segetem, callum.

DĒ-SĔRO, rui, rtum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to leave the ranks* (series); hence, **to leave, to forsake, to abandon** = *to sever a connexion with one or several persons* (cf. relinquo, destituo, etc.): d. aliquem. In partic., very freq. = *to leave contrary to one's duty* — a) = destituo, *to leave in the lurch:* d. amicum — b) of soldiers, **to desert**: d. exercitum — c) d. officium, *to neglect one's duty;* d. rempublicam, *not to fulfil one's duty towards the state;* d. sacra, *to neglect* — d) d. jus suum, *to abandon, to give up* — e) d. vadimonium (v. Vadimonium).

DĒSERTIO, ōnis, *f.* [desero]. **A neglecting, slighting**, juris.

DĒSERTOR, ōris, *m.* [desero]. **One who neglects** *or* **forsakes**, amicorum; in partic., as a military tech. t., **a deserter.**

DĒSERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of desero]. 1) **Waste, desolate, desert, uninhabited**, locus; hence (poet. & lat.), *subst.*, Deserta, ōrum, *n. pl., desert places, deserts.* 2) **Solitary, lonely,** *single*, arbores; reditus d., *not noticed or cared for by anybody.*

DĒSERVIO, 4. *v. tr.* **To serve zealously, to be devoted to,** *to be subject to*, alicui; d. corpori, *to be enslaved to the body;* d. studiis, *to apply one's self zealously to.*

DĒSES, ĭdis, *adj.* (the *nom. sing.* seems to be unusual) [desideo]. **Indolent, inactive, idle**, homo, res Romana, vita.

DĒ-SICCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To dry up**, vasa.

DĒSĬDEO, sēdi, —, 2. *v. intr.* [de-sedeo]. (Rar.) Prop., *to sit down*, i. e. = **to remain inactive** *somewhere*, **to be inactive** *or* **idle**: d. totum diem; d. in discrimine sociorum.

DĒSĪDĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [desidero]. **Desirable.**

DĒSĪDĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [desidero]. (Rar.) **A desire, wish.**

DĒSĪDĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [desidero]. 1) **A desire, longing** *for any thing lost or no longer possessed:* desiderium rerum mihi carissimarum; hence, freq. = **regret, grief** *for the loss of a person or thing:* desiderium ejus ferre non possum, *his loss, to have lost him.* 2) D. naturale or corporis, *a natural necessity.* 3) (Lat.) **A request, petition**: ferre d. militum ad Caesarem. 4) *A person longed for:* valete mea dd. valete.

DĒSĪDĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To desire, to wish, to long for**: d. aliquem, vires adolescentis; oculi mei te dd., *long after you;* d. aliquid ad me importari. Hence, d. aliquid ab aliquo, **to ask for, to demand**; also, hoc d. longiorem orationem. 2) **To miss**; hence, **to lose**: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, *what I miss in your speech;* d. ducentos milites in hoc proelio; nulla omnino navis desiderata est.

DĒSĪDIA, ae, *f.* [desideo]. 1) (Poet.) **A remaining long** *at a place*, **a lodging.** 2) **Idleness, inactivity, slothfulness**, *a doing nothing.*

*DĒSĪDIĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [desideo]. (Pl.) **A lounging-place.**

DĒSĪDIŌSE, *adv.* [desidiosus]. **Slothfully, idly.**

DĒSĪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj. w. comp.* & *sup.* [desidia]. 1) **Inactive, slothful, lazy**, otium, homo. 2) **Making inactive, causing idleness,** *enervating*, delectatio, ars, illecebrae.

DĒ-SĪDO, sēdi, 3. *v. intr.* **To sink down, to settle down:** terra d.; *trop.*, mores dd., *degenerate, grow worse.*

DĒSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [designo]. **1) A designating, marking out. 2) An arrangement, or disposition,** operis; also = *an election, appointment to an office:* d. consulatus, *to the consulship:* d. annua.

DĒSIGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [designo]. **One who regulates, arranges;** in partic. — a) *one who assigned the places of the audience in a theatre* — b) **a master of ceremonies** *at a funeral* — c) *the president at public spectacles.*

DĒ-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to take off the seal from any thing, and thus to bring it to light.* **1) To designate, to mark out:** d. urbem sulco, *to mark out the place for the future town by a furrow;* d. locum circo. Hence, *trop.*, **to describe** *by speech or discourse,* **to represent:** A) d. aliquid verbis; d. aliquid oculis, *to point out:* B) haec dd. nimiam luxuriam, *betray:* C) (poet.) *to cause, to effect:* quid non ebrietas d.? Also (Com.), in a bad sense, *to perpetrate:* modo quid designavit! *what a thing he has just perpetrated!* **2) To regulate, to arrange, to dispose, to appoint:** d. et constituo aliquid. In partic., consul (also quaestor, etc.) designatus, *the consul elect* (chosen for the next year; *trop.*, designatus reipublicae (of an unborn child), *a future citizen.*

DĒSĪLIO, īlui, ultum, 4. *v. intr.* [desalio]. **To leap down,** de navibus, ex navi, ab equo, e scapula in terram; *trop.*, imitator d. in artum, *ventures into a strait, difficulty.*

DĒ-SĪNO, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** *Tr.*, **to leave off, to cease** *or* **desist from;** hence, **to omit:** d. facere aliquid; rarely d. rem, re aliqua, and (poet. & Gr.) d. querelarum; orationes legi desitae sunt, *are not read any longer;* thus, likewise, *impers.*, desitum est disputari, *it has ceased.* **2)** *Intr.*, **to cease, to end, to come to an end,** bellum, imbres. Hence — a) (poet.) d. in piscem, *to finish in the form of a fish* — b) of a period, similiter d., *to end in the same way.*

DĒSĪPIENTIA, ae, *f.* [desipio]. (Lucr.) **Foolishness.**

DĒSĪPIO, 3. *v. intr.* [de-sapio]. **To be foolish, to act foolishly:** dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool.*

DĒ-SISTO, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* **To desist** *or* **cease** *from any thing,* **to give over, to leave off:** d. itinere, consilio; d. de sententia, a defensione; (poet.) d. pugnae; (Pl.) non d. quin, etc.: (poet.) sonus d. in ore, *stuck in my throat.*

DĒSŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-solus]. (Poet. & lat.) *To leave alone,* **to forsake, to abandon,** agros: mostly in the *part.* desolatus, **desolate, waste,** *uninhabited,* homo, locus; d. servilibus ministeriis, *deprived of all attendance.*

DE-SPECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of despicio]. **1) To look down upon,** terras; *trop.*, **of a place** = *to overlook,* **regionem. 2)** (Tac.) **To despise to contemn.**

DESPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [despicio]. **1) A lookout** *from an elevated place,* **a view:** d. in mare *upon the sea.* ***2) A despising,** *contempt:* de spectui esse, *to be despised.*

DESPĒRANTER, *adv.* [desperans, from despero]. **Desperately, hopelessly.**

DESPĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [despero]. **Hopelessness, despair,** omnium rerum; esse in d.; adducere ad d., *to bring to despair.*

DESPĒRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of despero]. *Past hope,* **hopeless, despaired of,** *desperate,* homo, respublica.

DE-SPĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1 *v. tr.* & *intr. To have no hope of,* **to despair of, to give up** *a thing:* d. de re aliqua; d. pacem; rebus desperatis, *all hope being given up, every thing being despaired of;* d. campestria loca, *no longer to hope to reach the plains;* d. saluti suae, oppido; non d. fore aliquem.

***DESPĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [despicor]. **Contempt.**

DESPĬCĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [despicor]. **Contempt,** but only in the *dat. sing.:* despecatui esse, *to be despised;* habere d., *to despise.*

DESPĬCĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of despicor]. **Despised, despicable:** habere aliquem d., *to despise one.*

DESPĬCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [despicio]. **A slighting, contempt,** rerum humanarum.

DESPĬCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-specio]. **1) To look down upon,** medios in agros; d. varias gentes, *on different tribes.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to despise, to contemn, to disdain** (cf. contemno, sperno): d. omnes, legionem propter paucitatem, munus.

DESPĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [despicio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To despise, to contemn.**

***DESPŎLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [despolio]. (Pl.) **A plunderer.**

DE-SPŌLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To plunder,** *to rob,* **to despoil,** templum; d. aliquem, armis.

DE-SPONDEO, ndi, nsum, 2. *v. tr.* **1) To promise** *formally, to guarantee:* d. alicui aliquid, Romanis imperium; d. sibi hortos; d. consulatum, *to reckon upon, to think one's self sure of obtaining;* spes despondetur tuo anno, *they place their hopes upon your consulate.* **2)** In partic., freq. d. filiam alicui (also in familiam tam nobilem, *into such a noble family*), **to promise in marriage, to betroth:** d. aliquam sibi, *to espouse.* **3)** *Trop.*, **to give up:** d. animum, *to lose courage.*

DE-SPONSO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [despondeo]. (Lat., rar.) = Despondeo 2.

DE-SPŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **I.** *Tr.*—**1)** *To take off the scum,* **to skim,** aquam. **2)** *Trop.*, **to pour down** (in a foaming state): d. lacrimas, *to shed.* **II.** *Intr.*, **to cease foaming, to abate,** fervor.

DE-SPUO, —, —, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to spit out, in locum; in partic., as a mystic custom, *to spit out three times in order to avert witchcraft.* 2) *Tr., trop.*, to reject, *to disapprove*, to disdain, aliquid, preces, voluptates.

DESQUĀMO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [squama]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To scale off, to scale, piscem; hence, in gen., to peel off, *to rub or scour off*, corticem, vestem.

*DE-STERTO, ui, 3. *v. intr.* (Pers.) *To give over snoring;* hence = to give over dreaming.

DESTILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [destillo]. (Lat.) A dripping down; in partic. = a rheum, *catarrh.*

DE-STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To drip *or* trickle down; (poet.) tempora dd. nardo, *drop with.*

DESTĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [destino]. An appointing; a resolution, determination.

DESTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with ἱστάνω]. 1) To fasten, to tie, to bind, antennas ad malos; d. naves ancoris, *to anchor.* 2) To destine, to appoint, to determine: d. aliquid alicui; d. aliquem consulem (in thought or in fact); d. aliquem rei alicui or ad rem, *to destine, to doom one to any thing;* d. facere aliquid, rar. d. me aliquid facturum; destinatum est mihi abire, *I am firmly resolved.* Hence: A) as *subst.*, Destinata, ōrum, *n. pl., designs, plans:* B) (lat.) Destinato or Ex destinato, as *adv., designedly, on purpose:* C) d. locum, *to aim at;* destinata ferire, *to hit the mark:* D) d. servam, *to select for purchase.*

DESTĪTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [de-statuo]. 1) To set down, to set, to place *anywhere, to lead to:* d. aliquem ante tribunal, in medio, cohortes extra vallum. 2) *To leave one who needs help,* &c., to forsake (cf. relinquo, desero), to leave in the lurch, aliquem. 3) *Trop.:* A) to cheat: d. aliquem mercede, *to cheat one out of his reward:* B) to deceive, to disappoint: d. spem; and, on the other hand, spes me d., destituor spe: C) ventus eum d. = *ceased against his wish:* D) (poet.) d. fugam, *to discontinue one's flight.*

DESTĪTŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [destituo]. A forsaking, disappointing.

DE-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To strip off, to pull off, tunicam a pectore; *trop.*, d. aliquid bonis, *to take away from.* Hence, to cut off, frondem, avenam. 2) Freq., d. gladium, securim, etc., *to draw a sword, to unsheath,* &c. 3) To graze, to touch *gently or on the surface:* d. pectus sagitâ, aequora alis (of a bird). Hence, of persons bathing = *to rub off the body.* 4) *Trop.*, to attack *with words*, to criticise, to censure, aliquem carmine, contumeliâ.

DESTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [destruo 1]. A pulling down, destruction, murorum; *trop.*, d. sententiarum, *an invalidating*, a refutation.

DE-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To pull down (a building, &c.), to demolish, templum. 2) *Trop.*, to ruin, to destroy, *to overturn*, hominem, jus; d. orationem, *to diminish the impression made by;* d. hostes, *to weaken.*

DĒ-SUB, *prep.* with *abl.* (Lat.) Below, beneath: d. Alpibus.

DĒ-SŬBĬTO, *adv.* (Mostly ante-cl.) Suddenly.

*DĒSŪDASCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [desudo]. To sweat greatly.

DĒ-SŪDO, 1. *v. intr.* Prop., *to sweat greatly; trop.*, to take great pains, to fatigue one's self, in re aliqua, *with a thing.*

DĒSUĒ-FĪO, factus, *v. pass.* To become unaccustomed, a re.

DĒ-SUESCO, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & rar., except in the *part.* desuetus). To disaccustom, to render unaccustomed, *to put out of use*, aliquem.

DĒSUĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [desuetus]. Disuse, desuetude, armorum.

DĒSUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of desuesco]. 1) Of a person, unaccustomed, unused to: corda dd.; d. bello. 2) *Pass.*, of a thing, disused, unusual, arma, res, verba.

DĒSULTOR, ōris, *m.* [desilio]. *One who leaps or vaults, in the games of the circus, from one horse to another*, a leaper, vaulter, an equestrian; *trop.* = *an inconstant person:* d. amoris, *in love.*

DĒSULTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [desultor]. Pertaining to a desultor (q. v.); *subst.*, Desultorius, ii, *m.* = Desultor.

*DĒSULTŪRA, ae, *f.* [desilio]. (Pl.) A leaping down *from a horse.*

DĒ-SUM, fui, esse, *v. intr.* 1) To be away, to be absent, to be wanting = *to be missing* (cf. absum): omnia dd., *everything is wanting;* aliquid mihi d., *I want or miss something;* thus, likewise, rosae dd. epulis; hoc unum d. ad pristinam Caesaris fortunam; tibi nullum officium a me d., *no service on my part has been wanting to you;* multum ei d. quominus, etc. 2) *Not to be present with one's activity*, or esp. *with one's help*, to fail in one's part *or* duty, not to help, aid, *or* assist, *to neglect:* d. alicui, reipublicae, saluti communi; d. sibi, *to stand in one's own light, to injure one's own interest;* d. negotio, *not to take care of;* d. officio, *to be wanting in one's duty;* d. dolori alicujus, *to be indifferent to, not to avenge;* d. occasioni, tempori, *not to avail one's self of.*

DĒ-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr. To pick out;* hence, to select, to choose, sibi aliquid.

DĒ-SŬPER, *adv.* From above.

DĒ-SURGO, 3. *v. intr.* (Rar. & poet.) To rise from, coenâ.

DĒ-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To uncover, to expose, to lay open *or* bare, domum, faciem, ensem; detectus caput (poet.), *with his head uncovered.* 2) *Trop.*, to betray, to reveal, consilium, culpam latentem.

DĒ-TENDO, —, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To unstretch: d. tabernacula, *to strike the tents.*

DĒ-TERGEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) (With the moisture or dirt as the object.) **To wipe off** *or* **away**, lacrimas, sudorem: (poet.) d. nubila, sidera, *to chase or drive away.* 2) (With the thing to be cleansed or wiped off as the object.) **To cleanse** *by wiping*, **to wipe off**: d. labra, frontem: d. cloacas, *to clean out; trop.*, d. mensam, *to empty.* Hence, d. remos, *to strip or tear off in sailing by.*

DĒTĔRIOR, *adj.* in the *comp.*, with the *sup.* deterrimus. **Worse, inferior, poorer** (cf. pejor), mores, cibus, homo; deterior peditatu, *weaker.*

DĒTĔRIUS, *adv.* [deterior]. **Worse, more poorly, scribere.**

DĒTERMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [determino]. **An end, conclusion.**

DĒ-TERMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To bound, to limit, to determine,** regiones, imaginem templi in solo; d. Asiam Phrygiâ, *to mark out Phrygia as the boundary of Asia.*

DĒ-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To rub off, to rub into pieces, to wear out:** catena d. collum; via d. pedes; (Pl.) d. calces alicui, *to tread upon one's heels;* d. frumentum, *to tread out, to thresh.* 2) *Trop.*, **to lessen, to weaken, to impair,** laudes Caesaris, ferociam militum.

DĒ-TERREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To frighten from, to deter from;** hence, **to keep back, to prevent,** *to make one desist from:* d. adolescentes a discendi studio; d. aliquem de sententia; d. eos ne frumentum conferant; d. te quominus id disputes; deterreor illud commemorare: abs., d. aliquem; nunquam me deterrebis quin, *you never will drive me from the conviction that.* 2) **To ward** *or* **keep off, to avert,** vim.

DĒTESTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [detestor]. **Detestable, abominable,** scelus; omen d., *disastrous, frightful.*

DĒTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [detestor]. 1) **An execration, cursing,** hominum. 2) (Lat.) Tech. t., d. sacrorum, *a solemn renunciation of the sacred rites of a gens, and hence of the gens itself.*

DĒ-TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To keep off** *any thing from one's self or others by prayer or protestation;* hence, **to avert, to remove,** in gen.: d. justam querimonium a se; d. memoriam rei alicujus, *to efface;* dii hoc omen dd., *avert;* d. dictum, *to protest against having said a thing.* 2) *To wish away from one's self,* **to execrate, to curse,** aliquem; hence = **to abhor,** bellum. 3) **To invoke** *an evil upon one:* d. pericula in caput alicujus. 4) (Lat.) **To renounce** *solemnly the sacred rites of a gens, and thereby the gens itself.*

DĒ-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To weave off,** *to finish by weaving,* telam; hence (poet.), *to plait, to finish by plaiting,* fiscellam vimine junci; *meton.*, d. pallium, *to steal.* 2) *Trop.*, **to complete, to finish,** aliquid.

DĒTĪNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* [de-teneo]. 1) **To turn** *or* **draw off** *one from any thing,* aliquem ab incepto, de negotio. 2) **To keep back, to detain,** aliquem ruri or apud villam; d. fugientem pede apprehenso, *to hinder from going on;* d. novissimos proelio; tempestates dd. naves: (poet.) d. iter, *to arrest the march.* 3) *Trop.*, **to occupy, to engage:** d. mentes hominum, oculos; detineri in alienis negotiis. 4) — a) (Lat.) D. se, *to prolong one's life, to maintain one's self* — b) d. locum, *to possess* — c) d. pecuniam, *to withhold* — d) d. tempus, *to fill up, to wear away.*

DĒ-TONDEO, tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. tr.* **To shear** *or* **cut off,** crines; also, d. oves; frondes detonsae arboribus (poet.) = *fallen off.*

DĒ-TŎNO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To thunder down;** *trop.*, of an attack in war, *to burst forth like a tempest.* 2) **To cease thundering** *or* **raging.**

*DĒTONSO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of detondeo]. (Lat.) **To shear off.**

DĒ-TORNO, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) **To turn off** *by a lathe,* **to turn,** anulos. 2) *Trop.*, **to round off,** sententiam.

DĒ-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To turn off, to turn away** *or* **aside,** *to bend aside,* cervices, proram ad undas; hence, *trop., to turn away or divert from:* d. animum a virtute, se ad aliud. 2) **To distort,** membra; *trop.*, of discourse, d. verba; d. recte facta, aliquid in pejus.

DĒTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [detraho]. 1) **A taking** *or* **drawing away, withdrawal,** alicui; d. doloris, *a release from pain.* 2) D. cibi, *a purging.* 3) (Lat.) In rhetoric, *a leaving out,* **an ellipsis.**

DĒTRACTO, etc. — v. Detracto, etc.

*DĒTRACTOR, ōris, *m.* [detraho]. (Tac.) *A disparager,* **detractor.**

*DĒTRACTUS, ūs, *m.* [detraho]. (Lat.) = Detractio 1.

DĒ-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To draw down, to take** *or* **lead down:** d. aliquem equo, triumphantem de curru; d. hostem in aequum certamen, *to draw the enemy down to the plain where the battle may be equal; trop.*, d. majestatem regum ad medium, *to humble to the common condition of men.* 2) **To draw away, to take** *or* **lead away from** *any place, to cause to depart from:* d. Hannibalem ex Italia; d. aliquem ex Gallia, *to remove against his will.* 3) **To draw off, to withdraw, to take away,** *to pull or tear away a thing from a person:* d. alicui vestem; d. alicui commoda, militi scutum; d. alicui fidem, *not to give credit to one;* d. honorem debitum, *to refuse.* 4) **To deduct from** *a sum,* binas quinquagesimas de tota summa. Hence: A) *to take away from,* and thus **to diminish, to lessen:** d. aliquid de benevolentia sua, aliquantum sibi de facultate: B) = **to disparage, to detract from:** d. de aliquo, rebus gestis; detrahendi causa: C) hoc multum ei d., *did him much harm.* 5) Without stating the place from which a thing is taken,

to draw *or* take to: d. naves ad terram; d. aliquem in judicium = *to accuse.*

DĒTRECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [detrecto]. **A refusing, declining,** militiae.

DĒTRECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [detrecto]. *A disparager,* **detractor,** laudum suarum.

DĒTRECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-tracto]. **To decline, to refuse,** militiam; d. imperata, *to refuse to obey the command;* d. dominationem, *to refuse to bear the sway.* 2) **To disparage, to depreciate,** bonos, laudes alicujus.

*DETRĪMENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum]. **Detrimental, hurtful,** *causing loss.*

DĒTRĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [detero]. **Detriment, loss, damage** (caused by another—cf. damnum): capere, accipere, facere d., *to sustain;* afferre, importare d., *to cause.*

DĒ-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To push down, to thrust down, to force** *or* **drive down:** d. quosdam in mare; d. naves scopulo, *from the rock;* d. servum in pistrinum (ad molas), *to thrust into the hand-mill* (as a punishment). 2) *Trop.:* A) *to drive by force out of a possession,* **to dispossess,** aliquem de agro: B) **to drive** *or* **turn** *a person* **from** *or* **to:** d. aliquem de sententia, *to turn from;* d. aliquem a primo ordine in secundum, *to degrade;* d. aliquem in luctus, in paupertatem, *to reduce to grief, to poverty;* necessitas nos ad aliquid d., *compels us to undertake something:* C) *to cause a thing to be delayed,* **to put off:** d. comitia in adventum Caesaris: D) abs., d. aliquem, *to prevent one's election, to keep out of an office.*

DĒTRUNCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [detrunco]. **A lopping off,** ramorum. (Lat.)

DĒ-TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To cut off** *from a stem or trunk,* **to lop off,** superiorem partem arboris, caput. 2) *To deprive of the outer parts* (*branches, limbs*) = **to dismember, to mutilate:** d. arbores, corpora.

DĒ-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To tear down, to throw** *or* **cast down, to demolish,** aedificium, statuam; d. tegulas de tecto. 2) **To drive, to chase, to force down** *or* **away,** nostros de vallo, hostes ex praesidio. Hence, *trop.* = **to deprive of:** d. aliquem de fortunis omnibus, ex magna spe.

DĒTURPO, 1. *v. tr.* [de-turpis]. (Rar., lat.) **To deform, to disfigure,** aliquem.

DEUCĂLION, ōnis, *m.* [= Δευκαλίων]. 1) *A son of Prometheus and Clymene,* king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. 2) *A son of Minos and Pasiphae,* father of Idomeneus.

DĔUNX, cis, *m.* [de-uncia] = **Eleven twelfths.**

DEUCĂLIŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of Deucalion.**

DE-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To burn, to burn up,** oppidum, frumentum. 2) *Meton.,* of cold, hiems d. arbores, *injures, destroys;* also (poet.), of the venomous breath of a serpent.

DEUS, i, *m.* 1) **A god;** sometimes, also = *a female deity.* In partic., dī meliora or melius (sc. velint, ferant, which is sometimes added), *the gods forbid!* dii te ament = *God bless you!* ita me dii ament (amabunt) = *so help me God!* si diis placet (ironically), *if it please the gods* = *who can believe it!* 2) *Trop.* = *a distinguished or exceedingly happy man:* d. sum si hoc ita est (Com.).

DE-ŪTOR, ūsus, 3. *v. dep. intr. To treat harshly or cruelly,* **to abuse,** aliquo.

DĒ-VASTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To lay waste, to desolate,** fines; d. Marsos, *to ruin.*

DĒ-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To carry down, to convey** *or* **take down:** Tiberis d. frumentum, *corn is carried down the Tiber;* hence, freq. *pass.,* devehor, *to sail down a river;* d. Rheno, *down the Rhine.* 2) **To carry away, to take** *or* **convey away:** d. legionem equis, *on horses;* d. frumentum in Galliam; freq. *pass.,* devehor, **to sail:** d. Veliam; *trop.,* d. ad aliquid, *to come to something.*

DĒ-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) **To pluck off, to tear off,** plumas.

*DĒ-VĔLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To unveil, to uncover,** ora sorori.

DĒ-VĔNĔROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet.) 1) **To worship, to adore,** deos. 2) D. somnia, *to avert by prayer.*

DĒ-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) **To come down, to come to** *a place,* **to arrive at,** ad legionem decimam, in eum locum; (poet.) d. locum. 2) *Trop.,* d. ad juris studium, *to apply one's self;* d. in medium certamen, *to fall into.*

DĒVĔNUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [de-venustus]. (Lat.) *To deprive of beauty,* **to disfigure,** aliquem.

DĒ-VERBĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Com. & lat.) **To cudgel** *severely; trop., to cheat nicely,* aliquem.

DĒ-VERRO, 3. *v. tr.* **To sweep away.**

*DĒVERSĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of de-versor]. (Lat.) = Deversor.

DĒ-VERSOR (I.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [deverto]. *To turn off from the road;* hence, **to put up, to stop** *at a place as a guest or traveller,* **to lodge:** d. apud aliquem, in illa domo; *trop.,* d. in negotio turpi (lat.), *to meddle with.*

*DĒVERSOR (II.), ōris, *m.* [deverto]. **A guest,** *one who lodges anywhere.*

DĒVERSŌRIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of deversorium]. **A small lodging-place.**

DĒVERSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [deversor]. **Pertaining to a lodging,** *fit to lodge in;* taberna d.; in partic., as *subst.,* Deversorium, ii, *n.,* **an inn, lodging-house, lodging** (cf. hospitium, cauponia).

DĒVERTĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [deverto]. 1) **A by-way, by-path, side-way,** *trop., a deviation from a subject, a digression.* 2) (= Deversorium) **An inn, lodging;** *trop.,* in a bad sense, **a haunt, refuge;** hence, of discourse, *a full stop.*

DĒ-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To turn away** *or* **aside,** aliquem.

DĒ-VERTOR, sus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **1) To turn away** *or* **depart from:** d. vico; *trop.*, d. ad artes magicas, *to have recourse to;* of speech = **to deviate** *from a subject,* **to digress. 2)** In partic., *to turn off from a road in order to come to some person or place,* **to put up, to lodge,** *to take lodgings,* ad aliquem, in villam suam, Massiliam.

DĒVEXĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [devexus]. (Lat.) **A declivity,** *sloping position.*

DĒ-VEXUS, a, um, *adj.* [de-veho]. **1)** *Inclined downwards,* **slanting, sloping, steep:** lucus a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus, *inclining towards; trop.* (lat.), ire per devexum = *to become easily practised.* **2) Moving downwards:** d. amnis, *flowing;* d. sol, *sinking.* Hence, *trop.*, aetas d., *declining,* i. e., *old age;* aetas a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, *inclined to rest.*

DĒ-VINCIO, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. tr.* **1) To bind fast, to bind,** *to bind around,* leonem, tempora lauro. **2)** *Trop.*, **to bind, to oblige, to lay under obligation:** d. verba comprehensione, *to combine into a period;* d. homines societate reipublicae; d. se cupiditate, *to allow one's self to be captivated by a desire;* d. se affinitate cum aliquo, *to ally one's self to one by affinity;* d. homines benevolentiâ, d. animos, *to gain, to captivate;* d. sibi aliquem, *to lay one under obligation;* d. aliquem jurejurando, *to bind by an oath;* devinctus studiis, *devoted to study;* d. se vino (Pl.), *to get drunk;* d. membra sopore (poet.), *to sink into a slumber.*

DĒ-VINCO, īci, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To conquer completely, to subdue,** Galliam; bonum publicum devictum est gratiâ, *has been sacrificed to personal considerations;* (poet.) bella devicta, *victoriously carried on.*

DĒVĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [devito]. **An avoiding.**

DĒ-VĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To avoid, to escape,** procellam, dolorem.

DĒVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [de-via]. **1) Lying away from the road, out of the way, devious,** oppidum; iter d., *a by-way;* hence = **retired, living out of the way:** d. gens, homo; d. avis, *an owl.* **2) Departing from the right way, going astray;** hence, *trop.* = *perverse, foolish,* homo, res. **3)** (Poet.) = *Inaccessible,* limen.

DĒ-VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To call down, to call away:** d. nostros a tumulo, ex praesidiis, aliquem de provincia. **2) To call to** *some place or thing:* d. deos ad auxilium, aliquem in judicium; hence = *to invite;* d. aliquem. **3)** *Trop.*, d. aliquem ab instituto cursu, *to divert;* d. philosophiam e coelo, *to bring down;* d. fortunas suas in dubium, *to risk;* d. mortales ad perniciem (lat.), *to entice to ruin.*

DĒ-VŎLO, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly down;** *trop.*, **to hasten down** *or* **towards,** de tribunali, in forum; d. ab afflicta amicitia ad florentem, *to pass over to.*

DĒ-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To roll down,** saxa, corpora in humum; (poet.) d. verba, *to pour forth;* d. tonitrua. Hence: A) (Pl.) d. aliquem vitâ, *to deprive of life:* B) freq. *pass.*, devolvi, *to fall or rush down;* torrens d. monte; *trop.*, d. ad inanem spem; d. ad egestatem, *to fall into, to be reduced to.*

*DĒ-VŎMO, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To vomit forth.**

DĒ-VŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To swallow down, to devour,** lapidem; hiatus terrae d. aliquid. **2)** *Trop.:* A) d. aliquid spe, oculis, *to devour with hope, with the eyes* = *to expect eagerly, to look at desiringly:* B) d. librum = *to peruse eagerly and rapidly:* C) of property, fortune, &c., **to swallow up, to consume, to squander:** d. pecuniam publicam, *to appropriate to one's self;* d. hominem, *one's fortune;* hence (poet. & lat.), *to enfeeble, to destroy:* arma vestra dd. vos: D) d. orationem, *to listen to eagerly* (v. A); but, oratio ejus a multitudine devorabatur, *was swallowed down,* i. e., *was listened to, but not understood and appreciated:* E) d. partem verborum, *to swallow in pronouncing* = *to pronounce indistinctly:* F) (Pl.) d. nomen = *to forget:* G) d. molestias, stultitias hominum, *to swallow down* = *to bear silently.*

DĒVORTIUM, ii, *n.* [deverto]. (Lat.) **The turning** *of a road,* **a by-way:** d. itineris.

DĒVŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [devoveo]. **1) A devoting, consecrating,** *the vowing of something as a sacrifice:* d. vitae Deciorum. **2)** *A solemn and public devoting to the gods of the lower world* = **execration. 3)** *The formula of execration,* **a magic formula, incantation.**

DĒVŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [devoveo]. **1) To devote,** esp. *as a sacrifice to the infernal gods,* aliquem. **2)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To bewitch, to enchant,** sortes.

DĒVŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of devoveo]. (Poet. & lat.) **1)** *Devoted or consecrated to the gods of the lower world* = **execrated, fatal. 2) Faithfully devoted** *or* **attached** *to,* alicui; d. vino, *addicted to drinking;* thus, likewise, d. scenae. Hence, *subst.*, Devotus, i, *m.*, *a faithful follower:* cum omnibus suis devotis.

DĒ-VŎVEO, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. tr.* **1) To vow** *or* **devote** *something to a deity,* esp. *as an offering;* hence, also = *to devote to death:* d. filiam Dianae; d. se diis, or simply d. se, *to devote one's self to death.* In partic., **to devote to destruction** (*as an expiatory sacrifice to the gods of the lower world*), **to curse, to execrate,** aliquem, suas artes. **2)** (Rar.) **To devote, to apply, to give entirely up** (esp. *one's self*) *to any thing:* d. se amicitiae alicujus; vobis hanc animam devoveo. **3)** (Poet.) **To enchant, to bewitch,** aliquem carminibus.

DEXTANS, tis, *m.* [de-sextans, prop. where one sextans is wanting] = **Ten twelfths** (v. As).

DEXTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of dextra]. **A little right hand** (v. Dextera 1).

DEXTER, tra, trum, or tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.*, and the *sup.* dextimus. 1) **Right** (opp. to 'left'), *towards the right side, on or from the right side:* d. manus, pars; d. cornu, *wing;* abiit d. (poet.), *to the right.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **skilful, dexterous:** hoc ita dexter egit: B) **suitable, convenient, fitting:** tempus d.: C) (poet. & lat.) **fortunate, favourable, omen, numen.**

DEXTĔRA, or Dextra, ae, *f.* [dexter]. 1) (Sc. manus.) **The right hand;** hence, *trop.* = *a solemn promise,* and hence = *a friendship, alliance:* mittere dextras, *a figure of two right hands clasped together;* ferre dextram; renovare dextras, *to renew a covenant or alliance.* 2) (Sc. pars.) **The right side:** dextrâ, *on the right side;* a d., *from the right side.*

DEXTĔRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [dexter]. (Rar.) **Dexterity, aptness, readiness,** especially *in doing good offices.*

DEXTĪMUS — v. Dexter.

DEXTRE, or DEXTĔRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [dexter]. **Dexterously, skilfully.**

DEXTRORSUM, or DEXTRORSUS, *adv. To the right side,* **to the right,** abire, salutare.

DEXTRŌ-VERSUM, *adv.* = Dextrorsum.

DĪA, ae, *f.* [= Δῖα]. 1) *An island on the coast of Crete,* now Standia. 2) *An old name of the island Naxos.*

*DIĂBATHRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Pl.) **A maker of a diabathrum** (q. v.).

DIĂBATHRUM, i, *n.* [= διάβαθρον]. **A light shoe** *or* **slipper.**

DIABLINTES, tum, *m. pl. A tribe in Middle France,* near the present Mayenne (Depart. de la Sarthe).

DIĂDĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= διάδημα]. **The band** *around the turban (tiara) of a Persian king,* **a diadem,** *a royal head-dress.*

DIAETA, ae, *f.* [= διαιτα]. 1) **Diet,** *mode of living* (prescribed by a physician). 2) (Lat.) — a) **a dwelling** — b) **a room.**

DIĂGŌRAS, ae, *m.* [= Διαγόρας]. 1) *A philosopher of Melos,* contemporary with Pindar, who bore the surname Ἄθεος. 2) *A renowned athlete of Rhodes.*

DIĂLECTĬCE, *adv.* [dialecticus]. **Dialectically.**

DIĂLECTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= διαλεκτικός]. *Pertaining to disputation,* **dialectic,** disputationes. Hence, *subst.:* A) Dialecticus, i, *m.*, **a dialectician,** *one who applies himself to dialectics,* **a logician:** B) Dialectica, ae, or Dialectice, es, *f.*, **dialectics,** *that part of philosophy which treats of notions, proofs,* &c., *and teaches the art of scientific disputation in general.*

DIĂLECTOS, i, *f.* [= διάλεκτος]. (Lat.) **A dialect.**

DIĂLIS, e, *adj.* [Dis]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Jupiter: flamen D.,** *a priest of Jupiter;* **apex D.,** *the cap worn by a priest of Jupiter.*

DIĂLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= διάλογος]. **A philosophical conversation, a dialogue.**

DIĀNA, ae, *f.* (Originally, an Italian goddess; later, identified with the Greek Artemis.) *The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo, goddess of the Chase, the Moon and nocturnal Witchcraft (as Hecate), and guardian of Child-birth (as Lucina).*

DIĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Diana]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Diana;** hence, *subst.,* Dianium, ii, *n.:* A) *a temple of Diana:* B) *a promontory in Spain,* now Denia: C) *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea,* now Gianuti.

*DIĂNŎME, es, *f.* [= διανομή]. (Lat.; another reading is Diămoerie, es, *f.* = διαμοιρία). **A distribution** *of money.*

DIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [dies]. 1) **A day's allowance of food, a day's wages** *of soldiers, captives, or slaves.* *2) (Lat.) **A diary, journal.**

DIĀTRĬBA, ae, *f.* [= διατριβή]. *A place for scientific conversation,* **a philosopher's** *or* **rhetorician's school.**

DĬBĂPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= δίβαφος]. **Twice immersed** *or* **dyed;** *subst.,* Dibaphus, i, *f.* = *the state-robe of Roman magistrates,* which was bordered with purple stripes; hence, cogitat dibaphum, *he thinks of obtaining a public office.*

DĬCA, ae, *f.* [= δίκη]. **A lawsuit, judicial process:** scribere (impingere) alicui dicam, *to bring an action against one;* sortiri dicas, *to choose the judges for a lawsuit by lot.*

DĬCĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [dicax]. **Sarcastic wit, satire.**

DĬCĀCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of dicax]. (Ante-cl.) **Loquacious;** also, **satirical, sarcastic.**

DĬCAEARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Δικαίαρχος]. *A Peripatetic philosopher,* a pupil of Aristotle.

*DĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dico]. *A being received as a citizen,* **an acquiring of citizenship** *in a foreign state.*

DĪCAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [dico]. **Sarcastic, satirical, witty, pungent,** homo, poëma.

DĪCHŎRĒUS, i, *m.* [= δίχορεῖος]. **A double trochee.**

DĪCIS, only in the comb. 'dicis causa,' **for form's sake, for appearance' sake.**

DĪCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To devote, to dedicate, to consecrate:** d. aram, donum Jovi. Hence: A) of a person, *to receive among the gods,* **to deify:** B) *to consecrate by the first use,* aquilam. 2) In gen., **to devote** *to a person or thing,* **to sacrifice** *entirely,* **to give up** *completely:* d. tibi totum diem; d. alicui operam, Maecenati librum, *to dedicate;* d. se Remis in clientelam; d. se alii civitati or in aliam civitatem, *to become a citizen, to acquire citizenship in another town;* d. se alicui, *to give one's self entirely up to a person.*

DĪCO (II.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [=

δείκνυμι]. **I.** *Tr.* — **1) To say, to tell, to mention,** alicui aliquid; d. mendacium; d. patrem abisse, quid acciderit; is quem dixi, *the one I mentioned;* dicunt, *they say, it is said;* diceris hic habitare, *you are said to live here;* qui (quae, quod) dicitus (= ὁ λεγόμενος), *the so-called;* dicto citius, *quicker than it can be said = very quickly, immediately;* prov., dictum factum, *no sooner said than done = without delay.* In partic.: A) = *to affirm* (opp. to negare), *to assert:* B) = *to relate:* C) = *to announce, to foretell,* fata, sortes: D) = *to warn, to admonish:* d. tibi ne illud facias; tibi dico, *I tell you* (if something is enjoined upon one). **2) To pronounce:** d. literam Rho. **3) To recite, to rehearse:** d. orationem, *to deliver a speech;* versus d. In partic.: A) d. causam, *to plead one's own or another's cause;* hence, used both of the defendant and his counsel: B) causam nullam (or haud) d., *I have no objection:* D) jus d., *to pronounce judgment.* **4)** (Poet.) **To describe, to sing of, to celebrate** *in verse,* laudes Phoebi, bella, coelestes. **5) To call, to name,** aliquem patrem. **6) To choose, to appoint** *to an office,* aliquem dictatorem, magistrum equitum; (poet.) d. arbitrum bibendi. **7) To appoint, to fix upon,** diem nuptiis, leges pacis; hence = *to promise.* **8) To mean, to speak of, to refer to,** timet, quae timenda esse negat; mortem dico et deos. **II.** *Intr.* or abs. (cf. loquor) — **1) To speak,** in gen., de re aliqua, de absentibus severe contumelioseque. **2)** = **To deliver an oration:** d. pro aliquo, contra aliquem.

DICRŌTUM, i, *n.* (sc. navigium), also Dicrota, ae, *f.* [= δίκροτος]. *A boat with two banks of oars.*

DICTAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dicte]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Mount Dicte;** hence (poet.) = **Cretan:** rex D. = *Minos,* also = *Jupiter.*

DICTAMNUM, i, *n.* } *A plant growing, esp. on*
DICTAMNUS, i, *f.* } *Mount Dicte, in Crete, and used for healing wounds,* **dittany.**

DICTĀTA, ōrum, *m. pl.* [*part.* of dicto]. **1)** *Things dictated by a teacher to his scholars,* **lessons, exercises, rules. 2) Precepts,** *rules,* in gen.

DICTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [dicto]. **A dictator: 1)** *the chief magistrate of several towns in Italy.* **2)** *At Rome, an extraordinary magistrate,* elected for six months, in times of great danger, and invested with unlimited power.

DICTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [dictator]. *Of or pertaining to a dictator,* **dictatorial:** juvenis d. = *the son of a dictator.*

*DICTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [dictator]. (Pl.) **Prop., a dictatress;** jocosely = *an absolute commander, a queen.*

DICTĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [dictator]. **1) Dictatorship,** *the office of a dictator.* *2) Also as a pun (Suet.) = *a dictating.*

DICTE, es, *f.* [= Δίκτη]. *A mountain in the eastern part of Crete.*

DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dico II.]. **1) A saying** *or* **uttering:** d. sententiae; d. testimonii, *a giving of testimony;* d. mulctae, *the fixing of a fine.* **2) A speaking,** *the delivery of an oration,* **a declamation, speech:** dd. discipulorum, *exercises in declamation;* dd. subitae, extemporales, *extemporaneous.* **3) A kind of speaking** *or* **delivery;** Graeci sepsuerunt a ceteris dictionibus, eam partem dicendi, etc. **4)** D. causae, **a defending, pleading. 5)** (Rar.) **A prediction,** *the response of an oracle.* **6)** (Tac.) **A conversation:** semota d.

DICTĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of dico II.]. **1) To say repeatedly** *or* **emphatically,** *to assert repeatedly:* d. aliquid, agros esse meos. *2) D. causas, *to plead often.*

DICTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of dico II.]. **1) To say often, to deliver** *or* **rehearse frequently,** orationem, nomina. **2) To dictate,** alicui aliquid. Hence, as it became more and more usual among the Romans to dictate to slaves and others instead of writing for themselves = **to make, to compose, to draw up,** librum, carmina, testamentum; d. actionem, *to draw up an accusation.* **3)** (Lat.) **To prescribe, to command:** quod natura d.

DICTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of dico]. *That which has been said,* **a word, speech:** d. ridiculum; superbe, facete d. In partic.: A) = **a saying, proverb, sentence:** d. Catonis: B) = **a sally of wit, witticism,** *bon mot:* C) = **a precept, command:** dicto parere; dicto audientem esse: D) (poet.) = *a poem:* Ennii d.: E) (poet.) **a prediction.**

DICTYNNA, ae, *f.* [= Δίκτυννα]. **1)** *A surname of Diana as goddess of the Chase.* **2)** *A town in Crete.*

DICTYNNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dictynna]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Dictynna;** D. mons, *a promontory in Crete;* *subst.,* Dictynnaeum, i, *n., a temple of Diana near Sparta.*

DICTYS, ŭos, *m.* [= Δίκτυς]. **1)** *A fisherman changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.* **2)** *A centaur,* who perished in the conflict with the Lapithae.

DĬDASCĂLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= διδασκαλικός]. (Lat.) **Pertaining to teaching;** *subst.,* Didascalici, ōrum, *m. pl.* (sc. libri), *text-books.*

DĬDIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Didia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, D. Julianus, *a Roman emperor* (193 A. D.).

DĬDIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Didius I.]. **Of** *or* **given by a Didius:** lex D. sumptuaria (in the year 143 B. C.).

DĬDO (I.), ūs or ōnis, *f.* [= Διδώ]. *The founder and queen of Carthage,* sister of Pygmalion, and wife of Sicheus.

DĬDO (II.), ĭdi, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-do]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To give out, to disseminate, to distribute,** cibum in venas; fama didita per populos, *spread abroad.*

DĪ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To draw asunder, to distend, to stretch;** hence, to sever,

to separate, to divide: d. digitos, nubes; d. rictum risu, *to open one's mouth widely, to make one laugh outright;* d. flumina in rivos, *to divide.* Hence, *trop.*, diduci ab amicis, *to be separated, to be removed from;* civitas diducta bello civili, *a state divided into factions;* thus, likewise, ultio senatum in studia diduxit; d. verba, *to divide in pronunciation;* animus re aliqua diductus, *distracted;* d. assem in partes, *to divide;* d. matrimonia, *to dissolve;* d. argumenta, *to explain.* 2) In partic., of military forces, *to draw asunder,* to extend, to divide, to separate, nostras naves, aciem in cornua: sometimes = *to widen too much,* to scatter, copias.

DĪDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [diduco]. (Lat.) 1) An expanding, spiritus. 2) *A separating:* d. rerum.

DIĒCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of dies]. A little while.

DIĒRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. instead of diserectus, from dis-erigo; hence = *lifted and hung up with arms stretched out* = *crucified;* acc. to others, from διαῤῥηκτός, hence = *broken, mutilated*]. (Pl.) Almost solely in the comb. abi (i, recede) hinc dierectus or dierecte, and, if said to a female, dierecta: go, and be hanged! go, feed the crows!

DIES, ēi, *m.* & *f.* (the latter only in the *sing.*, and, in good prose, only in the signifs. 2 and 3). 1) A day: postero d.; tres dd. continui; d. festus. Particular combinations — a) diem ex die exspectare, *from day to day;* thus, likewise, diem de die differre — b) in dies singulos or simply in dies, *every day, daily;* in dd. majores progressus facere; (poet.) mutabilis in diem — c) rogare aliquid in diem, *for a day;* on the contrary, in dies vivere, *for the present, regardless of the future.* In partic.: A) a day = *daytime* (in opp. to 'night'): bis die or in die, *twice a day;* die ac nocte, *in a single day and night, within twenty-four hours;* diem noctemque, also dies noctesque, *day and night* = *uninterruptedly:* B) d. meus = *my birth-day or dying-day* (v. C): C) d. supremus, *the dying-day:* obire d. supremum (also suum), and simply obire d., *to die:* D) a day = *the events of a day:* hic d. animos Romanis refecit. 2) (Usually *f.*) *A set or appointed day,* a term — a) = *a term or appointed time in law:* d. stata, constituta; diem dare, dicere, *to fix, to appoint;* diem dicere alicui, *to summon;* diem obire, *to be present in court on the day appointed, to keep the appointed day* — b) = *a term or time for payment:* d. pecuniae, *pay-day;* diem prodicere, *to put off:* diem ex die dicere, *to delay from day to day;* d. stipendii — c) d. induciarum, *the last day of the truce.* 3) Time, in gen.: brevis d. ad conveniendum edicta; malum quod praesens fuerat in diem abiit, *to a future time.* Hence = delay, respite; esp., relative to a payment, &c. (cf. 2, b): postulare exiguam d. 4) (Poet.) = Daylight: videre d. = *to be born.* 5) (Lat.) — Weather: tranquillus d.

DIESPĬTER, tris, *m.* [Δὶς πατήρ]. *Another name for Jupiter.*

DIFFĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-fama]. (Lat.) To make public, to divulge, to defame, adulterium; d. aliquem probroso carmine.

DIFFĔRENS, tis, *n.* (lat.) } [differo]. Differ-
DIFFERENTIA, ae, *f.* } ence, distinction, naturarum; dd. sermonis Graeci.

DIFFĔRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [differo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Differentia.

DIF-FĔRO (dis-fero), distŭli, dīlātum, *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) *To carry different ways, to carry asunder;* hence, to separate, to scatter, to disperse: d. arbores, *to plant apart;* ventus d. ignem, *spreads;* vis Africi d. classem. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To spread abroad, to publish, to divulge; esp., in a bad sense, to decry, to defame: d. famam; d. aliquid sermonibus; d. libertatem male populo commissam; d. me eam tibi dedisse; d. aliquem rumoribus. 3) (Ante-cl.) To disturb, to disquiet, to torment: dictis suis aliquem d., *to confuse;* mostly in the *pass.*, differri clamore, amore istius. 4) To defer, to delay (cf. profero, procrastino): d. rem; d. iter in praesentia; d. reliqua in posterum; d. horam, tempus; also, with a personal object, to put off, to keep in suspense: d. aliquem in aliud tempus; d. aliquem ad finem muneris, *to refer.* II. *Intr.* — To be different, to differ: illi naturis dd.; hoc illi a nobis differunt; quid hic ab illo differt? haec cogitatione inter se dd.; (rar.) occasio differt cum tempore, *is different from;* (poet. & lat.) sermo d. sermoni. Freq. *impers.*, differt: aliquid d., *there is a difference;* nihil d. inter privatum et magistratum, *there is no difference;* quid d., illi an mihi dones, *what difference does it make?*

DIFFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual differcio, dis-farcio]. Stuffed full, filled, crowded: provincia d. exactoribus; forum d., *crowded with people.*

DIFFĬCĬLE, *adv.* (Rar.) = Difficulter.

DIFFĬCĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (difficillimus) [dis-facilis]. 1) Difficult, hard, troublesome, iter, tempus mihi d.; res est difficilis factu or ad eloquendum. Hence = critical, dangerous, res, tempus reipublicae. 2) Of character, *hard to deal with or to satisfy,* obstinate, morose, inexorable, inflexible: d. ac morosus; senex nec d. nec inhumanus; Penelope d. procis; pater d. in liberos.

DIFFĬCĬLĬTER, *adv.* (Rar.) = Difficulter.

DIFFĬCULTAS, ātis, *f.* [difficilis]. 1) Difficulty, trouble, loci, rerum; d. navigandi, *of sailing;* d. domestica = d. numaria, *pecuniary embarrassment;* d. navium, rei frumentariae, annonae, *difficulty of obtaining, scarcity of.* *2) Moroseness, obstinacy.

DIFFĬCULTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* (difficilius) & *sup.* (difficillime). With difficulty.

DIFFĪDENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of diffido]. (Pl.) **Diffident.**

DIFFĪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [diffidens]. **Diffidently, distrustfully.**

DIFFĪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [diffidens]. **Want of confidence, diffidence,** *distrust of one's self:* d. causae, *in one's cause;* d. copiarum.

DIF-FĪDO (dis-f.), fīsus sum, 3. *v. intr.* **To be diffident** *or* **distrustful, to distrust** *a person or thing, to have no confidence in, to despair of:* d. sibi, huic sententiae, saluti communi, suis rebus; (lat.) d. occasione, paucitate suorum; d. me illud invenire posse; jacet ille et d., *gives up all hope.*

DIF-FINDO (dis-f.), fīdi, fissum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To cleave, to split, to divide,** saxum, terram; *trop.*, d. portas, *to open;* d. conjunctionem, *to dissolve.* **2)** Tech. t., in the lang. of law, d. diem, *to break off proceedings in court, and defer them to a further day.*

DIF-FINGO (dis-f.), 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To form differently, to alter, to remodel,** aliquid.

*DIFFISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [diffindo]. (Lat.) D. diei, **the putting off** *of a proceeding in court to another day* (v. Diffindo 2).

DIFFĪTEOR, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [dis-fateor]. (Rar.) **To disavow, to deny,** se aliquid fecisse; d. opus, *to refuse to undertake.*

DIF-FLO (dis-f.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To blow apart,** *to disperse by blowing,* legiones.

DIF-FLUO (dis-f.), —, —, 3. *v. intr.* **1) To flow asunder,** *to flow in different directions:* Rhenus d. in plures partes; (poet.) d. sudore, *to drip with.* Hence (ante-cl. & lat.) = *to disappear:* acervus d., *dissolves;* juga montium dd., *sink;* vires dd., *decrease.* **2)** *Trop.*, of persons, d. luxuriâ, deliciis, otio, *to be dissolved in luxury, enjoyment, ease, to revel, to riot in;* also, of prolix and diffuse discourse.

DIFFRINGO, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-frango]. (Ante-cl. & lat., rar.) **To break into pieces, to shatter,** crura.

DIF-FŬGIO (dis-f.), fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* **To flee in different directions, to fly asunder, to disperse, to scatter:** dd. metu perterriti; Numidae dd. e castris Scipionis; dd. in vicos passim suos; (poet.) of things, *to disappear.*

*DIFFŬGIUM, i. *n.* [diffugio]. (Lat.) **A flight** *of several persons in different directions,* **dispersion.**

DIF-FUNDO (dis-f.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** Of liquids, **to pour out in different directions,** *to pour into different places or vessels:* glacies liquefacta se d., *dissolves;* freta diffunduntur (poet.), *spread out;* d. vina, *to draw off from a larger cask into several smaller ones.* **2)** In gen., **to spread, to scatter, to diffuse:** d. comam; d. equitem in campis; most freq. in the *pass.*, *to spread abroad:* lux d. coelo; rami arboris dd. **3)** *Trop.*, **to extend, to spread abroad:** d. vim suam; benevolentia, laus longe lateque diffusa; (poet.) d. bella longum in aevum, *to make renowned to remote times;* d. aliquid in ora virûm, *to make public;* d. dolorem, *to give vent to.* **4)** *Trop.*, **to cheer up, to exhilarate,** vultum, animos.

*DIFFŪSĪLIS, e, *adj.* [diffundo]. **Diffusive,** aether. (Lucr.)

DIFFŪSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [diffusus]. **1) Diffusedly, separately. 2) Diffusely, amply.**

DIFFŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [diffundo]. **1) Spread out, far-extending,** planicies; platanus d. ramis; scena d.; sus d., *thick.* **2)** *Trop.*, **Diffuse, prolix,** opus.

*DIFFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [diffundo]. (Lat.) **Exhilaration:** d. animi, *cheerfulness.*

DĪGAMMA, ătis, and Dīgammon, i, *n.* [= *δίγαμμα, δίγαμμον*]. **The Æolic digamma,** the sign of which was Ϝ; in Latin, it is freq. expressed by F or V. Hence, jocosely (Cic.), novi D. tuum = *your income-book,* as its title (Fundorum reditus) begins with a digamma or F.

DĪGENTIA, ae, *f.* *A small river near the Sabine villa of Horace.*

DĪ-GĔRO, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Poet. & lat.) **To carry asunder** *or* **in different directions, to disperse, to separate,** nubes, nimbos. Hence: A) *to divide:* Nilus digestus in septem cornua: B) dentes dd. cibum, *grind:* C) of the stomach, d. cibum, *to digest.* **2) To divide, to distribute:** d. omne jus civile in genera; d. argumenta in digitos, *to tell off or count on the fingers;* d. poenam in omnes; d. mala per omnes annos. **3) To arrange,** *to set in order,* bibliothecam; d. tabulas accepti.

DĪGESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [digero]. **1) An orderly arrangement, division, distribution;** in rhetoric, *an enumeration.* **2) Digestion.**

DĪGĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [digitus]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a finger;** in partic. = *a finger,* i. e., *an inch thick* (v. Digitus 3).

DĪGĪTŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of digitus]. **A little finger.**

DĪGĪTUS, i, *m.* [kindred with *δείκνυμι, δάκτυλος*; hence, originally, 'a pointer']. **1) A finger.** Particular combinations: A) attingere aliquem digito, *to touch lightly;* attingere coelum digito, *to be exceedingly happy;* B) computare digitis, numerare per digitos, digerere in digitos, *to tell off or count on the fingers;* res venit ad dd., *is reckoned;* novi dd. tuos = *your skill in reckoning:* C) concrepare digitis, *to snap the fingers;* thus, likewise, percussio digitorum: D) intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point out with the finger;* monstrari digitis = *to be much spoken of by the people, to become celebrated:* E) liceri digito or tollere digitum, *to bid at an auction by lifting up the finger:* F) loqui digitis (poet.), *to speak by gesticulation;* digiti loquuntur cum voce (of playing musical instruments): G) prov., percoquere aliquid in digitis (Pl.) = *to attempt something impossible:* H) ne digitum quidem porrigere =

not to take the least trouble about any thing; thus, likewise, proferre d., *to move a finger, to attempt any thing;* temperare orbem digito = *without any trouble.* 2) **A toe:** summis dd. ambulare, *on tip-toe* = *very softly.* 3) As a measure, *the sixteenth part of a Roman foot,* **an inch:** d. transversus or simply d., *a finger's breadth; trop.,* d. transversum non discedit ab illa re, *he does not move a finger's breadth.* 4) Digiti Idaei (an attempted translation of Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι), *priests of Cybele* (v. Dactyli).

DĪ-GLĂDIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To fight** *with the sword,* **to combat, to contend** (usually with the idea of hatred and exasperation — cf. dimico), cum aliquo; dd. inter se: *trop.* = **to contend** *with words,* **to dispute violently.**

DIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dignor]. (Lat.) 1) *Act., a considering worthy,* **appreciation, estimation, esteem** *in which one is held by another:* vivere in summa d. regis. 2) *Pass.,* **esteem** *enjoyed by one,* **reputation, dignity, honour:** in principum dignationem pervenire, *to equal in honour.*

DIGNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [dignus]. 1) *Relat., a being worthy,* **worthiness, merit, fitness, qualification:** d. consularis, *for the consulship;* Lamia petit praeturam, nec d. nec gratia ei deest. 2) *Absol.,* **dignity:** A) with reference to the outward — a) of things = *a splendid and imposing exterior, beauty, magnificence,* domûs — b) of persons, *dignity of bearing or carriage:* d. corporis; venustas est muliebris, d. virilis: B) with reference to the inward, of persons and things = *nobleness of mind, moral worth, excellence:* agere cum d.: C) with reference to outward relations = **reputation, credit, honour, dignity,** *elevated position or rank:* d. equestris, personarum; retinere d.; pervenire ad summam d.: D) esp. = *an official dignity,* **post of honour, office:** d. imperatoria, regia.

DIGNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) = Dignor.

DIGNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [dignus]. 1) **Worthily.** 2) **Becomingly.**

DIGNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [dignus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To deem worthy:** d. aliquem re aliqua; d. aliquem filium, virum, *to deem worthy to be called one's son, husband.* 2) *To deem worthy of one's self,* **to deem right, fit,** *or* **becoming:** d. illud facere: freq., of persons of high standing and power = **to deign.**

DIGNOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. tr.* [di-nosco]. (Poet. & lat.) *To know a thing as differing from another,* **to distinguish, to discern:** d. dominum ac servum; d. civem hoste or ab hoste, *between citizens (friends) and enemies.*

DIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Worth, worthy** (usually with that of which a person or thing is worthy in the *abl.*): dignus laude, otio; res digna memoriâ, *worthy to be remembered;* res dignissima omnium cognitione, *deserving to be known by all;* dignus est qui hoc impetret, *he deserves to obtain;* homines dd. quibuscum disseratur, *worthy of being argued with;* (poet. & lat.) d. amarī; d. ut aliquid faciam; dignum dictu; (ante-cl. & lat.) dignus salutis; (ante-cl.) quid dignus sim, *what I deserve.* Hence = **suitable, fit, becoming, proper:** hoc d. est auribus tuis; quid quoque dignum sit; praemia dd., poena, *deserved, just;* dignum est illud facere; illis credi dignius erat; ut dignum, *as it is fit, proper.*

DIGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [digradior]. 1) *To go asunder,* **to separate, to part; hence, to go away, to depart:** utrique dd.; d. ab aliquo, ex eo loco, in urbem, domum. 2) **To deviate, to depart** *from something,* officio, ab eo quod proposui; in partic., of speech, **to digress** *from the main subject.*

DIGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* } [digredior]. 1) **A sep-**
DIGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* } **arating, parting;** *a going away, departure:* d. noster. 2) *Trop.,* of discourse, **a digression,** *departure from the main subject.* 3) (Lat.) **A deviating** *from the right way.*

*DIJŪDĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico]. **A judging, deciding.**

DI-JŪDĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To judge of, to pass judgment upon, to decide,** controversias; d. uter utri anteferendus sit; *trop.,* d. belli fortunam. 2) **To distinguish, to discern,** recta ac prava, vera a falsis, inter has sententias.

DĪ-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To fall asunder, to dissolve, to separate;** esp., of liquids = *to flow away,* aedes, cadaver, glacies, nebula; *trop.,* of persons, esp. soldiers, **to part, to disperse,** exercitus; milites dilapsi a signis in oppida. 2) **To fall to pieces, to decay, to go to ruin, to disappear,** monumenta; navis vetustate d.; corpora dd.; *trop.,* respublica, res familiaris d.; tempus d., *elapses;* vectigalia publica dd., *fall into disorder;* curae dd., *disappear;* res memoriâ d., *is forgotten.*

DĪ-LĂCĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To tear into pieces, to dilacerate:** canes dd. dominum; *trop.,* respublica, animus dilaceratur; d. opes, *to squander, to waste.*

*DĪLĀMĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* [di-lamina]. (Poet.) **To split** *or* **to cleave in two,** nuces.

DĪ-LĂNIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To tear into pieces, to dilacerate:** canes dd. corpus alicujus.

DĪLĂPĪDO, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-lapis]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., *to scatter like stones; trop.,* **to squander, to waste:** d. pecuniam.

DĪ-LARGIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* **To give away** *or* **to distribute liberally,** pecuniam illis.

DĪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [differo]. **A delaying, deferring, putting off, delay:** d. temporis comitiorum; haec res nullam d. recipit (patitur), *bears.*

DĪLĀTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-latus]. **To enlarge, to extend:** d. literas, *to pronounce broadly.*

DĪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [differo]. **A delayer,** *a dilatory person.*

*DĪ-LAUDO, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar. & doubtful.) **To praise highly,** aliquem.

DĪLĬGENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of diligo]. 1) **Careful** *of or in respect to any thing,*

assiduous, punctual, attentive, diligent (of persons — cf. accuratus): homo d.; d. in rebus omnibus, ad te custodiendum; d. omnis societatis; d. veritatis, *loving truth, zealous for the truth;* (rar.) d. equis assignandis, *in distributing the horses.* Hence, improp., of things (yet only of such as point to the activity of a person), d. scriptura, stilus, literae, *careful, carefully managed or handled.* 2) In partic., with reference to economical affairs, **thrifty, economical, frugal**: homo frugi ac d.; parcus ac d.

DĬLĪGENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [diligens]. **Carefully, heedfully, circumspectly.**

DĬLĪGENTIA, ae, *f.* [diligens]. 1) **Carefulness, accuracy, attentiveness, assiduity, diligence**: d. sacrorum (rar.), *the care of;* d. nimium sollicita, *a too anxious foresight.* 2) In particular, and with reference to household affairs, **thriftiness, economy, frugality.**

DĬLĪGO, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-lego]. Prop., *to select from among several,* to love (from esteem — cf. amo), **to value, to esteem** *highly*: d. aliquem, also observantiam tuam, diligentiam et benevolentiam hominis; (lat.) abies d. montes, *likes,* i. e., *grows usually on mountains.*

DĬLŌRĪCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-lorica]. **To tear** (a garment), tunicam.

DĪ-LŪCEO, 2. *v. intr.* Properly, *to be light;* *trop.*, **to be evident,** fraus.

DĬLŪCESCO, luxi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of diluceo]. *To grow light,* **to begin to shine forth,** dies; usually, *impers.*, dilucescit, *it dawns.*

DĬLŪCĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [dilucidus]. 1) **Brightly.** 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, **distinctly, plainly.**

*DĬLŪCĬDO, 1. *v. tr.* [di-lucidus]. (Lat.) *To make bright; trop.*, **to illustrate, to explain,** rem.

DĪ-LŪCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) **Light, bright, clear,** smaragdus. 2) *Trop.*, of speech, **clear, distinct,** oratio, verba.

DĬLŪCŬLAT, 1. *v. impers. intr.* [diluculum]. (Lat.) **It grows light, it dawns.**

DĬLŪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [dis-lux]. **Dawn,** *the break of day.*

*DĬLŪDIUM, ii, *n.* [dis-ludo]. (Poet.) Prop., *the resting-time of gladiators, the interval between the days on which they fought;* hence, **a delay.**

DĪ-LUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To wash into pieces, to wash away, to dissolve** *by moisture*: aqua d. lateres; d. tellurem sanguine, *to moisten;* d. vulnus aceto, *to wash.* 2) **To dilute**: d. venenum, *to prepare by diluting;* d. vinum, favos lacte. 3) *Trop.*, **to weaken, to impair;** hence, **to remove, to take away, to destroy**: d. omnes molestias, curam, alicujus auctoritatem; d. invidiam aliqua cavillatione. In partic., d. crimen, *to invalidate an accusation, to repel, to refute;* so, likewise, d. confirmationem adversarii, etc. *4) *Trop.* (Pl.), **to explain.**

DĬLŪVIES, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **An inundation, flood, deluge;** *trop.*, **destruction,** *misfortune.*

*DĬLŪVIO, 1. *v. tr.* [diluvies]. (Lucr.) **To inundate, to deluge.**

DĬLŪVIUM, ii, *n.* = Diluvies.

DĪMĂCHAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= διμαχαι]. (Lat.) *A sort of Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback,* **dragoons.**

DĪ-MĀNO, 1. *v. intr.* **To flow different ways;** *trop.*, *to spread abroad.*

*DĪMENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior]. **A measuring.**

DĪMĒTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* **To measure, to measure out,** coelum, syllabas.

DĪMĒTO, āvi, ātum, } 1. *v. tr.* **To bound off**
DĪMĒTOR, ātus, *dep.* } *by measuring,* **to mark out,** locum castris, cursus siderum.

DĪMĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dimico]. *A contest with arms,* **a fight, encounter;** hence, **a combat, contest,** in gen.: d. pro patria; d. universae rei = d. universa, *a general engagement, pitched battle;* d. proelii, *in battle;* d. vitae, capitis, *for life, where life is at stake.* Hence, *trop.* = *a struggle*: d. famae, *a struggle for one's reputation;* d. fortunarum, *where one's fortune is at stake.*

DĪ-MĬCO, āvi (or poet. *ui), ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) *To contend with arms,* **to fight, to combat** (cf. pugno, digladior, etc.): d. acie, armis cum aliquo or adversus aliquem, pro legibus. Hence, 2) in gen., **to contend, to struggle, to strive,** *to make effort, to exert one's self*: competitores dd.; d. de vita, gloria, etc., in order to obtain or to retain something that is at stake or exposed to danger; thus, likewise, d. de liberis; de summa rerum dimicatur, *everything is at stake, it has come to the last extremity;* d. de repulsa, *to expose one's self to a repulse, rejection.*

DĪMĬDIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [dimidius]. 1) **Halved, divided into halves** (of the whole from which a half is taken — cf. dimidius), homo; (Pl.) procumbunt dd., *with half the body.* 2) = Dimidius, *half,* mensis, porcus d.

DĪMĬDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [dis-medius]. **Half** (of the part itself taken from a whole — cf. dimidiatus): 1) in the ante-cl. and classic writers only in connection with the *subst.* pars — **half**: 2) in later writers also in connection with other *substs.* (= dimidiatus): d. crus, vultus, *half the leg, half the face;* dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis est, *half patrician, half plebeian* (of one born of a mixed marriage). In partic., as *subst.*, Dimidium, ii, *n.*, *the half*: dimidio major, *greater by a half.*

DĪ-MĬNUO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Com.) **To break, to split,** caput alicui.

DĪMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto]. 1) **A sending** *in different directions,* **a sending out, sending away**: d. libertorum. 2) **A dismissing, discharging,** remigum, propugnatorum. 3) D. sanguinis (lat.), *a letting of blood.*

DĪ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To send different ways, to send about, to send forth:** d. literas per omnes provincias; d. certos homines circum regiones; d. nuncios in omnes partes; d. oculos in omnes partes, *to look out on all sides.* 2) *To let a multitude separate or depart,* **to dismiss:** d. senatum; d. convivium, *to break up;* esp., d. exercitum, etc., *to disband;* d. matrimonium, *to dissolve.* 3) **To let go** *from one's self,* **to let escape, to discharge, to dismiss:** d. aliquem; d. aliquem impunitum e manibus; d. uxorem, *to repudiate;* thus, likewise, d. aliquam e matrimonio; d. creditorem = *to satisfy* (*by payment*); d. aliquem a bello, *to release from participating in a war.* 4) Of things, *to let go any thing,* **to discontinue, to abandon, to give up, to give over:** d. oppugnationem, *to raise;* d. imperium, curam rei alicujus; d. jus suum, *to forego one's right;* d. occasionem, tempus, facultatem rei alicujus, *to let pass or slip;* d. omnem spem, *to abandon;* d. Italiam, provinciam, triumphum, *to give up, to think no longer of;* d. praedam speratam e manibus; d. fabulas, *to speak no longer of fables;* d. alicui tributa, *to remit;* d. iracundiam suam reipublicae, *to give over one's anger for the sake of the state.*

DĪ-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) *To move from one another,* **to put asunder, to separate, to divide,** parietes, propinquos obstantes; d. terram aratro, *to furrow;* d. undas, *of a swimmer.* 2) *To move away,* **to drive** *or* **put away, to remove:** d. gelidam umbram, turbam; multitudo se d.; *trop.*, spes societatis d. equites a plebe, *draws away from, makes unfavourable to.*

DĪNARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Δείναρχος]. *A celebrated Attic orator* (360–319 B. C.).

DINDŸMĒNE, es, *f.* [= Δινδυμήνη]. *A surname of Cybele,* derived from her worship on Mount Dindymus (q. v.).

DINDŸMUS, i, *m.*, and (poet.) Dindўma, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα]. *A mountain in Phrygia,* sacred to Cybele.

DĪNŌMĂCHE, es, *f.* [= Δεινομάχη]. *The mother of Alcibiades;* hence, Dinomaches ego sum = *I am a patrician.*

DĪNON, ōnis, *m.* [= Δείνων]. *A Grecian historian,* contemporary with Philip of Macedon, and author of a history of Persia.

DĪNŪMĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dinumero]. **A counting, enumeration,** dierum ac noctium.

DĪ-NŪMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To count, to enumerate,** *to reckon up,* stellas, annos, syllabas. 2) (Com.) **To count out, to pay,** argentum.

DIŌBŎLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [fr. διώβολον]. (Pl.) **Worth two oboli.**

DIŎCHĂRES, is, *m.* [= Διοχάρης]. *A freedman of Caesar.*

DIŎCHĂRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Diochares]. **Of Diochares.**

DIOCLETIĀNUS, i, *m. A Roman emperor* (284–305 A. D.).

DIŎDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Διόδωρος]. 1) D., surnamed Κρόνος, *a celebrated dialectician,* of the time of the Ptolemies. 2) *A Peripatetic philosopher* (100 B. C.). 3) D. Siculus, *a Greek historian,* of the time of Augustus.

DIŎDŎTUS, i, *m.* [= Διόδοτος]. *A Stoic philosopher,* teacher of Cicero.

DIOECĒSIS, is, *f.* [= διοίκησις]. **A district,** *the circuit of a governor's administration.*

DIOECĒTES, ae, *m.* [= διοικητής]. *An administrator of the royal revenues,* **a treasurer.**

DIŎGĒNES, is, *m.* [= Διογένης]. 1) D. Apolloniates, *a philosopher of the Ionic school* — lived about 473 B. C. 2) D. Babylonius, *a Stoic philosopher,* and an ambassador to Rome together with Carneades and Critolaus (155 B. C.). 3) D. Cynicus, *the well-known Cynic philosopher,* a contemporary of Alexander. 4) D. Laërtius, *a grammarian of Athens* — lived about 150 B. C. 5) *A friend of M. Coelius Rufus.*

DIŎMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Διομήδης]. 1) *A son of the Æolian king Tydeus,* successor of Adrastus in Argos, and one of the most famous heroes at the siege of Troy. After the destruction of Troy, he founded Arpi, in Lower Italy. 2) *A king of the Bistones in Thrace,* who fed his horses on his captives taken in war, but was at last killed by Hercules.

DIŎMĒDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Diomedes 1]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Diomedes:** insulae Diomedeae, *a group of islands on the coast of Appulia,* now St. Dominico, S. Nichola, and Caprara; campi D., *the region near Cannae and Arpi;* aves D., *the birds on the islands of Diomedes,* accord. to myth, his transformed companions.

DION (or Dio), ōnis, *m.* [= Δίων]. 1) *A brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse,* pupil and friend of Plato, murdered 355 B. C. 2) *The name of several philosophers.*

DIŌNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dione]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Dione:** Caesar D., as a descendant of Æneas the son of Venus; antrum D., *sacred to Venus.*

DIŌNE, es, *f.* [= Διώνη]. 1) *A daughter of Oceanus and Thetis,* and mother of Venus. 2) = Venus.

DIŌNŸSIUS (I.), ii, *m.* [= Διονύσιος]. 1) *The name of two kings of Syracuse,* the elder D. (405–367 B. C.) and the younger D. (367–343 B. C.). 2) D., *of Heraclea, a pupil of Zeno,* at first an adherent of the Stoic, but later of the Epicurean, philosophy. 3) D., *of Halicarnassus, a Greek historian.* 4) D. Periegetes, *a geographer,* of the time of Augustus. 5) D. Magnes, *of Magnesia, an Asiatic rhetorician,* and a contemporary of Cicero. 6) *A learned slave of Cicero,* and teacher of his children. 7) *Another slave of Cicero.* his reader (anagnostes).

DIŎNȳSIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Dionysus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Dionysus**; *subst.*, Dionysia, ōrum, *n. pl.* (sc. sacra), *the festival of Bacchus* = Bacchanalia (q. v.).

DIŎNȳSUS, i, *m.* [= Διόνυσος] = Bacchus.

DIŌTA, ae, *f.* [διώτη]. (Poet.) *A two-handled vessel*, **a wine-jar.**

DIŎVIS, is, *m.* *An old Italic name for Jupiter* (= Jovis).

DIPHĬLUS, i, *m.* [Δίφιλος]. 1) *A Greek writer of comedies*, a native of Sinope, imitated by Plautus and Terence — lived about 330 B. C. 2) *An architect of Rome*, employed by Q. Cicero.

DIPLŌMA, ătis, *n.* [= δίπλωμα]. Prop., *a letter folded double.* 1) **An official letter of recommendation** *given by the senate to persons travelling in the provinces.* 2) (Lat.) In the time of the emperors, *a writ or document drawn up by a magistrate, and conferring a favour or privilege on a person;* **a diploma.**

DIPȳLON, i, *n.* [= Δίπυλον]. *A gate at Athens*, leading to the Academy.

DĪRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* — v. Dirus.

DIRCAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dirce]. **Dircean**; (poet.) = *Theban, Boeotian:* cygnus D. = *Pindar.*

DIRCE, es, *f.* [= Δίρκη]. 1) *The daughter of Helios, and wife of Lycus, king of Thebes.* On account of her cruelty to Antiope, she was tied by Amphion and Zethus to a bull, and thus dragged about, and finally thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. 2) *The fountain Dirce near Athens.*

DĪRECTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [directus]. 1) **Directly,** *in a straight course*, navigare. 2) *Trop.*, **directly,** *in plain terms*, dicere.

DĪRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo]. (Lat.) **A direction, inclination.**

DĪRECTO, *adv.* w. *comp.* [directus] = Directe.

DĪRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of dirigo]. 1) **Direct, straight,** *both horizontally* (= *level*) *and perpendicularly* (= *steep, precipitous*): d. aes tubae, iter; tigna dd. ad perpendiculum; locus ex utraque parte directus. 2) *Trop.*, **straightforward, simple, direct:** d. via ad laudem; oratio d., *where one is introduced as speaking in the first person;* verba dd., *open, unreserved;* ratio d., *straight-forward, strict.*

*DĪREMPTIO, ōnis, *f.*, and *Dīremptus, ūs, *m.* [dirimo]. **A separation.**

DĪREPTIO, ōnis, *f.*, and *Dīreptus, ūs, *m.* [diripio]. (Lat.) **A plundering,** oppidi.

DĪREPTOR, ōris, *m.* [diripio]. **A plunderer.**

DĪRĪBEO, —, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [dis-habeo]. 1) Tech. t., **to separate,** *to arrange, according to their different inscriptions, the tablets which had been cast into the common ballot-box:* d. tabellas, suffragia, sententias. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), **to distribute,** gentes et regna.

DĪRĪBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo]. Tech. t., **the separating** *of the tablets used in voting* (v. Diribeo).

DĪRĪBĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [diribeo]. Tech. t., **a separator** *of the tablets used in voting.*

DĪRĪBĬTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [diribeo]. (Lat.) 1) *A place where the tablets used in voting were separated.* 2) *A building where presents were distributed among the people and pay to the soldiers*, &c.

DĪRĬGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-rego]. 1) *To place in a straight line,* **to set straight:** d. aciem, *to draw up an army in battle array;* d. naves ante portum; d. vicos, *to build in a straight line, regularly.* 2) **To direct, to guide** *to a certain point:* d. cursum ad litora; d. iter ad Mutinam; d. hastam in aliquem (poet. alicui); *abstr.*, d. sagittas, *to shoot;* d. spicula, *to hurl;* (poet.) d. vulnera = *the wounding darts;* d. aciem oculorum ad aliquem; *trop.*, d. orationem or cogitationes ad aliquid, *to turn to.* Sometimes abs., without an object: d. ad veritatem, *to point to.* 3) *Trop.*, **to arrange, to regulate, to dispose** *according to a certain rule:* d. orationem ad exempla; d. se ad id quod est optimum; d. vitam ad certam rationis normam; d. regiones lituo, *to bound off:* d. omnia voluptate, utilitatem honestate, *to measure.*

DĪRĬMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-emo]. 1) *To take apart,* **to separate, to part, to divide,** corpus; urbs flumine dirempta. 2) *Trop.*, **to interrupt, to disturb, to break off, to dissolve:** d. proelium, nuptias, amicitiam, colloquium, comitia; d. tempus, *to cause a delay;* d. consilium, *to frustrate;* thus, likewise, d. auspicium, *to make null;* in partic., d. litem, controversias, *to compose, to settle.*

DĪRĬPIO, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-rapio]. 1) (Poet.) **To tear asunder, to tear into pieces,** membra alicujus; diripi equis. 2) **To plunder, to ravage, to lay waste** (prop., *to tear away or to take different ways;* hence, esp. of the plundering of a town, houses, or other property by a hostile army—cf. spolio, populor, etc.): d. bona alicujus, urbem, castra, provincias; rarely d. hostes, etc. = bona hostium. 3) (Poet. & lat.) **To snatch away,** dapes. 4) (Lat.) *Trop.*, **to dispute** *or* **contend for** *the possession of any thing:* urbes dd. Homerum; pueri dd. talos.

DĪRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [dirus]. **Dreadfulness, fearfulness,** diei, ominis; si qua invecta d. = *horrible misfortune;* of persons = *cruelty, barbarity.*

DĪRUMPO (dis-r.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To break** *or* **dash into pieces:** venti dd. nubem; d. alicui caput; homo diruptus, *that has a rupture.* Hence, *trop.*, d. se, v. 2, B. 2): A) **to sever, to disturb, to dissolve, to break off:** d. amicitiam, societatem generis humani: B) *pass.*, in a middle sense, **to burst,** *to be ready to burst with anger, envy,* &c.: d. dolore, invidiâ; also, abs. dirumpuntur, unum omnia posse, *they are highly offended that,* &c.; thus, also, *d. se, in the same signification.

DĪ-RUO, rui, rŭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To tear*

asunder, to tear *or* pull down, to destroy, to demolish: d. urbem, muros; d. agmina (poet.), *to drive asunder, to disperse; trop.*, d. Bacchanalia, *to abolish*. Hence, miles aere dirutus, *deprived of his pay as a punishment;* also, in gen., homo dirutus, *bankrupt*.

*DIRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo]. (Lat.) A breaking *or* tearing asunder.

DIRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Fearful, dreadful, awful, portentous, *pernicious, noxious:* d. omen, somnia, tempus, execrationes, dapes. In partic., *subst.*, Dirae, ārum, *f. pl.;* A) *fatal signs, ill-boding portents:* obnunciatio dirarum: B) *imprecations:* diras imprecari alicui: C) (poet.) personified = *the Furies*. 2) Of persons and their character, dreadful, fierce, cruel, dea, noverca, (poet.) serpens; hence, d. bellum, venena, sollicitudo.

DĪS, ītis, *m.* Originally, *the name for a deity or godhead*, in gen.; also, *for Jupiter;* later = *Pluto*.

DĪS, *adj.* — v. Dives.

DĪS, *an inseparable particle*, used in forming compounds, denoting separation or removal, also (in opposition to 'con') negation = *asunder, in pieces*, &c.

DĪS-CALCEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unshod, *without shoes*.

*DIS-CĂVEO, —, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To beware carefully, malo, *of a misfortune*.

DIS-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) *To go away in different directions*, to part, to separate: populus d.; Numidae dd. in duas partes: terra d., *splits, gapes; trop.* (lat.), divisio altera in tres partes d., *is subdivided*. 2) To go away, to depart: d. ab aliquo, ex concione; d. in silvas, ex castris domum; d. cubitum, *to go to bed*. In partic.: A) of an army, &c., to march off, to withdraw, *to decamp:* d. a Gergovia; d. ex iis locis cum classe; d. ab signis, *to quit the standards, to leave the line of battle;* d. ab armis, *to lay down their arms:* B) *to part from a connexion with one*, to desert, to forsake, to leave: d. ab amicis; milites dd. a duce; uxor d. a D., *leaves him:* C) to come off, to get off *or* away *from an undertaking, peril*, &c. (having conquered or been conquered, lost or won): victor is d. ab hoste; aequo Marte d. cum Volscis, *from the battle with the V.;* sine detrimento d.; tanta injuria impunita d., *escapes unpunished*. 3) *Trop.:* A) to depart, to swerve, to deviate *from, to abandon, to give up;* d. a fide et justitia, a naturae statu; d. a sua sententia, ab oppugnatione castrorum, *to give up, to desist from;* d. ex (a) vita, *to die;* d. a re = *to digress from a subject* (in speaking or writing): B) = *to disappear, to vanish:* sollicitudines dd.; memoria illius rei nunquam discedet ex animo meo: C) tech. t., d. in alicujus sententiam, *to go over to one's opinion* (v. Discessio); d. in alia omnia, *to declare for the very contrary opinion;* quo nunquam ante discessum est, *which resolution had never before been resorted to:* D) d. ab aliquo, *to except one;* in the combinations 'quum (si) ab illo discesseris,' *him excepted*, and 'quum a fraterno amore discessi,' *if I except the love of a brother*.

DISCEPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [discepto]. 1) A discussion, debate, disputation, dispute (quiet and friendly, in order to ascertain the truth or right of any thing — cf. contentio, altercatio, etc.): d. cum aliquo; also d. juris, judiciorum, *in court*. 2) (Lat.) A judicial decision, *a judgment*.

*DISCEPTĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of disceptatio]. A short discussion.

DISCEPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [discepto]. *One who decides*, an arbitrator, judge: severus d.; juris d.

DISCEPTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [discepto]. An arbitratrix, a female judge.

DISCEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-capto]. 1) Of the parties at issue, to contend, to debate, to dispute (without anger or bitterness — cf. altercor, contendo, etc.): d. de crimine, de publico jure, de agro; *trop.*, fortuna populi Romani in uno proelio d., *is at stake, depends upon*. 2) Of the judge, to decide, to determine, *to settle:* d. aliquid, controversias; d. inter aliquos.

*DISCERNĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [discerno]. (Lat.) A difference.

DISCERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To set apart*, to separate, to part, to divide: mons d. fines eorum; d. Lusitaniam a Baetica; hence, freq. *part.* Discretus, as an *adj.* = *set apart, separated, retired*. 2) *To separate by distinguishing*, to distinguish, to discern (cf. distinguo): d. jus et injuriam; d. verum a falso, quid sit ejusdem generis.

DISCERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-carpo]. 1) *To divide into small pieces*, to pluck *or* tear to pieces, to dismember, aliquem, aurum in parvas partes; animus discerpi non potest, *cannot be divided*. 2) *Trop.:* A) to destroy *by scattering:* B) of discourse, *to separate into members:* C) d. aliquem dictis, to abuse, *to revile*.

DISCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [discedo]. 1) *A parting asunder*, separation: A) tech. t., the voting *of the senators by going to one side or the other of the senate-chamber, according to their different opinions:* facere d.; senatus consultum factum est per d.: B) (Com.) a divorce: C) (lat.) a separation *of the people into parties*. 2) (Rar., lat.) A going away, departure

DISCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [discedo]. 1) A going asunder, separation: d. coeli = *lightning*. 2) A going away, removal, departure: d. latronis; d. militum, *a marching away;* d. e vita = *death;* d. ab urbe (an euphemism) = *banishment*.

DISCĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [discindo]. 1) A tearing asunder *or* into pieces, nubis; d. corporis et animae, *separation*. Hence, d. tuum, *thy absence*. 2) *Trop., a separation of those who were connected*

by a moral bond — a) of things = *a breaking off, rupture*, affinitatum — b) of persons = **alienation, discord, disunion**, amicorum; d. ac dissensio; freq. = *divorce, dissolution of marriage.*

DISCĪDO, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-caedo]. (Ante-cl.) **To cut into pieces**, caudam serpentis.

DISCINCTUS — v. Discingo.

DI-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. tr.* **To tear** *or* **cleave asunder**, vestem; vis venti d. nubem; d. cotem novaculâ, *to cut into pieces;* d. nivem, *to make a path through the snow;* *trop.*, oratio discissa inter respondentem et interrogantem, *divided = a dialogue.*

DIS-CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To loosen the girdle*, **to ungirdle**, tunicam; homo discinctus, *with a loosened tunic* (a sign of effeminacy); (poet.) d. Afros, *to disarm.* 2) *Trop.:* A) is in sinu est: neque discingor = *I do not give him up yet, I do not neglect him:* B) d. ingenium (lat.), *to enervate, to render effeminate:* C) *part.* **Discinctus, as an** *adj.*, **light-minded**, *careless, dissolute.*

DISCIPLĪNA, ae, *f.* [disco]. 1) **Instruction** *given or received*, **teaching:** disciplinae causa multi ad eos concurrunt, *in order to receive instruction;* tradere aliquem alicui in disciplinam, *in order to be instructed by him;* res quarum disciplina est, *which can be taught, which form the subjects of instruction;* d. pueritiae, *the education;* disciplinae aliis esse, *to serve as a model to others.* 2) *That which is taught and communicated by instruction*, **doctrine:** praecepta et instituta et d. In partic.: A) **science:** d. juris civilis, *jurisprudence;* d. militaris, *military science;* d. dicendi, *oratory, rhetoric;* d. omnis honesti justique, *ethics:* B) **a system:** illa d. philosophiae; d. Stoicorum: C) **knowledge, learning, erudition:** homo summo ingenio et d. 3) **Discipline** *as resulting from instruction*, **a regulation, custom, usage:** d. militaris, *military discipline;* d. domestica (familiae), *domestic discipline;* d. navalis, *the training and practice of seamen;* d. reipublicae, *the constitution, usage;* (Com.) d. est illis; mala malarum d., *habit;* imitari alicujus mores et d., *character and manners.*

*DISCĪPLĪNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [disciplina]. **That may be taught.**

DISCĪPLĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [disciplina]. (Ante-cl.) **Docile.**

DISCĪPŬLA, ae, *f.* [disco]. (Poet. & lat.) **A** (female) **scholar** *or* **pupil.**

DISCĪPŬLUS, i, *m.* [disco]. **A scholar, pupil, disciple;** also (Pl.) = *an apprentice.*

DISCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-claudo]. **To shut up apart, to part, to separate:** d. illa tigna, *to keep asunder or at proper distances;* mons d. Arvernos ab Helviis; (poet.) (solum coepit) discludere Nerea ponto, *to shut up in the deep and thereby to separate* (*from itself*); (poet.) d. turres, *to split;* d. morsus roboris, *to open the fast-holding oak*, i. e., *to draw out the spear;* d. aliquid locis, *to assign a place to a thing.*

DISCO, dĭdĭci, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To learn, to become acquainted with:** d. artem ab aliquo; d. literas apud aliquem; d. causam ex aliquo, *to make one's self acquainted with* (of a counsellor); d. illum abisse, quemadmodum haec facta sint; discendi causa; d. ab aliquo.

DISCŌBŎLUS, i, *m.* [= δισκοβόλος]. (Lat.) **A thrower of the discus.**

DIS-CŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* 1) **Of a different colour,** signa; (poet.) vestis d. fatis meis, *the colour of which does not agree with my fate.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Variegated, parti-coloured.** 3) *Trop.* (poet.), **different, unlike** *in external qualities* (cf. dispar), alicui.

*DIS-CONDŪCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To be injurious, to be hurtful,** huic rei.

DIS-CONVĔNIO, —, —, 4. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To disagree:** animus d.; *impers.*, eo d. inter me et te, *in this we are of different opinions.*

DIS-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To boil into pieces, to boil thoroughly,** radicem.

*DISCORDĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [discordo]. (Pl.) **Disagreeing, discordant.**

DISCORDIA, ae, *f.* [discors]. **Discord, disunion, dissension, disagreement,** hominum, rerum, principiorum; (poet.) of a maiden = *the object of a quarrel;* personified = *the goddess of Discord* (Greek Ἔρις); discordiae malum, *the apple of discord.*

*DISCORDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [discordia]. (Rar.) **Quarrelsome,** *inclined to discord,* **discordant.**

DISCORDO, 1. *v. intr.* [discors]. **To be at variance;** hence, in gen., **to disagree,** *to be unlike, to be different:* illi dd. inter se; d. cum aliquo; vox d. ab oratione.

DISCORS, dis, *adj.* [dis-cor]. 1) **Discordant, at variance,** homines, civitas secum d.; d. sibi (poet.), *with one's self.* 2) Of things, **disagreeing, inharmonious:** responsa inter se dd.; symphonia d. 3) (Lat.) **Unlike, different:** homines discordes moribus et linguis; (poet.) fetus d., *double-shaped;* (lat.) aestus marini tempore dd., *setting in at different times.*

DISCRĔPANTIA, ae, *f.* [discrepo]. **Discordance, disagreement,** verborum, scripti et voluntatis.

*DISCRĔPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [discrepo]. **A disagreement, dispute.**

DIS-CRĔPITO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) **To be entirely different.**

DIS-CRĔPO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) Of musical instruments, **to sound differently** *or* **discordantly,** *to differ in sound:* tibiae dd. 2) **To differ, to be different, to disagree, to vary:** confidere discrepat a timendo; honestas et utilitas verbo inter se dd.; facta ejus dd. cum dictis; tres duces dd., *disagree.* 3) (Poet. & lat.): A) res d., *is*

the subject of different opinions, is a matter of dispute; causa d., *there are different opinions about:* B) *impera.*, discrepāt, *there is a difference of opinion or dispute (about something);* d. de illa re; nec d., quin is dictator fuerit, *it is uncontested, undisputed, that;* d. inter scriptores rerum, *the historians are of different opinions.*

DISCRĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [discerno]. 1) **An intervening space, an interval, distance:** duo maria (near Corinth) pertenui discrimine separantur, *are separated by a tongue of land;* dd. dentium, *the openings between the teeth;* dd. comae, *the divisions of the hair.* 2) *Trop.*, **a difference, distinction,** rerum, recti pravique. 3) *Trop.*, **a decisive point** *or* **moment,** *a critical moment,* **a decision;** hence, *that which frequently succeeds or is involved in a decision,* **a danger, crisis, risk:** d. belli; versatur (est) in discrimine utrum, etc., *it is now to be decided;* res venit in discrimen; agere (deducere, committere) rem in d., *to bring to a decision or crisis;* d. vitae, capitis; d. periculi, *the decisive moment, the highest point of a danger;* esse in summo d.; adduci in discrimen veteris fortunae, *to incur the risk of losing.*

DISCRĪMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [discrimen]. (Rar.) **To part, to separate,** Etruriam, dissimilia inter se.

DIS-CRŬCIO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To torture, to torment,** aliquem. In partic., d. se or discruciari, *to torment one's self,* i. e., *to be vexed, to be troubled:* d. amore: d. animi, *in one's mind.*

*DISCŬBĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [discumbo]. (Lat.) **A reclining at table.**

DISCUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [discubo]. 1) Of several persons, **to recline at table** (*in different places*): omnes dd. 2) (Rar.) Of a single person, where however the thought is always of several who do the same. 3) (Rar.) **To go to bed:** ire discubitum, *to lie down to sleep.*

DIS-CŬPIO, 3. *v. intr.* (Rar.) **To wish eagerly,** *to long for vehemently.*

DIS-CURRO, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* **To run different ways, to run about** (*dispersedly*), **to disperse:** plebs d. tota urbe; milites d. in omnes partes castrorum; Nilus d. in septem ora, *separates;* fama d., *spreads abroad.*

DISCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [discurso]. (Lat.) **A running about.**

DIS-CURSO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To run about in haste,** *to run to and fro.*

DISCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [discurro]. **A running to and fro, a running about;** *trop.* (lat.), d. venarum; d. telorum, *a flying about.*

DISCUS, i, *m.* [= δίσκος]. **A quoit,** *a round metal plate, with a hole in the centre, and hurled for exercise towards a mark.*

DISCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [discutio]. (Lat.) **A shaking.**

DISCŬTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [disquatio]. 1) *To shake into pieces,* **to strike asunder, to dash into pieces, to shatter,** columnam, caput, murum. 2) **To drive asunder, to disperse, to dispel,** illos coetus, caliginem; sol d. nebulam; nix discutitur, *melts.* 3) *Trop.*, **to disturb, to destroy, to remove, to break up,** somnium; d. periculum, *to ward off;* d. disceptationem; res est discussa, *was frustrated.*

DĪSERTE and (ante-cl.) DĪSERTIM, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [disertus]. 1) **Eloquently.** 2) **Clearly, expressly.**

DĪSERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [disero]. 1) *Of one who expresses his thoughts well and easily,* **well-spoken, eloquent** (cf. eloquens, which is stronger; sometimes, also = eloquens), homo, orator. 2) Transferred to the speech itself, **well-arranged;** hence, also = **clear, explicit:** oratio d., *an eloquent delivery;* d. historia, *written beautifully;* d. epistola, *explicit;* d. verba, *clear, plain.*

DISJECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-jacto]. (Lucr.) **To hurl asunder, to disperse, to scatter:** mare d. antennas.

DISJECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [disjicio]. (Lucr.) **A scattering.**

DISJECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of disjicio]. **Scattered:** urbs disjecta spatio, *widely extended.*

DISJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-jacio]. 1) **To throw asunder, to drive** *or* **chase asunder, to scatter, to disperse:** d. membra, nubes, naves passim; d. phalangem hostium, *to disperse, to rout;* (poet.) disjecta comas, *with dishevelled hair.* 2) *Trop.*, **to demolish, to destroy:** d. arcem a fundamentis, statuas; d. pecuniam, *to squander;* d. pacem, *to disturb;* d. consilia ducis, exspectationem rei alicujus, *to destroy.*

DISJUNCTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* (in a doubtf. read.) [disjunctus]. **Separately.**

DISJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [disjungo]. 1) **A separation, removal:** d. meorum, *from my friends;* d. animorum, *a difference of opinion.* 2) Tech. t. — a) in rhetoric, *a separation of similar sentences by a different verb in each* (as, Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disjecit). — b) *an opposition of the parts of a proposition,* e. g., by 'either' — 'or.'

DISJUNCTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [disjungo]. (Lat.) **Disjunctive,** *opposed to each other.*

DISJUNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of disjungo]. 1) **Separated, distant.** 2) **Different, distinct** *from.* 3) **Opposed.** 4) **Disjointed, interrupted:** orator d., *speaking in short, abrupt phrases.*

DIS-JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To loosen, to untie, to unbind:** d. boves, *to unyoke.* 2) **To disjoin, to separate, to remove:** flumen illud d. regnum Jugurthae Bocchique, Cappadociam ab Armenia. Freq., *trop.* = *to remove one in feeling from a person or thing, to alienate:* d. aliquem ab aliquo, *to prevail upon one to revolt;*

d. ab alicujus amicitia; d. populum a senatu, *to disturb the good understanding between;* d. se a corpore, *to set one's self free from the body.*

*DISPĀLESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [dispalor]. (Pl.) **To be spread abroad** = *to become known.*

DIS-PĂLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Rar.) **To wander about, to straggle.**

DIS-PANDO (also, ante-cl., Dispendo or Dispenno), —, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To stretch out, to spread out, to expand, to extend,** hominem, vestes in sole.

DIS-PAR, ăris, *adj.* **Unlike, different** (in mental qualities — cf. discolor): d. mores, fortuna; proelium d., *a battle in which different kinds of soldiers* (as, *foot-soldiers and cavalry*) *fight against each other;* fistula d., *a reed-pipe made of unequal parts;* thus, likewise, d. avena: d. alicui, *unlike a person;* (rar.) d. sui, *unlike one's self.*

DIS-PĂRĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Rar.) = Dispar.

DISPĂRĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [disparilis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Unlikeness, difference.**

DIS-PĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To disjoin, to put asunder* = **to part, to separate,** aliquos; d. eos alium aliâ, *to send separately hither and thither.* Hence, *subst.*, Disparatum, i, *n.*, in rhetoric, *a direct contrast.*

DISPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [dispicio]. (Lat.) **A considering, weighing, examining.**

DIS-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To drive asunder, to scatter, to disperse,** aliquos; d. umbras, caliginem, *to chase away.*

DISPENDIUM, ii, *n.* [pendo — cf. dispenso]. (Poet. & lat.) **Expense** (without necessity), **cost, loss:** sine damno et d.; (poet.) d. morae, *loss of time;* facere d., *to suffer a loss.*

DISPENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *1) **A distributing:** d. inopiae, *of a small supply.* 2) **A management, charge** *or* **oversight,** aerarii, pecuniae, annonae. 3) *The office of an overseer,* **stewardship:** d. regia, *the office of royal treasurer.*

DISPENSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [dispenso]. (Mostly lat.) *One who keeps accounts,* esp. *of a household,* **a steward;** in partic., **a cashier, treasurer.**

DIS-PENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To weigh out to several persons,* **to distribute** *by weighing,* **to disburse, to pay out,** numos. 2) **To distribute, to divide, to regulate:** d. fontem inter incolas; d. annum; d. laetitiam, *to impart by degrees;* d. victoriam, *to regulate everything in connexion with a victory.* 3) **To manage, to administer,** *to take care of household or money affairs:* d. res domesticas, pecuniam.

*DIS-PERCŪTIO, —, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To dash out,** cerebrum.

*DISPERDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo]. **Destruction.**

DIS-PERDO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To destroy entirely, to ruin,** *to waste:* d. possessiones suas, aliquem.

DIS-PĔREO, ii, —, 4. *v. intr.* **To go to ruin, to perish entirely,** *to be destroyed or lost:* fundus, pecunia d.; (poet.) labores tui dd., *are lost, are of no use;* vestis d. multo sanguine, *is spoiled.* In partic. (colloq.), disperii, *I am ruined! it is all over with me!* and, dispeream si (nisi), *may I perish if* (*if not*).

DISPERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-spargo]. **To scatter different ways, to scatter about, to disperse:** d. fimum, membra fratris; milites dispersi; d. illos tota acie, *distributed them over the whole line of battle;* *trop.*, bellum longe lateque dispersum, *extended, carried on in many different places;* vulgus d., *spreads abroad the report;* d. membratim, *to distribute;* quae sunt dispersa (opp. to 'conclusa artibus'), *sketched hastily and without order.*

DISPERSE, *adv.* [dispergo]. **Scatteredly, dispersedly.**

DISPERSIM, *adv.* [dispergo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Disperse.

DISPERTIO, īvi or ii, ītum, and Dispertior, *dep.*, 4. *v. tr.* [dis-partio]. 1) **To distribute:** d. exercitum per oppida; d. equites in utrumque latus; d. tirones inter legiones; mihi officium tecum ita dispertitum est. 2) *To distribute* = **to apportion, to assign,** pecuniam judicibus, cibum servis, oppida tribunis. 3) **To divide,** rem quadrifariam.

DISPĬCIO, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [dis-specio]. Prop., *to open the eyes and look out upon different sides,* esp. *of such as were previously unable to see.* 1) Mostly *intr.*, **to begin to see,** *to begin to distinguish objects:* d. non possum, *I can see nothing at all before me;* ut primum dispexit, *as soon as he opened his eyes* (after a swoon); catuli dd. Rarely *tr.*, d. rem, **to descry, to perceive.** 2) **To look about** *or* **around:** dispice (Pl.). 3) *Trop.:* A) **to see through, to perceive, to comprehend,** mentem principis, verum; d. insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, *to distinguish:* B) **to weigh, to consider, to reflect upon,** res Romanas.

DISPLĬCENTIA, ae, *f.* [displiceo]. (Lat.) **Dissatisfaction, displeasure.**

DISPLĬCEO, cui (*citus sum, lat.), cĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* [dis-placeo]. **To displease:** haec res mihi d.; d. sibi — a) = *to be displeased or discontented with one's self* — b) *to be troubled or out of humour.*

DISPLŌDO, —, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-plaudo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To burst asunder,** vesiculum, templa coeli.

DIS-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To place here and there, to set in different places;** hence, in gen., **to distribute, to set in order, to arrange:** d. libros; d. disjecta membra in ordinem, enses per herbam, capillos; esp., freq. of soldiers, *to station, to draw up, to distribute:* d. custodias, cohortes, tormenta in muris; (poet.) d. corpora, *to form;* d. urbem versu, *to describe;* d.

liem, *to arrange the business of the day;* d. suum cuique munus, *to apportion.*

DISPŎSĪTE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [dispositus]. **Orderly, in proper order.**

DISPŎSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dispono]. **A regular distribution, division, arrangement, disposition.**

DISPŎSĪTOR, ōris *m.* [dispono]. (Lat.) **A disposer, arranger.**

DISPŎSĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [dispono]. (Lucr.) = Dispositio.

DISPŎSĪTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [dispono]. (Lat.) = Dispositio.

DISPŎSĪTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of dispono]. **Well-ordered, properly arranged** *or* **distributed:** vir d., *a methodical speaker.*

DIS-PŬDET, 2. *v. impers.* (Ante-cl.) A strengthened 'pudet.' **Dispudet me, I am greatly ashamed.**

DIS-PUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., *to distinguish by points;* hence, **1) to examine** *or* **revise** *the debits and credits of an account so as to ascertain the balance:* d. rationes acceptorum et expensorum; *trop.*, dispunge vitae tuae dies, *examine.* **2)** (Lat.) **To alternate:** d. intervalla negotiorum otio, *to devote the intervals of freedom from public business to a studious leisure.*

DISPŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [disputo]. **Disputable,** *that may be disputed.*

DISPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [disputo]. **1)** (Rar.) **A calculating, computing:** forma agri venit in d. **2) A discussion,** *in the form of a dialogue, of a subject of controversy;* **a disputation, debate;** also, *concr.* = **a treatise:** instituere d. de re aliqua; habere d. in utramque partem.

DISPŪTĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of disputatio]. (Lat.) **A short treatise.**

DISPŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [disputo]. *One who discusses a controverted point in the form of a dialogue,* **a disputant;** hence = **a thinker,** *investigator,* in gen.

DISPŪTĀTRIX, īcis, *adj. f.* [disputo]. (Lat.) **That consists in disputation;** *subst.* (sc. ars), as a translation of the Greek διαλεκτική = **the art of disputing** (classic Latin, Dialectica, q. v.).

DIS-PŬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1)** (Pl.) Prop., *to compute a sum by reckoning up its items;* hence, **to compute** *or* **calculate accurately, to settle:** d. rationem cum aliquo. **2) To discuss** *any thing in the form of a dialogue* (with a real or imaginary opponent, bringing forward arguments for and against), **to argue;** hence, in gen., **to examine, to treat of, to explain:** d. de omni re in contrarias partes; d. in eam sententiam ut, etc.; d. aliquid, haec, multa; (Pl.) d. rem, *to state, to represent.*

*DISQUĪRO, 3. *v. tr.* [dis-quaero]. (Poet.) **To examine.**

DISQUISĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro]. **An examination, inquiry;** in partic., *a judicial inquiry.*

DIS-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cut asunder, ranas;** d. aliquem serrâ, *to saw into pieces.*

DIS-SĒMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to sow, to scatter seed;* only *trop.* = **to disseminate, to spread abroad,** malum.

DISSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio]. **1)** Of persons, **difference of opinion, dissension, discord, strife:** dd. civiles, ordinum; frequently in the *pl.* **2)** Of things, **disagreement, contradiction:** d. utilium cum honestis.

DISSENSUS, ūs, *m.* (Poet.) = Dissensio.

DISSENTĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [dissentio]. (Rar.) **Disagreeing,** alicui rei, *with something.*

DIS-SENTIO, si, sum, 4. *v. intr.* **1)** Of persons, **to differ** *in opinion or sentiment,* **to disagree, to dissent:** d. ab aliquo; illi inter se dd.; (lat.) d. cum aliquo; (poet.) d. condicionibus (*dat.*); sometimes abs. = *to cherish hostile sentiments, to be in a state of bitter disagreement:* civibus dissentientibus. **2)** Of things, **to disagree, to differ,** *to deviate:* affectio a se dissentiens; verba dd. ab animo, *the words are inconsistent with the sense (intention);* vita d. orationi; voluntas d. cum scripto.

DIS-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, 4. *v. tr.* **To fence off, to part off** *or* **separate** *by a fence, hedge,* &c., aliquid.

DISSEPTUM, i, *n.* [dissepio]. (Poet.) **A partition-wall.**

DISSĔRĒNĀSCIT, āvit, —, 3. *v. impers. intr.* [dis-serenus]. **It grows clear, it clears up.**

DIS-SĔRO (I.), —, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To scatter seed, to sow here and there,** semina; pars animae per totum corpus dissita, *spread.*

DIS-SĔRO (II.), sĕrui, sertum, 3. *v. tr.* *1) **To set asunder** *or* **in different places, to set here and there:** d. taleas mediocribus intermissis spatiis. **2)** *Trop.*, **to discuss, to argue; to unfold, to treat** *or* **speak of,** *to state* (the idea of controverting and refuting the arguments of an opponent is not so prominent as in 'disputo'): d. aliquid, haec pluribus verbis, subtilius; d. de immortalitate; d. quale sit illud; d. rem esse veram; and, abs., d. cum aliquo, *to confer with one;* d. in contrarias partes, *to state and discuss the arguments on both sides.*

*DIS-SERPO, 3. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) Prop., *to creep about;* hence, **to spread imperceptibly.**

DISSERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [disserto]. (Lat.) **A discussion, disquisition, dissertation.**

DISSERTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = A strengthened Dissero II., q. v.

DIS-SĬDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* Prop., *to sit apart;* hence, **1)** (rar., poet.) — **a) toga d.,** *sits unevenly, awry* — **b) to be remote** *or* **distant:** Hypanis d. Eridano, *lies far from.* **2)** *Trop.:* **A) of persons, to be at variance,** *to disagree in opinion and sentiment:* d. cum aliquo or ab aliquo; (poet.) d. alicui; illi dd. inter se; (lat.)

hostis d. in Arminium et Segestem, *are divided into two factions, that of Arminius and that of Segestes:* B) of things, to be different, dissimilar, *or* unlike, to vary: nostra non dd. a Peripateticis; scriptum d. a sententia.

DISSĬLIO, lui, —, 4. *v. intr.* [dis-salio]. (Poet. & lat.) To leap *or* burst asunder, to be suddenly split, *to separate,* glacies, uva; terra d., *cracks;* d. risu, *to burst with laughter; trop.,* gratia d., *the good understanding was disturbed.*

DIS-SĬMĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Unlike, dissimilar: d. tui or tibi; dd. inter se; hoc est non d. atque ire, *unlike going;* thus, likewise, d. ac si quis, *as if one.*

DISSĬMĬLĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [dissimilis]. Unlikeness, difference; also, abs., *of a varying, inconsistent character.*

DISSĬMĬLĬTER, *adv.* [dissimilis]. Differently, *in a different manner.*

DISSĬMŪLANTER, *adv.* [dissimulo]. Dissemblingly, secretly, *clandestinely.*

*DISSĬMŪLANTIA, ae, *f.* [dissimulo]. A dissembling.

DISSĬMŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dissimulo]. 1) A disguising, masking, sui. 2) A dissembling, concealing *of one's sentiments,* dissimulation; in partic. = *irony.*

DISSĬMŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [dissimulo]. *One who disguises his real sentiments,* a dissembler.

DIS-SĬMŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to make unlike.* 1) *To act as though something were not that which it really is;* hence, to dissemble, to disguise, to hide, to conceal: d. aliquid, odium suum; d. se illi rei operam dedisse; d. quis illud fecerit; (Pl.) d. quasi eos non videam: (poet.) d. se = *to assume another form, to conceal one's real form under an assumed one;* dissimulat deum, *he lays aside his divine form, he conceals his divinity.* 2) (Lat.) Sometimes = to neglect, not to regard, to take no notice of, consulatum alicujus; d. consonantes, *to pass by in pronunciation.*

*DISSĬPĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [dissipo]. That may be scattered *or* dispersed.

DISSĬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dissipo]. A scattering, dispersing, civium; d. praedae, *a scattering of booty,* i. e., *a plundering;* d. corporum individuorum, *a dissolution, destruction;* in rhetoric, *the separation of an idea into its parts.*

DIS-SĬPO (more ancient form Dissupo), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dis-supo = dis-jacio]. 1) To throw *or* cast asunder, to scatter, to disperse: d. cumulos stercoris, membra fratris; d. hostes, *to rout;* fuga dissipata, *a flight in all directions;* homines dissipati, *living without social ties.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to overthrow, to demolish, to destroy, statuam, reliquias reipublicae; animus non dissipatur, *is not dissevered, destroyed;* d. rem familiarem, *to squander;* d. curas, *to chase away:* B) d. sermones, etc., *to spread, to disseminate:* C) of discourse, ea quae dissipata sunt (opp. to 'conclusa artibus'), *ill-arranged and unconnected;* hence, orator dissipatus, *speaking without order and connection.*

DISSŎCIĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [dissocio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Act.,* separating, dividing, oceanus. 2) *Pass.,* that can not be united, irreconcilable, incompatible, res.

DISSŎCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dissocio]. (Lat.) A separation.

DIS-SŎCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To separate, to disjoin: montes dissociantur valle opaca. 2) *To separate in sentiment,* to disunite, to set at variance, to estrange: d. homines, animos civium; d. disertos a doctis, *to distinguish;* d. amicitias, *to dissolve, to disturb.*

DISSŎLŪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [dissolvo]. (Rar.) Dissoluble, *that may be separated or dissolved.*

DISSŌLŪTE, *adv.* [dissolutus]. 1) Unconnectedly, *without connecting particles.* 2) Negligently, carelessly.

DISSŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo]. 1) A dissolving, dissolution: d. navis, *a breaking up;* d. naturae, *death.* 2) *Trop.:* A) a destroying, abolishing, abrogating, legum, judiciorum: B) a refutation, criminum: C) in rhetoric, *an omission of conjunctions,* disconnection: D) negligence, effeminacy, *want of energy:* remissio animi ac d.

DISSŎLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of dissolvo]. Prop., *unloosed. Trop.* only: 1) Loose, unconnected: alterum genus orationis est nimis d.; haec dd. nobis esse non debent, *bound by no rule.* 2): A) negligent, indifferent, careless: d. in tantis reipublicae periculis; d. in re familiari: B) lax, dissolute, licentious, corrupt, adolescens, mores.

DIS-SOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to loosen asunder.* 1) To unloose, *to loosen what is bound together,* nodos, navem, animam; navis dissolvitur, *breaks up.* Hence, d. aes, *to melt;* d. resinam, *to make liquid.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to destroy, to abolish, to abrogate, amicitiam, leges, rempublicam, disciplinam: B) to refute, *to invalidate an assertion by proof:* d. interrogationes; d. Erucii crimina, *to disprove:* C) (Com.) to release, to set free, aliquem; dissolvi me, *I have disengaged myself;* dissolve me, *relieve me = tell it to me:* D) to pay, pecuniam, multam, aes alienum; hence, of a debtor, dissolvi = *to pay his debts, and thereby to be released from them.*

DIS-SŎNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) *To sound confusedly or discordantly; trop.,* to differ.

DISSŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Sounding differently, confused, discordant, dissonant, clamor, voces. 2) *Trop.,* disagreeing, varying, different: gentes dd. sermone; nihil dissonum erat ab Romana re.

*DIS-SORS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) Not sharing: ab

omni milite d. gloria, *in which the soldiers have no share.*

DISSUĂDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* To dissuade, *to advise to the contrary, to advise against something:* d. legem; d. de captivis redimendis; d. ne legem accipiatis; (lat.) d. inire societatem.

DISSUĂSIO, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo]. A dissuading, legis.

DISSUĂSOR, ōris, *m.* [dissuadeo]. A dissuader, opposer.

*DIS-SUĂVIOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To kiss ardently, oculos alicujus.

DISSULTO, 1. *v. intr.* [dissilio]. (Poet. & lat.) *To leap asunder* = to burst asunder.

DIS-SUO, —, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to unstitch that which has been sewn.* 1) To open, *to put asunder,* sinum. 2) *Trop.*, d. amicitias, *to dissolve by degrees.*

DIS-TAEDET, 2. *v. impers. tr.* (Com.) It causes disgust, loathing: d. me tui, *I am weary of you.*

DISTANTIA, ae, *f.* [disto]. *1) (Lat.) A distance, interval. 2) *Trop.*, a difference, diversity: tanta est inter eos morum d.

DIS-TENDO (ante-cl. also Distenno), di, tum (rar. sum), 3. *v. tr.* 1) To stretch asunder (*in different directions*), to stretch out, to extend: d. aliquem in currus; d. brachia, rictum; d. aciem. Hence (poet.), *to fill so as to stretch* = to fill up *completely:* d. cellas nectare. 2) *Trop.*, *to draw different ways,* to divide, to disperse: d. curas hominum; d. animos, *to keep wavering, to perplex;* in partic., d. copias hostium, *to occupy on several points at the same time, to keep asunder.*

DISTENTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of distendo]. *Distended* = filled up, crammed.

DISTENTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of distineo]. *Much occupied,* busy, engaged, multis negotiis.

DIS-TERMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To separate *by a boundary,* to part asunder: intervallum d. binas stellas.

DISTĬCHON, i, *n.* [= διστιχον]. (Lat.) *A poem consisting of two verses,* a distich.

*DI-STĬMŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to goad through; trop.*, to waste, bona.

DISTINCTE, *adv.* [distinctus]. Distinctly, clearly, methodically, dicere.

DISTINCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo]. 1) A distinguishing, distinction: harum rerum d. est facilis. 2) A difference: quae est d. inter illa? 3) In rhet. — a) *an alternate use of the same word in different cases* — b) *a separation and distinction of kindred notions* — c) *a species of antithesis or opposition* — d) a stop *or* rest *in discourse,* a pause. 4) *A difference which distinguishes and marks out one object among several* = lustre: solis, lunae siderumque omnium d., varietas, pulchritudo; hence, *trop.*, d. civitatis, the ornament.

DISTINCTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [distinguo]. (Lat.) = Distinctio 4: d. pennarum, *the lustre, tincture of the plumage.*

DISTINCTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of distinguo]. 1) Distinct, *properly divided or separated:* habere dd. gradus dignitatis; vitae genus d., *well-regulated.* Hence, oratio, sermo d., *distinct, well-arranged and divided, orderly and clear;* and, orator d., *whose speech has such qualities.* 2) (Lat.) Separated, remote: Hesiodus circa 120 annos ab Homeri aetate distinctus. 3) Manifold, *variable:* Romana acies distinctior. (cf. also distinguo 2).

DISTĬNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* [dis-teneo]. 1) To keep asunder, to separate: tigna distinentur duabus fibulis; Isthmus d. freta. 2) *Trop.:* A) to draw different ways, to divide, to distract: duae factiones dd. senatum; esp., *pass.*, distineri, of persons, *to be drawn towards different objects, to be distracted,* esp. *by troublesome occupations;* distineor maximis negotiis; distineor dolore, *I am torn asunder by grief:* B) *to keep an enemy asunder, to engage in several places, and thereby to hinder from concentrating and perfectly using their forces; to divide;* to delay, to detain, to keep off: d. copias hostium; d. manum, regem ancipiti bello: of inanimate objects, to hinder, *to prevent,* pacem. In partic., *pass.*, distineri novis legibus; d. quo minus illud faciam, *I am prevented from doing this.*

DI-STINGUO, inxi, inctum, 3. *v. tr.* [stinguo = στίζω, 'to mark with a pointed instrument']. 1) To distinguish *by marks* (cf. discerno), to separate, to part: d. oratorum genera aetatibus, *according to their ages;* d. vera a falsis, (poet.) verum falso, *to separate the true from the false;* in rhetoric = to divide properly, versum, vocem. 2) To adorn, to ornament, to decorate *by furnishing a thing at various places with distinguishing marks:* coelum distinctum stellis; poculum d. gemmis; *trop.*, d. orationem verborum et sententiarum insignibus.

DI-STO, —, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To stand asunder, to be separated *or* distant: A) of space, trabes inter se binos pedes dd.: also, d. ab aliquo; (poet.) tanto d. Phrygiâ, *is so far distant from Phrygia:* B) of time, quantum Codrus d. ab Inacho, *as great an interval as separates C. from I.;* illi non multum dd. aetate. 2) *Trop.*, *to be separated in quality or essence,* to differ, to be different: illi dd. inter se; d. ab aliqua re and (poet.) alicui or alicui rei; *impers.*, d., *there is a difference.*

DIS-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., *to turn asunder or different ways;* to twist, to distort, os, oculos. 2) (Lat.) To torment, to torture, aliquem; *trop.*, repulsa eum d.

DISTORTIO, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo]. A writhing, distortion, membrorum.

DISTORTUS, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of

distorqueo]. **Distorted, wrenched:** d. homo, *with distorted limbs, misshapen, crippled; trop.*, genus dicendi d., *perverse.*

DISTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [distraho]. 1) (Lat.) *A drawing asunder*, **distortion**, membrorum. 2) **A separating, dividing**, animi corporisque. 3) *Trop.*, **discord, dissension:** d. nobis est cum tyrannis. 4) *Trop.*, **a disturbing**, *destroying*, harum voluptatum.

DISTRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of distraho]. 1) **Divided, separated.** 2) **Dissevered**, *destroyed*, res publica. 3) *Trop.*, *occupied with several things at the same time*, **distracted.**

DIS-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To draw different ways*, **to pull** *or* **tear asunder, to tear into pieces:** d. vallum, corpus alicujus; d. aciem, *to separate, to break up;* d. vallum, *to tear down;* (poet.) d. genas, *to lacerate; trop.* (lat.), distrahi famâ, *to be assailed with imputations, to be ill spoken of.* Hence, *trop.:* A) (lat.) **to sell separately** *or* **in parcels**, agros, bona: B) d. voces (opp. to contrahere), *to pronounce with a hiatus:* C) **to separate**, naturâ cohaerentia: D) **to dissolve, to break up**, matrimonium, societatem; d. controversias, *to settle;* d. rem, *to frustrate:* E) **to set at variance**, Caesarem et Pompeium, collegia; freq., *pass.*, distrahi cum aliquo, *to fall out with one:* F) *to draw the mind different ways, to make wavering*, **to divide, to distract, to perplex:** d. aliquem or animum alicujus; d. industriam oratoris in plura studia. 2) **To draw** *or* **tear away** *from any thing:* necessitas illum a me d.; *trop.*, **to separate, to distinguish**, sapientiam a voluptate; d. aliquem ab aliquo, *to estrange, to alienate.*

DIS-TRĪBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To distribute**, Numidas in hiberna, milites in legiones; d. naves legatis; (rar.) = *to apportion among several something to be furnished or a service to be performed:* d. aliquid civitatibus. 2) **To divide**, populum in partes duas, pueros in classes.

DISTRĪBŪTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [distribuo]. **With proper divisions** *or* **arrangement, methodically.**

DISTRĪBŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo]. **A distribution, division**, criminum, coeli.

DISTRICTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [districtus]. (Lat.) **Strictly, severely.**

*DISTRICTIM, *adv.* [districtus]. (Lat.) **Strictly.**

DISTRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [distringo]. 1) **Occupied** *or* **engaged** *in different ways*, **busy** (v. Distringo). 2) (Lat.) **Strict, severe**, accusator.

DI-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To draw asunder, to stretch out** *in different directions:* d. aliquem radiis rotarum; (Lucr.) rabies districta, *a teeth-showing rage* (of a dog). 2) *Trop., to draw one's mind, attention or activity in different directions, to occupy or engage at several points*, **to divide, to distract**; and, hence, **to detain, to hinder:** d. Romanos oppugnatione plurium civitatum; multitudo liberorum d. animum; districti ancipiti contentione, *their forces divided by;* districtus mihi videris, *to be struggling with yourself.*

*DIS-TRUNCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To cut into pieces, to mangle**, aliquem.

*DISTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo]. **Destruction, demolition**, Corinthi.

DIS-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To drive asunder, to separate by violence**, concionem. 2) **To demolish, to destroy**, domum, opera. hence, **to break up, to overthrow**, societatem, legem; d. concordiam, *to disturb;* d. judicia; d. rem, *to frustrate.*

DĪSYLLĂBUS, a, um, *adj.* [= δισύλλαβος]. (Lat.) **Dissyllabic.**

DĪTESCO, —, —, 3. *v. intr.* [dives]. (Poet.) **To grow rich.**

DĪTHŸRAMBĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= διθυραμβικός]. **Dithyrambic.**

DĪTHŸRAMBUS, i, *m.* [= διθύραμβος]. **A dithyramb**, *a lyric poem in a lofty and enthusiastic style;* originally, *a hymn in honour of Bacchus*, also, later, *in honour of other gods.*

DĪTIO (or Dicio), ōnis, *f.* (the *nom. sing.* does not occur). **Dominion, power, rule, authority, sway:** haec regio fuit ditionis regiae, *was under the dominion of the king;* facere regionem ditionis suae, *to bring under his dominion;* (lat.) regionem illam ditioni ejus adjecit; freq., tradere (redigere) aliquid in ditionem alicujus, *to bring under one's sway;* thus, likewise, venire (concedere) in ditionem alicujus; also, erant in amicitiam ditionemque populi Romani, *under the sway;* esse sub imperio et ditione alicujus; also, in ditione alicujus.

DĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dives]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To enrich**, aliquem.

DIU, *adj.* with the *comp.* Diutius, and the *sup.* Diutissĭme [dies]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **By day:** noctu et d. 2) **Long, a long time, long while:** d. multumque; saepe et d.; d. ego illum cruciabo; ille vult d. vivere; non diutius, *no longer;* nec d. hic fui, *it is not long since I was here.* 3) (Colloq.) **Long since, long ago** (of that which has lasted a long time — cf. pridem, dudum): huc migravit jam d. 4) (Lat.) Of space, **far**, *a long distance.*

*DIURNO, 1. *v. intr.* [diurnus]. (Ante-cl.) **To last long.**

DIURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [dies]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a day, lasting a day, daily**, cibus, victus, merces. In partic., acta diurna (v. Acta). Hence, as a *subst.:* A) Diurnum, i, *n.* — a) **a daily allowance** *of food* — b) **a diary**, *journal:* B) Diurna, ōrum, *n. pl.* — a) **a journal** — b) = acta diurna. 2) **Of the day, by day** (opp. to nocturnus): labores dd.; (poet.) lumen d., *daylight;* stella d., *the morning-star;* currus d., *the chariot of the sun.*

DĪUS, a, um, *adj.* = Divus, q. v.

*DIŪTĪNE, *adv.* [diutinus]. (Pl.) **Long,** *a long time.*

DIŪTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [diu]. **A rare form,** instead of Diuturnus, q. v.

DIŪTŬLE, *adv.* [diu]. (Lat.) **A little while.**

DIŪTURNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus]. **A long duration, length of time, lastingness,** temporis, pacis, belli, reipublicae; d. memoriae.

DIŪTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [diu]. *Of long duration,* **lasting, long,** obsidio, molestia, bellum; non potes esse d., *you will not be able to keep up a long time;* (poet.) filia me diuturnior, *living longer than I.*

DĪ-VĀRĪCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To stretch asunder:** d. hominem in statua, *to set astride.*

DĪ-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To tear asunder, to tear into pieces, to separate violently:** d. res a natura copulatas; d. corpus. Hence = **to tear** *or* **snatch away:** d. liberos a parentum complexu. **2)** *Trop.,* **to dissolve, to break off, to destroy:** d. amicitiam, affinitatem; d. aliquem ab aliquo, *to tear one away from another* = *to alienate;* d. commoda civium (of one who favours some to the detriment of others); d. somnum, *to interrupt, to disturb;* vix divelli a re, *to disengage one's self from a thing with difficulty;* divellor dolore, *I am distracted with grief.*

DĪ-VENDO, —, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To sell separately** *or* **in parcels,** bona, praedam.

DĪ-VERBĔRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To strike asunder, to cleave, to cut, to separate,** auras sagittâ, umbras ferro.

DĪVERBIUM, ii, *n.* [dis-verbum]. **A dialogue** *in a play.*

DĪVERSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [diversus]. **1) Of space, in different directions, different ways, hither and thither:** legionarii d. tendebant; curae animum meum d. trahunt; corpora d. jacebant. **2)** *Trop.,* **differently, in a different manner.**

DĪVERSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [diversus]. (Lat.) **1) Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement:** mira d. naturae; d. inter exercitum et imperatorem; d. auctorum, *disagreeing opinions.* **2) Difference, diversity,** ciborum, linguae.

DĪVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [diverto]. **1)** *Turned opposite ways,* **opposite, contrary:** aciem diversam in duas partes constituere; iter d.; consules dd. abiere, *each to his side;* cur diversus abis? (poet.) diversi flebant, *with averted faces;* dd. fenestrae, *opposite each other.* Hence: A) *trop.,* **opposed:** duo dd. vitia (avaritia et luxuria); dd. mores; d. rei alicui. In partic., *opposed in opinion or sentiment,* **hostile:** d. factio, acies; regio ab aliquo diversa; transferre invidiam in diversum, *to the opposite party:* B) *irresolute,* **unsteady:** diversus animi; metu et invidiâ d. agitur: C) adverbially, **ex diverso,** *on the opposite side.* **2)** *Turned different ways* (*in several different directions*), **apart, separate:** ex dd. Alpibus, *from different parts of the Alps;* proelium d., *fought at several different places;* fuga d., *scattered* (*each fleeing for himself*); diversi haec audistis, *you have heard separately;* diversi gerunt bellum. Hence, *trop.,* **different, unlike, dissimilar:** d. ab aliquo, (poet. & lat.) alicui rei; mala inter se dd.

DĪ-VERTO (or Di-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **1)** *To turn different ways,* **to part, to separate,** matrimonium, uxor d. ab aliquo, *separates from.* **2) To differ, to be different, to be unlike:** dd. mores virgini longe ac lupae.

DĪVES, or (poet. & lat.) DIS, ĭtis (also Dite, *n.*), *adj.* w. the *comp.* Divitior or Ditior, and the *sup.* Divitissimus or Ditissimus. **1) Rich** (*possessing in abundance* — cf. locuples, opulentus), homo; quum cognomine tum copiis dives, *wealthy both in name and in fortune;* d. donis, *by means of gifts.* In partic. (poet. & lat.) **rich in** *something:* dives numis; pecore and dives pecoris; d. opum. **2)** Transferred — of things: A) = *magnificent, costly:* ramus d., *of a golden branch:* B) = *fertile,* ager: C) = *filled with riches, supplies,* &c.: d. Achaia, Capua; lingua d. = *eloquent;* spes d., *beautiful;* d. epistola, *promising much.*

DĪ-VEXO, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To drag asunder, to pull** *or* **tear asunder,** reliquias meas; divexare agros civium, *to pillage, to lay waste.* **2)** (Lat.) **To vex, to disquiet,** aliquem.

DĪVĪCO, ōnis, *m. A leader of the Helvetians in their war against Cassius;* later, an ambassador to Caesar.

DĪVĪDIA, ae, *f.* [divido]. (Ante-cl.) **1) Discord, dissension. 2) Grief, trouble, anxiety, sorrow.**

DĪVĪDO, īsi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with duo; or from dis and the stem vid, whence viduus, etc.]. **1) To separate** *into two or more parts,* **to part, to divide:** d. rem; d. verba, *to divide at the end of a line;* d. aliquem securi, *to cut in two;* d. muros, *to break through;* d. frontem ferro, *to cleave;* *trop.,* d. animum nunc huc nunc illuc, *to be inclined now to this now to that resolution;* haec res consensum nostrum d., *disturbs our unanimity, harmony;* d. bona tripartito; d. annum ex aequo; d. Galliam in partes duas. Hence: A) (poet.) d. praemia, factum cum aliquo, *to share with one:* B) tech. t., d. sententiam, *to divide a vote,* i. e., *to separate the different points of a proposition in order to vote on each singly.* **2) To distribute, to divide** *among several,* agros, bona viritim; d. praedam militibus, but also inter singulos milites; d. exercitum in civitates; d. Romanos in custodiam civitatium, *to station, to distribute.* Hence (lat.) = *to sell in parcels:* d. praedam ad licitationem, *to sell by auction;* (poet.) d. carmina citharâ = *to play* (*to enchant now by one now by another*). **3) To separate,** *to keep apart from,* **to divide:** flumen Rhenum d.

agrum Helvetium a Germanis; (poet.) gemma d. aurum (of a jewel set in gold) = *to adorn.* Hence, *trop.:* A) d. legem bonam a mala, *to distinguish:* B) dividi ab uxore, *to separate from.*

DĪVĪDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [divido]. 1) **Divisible.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Divided, separated,** munus, arma; luna d., *a half-moon;* aqua d., *having two branches.*

DĪVĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [divino]. 1) *The power of foreseeing future events,* **divination:** d. est praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum; hence = *inspiration,* in gen. 2) Tech. t., **an examination,** *and determination who, of several persons, shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause.*

DĪVĪNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [divinus]. **Divinely;** hence, 1) *by divine power;* 2) *by divine inspiration;* 3) *excellently.*

DĪVĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [divinus]. 1) **Divinity, godhead,** *divine nature or essence.* 2) (= Divinatio 1.) **Divination.** 3) *Trop.* = **Excellence.**

DĪVĪNĪTUS, *adv.* [divinus]. 1) **By divine agency** — a) = *by a divine order or dispensation:* Tiberis super ripas d. effusus; si id d. accidit — b) *by divine inspiration:* scire aliquid d. 2) *Trop.* = **excellently, divinely,** aliquid dicere.

DĪVĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [divinus]. **To foresee** *or* **divine** *future events* (through divine inspiration — conf. praesagio, auguror, etc.); hence = *to foretell, to predict:* nihil boni d. animus; d. futura; d. quid acciderit, de exitu.

DĪVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [divus]. 1) **Divine,** *proceeding from a god, relating to a god, worthy of or becoming a god:* animi hominum sunt dd., *of divine origin;* dona dd., *worthy of the gods;* res d. = *divine worship, sacrifice,* &c.; *pl.,* res dd. = *religious affairs;* but, also, in opp. to 'res humanae' = *the doctrine of God and the world, natural theology, physics* (according to the division of ancient philosophy into physics, dialectics, and ethics). 2) **Full of divine inspiration, prescient, inspired, prophetic:** appropinquante morte animus est multo divinior; (poet.) vates d., *inspired;* d. futuri; also, *subst.,* Divinus, i, *m., a soothsayer.* 3) *Trop.,* **divine** = **excellent, superhuman,** ingenium, homo, orator, fides.

DĪVĪSE, *adv.* [divido]. (Lat.) **Distinctly.**

DĪVĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [divido]. 1) **A division,** esp. *in logic and rhetoric.* 2) **A partition, distribution,** agrorum.

DĪVĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [divido]. **A distributer;** in partic., *a distributer of money,* hired by candidates for office, to bribe the voters.

DĪVĪSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of divido]. **Divided.**

DĪVĪSUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [divido]. (Very rar.) **Division.**

DIVITIĀCUS, i, *m.* 1) *A brother of Dumnorix,* chief of the Æduans at the time of the Gallic war, and a friend of Cæsar. 2) *A chief of the Suessiones.*

DĪVĪTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [dives]. **Riches:** templum inclutum divitiis, *by its treasures.* Hence, *trop.,* dd. soli, *fertility;* in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, *the wealth, richness of his genius.*

DĪVŌDŪRUM, i, *n. A town in Belgian Gaul,* now Metz.

DĪVORTIUM, ii, *n.* [diverto]. 1) **A point** *or* **line of separation** (of a road, river, &c.): d. itinerum; arctissimo d. inter Europam et Asiam, *of the strait between;* d. aquarum, *a water-shed, a range of mountains from which the water flows in different directions.* 2) *Trop.,* **a separation:** A) dd. doctrinarum facta sunt, *the systems have separated:* B) **a divorce.**

DĪVULGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of divulgo]. **Wide-spread:** magistratus levissimus et d., *common, mean* (of an office acquired by bribery).

DĪ-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To spread, to make public, to publish, to divulge,** librum; d. rem sermonibus, opinionem in Macedoniam; d. consilium Domitii.

DĪVUS or DĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [deus]. (Mostly Poet. & lat.) 1) (Rar. as *adj.* = Divinus.) **Divine;** *trop.,* **excellent,** *extraordinary.* 2) Freq. as *subst.:* A) Divus, i, *m.,* **a god;** Diva, ae, *f.,* **a goddess:** B) Divum, i, *n.,* **the sky,** only in the combs. 'sub divo,' 'sub divum,' *under the open sky, in the open air.*

DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with δίδωμι, from the stem δόω]. 1) **To bring, to move, to set** *or* **lay** *somewhere:* d. aliquem ad terram, *to throw to the ground;* d. aliquem in carcerem, *to cast into;* d. illos Luceriam, *to send;* dies insequens d. hostem in conspectum, *brought the enemy in view;* d. hostes in fugam, *to put to flight;* d. vela, *to hoist the sails, to set sail;* d. se fugae or in fugam, in viam, *to take to flight;* d. se in pedes (Pl.), *to take to one's heels;* d. alicui terga, *to turn one's back to one* = *to flee;* d. se populo, *to present one's self before the people;* d. librum foras, *to publish;* d. cantum, *to sing;* d. dictum, *to utter;* d. colorem, *to shine;* d. calculum, *to move* (in a game of chess); *trop.,* d. se in sermonem, *to engage in a conversation;* in quamcunque partem me do, *to whatever side I turn.* Hence: A) d. manus, *to stretch forth the hands in order to have them fettered* = *to declare one's self overcome or a prisoner,* and in gen. = *to yield:* B) of a play, &c. = *to exhibit, to represent:* d. fabulam (= doceo f.); d. munus gladiatorium: C) d. alicui aliquid laudi, vitio, etc., **to attribute, to impute** *something to one as a merit or fault.*

2) **To cause, to occasion, to make:** d. alicui dolorem, vulnera, damnum; (Com.) d. impetum, *to make;* d. finem laborum, *to bring to an end;* d. finem bibendi, *to cease drinking;* d. alicui spem, *to give one hope;* d. ingentem fugam

stragemque, *to cause*; d. saltum, *to make a spring*.

3) To give, in the manifold uses of the word: A) to bestow *upon one, to afford, to furnish*, alicui praemium, pecuniam; d. facultatem aliquid faciendi; d. bonum consilium, veniam: B) = to grant, to concede, esp. *in a disputation*, aliquid alicui; hoc tibi do; dasne, mortem esse malum? C) = to hand over, to deliver: d. alicui literas ad fratrem, *to give one a letter to deliver to the brother*; hence, d. literas ad aliquem = *to write to one*; d. urbem excidio, *to give over a town to destruction*: D) = to discharge, to pay (in pursuance of a demand or upon compulsion): d. (alicui) poenas (rei alicujus), prop., *to pay a penalty to one*; hence, *to be punished by one (for any thing)*: E) = *to apply to, to employ for*: d. operam rei alicui, *to apply one's self to a thing*; d. noctem operi: F) d. verba alicui, *to deceive, to delude*: G) *trop.* — a) to give *entirely* up, to devote: d. se jucunditati, studiis; d. se regibus, populo, *to do everything for the sake of, to serve them in everything* — b) d. se, *to yield* — c) d. aliquid alicui or rei alicui, *to do any thing for the sake of a person or a thing*; hoc famae do; do hoc illi; aliquid coronae d., *to do for the sake of the audience*; da hunc populo, *pardon him for the sake of the people, to please the people*; also = *to give credit to, to trust*: auctoribus hoc dedi.

4) Of discourse, to declare, to state, to name: cur hoc factum sit, paucis dabo; da mihi nunc (Com.), *tell me now*; d. diem colloquio. Hence: A) d. nomina, *to enroll one's self for military service, to enlist*: B) d. vindicias (v. Vindiciae); also, abs. dare = *to pronounce sentence*; d. litem, *to decide*.

DŎCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To teach, to instruct: d. aliquem literas; *pass.*, doctus militiam, *instructed in military service*; d. aliquem canere; docendus Graece loqui; d. aliquem fidibus, *to play on the cithara*; d. aliquem equo, *to ride on horseback*; d. aliquem armis, *the use of arms*. 2) = To inform, to apprise: d. aliquem de re aliqua; d. qui vir R. fuisset. 3) The person receiving instruction not being indicated, to teach, *to give instruction in*, munus scribendi; d. illud fieri non posse, *to show, to demonstrate*. In partic. — a) d. causam = *to explain a cause to a counsellor or to the judge, to make acquainted with* — b) abs. = *to lecture, to teach*: docet is apud me, Romae. 4) D. fabulam (= διδάσκειν δρᾶμα), of the author of a play, *to teach the actors their parts*; hence, to exhibit, to produce a play *on the stage*.

DOCHMIUS, ii, *m.* [= δόχμιος]. *The dochmiac foot in poetry* (⏑ – – ⏑ –).

DŎCĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comparative* [doceo]. Docile, apt to learn: d. bellua (*the elephant*); d. ad agriculturam; (lat.) docilis Latino sermone, *learning the Latin language easily*; (poet.) d. fandi, modorum; (poet.) capilli dd., *flexible, pliant*.

DŎCĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [docilis]. Docility, ingenii; transferred (lat.), *compliance, mildness*.

DOCTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [doctus]. 1) Learnedly, skilfully. 2) (Pl.) Prudently, cleverly.

*DOCTIUSCŬLE, *adv.* [doctus]. (Lat.) Rather too learnedly.

DOCTOR, ōris, *m.* [doceo]. A teacher (mostly with reference to the thing taught — cf. praeceptor, magister), rhetoricus.

DOCTRĪNA, ae, *f.* [doceo]. 1) Instruction, teaching (freq. in opp. to natura). 2) *That which is imparted by instruction*, learning, knowledge, erudition; and, *concr.*, a doctrine, science: d. ac literae; studia doctrinae, *learned studies*; Graecae dd.; d. liberalis; d. dicendi, *rhetoric*; subtilior quaedam d., *a theory*. In partic. = *a habit or principle induced by instruction*: illud non doctrinâ fecit sed naturâ.

DOCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of doceo]. 1) (As *part.* of doceo.) Taught: doctâ prece blandus (poet.). 2): A) with reference to a science, learned, educated, versed, skilled, homo; Latine d., *learned in the Latin*; thus, likewise, doctus literis Latinis; d. fidibus, *knowing how to play on the cithara*; (poet.) doctus juris, *learned in the law*; d. ad malitiam: B) with reference to an art, skilled, experienced: d. puella (of a singer); dd. manus, brachia; (poet.) doctus fandi, *in speaking*; d. canere, *in singing*. 3) (Poet.) Prudent, *shrewd*.

DŎCŬMENTUM, i, also (ante-cl.) Dŏcŭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [doceo]. In gen., *any thing instructive*; hence = a lesson, an example, pattern (for instruction or warning), a warning, proof, instance: P. Rutilius nostris hominibus documentum fuit probitatis; dare documentum fidei, eloquentiae; omnis exempli dd., *instructive examples of every kind*; documento hoc est quantum in bello fortuna possit, *this shows how much*, &c.; and, Cato fuit hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, *that*, &c.; ruinae Sagunti documentum illis erunt, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat; ego documento ero utrum — an, *I shall afford a proof whether*, &c.

DŌDŌNA, ae, *f.* [= Δωδώνη]. *A town in Epirus*, with a very ancient and famous oracle of Jupiter, and a grove of sacred oaks, near the present Jannina.

DŌDŌNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Δωδωναῖος]. *Of Dodona*, Dodonean.

DŌDŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Δωδωνίς]. (Poet.) = Dodonaeus.

DŌDRANS, tis, *m.* [de-quadrans]. Three-fourths *of any whole* (v. As); as a measure of length = *three-fourths of a foot*.

DOGMA, ătis, *n.* [= δόγμα]. *A philosophical principle or doctrine*, a dogma.

DŎLĀBELLA, ae, *m.* 1) (*Dim.* of dolabra.) **A small pick-axe.** 2) *The name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia;* thus, esp. Publius Corn. D., *a son-in-law of Cicero;* a man of bad character, and, after the death of Cæsar, an adherent, first of the republican party, afterwards of the cause of Antony — he committed suicide 43 B. C.

DŎLĀBRA, ae, *f.* [dolo]. **A mattock, pick-axe,** used as an agricultural implement, and at sieges by soldiers.

DŌLENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [doleo]. **Painfully, sorrowfully,** *with affliction.*

*DŌLENTIA, ae, *f.* [doleo]. (Ante-cl.) **Pain.**

DŌLEO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.,* of the body: A) of the subject (very rar.), **to suffer** *or* **feel pain:** d. oculis, *to have a pain in the eyes:* B) of a part of the body, **to pain** *one,* **to ache:** pes, oculi dd.; caput mihi d.; *impers.,* mihi dolet quum vapulo, *it pains me, I feel pain.* 2) Mentally (*tr.* and *intr.*): A) of persons, **to grieve, to be sorry for, to be afflicted at** (cf. moereo and lugeo): d. casum alicujus; doleo me ab illo superari; d. laude aliena; d. de Hortensio, ex commutatione rerum, *on account of H., at the change of things;* d. quod illis rebus frui non licet, quia angeris: B) (mostly colloq.) of things, **to pain, to hurt, to afflict:** hoc mihi dolet, nihil cuiquam dolet; (poet.) aura me d.

DŌLIĀRIS, e, *adj.* [dolium]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a cask:** anus d. (Pl.), *thick like a cask* (but others, in this passage, read 'diobolaris').

DŌLIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of dolium]. **A small cask.**

DŌLIUM, ii, *n.* **A cask,** esp. *a wine-cask* (first clay, later wood): de dolio haurire, *from the cask,* i. e., *new wine* (new wine being kept in the cask until it had fermented).

DŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dolo]. 1) **To hew** *or* **chip** *with an axe,* taleas; d. scyphum caelo, *to cut out;* dolatus e robore (poet.). 2) *Trop.:* A) d. aliquem fuste, *to cudgel soundly:* B) (Pl.) d. dolum, *to contrive, to invent:* C) of style, d. opus (opp. to perpolire), *to hew out roughly, to write without elaboration or polish.*

DŎLO or DŎLON, ōnis, *m.* [= δόλων]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *A stick with a sharp iron point,* **a sword-cane;** hence (poet.) = *the sting of a fly.* 2) **A fore-topsail.**

DŎLON, ōnis, *m.* [= Δόλων]. *A Trojan spy,* killed by Ulysses and Diomedes.

DŎLŌPĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Dolopes]. **Dolopian.**

DŎLŎPES, pum, *m. pl.* [= Δόλοπες]. *A people of Thessaly.* A branch of them lived on the island Scyrus in the Ægean Sea, and were in later times famed as pirates.

DŎLŎPIA, ae, *f.* [Dolopes]. *The country inhabited by the Dolopes.*

DŎLOR, ōris, *m.* [doleo]. 1) **Pain, smart, ache,** *torment:* A) of the body, d. corporis; d. articulorum, *the gout:* B) (with or without 'animi') = **sorrow, distress** (cf. moeror, luctus), **grief, anxiety, vexation,** &c.: d. animi; capere (accipere, percipere) d. ex re aliqua, *to feel, to suffer distress;* thus, likewise, affici dolore; esse in dolore, *to be distressed;* hoc est mihi dolori, *I am sorry for it;* d. injuriae, *at an injury.* 2) (Poet.) **A grief** = *a cause of grief:* d. ille referri non debet. 3) In rhetoric (= πάθος), *passionate expression, pathos.*

DŎLŌSE, *adv.* [dolosus]. **Deceitfully, craftily.**

DŎLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [dolus]. (Mostly poet.) **Crafty, deceitful,** mulier, vulpes; cinis d., *treacherous.*

DŎLUS, i, *m.* [= δόλος]. **Device, artifice;** usually, in a bad sense, **fraud, deceit, guile** (in the ancient language, used as a jurid. tech. t.: d. malus = *a criminal device, deception*). Hence (poet. & lat.) = *that by which one is deceived, a means of deception:* deludere dulos, *to escape the snares;* subterranei dd., *subterranean passages.*

DŎMĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [domo]. (Poet.) **Tameable,** *that may be tamed.*

DŎMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* = Domitor, q. v.

DŌMESTĪCĀTIM, *adv.* [domesticus]. (Lat.) **In the house, at home.**

DŎMESTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [domus]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to the house:** parietes dd.; vestis d. *a garment worn in the house;* d. sententia, *uttered only at home;* (poet.) domesticus otior, *at home.* 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to the family, domestic, familiar:** luctus d., *domestic grief;* praecepta dd., *domestic education;* usus d., *social intercourse, intimacy with a family;* homo d., *a member or friend of a family;* praedo d., *a robber belonging to one's own family;* dd. exempla, *borrowed from one's own family* (of the Scipios); hence, *subst.,* Domestici, ōrum, *m. pl., the members of a family or household* = a) *the family* — b) *the domestics, family-slaves.* 3) **Of** *or* **belonging to one's nation** *or* **country, domestic, native:** mos d.; bellum d., *civil war;* dd. insidiae; externa libentius recordor quam domestica, *than events in the history of our own people.* 4) In gen., **private,** *one's own:* d. copia rei frumentariae; d. judicium atque animi conscientia; res dd., *one's private affairs;* literae dd., *private correspondence.*

DŎMĬCĬLIUM, ii, *n.* [domus]. **An abode, residence, domicile:** *trop.,* d. imperii et gloriae, *the seat.*

DŎMĬNA, ae, *f.* [domus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **The lady of the house** (as ruling the domestics —cf. hera, materfamilias), **the mistress** — a title of Roman ladies from their fourteenth year. 2) **A (female) ruler, mistress,** in gen.: haec una virtus est omnium d. et regina. In partic.: A) (lat.) *a lady of the imperial family:* B) (poet.) *a term of endearment for a sweetheart,* rarely *for a wife.*

DŎMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dominor]. 1) **Rule, dominion,** usually with the secondary idea of ruling alone, despotically and arbitrarily, **despotism, tyranny:** d. Cinnae; d. superba, impotens; d. judiciorum or d. in judiciis, *unlimited power over* (of the too great influence of a lawyer). 2) (Lat.) *Concr.*, in the *pl.* = **rulers.**

DŎMĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [dominor]. (Ante-cl.) **A ruler** *or* **lord.**

DŎMĪNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [dominor]. **A** (female) **ruler, mistress.**

DŎMĪNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [dominor] = Dominatio. *Trop.*, d. cupiditatum.

DŎMĪNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [dominus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a master** *or* **lord;** hence, *subst.*, Dominicum, i, *n.*, *a collection of songs by the Emperor Nero.*

DŎMĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [dominus]. 1) **A banquet.** 2) (Lat.) *Power over any thing*, **property, ownership.** 3) (Lat.) *Lordship* = **lord, master.**

DŎMĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [dominus]. 1) **To be lord** *or* **master, to rule, to bear rule;** freq. with an odious secondary meaning = *to tyrannize, to act the tyrant,* **to domineer:** d. Carthagine, in urbe; d. inter aliquos; d. in adversarios, *over;* thus, likewise, d. in capite fortunisque hominum. Hence, *trop.* = *to have the greatest influence, to avail the most:* eloquentia d. maxime in libero populo; d. in judiciis (v. Dominatio); (poet.) lolium et avenae dd., *prevail.* *2) (Ante-cl.) *Pass.*, **to be ruled** *or* **governed.**

DŎMĪNUS, i, *m.* [domus]. 1) **The master of a house,** *the proprietor as master and ruler of the house;* hence, **a proprietor, owner, possessor,** in gen. (cf. herus): quae imperavit dominus; d. aedium, praediorum; also (Pl.), of a master's son, *'The young master.'* 2) In gen., **a master, lord, ruler, commander, chief** (freq., if used in a political sense = *a tyrant, despot*): dii omnium rerum dd.; d. omnium gentium; d. legum; d. factionum (Lat.), *the leader.* Hence: A) **a director** *of any thing,* e. g., *of a play, of an auction;* in partic., d. convivii (epuli), and sometimes abs. d. = *one who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast:* B) *a title of a Roman emperor,* first given in flattery, but after Domitianus their usual appellation: C) a polite address = **Sir!** D) a term of endearment addressed to a lover = *my love! my darling!* 3) (Poet.) As *adj.*, **of** *or* **pertaining to a master:** dd. manus; torus d., *the master's couch.*

*DŎMĪPORTA, ae, *f.* [domus-porto]. (Ante-cl.) *She who carries her house on her back,* (poet.) = *a snail.*

DŎMĪTIĀNUS (I.), i, *m.* Titus Flavius D. Augustus, *a Roman emperor* (A. D. 81–96), son of Vespasian and brother of Titus.

DŎMĪTIĀNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to the Emperor Domitianus.** 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to a Domitius.**

DŎMĪTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Dŏmĭtia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens,* the two most distinguished families of which were, 1) Ahenobarbi ('Redbeards'); thus, esp. — a) Cn. D. Ah. Allobrogicus ('Conqueror of the Allobrogians'), *consul* 122 B. C. — b) Cn. D. Ah., *consul* 54 B. C., was first, with his father Lucius D. Ah., an opponent of Cæsar, then a follower successively of Cæsar, Brutus and Cassius, Antonius, and finally of Octavianus — c) *his son,* Lucius D. Ah., was, under Augustus, a general in Germany — d) Cneius D. Ah., *a son of the preceding,* and father of the Emperor Nero. 2) Calvini; thus, esp. Cneius D. C., *consul* 53 B. C., and an adherent of Cæsar. 3) Cneius D. Corbulo, *a brother-in-law of Caligula,* and a general in Germany under Claudius and Nero.

DŎMĪTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Domitius I.]. **Of or pertaining to a Domitius.**

DŎMĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of domo]. (Rar., poet. & lat.) **To tame, to break in.**

DŎMĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [domo]. 1) **A tamer, subduer:** d. equorum. 2) *Trop.*, **a conqueror, vanquisher,** Persarum, Trojae.

DŎMITRIX, īcis, *f.* [domo]. (Poet. & lat.) *She that tames,* **a** (female) **tamer.**

DŎMĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [domo]. **A taming, subduing, breaking.**

DŎMĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [domo] = Domitura.

DŎMO, mui, mĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with δαμάω]. 1) **To tame, to break,** equos. 2) *Trop.*, **to subdue, to conquer, to vanquish,** aliquem, gentes bello; (poet.) Venus, cura illum d., *rules, subdues;* d. uvam praelo, *to press;* d. aliquid undis, *to boil, to make soft;* d. invidiam, libidines.

DŎMUS, ūs, and (Com. and adverbially) i, *f.* [δόμος]. 1) **A house, dwelling-house** (as the residence of a family — cf. aedes), ampla; in domo, *in the house;* in domo aliqua, casta; in d. sua (rar.); in domo ejus; venit in nostram domum; fugiebant in dd. et tecta; nec ab d. quidquam venit; excivit eos ex d. Adverbial forms: A) Domi, **at home, in the house:** d. fuit; d. se tenere; d. meae, tuae, nostrae, *at my house,* &c.; thus, likewise, d. alienae, *in the house of another;* also, d. Caesaris, *in the house of C.;* d. istius; in partic., d. habere aliquid = *to have at home, to have a sufficient supply of in one's self:* B) Domum, **home, homeward,** *to the house:* proficisci d.; venit d. meam, regiam, Roscii, *to my house, the king's house, the house of Roscius;* venit domos nostras, *to our houses;* in partic., *trop.*, abducere aliquem d. = *to draw over to one's own party:* C) Domo — a) **from home, from the house:** proficisci d.; *trop.*, d. afferre = *to come from home well prepared* (*for a speech*); d. doctus = *wise enough himself;* d. solvere, *to pay out of one's own means* — b) (rar.) = domi. 2) (Poet.) **An abode** *of any kind,* e. g., *a grotto, the abode of*

an animal, a grave, &c. 3) **One's native country, home**; hence, freq. domi, domum, domo = *in, to, from one's native land*; and, very freq. domi militaeque and belli domique, *in war and in peace*. 4) **A house = a household, family**: tota d. nostra te salutat; hence, of philosophers = **a sect**. 5) **A house = domestic affairs**: regere domum ratione.

*DŌNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [dono]. (Pl.) **Worthy to be presented with.**

DŌNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [donum]. 1) (Poet.) *A place in or near a temple where votive offerings were kept.* 2) (Poet.) **A temple, sanctuary, altar.** 3) **A votive offering**; also = **a gift**, in gen.

DŌNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dono]. **A giving, donation** (*abstr.* and *concr.*), **a gift**, bonorum; constituere d.

DŌNĀTĪVUM, i, *n.* [dono]. (Lat.) **A largess** *made by an emperor to his soldiers*, **a donative** (cf. congiarium).

DŌNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [dono]. (Lat.) **A giver, donor.**

DŌNAX, ăcis, [= δόναξ]. (Lat.) 1) *A kind of reed*, **cyprus-reed.** 2) *A sea fish.*

DŌNEC (ante-cl. Dōnĭcum), *conj.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Of two simultaneous actions, **while, as long as**: d. eris felix, multos numerabis amicos. 2) Of two successive actions, **until, till at length**: haud desinam, d. perfecero hoc. Freq. with usque, usque adeo (eo), eo usque, in tantum, preceding = *until at length*; esp. with a negative assertion = *before, until*: me attractare nefas, d. me abluero.

DONNILAUS, i, *m.* *A Gallo-Graecian chief*, who sent auxiliaries to Pompey during the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.

DŌNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [donum.] 1) **To give, to present, to confer, to bestow**, alicui aliquid. In partic.: A) = *to give up, to sacrifice, to abandon*: d. inimicitias suas reipublicae, *to make a sacrifice of, to renounce for the sake of the state*: B) = **to remit** *something to one, to release from an obligation*: d. alicui aes alienum; d. mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus; d. alicui poenam; d. causam alicui, *to spare one a trial*: C) *to remit a punishment, to forgive, to pardon any one for the sake of another* (instead of the more usual 'condono'): donabo culpam precibus vestris, *I will forgive the offence in consideration of your prayers*; d. patrem filio; d. damnatum populo Romano. 2) **To present** *one with any thing*: d. aliquem re aliqua; (rar., ante-cl.) d. aliquem aliquid.

DŌNUM, i, *n.* [do]. 1) **A gift, present**, in gen. (cf. munus): mittunt certatim dd. et munera; dare aliquid dono, *as a present*; dd. suprema (ultima), *the last or funeral honours rendered to a deceased person*. 2) In partic. = **an offering** *to a god*, **a sacrifice**; freq. = *a votive offering.*

DŌNŪSA, ae, *f.* *A small island in the Ægean Sea, east of Naxos*, now Denusa.

DŌRES, um, *m., pl.* [Δωριεῖς]. **The Dorians,** *one of the four principal tribes of Greece.*

DŌRĬCE, *adv.* [Doricus]. **In the Doric dialect.**

DŌRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Δωρικός]. **Doric**; poet. = *Grecian, Greek*, in gen.; *subst.*, Dorici, ōrum, *m. pl., those who speak in the Doric dialect, the Dorians.*

DŌRIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* (Lat.) = Dores.

DŌRIS (I.), ĭdis, *f.* [= Δωρίς]. 1) As an *adj.*, **Doric.** 2) As a *subst.*, **Doris** — a) *in Northern Greece, the principal seat of the Doric tribe* — b) *in Asia Minor, south of Caria.*

DŌRIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [= Δωρίς]. *A daughter of Oceanus and Thetis*, married to her brother Nereus, and by him mother of fifty Nereïdes or Dorides.

DŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Doris]. (Poet.) **Doric.**

DORMIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* **To sleep**: ire dormitum, *to go to bed*; (poet.) d. horam, hiemem, *to sleep away*. Hence, *trop.*: A) = *to be inactive, to rest*: pessuli illi dd.: B) = *to be careless, to be unconcerned*: C) = *to be dead.*

*DORMĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [dormito]. **A sleeper, dreamer.**

DORMĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of dormio]. 1) **To be** *or* **feel sleepy**; sometimes = **to fall asleep.** 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) lucerna d., *is near going out*: B) = **to be dreaming,** *to be careless, to be stupid, to talk nonsense*: interdum bonus d. Homerus; sapientia dormitans et oscitans.

DORMĪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [dormio]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **for sleeping**; *subst.*, Dormitorium, ii, *n., a bed-chamber, dormitory.*

DORSUM, i, *n.* 1) **The back** (the uppermost part of the body conceived as horizontal; hence, prop., of the back of a beast—cf. tergum; rarely of the back of a man). 2) *Trop.*, of objects similar in shape to the back of a beast. e. g., *the ridge of a hill, the top or ridge of a cave*: d. Arpennini; d. jugi; d. in mari, *a ridge of rock rising to the surface of the sea.*

DŌRŸLAEUM, i, *n.* [= Δορύλαιον]. *A town in Phrygia*, now Eski Shehr.

DŌRŸLENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Dorylaeum]. *The inhabitants of Dorylaeum.*

DŌRŸPHŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Δορυφόρος]. **The Lance-Bearer,** *a statue made by Polycletus.*

DOS, ōtis, *f.* [do = δῶς]. 1) **A marriage-portion, dowry.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*, **a gift, endowment, quality**; dd. ingenii; d. naturae; ille est d. loci, *the ornament.*

DOSSENNUS (Dorsennus), i, *m.* (Fabius D.) 1) *A writer of Atellan plays.* 2) *A comic character in the Atellan plays.*

DŌTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [dos]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a dowry,** *brought (by the wife) or received (by the husband) as a dowry*: d. ager, servus.

DŌTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of doto]. 1) **Well-portioned** *or* **dowered, uxor.** 2) **Richly endowed, gifted** *with any thing:* puella dotatissima formâ.

DŌTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [dos]. **To endow, to portion, filiam.**

DŌTŌ (II.), ūs, *f.* [= Δωτώ]. *A sea nymph.*

DRACHMA, ae, *f.* [= δραχμή]. **A drachma:** 1) *a Greek coin of about the same value as a Roman denarius;* 2) as a weight, *the eighth part of an uncia.*

DRĂCO (I.), ōnis, *m.* [= δράκων]. *A kind of serpent,* **a dragon.** Hence (lat.): A) — *a water-vessel in the shape of a serpent:* B) = *an old vine:* C) *a constellation.*

DRĂCO (II.), ōnis, *m. The well-known legislator of Athens* — lived about 621 B. C.

DRĂCŌNĬGĔNA, ae, *comm.* [draco-gigno]. **Dragon-born:** urbs d. = *Thebes.*

DRANCAE, or Drangae, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Δράγγαι]. *A Persian tribe.*

DRĀPĔTA, ae, *m.* [= δραπέτης]. (Pl.) **A runaway;** esp. = *a runaway slave.*

DRĔPĂNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Δρέπανα] = Drepanum.

DRĔPĂNĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Drepanum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Drepanum;** *subst.,* Drepanitani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of D.*

DRĔPĂNUM, i, *n.* [= Δρέπανον]. *A town on the western coast of Sicily,* now Trapani.

DRŌMAS, ădis, *m.* [= δρομάς]. 1) (In the comb. 'd. camelus.') **A dromedary.** 2) *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds.*

DRŌMOS, i, *m.* [= δρόμος, 'a race-course']. 1) *The Spartan race-course.* 2) D. Achilleos, *a long and narrow tongue of land on the Crimea,* where Achilles is said to have had a race-course.

DRUENTIA, ae, *f. A river in Gaul,* now Durance.

DRUĬDAE, ārum, } *m. pl.* **The Druids,** *the*
DRUĬDES, dum, } *priests of the Celts in Gaul and Britain.*

DRŪSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Drusus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a Drusus.**

DRŪSILLA, ae, *f. The name of several women in the gens Livia;* thus, esp. 1) Livia D., *the second wife of Augustus.* 2) *A daughter of Claudius Nero Drusus.*

DRŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Drusus] = Drusianus.

DRŪSUS, i, *m. A surname in the gens Livia and Claudia.* 1) Livii: A) Marcus L. D., *a tribune of the people,* 122 B. C., and an opponent of C. Gracchus: B) Marcus L. D., *a son of the preceding, tribune of the people,* 91 B. C., and was, by his proposition to give Roman citizenship to the Latins, the author of the war of the allies — he was killed in his Atrium by an unknown hand. 2) Claudii: A) Cl. Nero Dr., usually called simply Drusus, *a step-son of Augustus and brother of Tiberius,* died, after several very successful military expeditions into Germany, 9 B. C.: B) D. Caesar, *the only son of Tiberius,* poisoned by Sejanus.

DRYANTĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Δρυαντιάδης]. **A son of Dryas,** i. e., *the Thracian king Lycurgus.*

DRYAS (I.), antis, *m.* [= Δρύας]. 1) *A king of Thrace,* father of Lycurgus. 2) *One of the Lapithae.* 3) *A participant in the Calydonian hunt.*

DRYAS (II.), ădis, *f.* [= Δρυάς]. (Poet.) *A wood-nymph.*

DRYŌPE, es, *f.* [= Δρυόπη]. 1) *The mother of Amphissus by Apollo.* 3) *The mother of Torquitus by Faunus.*

DRYŌPES, pum, *m. pl.* [= Δρύοπες]. *A Pelasgian tribe,* located first in Thessaly, afterwards in Messenia; in the *sing.,* Dryops, ŏpis, *one of the Dryopes.*

DUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [duo]. (Lat.) **Containing two:** numerus d., *the dual number.*

DŪBIE, *adv.* [dubius]. **Doubtfully, dubiously;** freq., with a negation, non, haud d. = *undoubtedly, most certainly or assuredly.*

DŪBIETAS, ātis, *f.* [dubius]. (Lat.) **Doubt, uncertainty.**

DŪBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [dubius]. (Lat.) **Doubtful.**

DŪBIS, is, *m. A river of Gallia Belgica,* now Doubs.

DŪBĬTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [dubito]. (Poet.) **Doubtful,** *admitting of doubt.*

DŪBĬTANTER, *adv.* [dubito]. *1) **Doubtingly.** 2) **Hesitatingly:** non d., *without hesitation.*

DŪBĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [dubito]. 1) *A wavering in opinion and judgment,* **a doubting, doubt, uncertainty:** afferre d., *to cause;* tollere d., *to remove;* sine ulla d. = *most certainly, without doubt;* d. rei alicujus, *about any thing;* also, d. de omnibus rebus; d. quale illud sit; d. faciendumne sit hoc; hic locus nihil habet dubitationis, *as to this point there is no doubt.* Sometimes = *consideration, deliberation:* d. indigna homine. 2) *A wavering in a purpose or resolution,* **irresolution, hesitancy:** inter d. et moras senatûs; nullâ interpositâ dubitatione and sine ulla d., *without hesitation.* 3) In rhetoric, a figure of speech, *a pretending to be at a loss for expressive words.*

DŪBĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [dubius]. Prop., *to go in two directions, to go to and fro.* 1) *To waver in opinion and judgment,* **to doubt, to be doubtful** *or* **uncertain:** ne dubita; d. de voluntate tua; d. aliquid, *about any thing,* and (poet.), patrem, auctorem; d. quid faciam; d. quid agendum putem; d. utrum sit melius; non d. quin venturus sit, *that he will come;* so, likewise, cave dubites quin, etc.: rarely (lat.) non d. fore plerosque; *pass.,* dubitor, *they are in doubt concerning me.* Hence: A) = *to weigh, to*

consider, to reflect upon: restat ut hoc dubitemus: B) *trop.* = *to be uncertain, to fluctuate:* fortuna, fama d. 2) (Most freq. with a negation.) *To waver in one's purpose or resolution,* to hesitate, facere aliquid; (rar.) non dubitabo quin ei omnia credam.

DŪBIUS, a, um, *adj.* [duo]. 1) (Very rar.) *Moving to and fro,* fluctuating, fluvius. 2) Of the mind, wavering, fluctuating: A) *act.* — a) wavering *in one's opinion,* doubting, doubtful, uncertain: animus d.; d. sum, quid verum sit; non d. quin, etc.; minime dubius, patres bellum jussuros esse, *not doubting in the least that,* &c. (rar.); dubius animi; thus, likewise, d. sententiae; (poet.) dubius salutis, vitae, *doubtful about one's safety, about the preservation of one's life*—b) wavering *in one's purpose or resolution,* undetermined, undecided, irresolute: Jugurtha d. et haesitans; dubius quid faciam; dubius consilii, *in one's resolution:* B) *pass., that concerning which one is uncertain and doubtful,* doubtful, undecided, uncertain, dubious: d. jus, victoria, verba; socii dd., *of unreliable fidelity;* (poet.) lux d., *morning twilight, dawn;* d. nox, *evening twilight;* coelum d., *overcast.* In partic., Dubium, *n.*, as a *subst.* = doubt — a) de Pompeii exitu nunquam mihi dubium fuit, *I never entertained a doubt;* non est d. quin uxorem nolit filius, *there is no doubt but that,* &c.—b) (poet. & lat.) d. is sometimes inserted in a sentence as a kind of adverb: quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus Orestes venerat, *Orestes, I know not whether pious or accursed,* &c. — c) dubium habere aliquid, *to doubt, to regard as uncertain;* d. habeo quid ille possit; thus, likewise, in dubium vocare, *to question* — d) in dubio ponere aliquid, *to deem something doubtful;* in dubio esse, *to be in doubt, to be uncertain* — e) sine dubio, *without doubt* = *undoubtedly, most certainly, assuredly;* sometimes (mostly lat.), with an *advers. conj.* (sed, verum) in the succeeding clause = *no doubt, doubtless — but, yet* — f) (rar.) procul dubio = sine d. 3) (Mostly poet., for anceps.) Critical, dangerous, difficult, res, tempora; mons dubius ascensu; thus, also, Dubium, *n.*, as a *subst.:* in dubium venire, *to be endangered,* devocare, *to put in danger, to endanger;* esse in dubio, *to be in danger;* aeger dubius, *in a dangerous situation.* *4) (Poet.) Coena d., *manifold, various, composed of many dishes so as to render a choice difficult* (the sense is doubtful).

DŪCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [duco]. (Lat.) Leadership, military command.

DŪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [duceni]. (Lat.) Containing two hundred: pondera dd., *of two hundred pounds weight;* judices dd., *who had to be possessed of two hundred sestertia, and had jurisdiction of unimportant cases;* procuratores dd., *who received a salary of two hundred sestertia.*

DŪCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [ducenti]. Two hundred each.

DŪCENTĒSĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [ducenti]. The two-hundredth; *subst.*, Ducentesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) = *one-half per cent.* (as a tax).

DŪCENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [duo-centum]. Two hundred; improp. of any indefinitely large number.

DŪCENTIES, *card. num. adv.* [ducenti]. Two hundred times.

DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lead, to draw, to bring, to guide *or* to conduct *anywhere:* d. aliquem intro; d. secum in castra; d. aquam per fundum alicujus. In partic.: A) d. aliquem ad mortem, and only d. aliquem = *to lead one to death, to execution;* d. aliquem in vincula: B) freq., in military language, d. cohortes ad eam partem munitionum; d. reliquas copias contra Labienum. Hence — a) (freq. in Liv.) abs. = to lead *the troops,* to march *an army,* to march, to advance: Tullus contra hostes d.; Fabius imis montibus d. — b) = to command, *to be the leader of:* d. exercitum; d. primum pilum, ordines = *to be a centurion;* rarely (of the van of an army) = *to lead in advance of the other troops;* and hence, *intr.* (lat.) = *to march in front* — c) in gen., *to be the leader of any thing* = *to be the head, to be the first of:* d. familiam; thus, likewise, d. classem discipulorum: C) (colloq.) de se = *to move off, to go away:* D) d. aliquam uxorem, with or without 'domum,' *to lead a wife home, to marry a wife;* thus, likewise, d. aliquam in matrimonium, and abs. d. uxorem, *to marry:* E) d. spiritum, animam, *to take breath, to breathe;* (poet.) d. poculum, *to empty;* d. Bacchum, etc., *to drink;* d. remos, *to row;* d. ubera, *to milk;* d. lanas, *to spin;* d. ilia, *to pant for breath;* d. os, *to distort the face;* (rar.) equus, navis d. aliquem, *carries* (instead of the more usual 'vehit'): F) abs., via illa Romam d., *leads to Rome:* G) with the idea of creating, to build, to make, to form, to fashion, to produce, to prepare, *to arrange:* d. parietem, fossam; d. vivos vultus de aere, versus; d. funus, choros; d. alicui alapam, *to give one a box on the ear:* H) (poet.) to receive, *to take, to get,* colorem, cicatricem, nomen.

2) *Trop.:* A) to lead, to guide, to move, to induce, to allure: quo quemque ducit voluntas; oratio tua me d. ad credendum; fabulae ducere solent animos, *to captivate;* thus, esp. *pass.*, duci re aliqua, *to be captivated, to be attracted by;* ducitur illorum literis et urbanitate: B) (poet.) d. aliquem, *to lead by the nose, to impose upon, to deceive:* C) of time — a) = to draw out, to protract, to prolong, bellum, eam rem longius; also, d. tempus and d. aliquem, *to delay the time for one, to put one off* — b) (rar., poet.) *to spend, to pass:* aetatem d. in literis: D) to reckon, to calculate, to compute: quoniam tria millia medimnûm duximus. Hence — a) d. rationem, *to make a calculation respecting one's advantage* =

to regard, to provide for, to consider: ducere aratorum non minus quam populi rationem; d. suam rationem, *to take care of one's own advantage* — b) in gen., to deem, to count, to consider, to estimate: d. aliquid parvi, pro nihilo, haec pro falsis; d. aliquem in numero hostium, eos loco affinium, *to regard as enemies, relatives;* d. illos idoneos; d. aliquid honori, *to esteem something an honour;* d. aliquem despicatui = *to despise.*

DUCTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [duco]. (Lat.) *That may be drawn,* ductile.

DUCTIM, *adv.* [duco]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) By drawing: d. bibere, *in long draughts.*

DUCTĬTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of ducto]. (Pl.) 1) To lead away, aliquem. 2) To marry, aliquam. 3) *Trop.*, to deceive, *to cheat,* aliquem.

DUCTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of duco]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To lead: d. exercitum per loca saltuosa; restim ductans saltare (Pl.), *to hold the rope in a dance = to lead the dance;* thus, likewise, d. equites, *to command.* In partic. = *to lead home a concubine.* 2) *Trop.*, to deceive, to cheat, aliquem. *3) To count, to deem: d. pro nihilo.

DUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [duco]. A leader, esp. *of an army:* d. exercitus, leonum.

DUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [duco]. 1) A leading, conducting: aquae d., *an aqueduct.* Hence, d. muri *a building in a continuous line;* (poet.) porticus aequali ductu, *of equal dimensions throughout.* 2) A drawing: d. literarum, *the form, shape;* d. oris, *the expression of the countenance.* 3) Military leadership, command: rem optime gessit suo ductu. 4) *Trop.*, of discourse: A) (lat.) *connection, coherency:* B) *a period.*

DŪDUM, *adv.* [diu-dum]. 1) A long time ago, long ago, long since: d. hoc tibi dixi; d. circumrodo quod devorandum est. In partic. — a) freq. in the combs. 'jam d.' (written also as one word), *a good while ago,* and 'haud d.,' *not long ago, a little while ago* — b) quam d.? *how long ago? how long?* 2) A short time ago, a little while ago, lately, *recently, just now:* ego sum ille quem tu d. esse aiebas; id quod tibi d. videbatur; (Pl.) ut (quum) d. hinc abii, *just as I was leaving.* Hence — a) with respect to a present or past period of time = before, *formerly* — b) = *already:* mane d.

DUELLĀTOR, DUELLUM (poet.), the original forms of Bellator, Bellum, q. v.

DUĪLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius D., *a general in the first Punic war,* who gained for the Romans their first naval victory — that at Mylae over the Carthaginians (261 B. C.).

DULCE, *adv.* [prop. *neutr.* of the *adj.* dulcis]. (Poet.) = Dulciter.

DULCĔDO, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis]. 1) Sweetness, vini. 2) *Trop.*, delightfulness, agreeableness, pleasantness, charm: d. honoris et pecuniae, amoris; d. plebeios creandi.

DULCESCO, dulcui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [dulcis]. To become sweet, uva.

DULCĬCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of dulcis]. Sweetish.

DULCĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis-fero]. (Ante-cl.) *Containing sweetness,* sweet.

*DULCIŌRĒLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-osloquor]. (Ante-cl.) Speaking with a sweet mouth (an epithet of Nestor).

DULCIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred w. γλυκύς]. 1) Sweet *to the taste* (cf. suavis), mel, pomum, uva, sapor; aqua d., *sweet water.* 2) *Trop.:* A) sweet, agreeable, pleasant, delightful, charming (it expresses the pleasure felt by the subject in any thing — cf. amoenus, etc.): d. carmen, orator, nomen libertatis; d. fortuna (poet.), *favourable:* B) of the relations of love and friendship, dear, beloved; *or* kind, affectionate: d. amicus; liberi dd.; freq. used in addressing a person: Dulcissime frater!

DULCĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [dulcis]. Sweetly, delightfully.

DULCĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis]. (Lat.) Sweetness.

DULGIBĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe living on the Weser,* near the modern Lippe and Paderborn.

DŪLĬCHIUM, ii, *n.*, or Dūlĭchia, ae, *f.* [= Δουλίχιον]. *An island of the Ionian Sea,* southeast of Ithaca, and a part of the kingdom of Ulysses.

DŪLĬCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dulichium]. Of Dulichium: dux D. = *Ulysses.*

DUM, I. *conj.* 1) Of two contemporaneous actions, while, while that, during the time that (sometimes involving the idea of cause); freq. with *pres. tense* (dum haec geruntur, Caesari nunciatum est), but also with a *perf.* and *imperf.* Freq. it may be translated by as long as: hoc feci d. licuit; milites quievere d. urbis vires inspicerent (here it conveys the idea of purpose or design); freq. the signification 'as long as' is strengthened by tamdiu, tantisper, tantum, modo; sometimes it is in opp. to postea, deinde, nunc. 2) Of two successive actions, until, until that: ea mansit in condicione d. judices rejecti sunt; sic opus omne contexitur, d. justa muri altitudo expleatur (involving the idea of purpose or design); exspecto d. ille venit, *until he comes;* d. ille veniat, *that he may come.* 3) As a conditional particle, provided that, if only: oderint d. metuant; d. ob rem (sit), *provided it is profitable;* sometimes it is strengthened by modo (dummodo); sometimes tamen is added: dum — ne, dummodo ne, *if only not, provided that not.* II. *Adv.* Enclitically annexed to other words: 1) nondum, *not yet;* vixdum, *hardly yet;* nihildum, *not yet any thing.* 2) (Colloq.) Annexed to imperatives and interjections, in a strengthen-

ing sense: agedum! *well then!* agitedum! tacedum! *pray, be silent!* cedodum! *here then! out with it!* ehodum! *ho, listen!*

DŪMĒTUM, i, *n.* [dumus]. *A place set thick with thorn-bushes*, a thicket; *trop.*, of useless speculations and distinctions.

DUM-MŎDO, *conj.* — v. Dum.

DŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [dumus]. *Full of thorn-bushes*, bushy.

DUMNŎRIX, ĭgis, *m.* *An Æduan chief*, brother of Divitiacus, and an enemy of the Romans.

DŪMUS, i, *m.* A thorn-bush, brier, bramble (cf. vepres, sentis).

DUNTAXAT (Dumtaxat), *adv.* 1) Only, simply, merely: potestatem habere d. annuam; peditatu d. procul ad speciem utitur. 2) At least: expectari te video d. ad Nonas Maias; in jure civili d. ad hoc instructi sumus. 3) So far: hoc recte d.

DUO, ae, o, *card. num. adj.* Two.

DUŌ-DĒCIES, *num. adv.* [duodecim]. Twelve times.

DUŌDĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* [duo-decem]. Twelve: D. Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables.*

DUŌDĒCĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [duodecim]. The twelfth.

DUŌDĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [duodecim]. Twelve each.

DUŌ-DĒ-NŌNĀGINTA, *cardinal num. adj.* Eighty-eight.

DUŌ-DĒ-OCTŌGINTA, *cardinal num. adj.* Seventy-eight.

DUŌ-DĒ-QUADRĀGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* Thirty-eight each.

DUŌ-DĒ-QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* The thirty-eighth.

DUŌ-DĒ-QUADRĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Thirty-eight.

DUŌ-DĒ-QUINQUĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* The forty-eighth.

DUŌ-DĒ-QUINQUĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Forty-eight.

DUŌ-DĒ-SEXĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* The fifty-eighth.

DUŌ-DĒ-TRĪCĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* The twenty-eighth.

DUŌ-DĒ-TRĪCIES, *card. num. adv.* Twenty-eight times.

DUŌ-DĒ-TRĪGINTA, *card. num. adj.* Twenty-eight.

DUŌ-DĒ-VĪCĒNI, ae, a, *distributive num. adj.* Eighteen each.

DUŌ-DĒ-VĪCĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* The eighteenth.

DUŌ-DĒ-VĪGINTI, *card. num. adj.* Eighteen.

DUŌ-ET-VĪCĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* Soldiers of the twenty-second legion.

DUŌ-ET-VĪCĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) The twenty-second.

DUPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [duo-plico]. 1) Prop., *folded double;* double, twofold (cf. anceps, duplus): d. pars, fossa; tabellae dd., *consisting of two leaves.* 2): A) (poet. & lat.) *consisting of two parts*, cloven, bipartite, folium, lex: B) (poet.) = ambo, both: dd. palmae: C) = thick, coarse, strong, pannus, amiculum: D) (lat.) with 'quam' following = duplus, *as great again, twice as much:* d. frumentum, *a double ration;* thus, likewise, d. stipendium. 3) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) double-tongued, *false*, Ulysses: B) (lat.) ambiguous, verba.

DUPLĪCĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [duplex]. *A soldier who received, as a reward, double pay and rations.*

DUPLĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [duplico]. (Lat.) A doubling.

DUPLĪCĬTER, *adv.* [duplex]. Doubly.

DUPLĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [duplex]. 1) To double, *to make as great again.* Hence, d. verbum — a) *to repeat* — b) *to form by composition, to compound.* 2) To enlarge, to increase, in gen., flumina, curam, opinionem de se. 3) (Poet. & lat.) To bend *a thing* together *so that its parts lie double:* d. poplitem, corpus; d. virum dolore, *to bend down, to double with pain.*

DUPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [duo]. Twofold, double = *twice as large, twice as much* (cf. duplex): d. pecunia: d. intervallum. Hence: A) Duplum, i, *n.*, the double *of any thing:* furem condemnare dupli: B) Dupla, ae, *f.* (ante-cl. & lat.), sc. pecunia, a double price.

DŪPONDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius]. (Lat.) Worth a dupondius; *trop.* = worthless, homo.

DŪPONDIUM, ii, *n.* } [duo-pondo] = 2 asses.
DŪPONDIUS, ii, *m.* } 1) As a coin, *a two-as piece.* 2) As a measure of length, two feet.

DŪRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [duro]. (Poet. & lat.) Durable, lasting.

DŪRĂCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [durus]. (Lat.) Somewhat hard, *having a hard skin*, uva.

DŪRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [duro]. (Poet.) *Any thing hardened*, a hard mass: d. aquarum = *ice.*

DŪRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [duro]. (Lat.) 1) = Duramen. 2) *Trop.*, durability, firmness.

DŪRĂTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= δουράτεος]. (Ante-cl.) *Made of boards*, wooden (only of the famous Trojan horse).

DŪRE and DŪRĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [durus]. 1) Hard (to the touch or sense of feeling). 2) *Trop.:* A) as affecting the hearing or the taste, roughly, harshly, rudely; in the arts, &c. = stifly, awkwardly, unskilfully: B) with respect to mode of life, rigorously, hardily: C) with respect to one's behaviour toward others, sternly, harshly, unfeelingly: D) of events, unfavourably, unfortunately.

DŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [durus]. To grow hard, to harden: articulus d., *grows stiff;* *trop.*, d. in lectione Graechorum, *to become ossified.*

DURETA, ae, *f.* [a Spanish word]. (Lat.) A (wooden) bathing-tub.

DŪRĬTER — v. Dure.

*DŪRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [durus]. *Trop.*, hardness, roughness.

DŪRĬTIA, ae, and (poet. & lat.) Dūrĭties, ei, *f.* [durus]. 1) Hardness, saxi, ferri; d. alvi (ventris), *costiveness.* 2) *Trop.:* A) hardiness, *an austere, hardy manner of living:* d. et patientia: B) = harshness, severity, *cruelty:* d. animi: C) rigour, oppressiveness, hardness: d. imperii, legum, operum, coeli: D) (lat.) d. oris, *impudence.*

DŪRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (Ante-cl.) = Duritia.

DŪRIUS, ii, *m. A river in Spain*, now Duero.

DŪRIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of durus]. Somewhat hard, harsh, rough. (Lat.)

DŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [durus]. I. *Tr.* 1) To make hard, to harden, coria, ferrum ictibus; vitia durantur, *become inveterate, incurable.* 2) *Trop.:* A) To harden, *to make hardy and strong*, to inure *to hardships and sufferings:* d. humeros ad vulnera; d. exercitum crebris expeditionibus: B) (rar.) to blunt, to dull, *to render hard and insensible:* d. aliquem ad plagas: C) *to harden or inure one's self* = to bear, to endure, quemvis laborem. — II. *Intr.* *1) (Poet.) To be hard: solum coepit d. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to be inured* = to endure, to hold out: nequeo d. in aedibus; nequeo d. quin herum meum accusem: B) to last, to continue, *to remain in existence:* d. per omne aevum; corpus non d. post mortem; iracundia d. adhuc; (Tac.) qui dd. usque ad nostram aetatem, *live:* C) (lat.) to be hard, stern, unfeeling.

DŪRŌCORTŌRUM, i, *n. A town in Gaul*, now Rheims.

DŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Hard (to the sense of touch or feeling), ferrum. Hence, *meton.* — a) *harsh* (to the taste), vinum — b) *rough, harsh, dull* (to the ear); hence, *harsh, rough to pronounce.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (in opp. to cultivated) = rude, unpolished, uncultivated: homo ut vitâ sic oratione durus: B) = hard, strong, vigorous, austere, Spartiatae, Hannibal, (poet.) juvenci: C) (in opp. to mild, gentle), stern, severe, *inflexible*, unfeeling: d. judex: gens d. et ferreus: D) os d., *impudent:* E) of things — a) = oppressive, troublesome, burdensome, servitus, lex, labor, fames — b) = unfriendly, unfavourable, fortuna, condicio — c) = critical, dangerous, res, morbus, via — d) of works of art and science = hard, stiff, harsh: signum, poëta, versus.

DUUMVĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [duumviri]. *The office of a duumvir*, duumvirate (v. Duumviri).

DUUMVĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [duo-vir]. The duumviri, *a board or commission of two men appointed to perform jointly the duties of an office:* 1) At Rome: A) dd. capitales or perduellionis, *investigated or judged certain cases of crime;* — they are mentioned in the time of the kings and once in later times: B) dd. navales, *had the charge of the equipment of a fleet:* C) dd. aedi faciendae, locandae, dedicandae, *had to take care of building, renting out, and dedicating temples:* D) dd. sacrorum or sacris faciendis or Sibyllini, *had the oversight of the Sibylline books;* later, the board consisted of ten, finally, of fifteen persons. 2) In municipal towns and colonies, the dd. (juri dicundo) were *the chief magistrates appointed by the decurions*, corresponding to the Roman consuls.

DUX, ŭcis, *comm.* [duco]. 1) A leader, conductor, guide: d. itineris. Hence, in gen. = *he who takes the lead, the leader in any action or undertaking:* d. facti; diis ducibus, *under the guidance of the gods;* thus, likewise, naturâ d., *nature showing the way.* 2) In partic., the leader *of a division of troops*, commander (in general; hence, also, of *a subordinate commander* — cf. imperator). Hence — a) (poet.) = *a leader, chief, head*, in general: d. gregis — b) (poet.) = *an emperor.*

DŸMANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* A daughter of Dymas, i. e., *Hecuba.*

DŸMAS, antis, *m.* [= Δύμας]. *A king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.*

DŸMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Dyme]. *Of or belonging to Dyme*, Dymæan; *subst.*, Dymaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Dyme.*

DŸME, es, *f.*, or Dymae, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Δύμη]. *A town in Achaia*, now perhaps Kaminitza.

*DŸNĂMIS, is, *f.* [= δύναμις]. (Pl.) Plenty, a store (Latin vis).

DŸNASTES, ae, *m.* [= δυνάστης]. A ruler, *prince*, esp. *the dependent sovereign of a small country.*

DYRRHĂCHĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Dyrrhachium]. *The inhabitants of Dyrrhachium.*

DYRRHĂCHIUM, ii, *n.* [= Δυρράχιον]. *A town in Illyria*, originally called Epidamnus — now Durazzo.

E (before consonants only) or EX (before vowels and consonants), *prep.* with *abl.* [kindred with the Greek ἐκ or ἐξ]. Denotes the going out from the interior of a thing (opp. to 'in'—cf. ab) — out of, from. Used, —

1) Of space, from, forth from, out of: egredi e portu; ejicere aliquem e civitate; abire e medio; freq. = excedere e vita, *to die.* Hence: A) down from: desilire ex equo: B) sometimes of motion in an upward direction: eminere e mari, *to stand out of* (i. e. *above*) *the sea;* collis ex planicie editus, *elevated above the plain:* C) to denote the place from which any thing takes place or is done — from, from off: ex cruce Italiam cernere; ex hoc loco verba fecisti; pugnare ex equo, ex loco

superiore; so, also, causam dicere ex vinculis, *in chains;* ex itinere, *on the road, during the journey;* ex fuga, *during flight:* D) to express the place from which any thing comes: negotiator ex Africa; Epicuraei e Graecia; puer ex aula.

2) Of other relations, where a going forth from any thing is indicated: A) with verbs signifying *to take, to receive, to hear, to perceive, to learn, to hope,* &c. — **from, out of:** agrum ex hostibus capere: tollere solem ex mundo; fructus capere ex otio; quaerere aliquid ex aliquo; intellexi ex tuis literis: B) to express the multitude or the whole out of which something is taken or of which it forms a part — **out of, from amongst, out of the number of:** e civitate in senatum delecti; munera ex illa summa dantur; homo ex numero disertorum; unus ex illis decemviris; acerrimus ex omnibus; so, also, vir ex eodem studio, *devoted to the same pursuit;* miles ex primo hastato, *a soldier of the first division (or maniple) of the hastati:* C) (rar.) to express the material of which any thing is made or consists: statua ex aere facta; vas ex una gemma; also (ante-cl. & lat.), to denote the ingredients of which a drink is composed or a medical preparation is made: resina ex melle: D) to express the cause, occasion, source or origin of any thing — **from, on account of, through, by means of:** civitas commota ex aere alieno; morbi vulgantur ex gravitate loci; ex tam propinquis castris, *on account of the proximity of the camp;* ex quo fit, *from which it follows;* gravida est e Pamphilo, *pregnant by P.;* thus, likewise, peperit e Pamphilo; natus ex aliquo, *descended from;* sometimes, without a verb, non minor ex hostibus clades; in partic., to denote that from or on account of which any thing is named — **from, after, on account of:** cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit: E) to denote a transition, a going over from one condition to another — **from, out of:** dii ex hominibus facti; ex nitido fit rusticus: F) to denote the measure or rule according to which any thing takes place or is done — **after, according to, in conformity with:** ex mea (senatus) sententia; on the contrary, ex sententia = ex voluntate, *according to one's wish;* ex senatus consulto; e virtute; ex sua libidine; e communi utilitate: G) e re tua (mea, ejus) or ex usu tuo (meo, ejus), *to thy (my, his) advantage;* e re publica, *to the advantage of the state;* non ex usu nostro est, *it is not to our advantage, is no advantage to us;* ex nullius injuria, *without injury to any one.*

3) Of time: A) to denote the point of time from which onward any thing continues or lasts — **from, since, ever since:** ex eo die quo, etc.; motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas (poet.); more rarely, in specifying a point of time in the future — *from, after:* Romae vereor ne ex Kalendis Januariis magni tumultus sint: B) = **immediately after, directly after:** Cotta ex consulatu profectus in Galliam; vilitas annonae repente ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est; so, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another;* thus, also, alia ex aliis iniquiora postulare; diem ex die exspectare, *from day to day.*

4) To form various adverbial expressions, with adjectives — as, ex improviso, ex aperto, ex aequo, e contrario, ex adverso; and with substantives — as, ex parte, e vestigio, ex industria, etc.: for which v. Improvisus, etc.

EĀ, *adv.* [prop., *abl. sing. f.* of the *pron.* is]. 1) (Sc. viâ.) **At that place, there.** 2) (Sc. causâ — Pl.) **For that reason, on that account.**

EĀDEM, *adv.* [prop., *abl. sing. f.* of the *pron.* idem]. (Sc. viâ.) **The same way, ire.**

EĀ-TĒNUS, *adv.* Expresses the limit to which something extends — **so far:** verba persequens e. ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro; also, with 'ne' following; hoc civile e. exercuerunt quoad, etc.

ĒBĒNUS, i, *m.* [= ἔβενος]. (Poet. & lat.) **Ebony.**

Ē-BĪBO, bi, bĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drink up, to drain,** aliquid, poculum. 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) fretum e. amnes, *absorbs.* B) (Pl.) e. imperium, *to drink up, to forget through drinking:* C) (poet.) heres e. haec, *squanders in drinking, dissipates.*

***Ē-BĪTO,** 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To go out.**

Ē-BLANDIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* **To obtain by flattering** *or* **coaxing,** omnia, unum diem; *pass. part.*, suffragia eblandita, *obtained by flattery.*

EBŌRA, ae, *f.* *A town in Spain.*

ĒBŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [ebur]. (Lat.) **Ofivory.**

ĒBRIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [ebrius]. **Drunkenness** (in a mitigated and partly exculpatory sense — cf. vinolentia, temulentia): quid non e. resignat.

ĒBRIŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of ebrius]. (Pl.) **Somewhat intoxicated, fuddled, tipsy.**

***ĒBRIŌSĬTAS,** ātis. *f.* [ebriosus]. **Habitual drunkenness, addiction to drinking, sottishness.**

ĒBRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [ebrius]. **Addicted to drunkenness, sottish** (cf. ebrius); *subst., a drunkard, sot.*

ĒBRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [e-bibo]. 1) **Drunk, intoxicated** (it denotes a temporary, transient state—cf. ebriosus), homo; (poet.) ee. vestigia, verba, *the foot prints, the tracks, the words of a drunken person;* e. nox, *a night of intoxication.* Hence (poet.), *trop.*, ebrius dulci fortuna, *intoxicated with his good fortune;* ocelli ee., *intoxicated with love.* 2) Of one who has drunk enough, *filled, full;* hence (poet.), ebrius sanguine civium. 3) (Poet.) = *profuse, luxurious,* coena.

ĒBULLIO, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) Prop. *intr., to bubble up, to boil up.* Hence, 2) *tr., trop:* A) e. virtutes, **to boast of:** B) e. animam, **to breathe out, to exhale.**

ĔBŬLUM, i, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) **The dwarf elder.**

ĔBUR, ŏris, *n.* 1) **Ivory**; hence = *any thing made of ivory*, i. e., *a flute, a scabbard, the curule chair of a magistrate.* 2) (Poet.) = *An elephant.*

ĔBŬRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ebur]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Inlaid** *or* **adorned with ivory.**

ĔBURNEŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of eburneus]. **Of ivory.**

ĔBURNEUS (poet. Eburnus), a, um, *adj.* [ebur]. **Of ivory, ivory,** statua, porta; dentes ee., *the teeth of an elephant;* (poet.) ensis e., *an ivory-handled sword.* Hence, *trop.* = *white and smooth as ivory,* digiti, brachia.

ĔBURŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Ἐβυρῶνες]. *A German people in Belgian Gaul;* their territory extended from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.

ĔBŪSUS, i, later Ĕbōsia, ae, *f.* *The larger of the Pithyusan islands,* on the coast of Spain—now Iviza.

E-CASTOR [e or ecce-Castor]. **By Castor!** (a form of oath or asseveration — v. Castor.)

ECCE, *adv.* [from the two demonstrative particles ec or e and ce]. It points out, with greater emphasis, an object to which the attention is desired to be called — **behold! lo! see!** 1) Of something present: e. video senem, quem quaero; e. mihi obviam venit; (colloq.) e. me, *here I am;* so, also, e. odium meum. 2) Of something unexpected and surprising: e. tibi consul, praetor nova edicta proponunt; e. ad me venit homo; e. autem repente abiit; e. tibi nuncius, *behold, the executioner comes for thee!* so, also, e. tuae literae; si id factum est, e. me nullum senem (Pl.), *if that's done, why look, I am undone in my old age.* 3) In conversational language, contracted with the pronouns is, ille, iste, into one word: *nomin.* ecca, eccilla, eccillud; *accus.* eccum, eccam, eccillum, eccillam, eccistam; and *pl.* eccos — *behold! see! him, her, it, them.*

ECCĔRE or ĔCĔRE [e-Ceres — cf. Ecastor]. (Com.) **By Ceres!** (as an affirmation or exclamation.)

*ECCHEUMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἔκχευμα]. (Pl.) *A pouring out,* a **flood.**

ECDĬCUS, i, *m.* [= ἔκδικος] = Cognitor civitatis, a **solicitor** *appointed to protect the interests of a town.*

ECETRA, ae, *f.* *A Volscian town: subst.,* Ecetrani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of E.*

ECHĔCRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Ἐχεκράτης]. *A Pythagorean philosopher,* contemporary with Plato.

ĔCHĔNĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἐχενηΐς]. **The sucking-fish.**

ĔCHIDNA, ae, *f.* [= Ἔχιδνα]. (Poet.) 1) **An adder, viper,** *as an attribute of the Furies.* 2) As proper name: A) *a monster of the lower regions,* half woman and half serpent, mother of the Lernean Hydra, of Cerberus, &c.: B) E. Lernaea, *the Lernean Hydra.*

ĔCHIDNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Echidna]. **Echidnean:** canis e. = *Cerberus.*

ĔCHĪNĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= Ἐχινάδες]. *A group of five islands in the Ionian Sea,* opposite the mouth of the Achelous, and belonging to Acarnania — now Curzolari.

ĔCHĪNUS, i, *m.* [= ἐχῖνος]. 1) **A hedge-hog, urchin;** usually, **the sea-urchin.** 2) **A bronze bowl** *used to wash cups in.*

ĔCHĬON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἔχιων]. 1) *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragons' teeth sown by Cadmus, father of Pentheus, and husband of Agave.* 2) *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut,* and a participator in the Calydonian hunt. 3) *A celebrated Grecian painter* (about 350 B. C.).

ĔCHIŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Echion]. **A son of Echion** = *Pentheus.*

ĔCHIŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Echion]. 1) (Poet.) = **Theban.** 2) **Of Echion.**

ĒCHO, ūs, *f.* [= ἠχώ]. (Lat.; pure Latin, imago.) *A repercussion of sound,* an **echo.**

ECLIPSIS, is, *f.* [= ἔκλειψις]. (Lat.) Prop., *a disappearing:* e. solis, lunae (also without these words), an **eclipse** *of the sun or moon.*

ECLŎGA, ae, *f.* [= ἐκλογή]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **A selection** *from a written composition.* 2) **A short poem.**

*ECLŎGĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ecloga]. **Relating to a choice;** hence, *subst.,* Eclogarii, ōrum, *m. pl.* (= loci electi), **selected pieces** *from an author.*

EC-QUANDO, *adv* **Ever? at any time?** (in a passionate, and esp. in an indignant interrogation): e. te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti?

EC-QUI, qua (and quae), quod, *adj.* } *Interr.*
EC-QUIS (also *adj.*), —, quid, *subst.* } *pron.*
Any? whether any? whether any one? any body? whether any thing? (in impassioned, esp. indignant interrogation): e. seditio unquam fuit? heus e. hic est? *is any one here?* Sometimes it is strengthened by the enclitic particle 'nam,' as, ecquisnam, equinam, etc. In partic., as an *adv.:* A) Ecquid (like numquid) is used as an emphatic interrogative particle, both in direct and indirect questions—**whether?** e. audis? *do you hear?* e. placeant me rogas? *you ask, does it please me?* B) (ante-cl.) Ecqui (an old *abl.*), whether in any way? C) Ecquo, *to what place?* whither?

ĔDĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* [edax]. **Greediness, gluttony.**

ĔDAX, ācis, *adj.* [edo]. 1) **Voracious, gluttonous.** 2) *Trop.,* **consuming, destroying,** ignis; tempus e. rerum.

ĒDENTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-dens]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To deprive of the teeth,** *to make toothless:* e. malas alicui, *to knock out the teeth of any one.*

ĒDENTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [e-dens]. (Ante-cl.) **Toothless,** vetula; *trop.* = *very old,* vinum.

ĔDĔ-POL [e-Pollux]. By Pollux! = *indeed! truly!*

Ē-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To speak out (openly and distinctly); hence, to make publicly known, to publish, to declare, to proclaim: e. vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium; ut tu scire possis, e. tibi; pro concione edixit, praedam militum fore. 2) To announce, to appoint, to command, to order, *by means of a public proclamation:* e. delectum; e. senatum, *a meeting of the senate;* e. diem comitiis and exercitui ad conveniendum; edixit ne quis injussu suo pugnaret, ut omnes adessent.

ĒDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [edico]. (Pl.) An edict.

ĒDICTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of edico]. (Pl.) = Edico.

ĒDICTUM, i, *n.* [prop., *part.* of edico]. 1) Tech. t., the official proclamation *of a Roman magistrate*, an ordinance, edict; in partic., *the proclamation of the praetor*, in which, immediately after entering upon his office, he announced the principles and rules of his administration, esp. the rules by which he would administer justice. 3) (Com.) An order, command, in gen.

Ē-DISCO, ēdĭdĭci, —, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To learn by heart, *to commit to memory*, libellum, Demosthenem; c. aliquid ad verbum, *word by word.* 2) In general (mostly poet.), to learn, *to acquire by learning, to study*, linguas duas; (poet.) edidici = *I know.*

Ē-DISSĔRO, ui, rtum, 3. *v. tr.* To set forth, to unfold (by going fully into particulars), to relate, to describe: e. haec; e. viam gerendi belli; e. qui finis fuerit familiae; subtilior in edisserendo.

ĒDISSERTO, 1. *v. tr.* [edissero]. (Rar.) = Edissero.

ĒDĬTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [edo]. Only in the combination 'judices ee.', also edititii, *the judges selected out of several tribes proposed by the prosecutor in the* causa sodaliciorum.

ĒDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ēdo]. 1) (Lat.) The publishing *of a writing.* 2) (Lat.) An edition, *the published work.* 3) A representation, statement. In partic., as a tech. t., e. tribuum, *a proposing by the prosecutor of the tribes from which the judges were to be selected.*

ĒDĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ēdo]. Raised, elevated (above the surrounding plain); hence, high, lofty (cf. altus, celsus, etc.), locus.

Ē-DO (I.), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bring forth, to put forth, to give out, to emit: e. urinam, *to make water;* e. animam, *to breathe out, to give up the ghost;* e. vītam, *to lose;* e. clamorem, voces, *to utter;* e. se foras (Pl.), *to get out of doors;* flumen editur in mare, *empties, flows into.* 2) *To bring something new into the world:* A) = to bear, to beget: e. partum or aliquem partu; Latona geminos e.; freq., *part.*, editus in lucem, *brought into the light of the world, born;* terra e. innumeras species, *produces:* B) of other things, to produce, to occasion, to perform, to cause, to make: e. tumultum, caedem; e. scelus, *to commit;* e. ludos, *to exhibit;* so, likewise, e. spectaculum; e. pugnam, *to join battle;* e. exempla in aliquem, *to make an example of;* hence = to accomplish, operam annuam, operam in caede alicujus: C) of writings or books, to put forth, to bring out: e. librum contra suum doctorem. 3) To make known, to announce, to state, to declare, to publish, to name: e. quid gestum sit; e. legum capita; e. nomen patrium; e. Pythagoram auctorem, *to name P. as the author;* e. hostium consilia, *to betray;* e. imperia, *to make known;* so, also, e. quid fieri velim; e. tribus, judices editi, v. Editio and Editicius; e. diem, *to fix, to appoint;* thus, likewise, e. aliud tempus ac locum; (poet.) e. arma, *to celebrate in song;* e. oraculum, *to deliver an oracle.* Hence, e. opinionem in vulgus, *to spread abroad;* thus, also, e. (aliquid) in vulgus. 4) (Poet.) *To raise on high:* e. corpus in equum, *to leap upon a horse.*

ĒDO (II.), ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. tr.* (the contracted forms es, est, estis, etc., are very frequent both in prose and poetry). 1) To eat (of men, rarely of beasts — the fundamental idea is that of consuming — cf. vescor): e. aliquid; pulli nolunt esse. In partic.: A) prov. — a) e. de patella = *to contemn the rites of religion, to be impious* — b) e. pugnos (Pl.), *to taste the fists* = *to get a drubbing* — c) e. multos modios salis simul, *to eat many pecks of salt together* = *to be intimate friends for a long time:* B) *trop.* — a) e. bona, *to squander* — b) e. sermonem, *to devour* = *to listen to greedily.* 2) (Poet.) To corrode, to gnaw, to consume, to destroy: robigo e. culmos; lentus vapor e. carinas; *trop.*, si quid est animum, *gnaws the mind.*

ĒDŎCENTER, *adv.* [edoceo]. (Ante-cl.) Instructively.

Ē-DŎCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) With a person as object: A) to teach *or* instruct thoroughly, aliquem; e. aliquem aliquid, *to teach one any thing;* so, likewise, e. aliquem mala facinora; edoctus artes belli, *well instructed in the science of war;* edoctus deos esse, *having learned that there are gods;* edoctus cladibus, *instructed by disaster;* edoctus erat in illa disciplina; ratio nos edocuit ut videremus, *has taught us to discern:* B) to inform *one of any thing*, to apprise: e. senatum de eodem; cuncta edoctus, *being apprised of every thing.* 2) With a thing as object, to teach accurately *or* fully, to communicate, to acquaint with, *to deliver:* e. omnia ordine; e. quid fieri velim; e. praecepta parentis.

Ē-DŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *1) (Lat.) To hew, *to shape or prepare by hewing*, lingulas. 2) *Trop.*, to elaborate, to perfect, to finish, libellum, quod jusseras.

ĒDŎMO, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To

tame completely, to conquer, to subdue, orbem terrarum; (poet.) *trop.*, e. vitiosam naturam.

ĒDŌNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἠδωνοί]. **The Edoni,** *a Thracian colony in the neighbourhood of the Strymon*, known esp. as worshippers of Bacchus.

ĒDŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Edoni]. (Poet.) = *Thracian;* as *subst.*, = *a Bacchante.*

ĒDŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Edoni]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Edoni;** poet. = *Thracian.*

Ē-DORMIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To sleep out** *or* **off** = *to drive away by sleeping*, crapulam: (poet.) e. Ilionam, *to be actually asleep when the part of Iliona should be played.* Also, abs., *to sleep off* (*a debauch*). 2) (Lat.) **To sleep away,** tempus.

ĒDORMISCO, 3. *v. tr.* [*inch.* of edormio]. **To sleep off** *or* **away,** crapulam. (Com.)

ĒDŬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [educo]. 1) Of animals and plants, **a nourishing, rearing,** bestiarum, pomorum. 2) **Education:** e. doctrinaque puerilis.

ĒDŬCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [educo]. **A rearer, educator,** originally *of a father or foster-father*, later = *a tutor, pedagogue* (paedagogus).

ĒDŬCĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [educo]. (Lat.) *She who rears or brings up,* **a nurse.**

ĒDŬCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [edūco]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) In a physical sense, and esp. of plants and animals, **to nurture, to raise, to rear:** ager e. herbas, *produces;* so, also, tractus ille e. apros; imber e. flores, *makes the flowers grow;* (poet.) e. senectam alicujus, *to maintain, to support one in old age.* 2) In a non-physical sense, **to bring up, to educate:** e. aliquem pudice usque ad adolescentiam; homo bene educatus; *trop.*, e. oratorem, *to form, to train;* e. eloquentiam, *to develop, to increase and give power to.*

Ē-DŪCO (II.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead forth, to draw out, to lead away:** e. mulierem domo secum; e. gladium e vagina; e. sortem, *to draw a lot;* and, in the same sense, e. aliquem ex urna, *the lot of any one;* e. lacum, *to drain;* e. se foras (Com.), *to go out of doors;* e. se multitudini (lat.), *to withdraw from the multitude.* In partic.: A) of military forces, *to lead forth or out:* e. cohortes; e. copias e castris, adversus hostes; hence, abs., of a military commander, **to withdraw, to march out:** Caesar ex hibernis eduxit: B) e. navem ex portu, *to bring out from the harbour:* C) esp. of a magistrate travelling to a province, *to take out with one:* e. aliquem in provinciam: D) e. aliquem (ex domo) in jus, ad consules, also simply e., *to bring into court, to place before a tribunal.* 2) Hence: A) (poet.) **to bring forth, to bear,** aliquem; aura verna e. colores: B) **to rear, to bring up, to educate** = educare: C) of birds, **to hatch,** pullos. 3) (Com.) **To drink off, to drink up,** vinum. 4) **To draw up, to raise,** aulaea; e. aliquem ad superas auras. Hence, *to erect, to build up:* e. turrim sub astra; e. aram coelo, *toward heaven.* 5) Of time, **to spend, to pass.**

***ĒDULCO**, 1. *v. tr.* [e-dulcis]. (Ante-cl., rar.) **To sweeten,** vitam.

ĒDŪLIS, e, *adj.* [edo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Eatable,** caprea; almost always in the *n. pl.* = *eatables, food.*

Ē-DŪRO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Lat.) 1) *Tr.*, *to make hard,* **to harden.** 2) *Intr.*, **to continue, to endure,** fulgor solis.

Ē-DŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Very hard.**

ĒĔTION, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἠετίων]. *The father of Andromache,* and king of Thebae in Cilicia.

ĒĔTIONĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Eetion]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Eetion.**

EF-FARCIO (Effercio), —, fertum, 4. *v. tr.* **To stuff full, to fill up, to cram:** e. intervalla saxis: effercite vos, *stuff yourselves.*

EFFASCINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [effascino]. (Lat.) Only in the *pl.* **A bewitching, charming, enchanting.**

EF-FASCĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To charm,** aliquem.

EFFĀTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of effor]. 1) **An announcement, prediction:** vatum ee. 2) **A proposition, principle, axiom** (as a translation of the Greek ἀξίωμα).

EFFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [efficio]. 1) **An effecting, accomplishing, producing,** artis. *2) **An efficient cause.**

***EFFECTĪVUS**, a, um, *adj.* [efficio]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to practice,* **practical.**

EFFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [efficio]. **A producer, maker, creator:** deus e. mundi.

EFFECTRIX, īcis, *f.* [efficio]. *She who makes, produces, causes,* **a maker, author:** pecunia e. multarum voluptatum.

EFFECTUS, ūs, *m.* [efficio]. 1) **An accomplishing, performing, accomplishment, execution,** operis; opera (oppugnationis) erant in effectu, *were in a state of completion so as to be effectively used;* peccata in effectu, *overt acts of sin;* in libidine esse, peccâtum est, etiam sine effectu, *even without an overt act;* aetas extrahitur sine ullo e., *without any thing being accomplished;* e. spei, *the accomplishment.* 2) **An effect, result:** eloquentiae e. est audientium approbatio.

***EFFĒMĪNĀTE**, *adv.* [effeminatus]. **Effeminately.**

EFFĒMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of effemino]. 1) **Effeminate, womanish,** homo, opinio, languor. 2) = Pathicus.

EFFĒMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-femina]. 1) *To make a woman of,* aëra. 2) *Trop.*, **to make womanish, to effeminate,** *to enervate:* e. corpus animumque virilem, animos, homines.

EFFĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of effero II.]. *Grown wild,* **wild, savage, fierce,** gens, mores.

EFFĔRO (I.), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *v. tr.* 1) **To bring** *or* **carry out, to bring forth:** e. tela ex aedibus, aurum foras; e. frumentum ab Ilerda; e. mucronem, gladium, *to draw;* e. pedem, *to go away, to depart;* e. arma, vexilla e castris, extra fines, *to advance with their weapons, standards;* cursus (impetus) eum longius extulit, *carried him too far.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to carry out of the house for burial, to carry to the grave,* **to bury, to inter,** aliquem; populus illum e., *had him buried at their expense:* B) **of the soil, to bring forth, to produce, to bear:** ager e. fructus uberiores; aetates singulae singula genera dicendi extulerunt: C) **to utter, to pronounce, to express,** verbos; e. graves sententias inconditis verbis; D) *trop.*, **to report, to make known, to publish, to proclaim:** e. vocem alicujus in vulgus; e. clandestina consilia: E) **of the passions and emotions, to transport, to carry away;** most freq. **in the** *pass.*, *to be transported or carried away:* efferri dolore, odio, cupiditate, incredibili gaudio. 2) **To lift up, to raise, to elevate, to exalt:** e. aliquos in murum; e. manum, malleum alto; e. aliquem supra leges, ad summum imperium, *to raise, to advance.* Hence: A) e. se, *to raise one's self,* **to rise, to advance,** *to become eminent:* virtus se e.; Athenis primum orator se e.: B) e. se, **or** *pass.* efferri, *to be exalted in one's conceit* = **to be proud, haughty, puffed up:** e. se audaciâ, scelere; esp., *part.*, elatus illa re, *elated, puffed up by any thing:* C) **to exalt, to praise, to extol** *by means of discourse,* aliquem laudibus, aliquid verbis: D) e. aliquem pecunia et honore, *to elevate by means of* = *to reward with,* 3) (Ante-cl.) *To bear, to endure,* malum.

EFFĔRO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-ferus]. **To make wild** *or* **fierce:** e. speciem oris, *to give the countenance a wild appearance;* terra efferatur immanitate beluarum, *grows wild, becomes uninhabitable.* Hence, *trop.*, e. animos, *to make ferocious;* ea caedes e. Thebanos ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, *exasperated, embittered;* efferatus irâ, *raging;* e. gentes, *to harden;* dux ipse e. milites, *has rendered them still more ferocious.*

EFFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* **with** *sup.* [*part.* of effarcio]. (Pl.) **Stuffed full, crammed:** effertus fame, *extremely hungry;* hereditas e., *rich, large.*

EF-FĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Very wild, savage,** juventus, facta.

*EFFERVENS, entis, *adj.* (w. *comp.* in Gell.) [*part.* of effervo]. *Boiling with passion,* **fervent, ardent.**

EF-FERVESCO, fervi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of effervo]. **To boil up, to effervesce, to ferment, to rage;** mostly *trop.*, of excited feeling: homines quaestu ee.; verba effervescentia.

EF-FERVO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To boil up** *or* **over, to foam;** *trop.*, vermes ee, *swarm forth.*

EF-FĒTUS (or Ef-foetus), a, um, *adj.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) *That has brought forth young.* 2) *Weakened, worn out by bringing forth young;* **hence, in gen., weakened, exhausted, worn out,** corpus, taurus; (poet.) vires ee., *exhausted energies;* senectus effeta veri, *no longer in a condition to feel the truth, incapacitated for the truth.*

EFFĪCĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [efficax]. **Efficacy, activity, power.**

EFFĪCĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [efficax]. **Efficaciously, effectively.**

EFFICAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [efficio]. **Efficacious, effective, powerful,** homo; ad muliebre ingenium preces ee. sunt, *are influential with, have power over;* frutex e. contra sagittarum ictus.

*EFFĪCIENTER, *adv.* [efficio]. **With effect, efficiently.**

EFFĪCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [efficio]. **Efficiency, efficacy, influence,** solis, naturalis.

EFFĬCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To accomplish, to execute, to bring to pass, to effect;** hence = **to complete, to finish, to make, to form:** e. magnas rerum commutationes; e. ut ille cadat, (rar.) with ne, (ante-cl. & lat.) with quominus; e. pontem, turres, *to build;* e. sphaeram, *to form;* e. tantos progressus; e. unam legionem ex duabus; e. aliquem consulem; murus montem efficit arcem; e. exercitum confirmatiorem; e. homines immani corporum magnitudine, *makes them men of immense size.* Hence: A) = *to procure,* alicui manus, mulierem homini: B) e. aliquid ab aliquo, *to procure, to obtain something from one.* 2) Of a piece of ground, **to bear, to produce, to yield;** hence, of persons, liciti sunt usque eo, quod se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *as far as they thought they could produce,* i. e., *with profit.* 3) **Of numbers, to make to amount to:** ea tributa vix quod satis est efficiunt; quae computatio efficit vicies quater centena millia passuum. 4) *To make out,* **to show, to prove, to demonstrate:** hoc e., deos esse mortales; ex quo efficitur, *from which it follows* (with *acc. c. infin.* following, sometimes also with ut or ne).

EFFĬGIES, ei (ante-cl. also Effigia, ae), *f.* [effingo]. **An image, copy, likeness, effigy** (esp. a likeness produced by the exercise of a plastic art — cf. imago, simulacrum, etc.): e. Veneris; Deus effigies hominis et imago; vix convenire videtur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem servare, *to preserve the mere effigy of the man, when they were trying to overthrow the man himself.* Hence: A) *trop.*, in partic. *of an image conceived in the mind or expressed by words:* e. nostrarum virtutum summis ingeniis expressa; effigies rerum notat res ipsas (*of mnemonics*); Cyrus ille scriptus ad e. justi imperii, *to set forth the ideal of a perfect government;* perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem quaerimus auribus, *its likeness:* B) (poet. & lat.) *concr.*, **an image, statue;** less freq., *a portrait.*

EF-FINGO, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To form,**

to fashion *by copying or imitating*, to represent *by means of art*, to express, to portray: e. aliquid; e. pulchritudinem Veneris; e. casus alicujus (poet.); e. lineamenta oris, *to copy, to imitate;* so, likewise, e. aliquid imitando; e. mores hominum in ore. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, to set forth, to depict, to describe, oratorem. 3) (Rar.) To wipe out, sanguinem. *4) (Poet.) *To chafe, to rub gently*, manus (doubtf. reading).

EFFLĀGĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [efflagito]. An earnest request, a demand.

*EFFLĀGĬTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [efflagito]. An earnest, urgent request.

EF-FLĀGĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To demand *or* ask urgently, *to request with earnestness:* e. libros; e. misericordiam alicujus, *to invoke;* e. ut ad me venias.

*EF-FLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To weep out, oculos.

EFFLICTIM, *adv.* [effligo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To death; only *trop.*, e. amare (deperire), *to be desperately in love.*

*EFFLICTO, 1. *v. tr.* [effligo]. (Pl.) To strike dead, hominem.

EF-FLĬGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To strike dead, aliquem.

EF-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To blow out, to breathe out, ignes ore, pulverem; (poet.) e. colorem, *to lose;* esp., e. animam (poet., extremum halitum), *to breathe out the spirit, to expire;* and, in the same sense, abs.: (poet.) abjicit efflantem, *the dying one;* quod moriens efflavit (lat.), *he said upon dying, with his last breath.* 2) *Intr.* (Lucr.), to burst forth, flamma.

EF-FLŌRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. tr.* To bloom forth, to shoot up; only *trop.*, to spring up, to flourish: adolescentia e. ingenii laudibus; utilitas e. ex amicitia.

EF-FLUO, xi, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To flow forth, to gush out: amnis e. in Oceanum; vita e. cum sanguine; (poet.) aura e. 2) Of things not liquid, to fall out, to slip out, to drop: capilli ee., *fall off;* urnae ee. manibus; aër e. huc et illuc, *spreads.* 3) *Trop.:* A) to vanish, to pass away, to glide away: notae caedis, memoria rei alicujus e.; aestas, aetas e. Freq. of something that has slipped one's memory or escaped from the thoughts: antequam ex animo tuo plane effluo, *I am entirely forgotten by thee;* mens ei e. = *he forgets what he is going to say:* B) = *to get abroad, to become known.*

EFFLŪVIUM, ii, *n.* [effluo]. (Lat.) A flowing out, an outlet: e. lacus.

*EFFŌCO, 1. *v. tr.* (doubtf. read.) [ex-fauces]. (Lat.) To strangle, aliquem.

EF-FŎDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To dig out, to dig up (i. e., a thing out of the place where it previously was): e. ferrum, aurum; e. carbones e sepulchris; e. signum. Hence, e. oculos (poet., lumen) alicui, *to dig out or put out the eyes;* e. viscera (poet.) = *to cause abortion.* 2) To dig = *to form by digging*, latebras, portum, lacum. 3) To dig *or* turn up, terram; e. montem, *to dig through; trop.*, e. domos, *to rummage, to search through.*

EF-FOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (*first. pers. pres.* is not found; mostly in *perf. part.* and *fut. tense*). 1) To say out, to speak out, to utter (an ancient religious term, hence mostly in the poets): e. aliquid, carmen. 2) To consecrate, to destine *to any use:* e. templum; locus templo effatus (*pass.*), *fixed upon for a temple.* *3) *To state a proposition;* hence, effatum (see above).

*EFFRACTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [effringo]. (Lat.) A house-breaker, burglar.

EFFRĒNĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [effrenatus]. Properly, *without a bridle;* unrestrainedly, violently.

*EFFRĒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [effreno]. Unbridled impetuosity, fury.

EFFRĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of the unused effreno]. Unbridled, unrestrained, unmanageable, unruly: homo secundis rebus effrenatus; cupiditas, libertas e.; multitudo e.

EFFRĒNUS, a, um (lat. Effrenis, e,), *adj.* [ex-frenum]. 1) *Without a bridle*, unbridled, equus. 2) (Poet.) *Trop.* = Effrenatus.

EF-FRĬCO, ui, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To rub off, rubiginem alicui.

EFFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-frango]. *To break out one thing from another*, to break open, cistem, fores, januam, carcerem. Hence, e. cerebrum, *to dash into pieces.*

EF-FŪGIO, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to flee away, to escape, ex urbe. 2) *Tr.*, To shun, to avoid, to escape from, mortem, equitatum Caesaris; haec morte effugiuntur. Hence, res me effugit, *escapes me* = *is not observed, not noticed by me;* nihil te e.: nullius rei cura eos e.

EFFŬGIUM, ii, *n.* [effugio]. 1) A fleeing away, a flight: navem nullam habuerunt ad e.; (Poet.) ob nostra ee. 2) A means of flight: habere effugia pennarum. 3) A way of escape, *an outlet:* insidere effugia, *to occupy.*

EF-FULGEO, si, —, 2. *intr.* To shine forth, to glitter: lux e.; ductores ee., *distinguish themselves;* e. audaciâ.

EFFULTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the unused ef-fulcio]. Resting upon, supported by: e. stratis.

EF-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To pour out, to pour forth, to shed, lacrimas; flumen e. se (or effunditur) in mare, *empties;* mare effunditur, *overflows;* Tiberis effusus super ripas, *poured over its banks.* 2) Of bodies not liquid, to pour out, to cast out *abundantly or in great numbers*, to lead forth, to dispatch, to send forth: e. tela, *to hurl in great numbers;* e. saccos numorum; e. auxilia castris; e. primum impetum, *to make the*

first assault; studium certaminis e. equitatum, *made the cavalry pour forth.* Esp., e. se, or *pass.* effundi, to pour forth, *to hasten forth in great numbers:* equitatus noster se ex castris e.: incendium effunditur, *spreads;* vox effunditur, *is poured forth.* Hence: A) equus corruit et consulem supra caput e., *threw him off;* e. aliquem in mare, *to hurl;* B) comae effusae, *flowing, dishevelled hair;* e. habenas, *to give the horses the reins;* e. sinum togae, *to loosen, to unfold:* C) to bring forth, to produce abundantly: segetes fecundae ee. herbas inimicissimas frugibus. 3) *Trop.:* A) e. iram in aliquem, *to pour out;* e. honores, *to heap upon:* B) *to let flow from the mouth,* to pour forth, to utter: e. tales voces; e. questus pectore; e. omnia quae sentio, *to communicate without reserve:* C) of property, money, &c., to squander, to waste, to dissipate, patrimonium; e. aerarium, *to drain, to exhaust:* D) to lavish, to throw away, vires, supremum auxilium: E) to lose, to let go, to resign: e. gratiam alicujus, *to trifle away;* e. animam, vitam: F) e. se, or *pass.* effundi — a) to indulge *in any thing* (esp. *a passion*): in libidine effundi, *to be dissolute, to be unbridled in one's lust* — b) to give one's self up (esp. *to a passion*), *to give way to, to yield to:* e. in tantam licentiam; in amorem e.; *to surrender one's self to any state, to break forth into:* e. in risum, e. in jocos.

EFFŪSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [effusus]. 1) Dispersedly, without order, *in a loose and scattered manner, far and wide,* ire, fugere, praedari. 2) Lavishly, profusely, copiously, donare, vivere. 3) Immoderately, extravagantly, vehemently, exsultare, amare; effusius dicere, *with prolixity, rather tediously;* effusius exceptus, *with excessive applause.*

EFFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [effundo]. 1) A pouring out, aquae. 2) A pouring *or* rushing forth: hominum ee. ex oppidis. 3) Profusion, wastefulness: e. imitatur liberalitatem; e. pecuniarum. 4) Extravagance, vehemence: e. animi in laetitia.

EFFŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of effundo]. 1) Wide-spread, far-extended, wide, broad, mare, loca; hence = *out-stretched,* corpus. Hence: A) = *scattered, dispersed,* hostes; agmen e., *disordered:* B) = *slack, loose,* habenae: C) e. caedes, *slaughter on all sides.* 2) Profuse, lavish, prodigal: e. in largitione. 3) Immoderate, extravagant, unbridled, unrestrained, laetitia; e. cursus, *a wild career.*

EF-FŪTIO, —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [ex-futio, obsolete — cf. futilis]. To blab out, to prate *or* chatter forth, aliquid, leves versus.

*EF-FUTUO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Suet.) To spend with harlots.

Ē-GĔLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* Cooled off, lukewarm, tepid, potio; e. ventus, *moderately warm.*

ĒGENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of egeo]. Needy, poor, indigent, in want (cf. egenus), homo.

ĒGĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [egeo]. (Mostly lat.) 1) In want, in need *of any thing,* destitute: e. omnium rerum; (lat.) egenus commeatu. 2) Abs. (poet.), needy, necessitous; critical, precarious: in rebus egenis, *in your distress.*

ĒGEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be in want *of any thing,* to have need of: e. re aliqua, consilio, copiis; magnum est opus egetque exercitatione non parva, *demands;* e. auxilii, custodis; (ante-cl.) e. aliquid. Hence — a) (poet.) = *to desire, to long for:* e. plausoris — b) abs. = to suffer want, to live in want, to be needy, poor: nunquam te sinam egere aut mendicare. 2) (Rar.) = Careo, to be without, to lack: is semper auctoritate eguit. 3) (Gell.) To do without, *to bear the want of:* si quid est, quod utar, utor; si nen est, egeo.

ĒGĔRIA, ae, *f. An Italian nymph,* the counsellor of Numa.

Ē-GĔRO, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* To carry out, to bear *or* bring out: e. praedam ex hostium tectis; e. humanas opes a Veiis; e. bona in tributum, *to carry off.* Hence — a) = *to cast forth from one's self:* e. aquam vomitu, *to void, to vomit;* so, also, e. dapes; e. sanguinem, *to discharge, to lose* — b) *to bring out in a discourse or writing:* e. querelas, *to utter, to pour forth;* e. sermonem, *to recite* — c) = *to drive away, to expel:* e. dolorem; gravitas coeli e. populos — d) (poet.) (= effero I. 1, A) *to carry to the grave:* Phoebus castra Dorica e. avidis rogis (according to others the word here = *to clear*).

ĒGESTAS, ātis, *f.* [egeo]. 1) Extreme poverty, penury, indigence (*subject.* — cf. paupertas, which is milder): e. ac mendacitas; *trop.* e. patrii sermonis, linguae. 2) A want, need *or* lack *of any thing:* e. frumenti, pabuli.

ĒGESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [egero]. (Rar., lat.) A carrying out *or* off, a carrying away, cadaverum; e. publicarum opum, *a wasting;* e. ventris, *a going to stool.*

*ĒGESTUS, ūs, *m.* [egero]. A carrying out *or* away, an emptying.

Ē-GIGNO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To beget, to engender, ramos vivo corpore.

EGNĀTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Egnatius]. Of *or* pertaining to Egnatius 3.

EGNĀTIUS, ii, *m.*, and EGNĀTIA, ae, *f. A family name among the Samnites and Romans;* thus, esp. 1) Gellius E., *the leader of the Samnites against the Romans* (296 B. C.). 2) Marcus E., *the leader of the Samnites in the war of the allies.* 3) Marcus E. Rufus, *an aedile* (21 B. C.) *and leader of a conspiracy against Augustus.* 4) P. E. Celer, *a Stoic philosopher,* of the time of Nero.

EGNĀTŬLĒIUS, i, *m.* (L.) *A quaestor who deserted from Antony to Octavius.*

ĒGO, me, mihi, *pl.* nos, etc., *pers. pron.* [= ἐγώ]. I; made emphatic by the suffix 'met': egomet, mihimet, nobismet ipsis, *I myself, to myself, to ourselves;* and (ante-cl.), in the same sense, mepte, mihipte; quid mihi Celsus agit? *what is my Celsus doing? Meton.*, for one's dwelling, abode — a me, *from my house;* ad me, *to my house, at my house;* a me solvi, *from my own means.*

ĒGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [e-gradior]. I. *Intr.* — 1) To go out, to come out, to depart: e. ex urbe; egredimur a nobis foras; e. Româ; e. hinc, foras, extra portam. In partic., of troops, &c., *to move out, to march out:* e. castris, ad proelium, *to march forth, to proceed;* e. navi or in terram, also abs., *to disembark from a ship, to land;* e. e portu or abs., *to set sail.* 2) To go up, to climb, to ascend: e. ad summum montis, in tumulum; e. altius. 3) *Trop.*, to deviate, to digress: e. a proposito, *from the subject.* II. *Tr.* — 1) To go beyond, *to pass over a limit:* e. munitiones. 2) To go out of, to leave: e. urbem, portum. 3) *Trop.*, e. modum, *to overstep;* e. fortunam hominis, *to surpass, to excel;* e. relationem (tech. term, of a senator), *to depart from the subject under consideration, and speak upon something else;* egressus quintum annum, *more than five years old.*

ĒGREGIE, *adv.* [egregius]. 1) Excellently, admirably, surpassingly. 2) Remarkably well, brilliantly, splendidly. 3) As a mark of applause, *bravo! good!*

ĒGRĔGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [e-grex, 'chosen from the herd']. 1) Choice, excellent, eminent, extraordinary, forma, laus, civis, victoria; e. bello, *in war;* egregius animi, *in disposition.* 2) (Lat.) Illustrious, distinguished, honourable: si mihi egregium esset te accipere; egregium publicum, *the honour of the state.*

ĒGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [egredior]. (Lat.) A going out; esp., *trop.*, a digression *from the subject of discussion.*

ĒGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [egredior]. 1) *Abstr.*, a going out, a going away, departure: e. vester; rarus egressu, *who seldom goes out.* In partic.: A) adhaerere egressibus (poet. & lat.), videt egressus = *the departing* (*of friends*, &c.): B) = a disembarking, going on shore, landing: optimus tibi erat e. 2) *Concr.* (poet. & lat.), an outlet, passage, *means of egress:* obsidere omnes ee.; e. fluminis, *the mouth.* 3) (Lat.) A digression *in speaking.*

*ĒGURGĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [e-gurges]. (Pl.) Prop., *to cast out of the throat*; *trop.* = to pour out, to empty, argentum domo.

EHEM, *interj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) An exclamation expressing joyful surprise — ah! ha! look!

EHEU, *interj.* (Poet.) An exclamation of complaint or pain — Oh! alas!

EHO, *interj.* (Com.) An exclamation used in abusing, commanding, or asking angrily — ho! ho there! holla! hear! In a strengthened form, Ehodum.

ĒIA or HEIA, *interj.* An exclamation, 1) of joy and astonishment — why! ha-ha! I declare! 2) of encouragement — come! come on! cheer up!

E-JĂCŪLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Gell.) = Ejaculor.

Ē-JĂCŪLOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To cast forth, *to hurl forth*, aquas.

EJECTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [ejecto]. (Lat.) *That which is cast out*, refuse: cetera ee. maris.

EJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ejicio]. A casting out: mors et e., banishment.

EJECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [e-jacto]. (Poet.) To cast out *or* forth, aquas; e. dapes ore, *to vomit.*

*EJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [ejicio]. (Ante-cl.) A casting out, ejection, animae.

EJĔRĀTIO, EJĔRO — v. Ejuratio, Ejuro.

EJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [e-jacio]. 1) To throw *or* cast out, to drive *or* thrust out, to eject, to expel: e. aliquem ex oppido, aedibus foras; e. aliquem in exilium, *to drive into exile, to banish;* e. linguam, *to thrust out;* e. sanguinem, *to vomit;* *trop.*, e. curam, memoriam rei alicujus ex animo, *to drive away;* e. stirpes superstitionis, *to extirpate;* e. vocem, *to utter;* e. gemitum, *to heave a sigh.* In partic.: A) e. se e navi in terram, in agros, *to rush forth, to hasten forth:* B) e. navem — a) *to bring to land, to land*, in terram, eo — b) usually, *to run a ship aground or ashore, to strand, to wreck;* almost always in the *pass.*, navis (classis) ejicitur ad insulam, in litora, *is stranded, wrecked:* hence, C) also in the *pass.*, of shipwrecked persons, esp. the *part.* ejectus, of one who has been cast by the waves upon the shore. 2) *Trop.*, to reject, to disapprove: e. rationem Stoicorum; esp. of actors, public speakers, &c. = *to hiss, to hoot at, to compel to retire.*

ĒJŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo]. A wailing, lamenting.

ĒJŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [ejulo] = Ejulatio.

ĒJŪLO, 1. *v. intr.* [the exclamation hei, heu]. To wail, to lament, to cry out, to groan.

ĒJŪRĀTIO (or Ejeratio), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro]. (Lat.) Prop., an abjuring, *a solemn renunciation of any thing:* e. spei, *a giving up;* consulum e., *a laying down, resigning of their office.*

ĒJŪRO (or Ējĕro), 1. *v. tr.* To abjure, to renounce, to refuse, to reject *something with an oath.* 1) Tech. t.: A) e. forum or judicem iniquum sibi, *to reject the jurisdiction of a court or judge as unjust*, to protest against: B) *to deny upon oath one's ability to pay, to swear that one is insolvent:* C) (lat.) e. magistratum, imperium, *to resign, to lay down an office with an oath that it has been administered according to law.* 2) (Lat.) To renounce, to give up, to disown: e. nomen patriae, patrem, liberos; e. patriam = *to forsake for ever.*

EJUSDEM-MŎDI, used as an *adj.* [is-modus]. **Of the same nature, quality, *or* kind.**

EJUS-MŎDI, used as an *adj.* [is-modus]. **Of that kind, such.**

Ē-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* **1) To glide out *or* away, to slip away, to fall out, to escape:** serpens e.; animi ee. corporibus; gladius (*trop.* causa) ei e. e manibus; artus in pravum elapsi (lat.), *fallen into a bad condition, disabled.* Hence: A) libri illi mihi elapsi sunt, *have slipped from my hands, have been made public prematurely;* animus ejus Bacchidi elabitur, *his mind was gradually estranged from Bacchis;* res e. memoriâ alicujus, *glides from the memory, is forgotten:* B) **to slip off, to get off, to escape,** ex proelio, (lat.) de caede, telis; e. inter tumultum; *trop.*, e. ex tot criminibus, *to escape from so many and so great charges:* C) **to pass away, to disappear,** *to be lost:* spes, assensio illa e.: D) e. in servitutem, *to sink into slavery.* **2)** (Poet.) **To rise, to creep *or* steal up:** ignes e. in frondes altas. **II.** *Tr.*—(Lat.) **To escape** (some danger or evil), pugnam.

ĒLĂBŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of elaboro]. **Wrought out *carefully and artificially*, elaborate, artificial** (opp. to naturalis, etc.).

Ē-LĂBŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1) To labour, to take pains, to exert one's self** (the idea of purpose and endeavour predominating — cf. laboro): e. ut prosim illis; e. in re aliqua; (lat.) e. in aliquid. **2)** *Tr.*, **to labour *or* work at, to work out, to elaborate** (mostly *pass.*), rem aliquam, librum; e. artem, eloquentiam, *to cultivate;* causae diligenter elaboratae, *carefully elaborated;* (lat.) imperium a parentibus elaboratum, *acquired by the labours of;* (poet.) e. somnum, *to cause, to procure.*

*Ē-LĂMENTĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **Very lamentable.**

Ē-LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of languĕo]. **To grow languid, to languish, to relax.**

Ē-LARGIOR, 4. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To give *or* to distribute liberally.**

ĒLĂTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [elatus]. **1) Loftily, sublimely. 2) Proudly, haughtily.**

ĒLĂTĒĬUS, } a, um, *adj.* **Sprung from Ela-**
ĒLĂTĒUS, } **tus** (of Cæneus, his son, q. v.).

ĒLĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* [effero]. Prop., *a lifting up, elevating;* hence, *trop.*, 1) **elevation, loftiness:** animi magnitudo et e.; e. orationis. 2) *A being carried away,* **elation, transport,** animi.

*Ē-LATRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To bark out** = *to speak out loudly:* e. quod mihi placet.

ĒLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of effero]. 1) **Elevated, high,** locus. 2) *Trop.:* A) **lofty, exalted,** animus: B) **proud** (v. Effero II. 2, c).

ĔLĂVER, ĕris, *n. A branch of the river Liger in Gaul,* now the Allier.

Ē-LĂVO, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1)** *Tr.*, **to wash out,** *to wash clean.* **2)** (Pl.) *Intr.*, e. bonis (the figure is taken from a shipwreck), *to be stripped of one's property.*

ĒLEA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐλέα; pure Latin, Velia]. *A town in Lower Italy,* the birthplace of Parmenides and Zeno, founders of the Stoic philosophy.

ĒLEĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἐλεάτης]. **The Eleatian** = *Zeno.*

ĒLEĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἐλεατικός]. **Eleatic:** philosophi.

ĒLĔCEBRA, ae, *f.* [elicio]. (Pl.) **A wheedler** = *she who wheedles the people out of their money.*

ĒLECTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [electus]. **With choice, choicely.**

*ĒLECTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [eligo]. (Pl.) **Choice, dainty.**

ĒLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [eligo]. **A selection, choice.**

*ĒLECTO (I.), 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of eligo]. (Pl.) **To choose, to pick, to select.**

ĒLECTO (II.), 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of elicio]. (Pl.) **To worm out, to get out** (*a secret from any one*): e. alicui aliquid.

*ĒLECTOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) **A chooser.**

ĒLECTRA, ae, *f.* [Ἤλεκτρα]. **1)** *The daughter of Oceanus and Thetis,* wife of Thaumas. **2)** *A daughter of Pleione,* and by Jupiter mother of Dardanus. **3)** *A sister of Cadmus.* **4)** *The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra,* sister of Orestes, and wife of Pylades.

ĒLECTRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Electra]. **Of *or* belonging to Electra.**

ĒLECTRUM, i, *n.* [= ἤλεκτρον; pure Latin, Succinum]. **Amber,** used by the Roman ladies for bracelets, rings, and necklaces. **2)** *A metallic composition,* of the appearance of amber, made of one part of gold and five parts of silver.

ELECTRUS, i, *m.* *The Latin name of* Electryon, ōnis, *m., father of Alcmene.*

ĒLECTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of eligo]. **Selected, picked, choice.**

*ĒLECTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [eligo]. (Ov.) **A choice, necis.**

ĒLĔGANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [eligo]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **In a bad sense, nice, fastidious, effeminate,** homo. **2) In a good sense:** A) of persons, *knowing how to choose well,* **tasteful, fine, elegant;** freq. of one who, in matters of judgment, esp. in speaking and writing, knows how to choose well = *acute, sagacious:* homo in omni judicio elegantissimus: B) also, of things, **choice, tasteful, beautiful, fine, neat, elegant,** genus dicendi, ars, epistola.

ĒLĔGANTER, *adv.* **With choice *or* taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, fitly, properly,** vitam agere, aliquid facere; dicere pro aliquo accurate et e.; loca capere e., *discreetly, judiciously.* (With *comp.* & *sup.*)

ĒLĔGANTĬA, ae, *f.* [elegans]. ***1)** (Pl.) Of persons, **particularity, fastidiousness, nicety:** metuo ne ejus elegantia meam speciem spernat. **2)** Of things, **taste, fineness, elegance, beauty,**

grace e. vitae, murum, verborum Latinorum; sometimes of writers = *acuteness, cultivated taste:* e. Socraticorum; tuorum scriptorum e.

ĔLĔGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= ἔλεγοι]. **Elegiac verses, elegies** (alternate hexameters and pentameters).

ĔLĔGĪA, ae, *f.* [= ἐλεγεία]. (Poet. & lat.) **An elegy,** *a poetical composition of mournful character.*

ĔLĔGĪDION, ii, *m.* [= ἐλεγείδιον]. (Lat.) **A short elegy.**

*ĔLĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Elis]. **Of** *or* **from Elis.**

ĔLĔLĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Eleleus]. Only in the *pl.* **A Bacchante.**

ĔLĔLEUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἐλελεύς, from Ἐλελεῦ, *the cry of the Bacchanals*]. *A surname of Bacchus.*

ĔLĔMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* 1) **The first principles** *of things,* elements; in the *sing.,* Elementum, i, *n.* (lat.), *an element.* 2) Freq., **the elements, rudiments** *of a science or art:* ee. puerorum; ee. loquendi, *of the art of speaking.* Hence: A) (lat.) = **an alphabet:** B) (poet.) = **a beginning, in gen.:** prima ee. Romae.

ĔLĔMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [elementum]. *Belonging to rudiments or elements,* **elementary:** senex e., *an old teacher.* (Lat.)

ĔLENCHUS, i, *m.* [= ἔλεγχος]. (Lat.) 1) **An index** *to a book.* 2) **A pendant, ear-drop.**

ĔLĔPHANTIĀSIS, is, *f.* [= ἐλεφαντίασις]. (Lat.) *A leprosy or malignant disease of the skin,* **elephantiasis.**

ĔLĔPHANTĪNE, es, *f.* [= Ἐλεφαντίνη]. *An island of the Nile in Upper Egypt,* with a city of the same name — now Jezyret Assuan.

ĔLĔPHANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Ἐλεφαντίς]. 1) = Elephantine. 2) *The name of a licentious Greek poetess.*

ĔLĔPHANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐλεφάντινος]. **Of ivory, ivory:** atramentum e., *of pulverized ivory.*

ĔLĔPHANTUS, i, *m.* [= ἐλέφας]. 1) **An**

ĔLĔPHAS, antis, **elephant.** 2) (Poet.) = Ebur, ivory. 3) = Elephantiasis.

ĔLĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [Elis]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Elis;** also (poet.) = *Olympian.*

ĔLEUSIN, īnis, *f.* [Ἐλευσίς or Ἐλευσῖν]. *A city in Attica,* famous for the worship of Ceres and the mysteries celebrated there in her honour — now Lepsina.

ĔLEUSĪNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Eleusin]. **Eleu-**

ĔLEUSĪNUS, **sinian:** Eleusina mater = *Ceres; subst.,* Eleusinia, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Ἐλευσίνια], *the mysteries of Ceres.*

ĔLEUTHĔRIA (I.), ae, *f.* [= Ἐλευθερία]. (Pl.) **Liberty.**

ĔLEUTHĔRIA (II.), ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Ἐλευθέρια]. (Pl.) **The feast of Liberty,** *a festival in honour of* Ζεὺς Ἐλευθέριος (Jupiter liberator), which, after the Persian wars, was celebrated yearly near Platææ.

ĔLEUTHĔRŌ-CĪLĪCES, um, *m. pl.* [ἐλευθέρος-Cilix]. *The free Cilicians,* a tribe in Cilicia.

ĔLĔVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [elevo]. (Lat.) **Disparagement** (a species of irony).

Ē-LĔVO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To raise up, to lift up** *or* **on high,** contabulationem; (poet.) aura e. preces, *carries away, dissipates.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to lighten, to ease, to alleviate,** aegritudinem: B) *to make light of,* **to lessen, to weaken, to impair:** e. auctoritatem alicujus, perspicuitatem; e. res gestas, aliquem, *to disparage;* e. adversarium (of an orator), *to weaken the impression made by the speech of an opponent;* index elevatur, *the informer is disparaged, is not believed.*

*ĔLIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Elis]. **Elean;** (poet.) = *Olympian.*

ĔLĪCIO, lĭcui & lexi, lĭcĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [e and the unused lacio]. **To entice out, to lure forth, to bring out of** *or* **from** *a place by flattery or stratagem, to cause to come out:* e. aliquem foras, hostes ex paludibus, aliquem in proelium; e. ut fateatur, *to draw a confession from one;* e. ferrum e cavernis terrae; e. vocem e faucibus alicujus; e. sanguinem, lacrimas, *to cause to flow;* e. literas ab aliquo, *to elicit, to draw from one;* so, also, e. querelas; e. verbum ex aliquo. In partic., e. Jovem, *to call or bring down by means of magic arts;* e. manes, etc., **to raise, to conjure up;** so, also, e. pluviam, fulmina, *to draw down.*

ĔLĪDO, īsi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [e-laedo]. 1) **To strike out, to thrust out, to dash** *or* **force out:** e. aurigam curru; e. ignem velut e silice; e. vocem, *to force out;* e. magnas voces, *to thunder out, to utter loudly;* e. literas, *to omit in pronouncing, to elide;* e. morbum, *to expel.* 2) **To break** *or* **dash into pieces, to shatter, to crush,** caput alicujus, talos alicui, naves, angues; *trop.,* e. nervos virtutis, *to break down, to destroy;* elidi aegritudine, *to be broken down.*

ĔLĪGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [e-lego]. **To pick out, to select, to choose** (opp. to taking indiscriminately—cf. lego, etc.): e. rem aliquam; e. minima ex malis; elige de illis quem velis.

ĔLĪMĪNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-limen]. (Poet. & lat.) **To drive over the threshhold, to turn out of doors:** e. dicta, *to blab;* e. gradus, *to go out of the house.*

Ē-LĪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To file off, to polish;** hence = *to finish,* catenas; esp., *trop.,* of the product of mental labour, e. aliquid, *to elaborate, to perfect.*

*ĔLINGUO, 1. *v. tr.* [elinguis]. (Pl.) **To rob of the tongue,** aliquem.

ĔLINGUIS, e, *adj.* [e-lingua]. Prop., *tongueless* = **dumb, speechless,** homo, curia; *trop.* = **not eloquent.**

Ē-LĪQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To clarify, to filter,** vinum.

ĔLIS (Dor. Alis), ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἦλις]. *A district in the western part of the Peloponnesus,* with a capital of the same name, near which was Olympia.

ĒLĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [elido]. (Lat.) **1) A thrusting *or* forcing out**: e. lacrimae. **2)** As a grammatical tech. t., **the elision** *of a letter.*

ĒLISSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἔλισσα] = Dido.

ĒLĬUS or ĒLĒUS (also Alius, Pl.), a, um, *adj.* [Elis]. *Of or pertaining to Elis*, **Elean**; also (poet.) = *Olympian*; E. flumen, *the Alpheus*; E. campus, *Olympia*; *subst.*, Elii or Elei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Elis.*

ĒLIXUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Thoroughly boiled, sodden.**

ELLĔBŎRUM — v. Helleborum.

ELLIPSIS, is, *f.* [= ἔλλειψις]. (Lat.) As a tech. term in rhetoric, *the omission of a word*, **ellipsis.**

Ē-LŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To let out, to hire out,** fundum; gens Judaica elocata est = *the revenues of the Jewish nation have been farmed out to contractors.*

ĒLŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [eloquor]. In rhetoric, tech. term, **rhetorical expression,** *the clothing of thoughts in suitable words*, **style, elocution:** e. est idoneorum verborum, et sententiarum ad inventionem accommodatio, *is the adaptation of — to the topics conceived.*

ĒLŎCŪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [eloquor]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to expression; subst.*, Elocutoria, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), as a translation of ῥητορική, **rhetoric.**

ĒLŎCUTRIX, īcis, *f.* [eloquor]. (Sc. ars; Lat.) As a translation of ῥητορική, **rhetoric.**

ĒLŎGIUM, ii, *n.* [λόγος]. **1) A sentence, short saying:** e. Solonis. **2) An inscription,** esp. *an inscription on a tomb, an epitaph:* ee. monumentorum. **3)** *A short statement, notice:* A) *a clause in a will*, esp. a clause by which some one is disinherited: B) in criminal cases, *an abstract or brief statement*, of the crime charged, the name of the offender, the penalty, &c.

ĒLŎQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of eloquor]. **Eloquent** (of one who possesses all the qualities of an orator — cf. disertus, facundus).

ĒLŎQUENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (the *pos.* does not occur). **Eloquently.**

ĒLŎQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [eloquens]. **Eloquence,** *the art of speaking with energy and dignity* (v. Eloquens).

ĒLŎQUIUM, ii, *n.* [eloquor]. (Poet. & lat.) **Eloquence.**

Ē-LŎQUOR, lŏcūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* **1) To say out, to speak out, to declare, to state, to express:** e. rem ut facta est; eloquere, obsecro, *tell it all out.* **2)** Abs., of an orator, **to speak,** *to deliver a speech*, ornate et copiose.

ĒLŌRINI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Elorus]. *The inhabitants of Elorum.*

ĒLŌRUS (Hel.), i, *m.* [= Ἔλωρος]. *A river in Sicily*, now the Atellaro; at its mouth was the town Elorum.

ELPĒNOR, ōris, *m.* [Ἐλπήνωρ]. *A companion of Ulysses*, changed into a hog by Circe.

Ē-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To shine forth, to beam forth:** circulus e. inter flammas. **2)** *Trop.*, **to be visible, manifest, conspicuous; to show itself, to appear:** scintilla ingenii jam in puero e.; eloquentia ejus maxima Spartae e.; hoc decorum quod e. in vita; in partic. = *to shine, to distinguish one's self:* e. virtutibus.

ĒLŪCĪFĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* [e-lux-facio]. (Ante-cl.) *To deprive of light*, **to blind,** aliquem.

*ĒLUCTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [eluctor]. **From which one may extricate himself,** aqua.

Ē-LUCTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* **1)** *Intr.*, **to struggle forth** *or* **out, to force one's way out,** *to press through with difficulty:* aqua e. **2) To work one's self out of** *any thing by struggling*, **to surmount, to attain** *with difficulty:* e. illas difficultates; e. tam validas manus.

Ē-LŪCUBRO, and Ēlūcubror, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* **To compose** *or* **prepare by lamp-light,** epistolam; *trop.* = *to prepare with great labour and care.*

Ē-LŪCUS, i, *m.* [lux]. (Gell.) **A drowsy** *or* **dreaming person.**

Ē-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* *1) *Intr.*, **to wash** *or* **dash against:** fluctus e. **2)** *Tr.*, of a gladiator, **to elude, to parry** *a thrust or blow.* Hence: A) **to deceive, to delude, to cheat, to impose upon,** aliquem: B) **to frustrate, to evade,** vim legis, pugnam; e. bellum quiete, quietem bello, *to evade war by quiet, and quiet by war*; e. legationem, rogationem, *to render fruitless*; e. fidem miraculis, *to impair the faith* (*of the people*) *in*; e. indicia, *to invalidate:* C) **to mock, to jeer, to make sport of,** aliquem. **3)** (Poet.) **To win** *at play:* e. aliquem anulum; e. palmas tibi, *to snatch away.*

Ē-LŪGEO, luxi, —, 2. *v. tr.* *To mourn the full time for*, **to cease mourning over,** aliquem; also, abs. = *to cease mourning.*

ĒLUMBIS, e, *adj.* [lumbus]. (Lat.) Prop., *weak in the loins*; *trop.*, of the style of an orator, *weak, without sinew.*

Ē-LUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To wash off, to wash out, to cleanse:** e. patinas, corpus; e. maculas vestium, colorem. Hence, *trop.* = *to wash away, to efface, to destroy:* e. crimen, amara curarum; e. amicitiam, *to get rid of.* **2)** (Pl.) *Intr.*, *to get rid of, or to squander, one's property.*

ELUSATES, ium, *m. pl.* *A people living in Aquitanian Gaul.*

ĒLUTRIO, 1. *v. tr.* [eluo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) To wash out,** lintea. **2)** *Trop.*, *to cleanse from dregs*, **to clarify.**

ĒLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [eluo]. (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *washed*; hence, **watery, insipid.**

ĒLŪVIES, ei, } *f.* [eluo]. **1)** (Poet. & lat.)
ĒLŪVIO, ōnis, } **A flowing off** *of filth.* **2) An overflowing** *of water*, **an inundation. 3) An abyss, chasm** *made by the rushing of a stream of water.*

ELVĪNA (Helv.), ae, *f.* *A surname of Ceres* (very rare).

ELȲCES, ae, *m.* *A companion of Phineus*, slain by Perseus.

ĔLYMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Elymais]. **Elymæan**; *subst.*, Elymaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Elymais.*

*ĔLYMĀIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἐλυμαΐς]. *A district of Persia*, in what is now Iran.

ELYSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of East-Germany*, living between the Oder and the Vistula.

ĔLȲSIUM, ii, *n.* [τὸ Ἠλύσιον πεδίον]. **Elysium**, *the abode of the blest.*

ĔLȲSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Elysium]. **Elysian**; *subst.*, Elysii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, (sc. campi), *the Elysian fields.*

*Ē-MĂCĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [macero]. (Lat.) **Emaciated.**

ĒMĂCĬTAS, ātis, [emax]. (Lat.) **A passion for buying, propensity to buy.**

Ē-MĂCŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cleanse from spots, to purify.**

ĒMANCĬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [emancipo]. 1) **A formal resignation** *of paternal authority over a son by means of a feigned sale thrice repeated;* **an emancipation.** 2) In gen., **a formal surrendering, resignation, transfer** *of one's right to, or property in, a thing.*

Ē-MANCĬPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To release a son from paternal authority,** *and thereby declare him free to act for himself,* **to emancipate** (v. Emancipatio). 2) In gen., **to surrender, to transfer, to make over** *one's right in a person or thing to another; to sell, to release, to deliver over:* e. filium in adoptionem alicui; e. praedia paterna, agrum. 3) *Trop.*, **to surrender entirely, to yield, to give up:** e. se alicui; emancipatus feminae, *the slave of a wife.*

ĒMANCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-mancus]. (Lat.) **To maim, to mutilate, to mangle,** aliquem.

Ē-MĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To flow out,** fons. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to proceed** *or* **emanate from, to spring out of, to arise:** alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi ee.; Academia recentior hinc e.: B) **to spread abroad, to become known,** *to get among the people:* exire et in vulgus e.

Ē-MARCESCO, ui, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To wither, to fade away;** *trop., to dwindle away, to disappear.*

*ĒMARGĬNO, 1. *v. tr.* [margo]. (Lat.) **To deprive of edge** *or* **border.**

ĒMĂTHIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἡμαθία]. *A district of Macedonia.* Hence — a) = *Macedonia* — b) = *the contiguous part of Thessaly.*

ĒMĂTHIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Emathia]. **Emathian;** hence — a) = *Macedonian* — b) = *Thessalian; subst.*, Emathides, dum, *f. pl.*, *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, the Pierides.*

ĒMĂTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Emathia]. **Emathian;** hence — a) = *Macedonian:* dux E., *Alexander* — b) = *Thessalian.*

Ē-MĀTŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To grow fully ripe,* **to ripen,** segetes. *2) **To be mitigated, to moderate,** ira Caesaris.

ĒMAX, ācis, *adj.* [emo]. **Fond of buying.**

EMBAMMA, ătis, *n.* [— ἔμβαμμα]. (Lat.) *A kind of* **sauce.**

EMBLĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἔμβλημα]. 1) **Inlaid work;** hence, *trop.* = *an interpolation in a discourse.* 2) Hence: A) **an ornament** *in relief* (on utensils, vases, &c.): B) **mosaic work.**

EMBŎLIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐμβόλιον]. **An interlude** *between the acts of a play, a kind of ballet.*

ĒMENDĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [emendo]. *That may be amended,* **corrigible, error.**

ĒMENDĀTE, *adv.* [emendatus]. **Faultlessly, correctly, accurately, purely:** loqui, scribere.

ĒMENDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [emendo]. **A correction, emendation, improvement.**

ĒMENDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [emendo]. **A corrector.**

ĒMENDĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [emendo]. **A (female) corrector.**

ĒMENDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of emendo]. **Free from error, faultless, correct, pure:** homo, mores, locutio.

Ē-MENDĪCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Suet.) **To obtain by buying.**

ĒMENDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [mendum]. *To free from error,* **to correct, to amend, to improve** (weaker than corrigo): e. librum, vitia adolescentiae, legem; (lat.) e. dolores capitis, tussim, *to cure, to remove.*

Ē-MENTIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* *To devise or utter something false,* **to fabricate, to feign, to pretend:** e. aliquid in aliquem; e. se beneficio obstrictum esse; e. auspicia; also, abs., haec omnia fecit, ut ementiretur, *that he might lie.* Hence, *part.* ementitus, as *pass.*, *devised falsely,* **invented, fabricated, forged.**

Ē-MERCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To buy** *with a bribe,* **to purchase** *by bribery,* rem, aliquem.

Ē-MĔREO, ui, ĭtum, } 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To earn,**
Ē-MĔREOR, ĭtus, *dep.* } **to merit** *something,* **to acquire by desert,** aliquid mali, pecuniam. 2) (Poet.) **To deserve well of** *one, to earn,* and hence *to deserve the favour of one, to lay under obligation,* aliquem; *part.* emeritus, as *subst., a deserving man.* 3) Esp., in milit. lang., **to serve out** *one's time,* **to complete** *the term of service:* e. stipendia, annuas operas; esse emeritis stipendiis (*pass.*), *having served out their time;* hence *part. perf.* (poet.), of a thing *that has fully served out its purpose or design* = *old, worn out:* equus, aratrum e.; rogus e., *burnt out.*

Ē-MERGO, rsi, rsum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.*, **to make appear, to cause to arise** (*from the deep*): e. se or emergi ex illis malis, *to extricate one's self, to rise up, to issue forth.* In partic., *part.* emersus, *that has come out or risen up:* equus e. ex palude; *trop.*, homo e. ex coeno, *from the*

filth, mire (i. e., *of vice*); nox e., *emergent.* 2) *Intr.:* A) **to come forth, to arise, to emerge, to appear,** *to come into sight,* ex aqua, de paludibus; piscis e. sub glebis; stella e.: B) **to come out** *of,* **to break forth** *from something:* e. ex saltibus e. ex patrio regno; flos e. e caule; also, e. in locum aliquem = *to get away:* hence, C) *trop.*— a) **to extricate** *or* **work one's self out of, to get free, to get clear,** esp. *of a hateful situation or a danger:* e. ex mendicitate, ex peculatus judicio, *to get rid of, to become free from;* e. et in bonam frugem recipio, *I emerge from a career of pleasure, and betake myself to prudent courses;* civitates emerserunt, *have recovered themselves, have attained a better condition;* leges ee. (opp. to demergere), *come forth again* — b) **to break out, to arise:** bella ee. — c) *to show itself,* **to become manifest** *or* **apparent:** amor e.; ex quo emergit quale sit illud, *from which it appears.*

ĒMĒRĪTUS, i, *m.* [emereo]. *A soldier that has served out his time,* a veteran. (Lat.)

ĒMĒTĪCA, ae, *f.* [= ἐμετική]. **An incitement to vomiting, a vomit:** facere e., *to make one's self vomit, so as to be able to eat more.*

Ē-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To measure out** *or* **off,** spatium. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to traverse, to go over, to pass through** *a certain space,* terras; (lat.) G. quinque principes annis septuaginta tribus e., *survived:* B) **to impart,** *to bestow,* alicui aliquid.

*Ē-MĒTO, messui, messum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To mow off, to cut down, to reap:** e. frumentum.

Ē-MĪCO, cui, cātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To spring** *or* **leap out, to bound** *or* **break forth,** *to appear suddenly:* fulgura ee.; flamma e. ex monte; e. saltu in currum, *to leap upon the chariot.* Hence, *trop.,* pavor e., *betrayed itself;* e. magnitudine animi, *to distinguish one's self;* verbum aliquod e., *shines forth as a brilliant point occurring here and there.*

Ē-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. To remove from a place,* **to depart,** hinc, ex illa domo, e vita.

ĒMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [eminor]. (Pl.) **A threatening, menace, warning.**

ĒMĪNENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of emineo]. 1) **Projecting, standing out, lofty, elevated.** 2) *Trop.,* **distinguished, eminent.**

ĒMĪNENTIA, ae, *f.* [eminens]. (Rar.) 1) **A projecting;** *concr.,* **a prominence, protuberance;** hence, *the prominent part of a painting = the light.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), **excellence,** operis.

Ē-MĪNEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To project, to stand forth, to stretch out:** terra e. mari; stipites ee. ex terra; ferrum e. per costas; hasta e. in partes ambas; jugum e. in mare. 2): A) *to stand forth* = **to be visible,** *to show itself:* quod absconditur ibi, eo magis e. et apparet; esp., in a painting, *to stand out, to be prominent or in the foreground;* vox e. (poet.), *is distinctly heard;* e. ex gratulando (Pl.), *to emerge from the crowd of congratulators:* B) **to distinguish one's self to be eminent, conspicuous:** Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi.

*Ē-MĪNOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Pl.) **To threaten loudly,** *to warn threateningly.*

ĒMĪNUS, *adv.* [e-manus]. **Aloof** (opp. to comminus), **from afar, at a distance;** esp., as a military tech. term, of a battle with missiles, darts, &c.: e. pugnare; also, in other expressions: e. opem ferre; faces e. jacere.

Ē-MĪROR, ātus, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar., poet.) **To wonder greatly at** *any thing.*

ĒMISSĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [emitto]. **An outlet, drain.**

ĒMISSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [emitto]. 1) Prop., *one who is sent out;* **an emissary** (nearly always in a bad sense), **a scout, spy,** *agent.* 2) (Œcon.) **A young shoot** *of a plant.*

ĒMISSĪCIUS (Emissitius), a, um, *adj.* [emitto]. (Pl.) *That is sent to spy out* = **spying,** *prying about* (cf. emissarius 1), oculi.

ĒMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [emitto]. 1) *A sending forth* = **a throwing, hurling:** graviores ee. telorum. 2) **A letting go,** anguis.

ĒMISSUS, ūs, *m.* [emitto]. (Lucr.) **A sending forth.**

Ē-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To send forth, to send away, to send out:** e. equites in hostem, cohortes ex statione. Hence, e. hastam, *to hurl;* e. sagittas, *to shoot;* e. fulmina, *to scatter;* e. aculeum in hominem, *of a stinging insect;* (lat.) e. librum, *to put forth, to publish;* e. vocem, *to expel, to let be heard.* 2) **To let go, to discharge, to let loose,** *to let off, to let slip:* e. aliquem ex urbe, ex vinculis; e. aquam ex lacu, *to let flow or drain off;* e. scutum manu, *to let fall;* e. animam, *to give up, to breathe out;* e. aliquem ex obsidione, *to permit to go free; trop.,* e. aliquid e manibus, *to let something escape.* In partic., manu e. aliquem, and simply e. aliquem (ante-cl. & lat.) = manumitto, q. v.

ĒMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To buy,** *to procure by buying* (the fundamental idea being the acquisition of any thing by purchase — cf. mercor): e. puellam ab aliquo, aliquid de praeda; quanti eam emisti? *for how much? at what price?* tribus minis eam emi, *for three minae;* magno, parvo e., *dear, cheap;* thus, also, male (care) and bene e., *dear, cheap:* ex empto aut vendito, *by purchase or sale.* 2) *Trop.,* **to buy up, to gain over** = *to secure for one's self with money,* esp. *through bribery:* e. sententias judicum; e. percussorem in aliquem; e. aliquem beneficiis, *to win;* e. immortalitatem morte, *to gain.*

*Ē-MŎDĔROR, 1. *v. tr.* **To moderate:** e. dolorem verbis, *to let rage out.* (Poet.)

Ē-MŎDŬLOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet.) **To celebrate in song,** Musam.

*ĒMŌLIMENTUM, i, *n.* [emolior]. Labour, effort, *difficulty, trouble.*

Ē-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To move** *or* **force out**: e. freta, *to agitate violently.* 2) **To accomplish, to complete,** aliquid.

Ē-MOLLIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) *To make soft,* **to soften**: humor e fundas. 2) *Trop.* — a) **to make mild,** *to form,* mores — b) **to enervate, to effeminate, to demoralize,** exercitum.

ĒMŌLŪMENTUM (also Ēmŏlīmentum), i, *n.* [emolo]. **Advantage, profit, gain** *derived from any thing:* e. victoriae, *secured by victory, by war.*

*ĒMŌNEO, 2. *v. tr.* **To admonish, to exhort,** aliquem.

Ē-MŌRIOR, mortuus (old *infin.* emoriri) 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To die quite, to die:** aut vincere aut e. 2) *Trop.*, **to perish, to pass away, to cease:** laus eorum e non potest; spes e.

*ĒMORTUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [emorior]. (Pl.) **Of** *or* **relating to dying** *or* **death,** dies.

Ē-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To move out** *or* **away, to remove:** e. multitudinem e foro; e. milites aedificiis; e. postes cardine, *to tear from the hinges;* e. muros, *to shake;* (poet.) e. curas, *to drive away;* e. pontum, *to agitate;* e. aliquem senatu = moveo, q. v.

EMPĔDOCLES, is, *m.* [= Ἐμπεδοκλῆς]. *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Agrigentum in Sicily* — lived about 440 B. C.

EMPĔDOCLĒUS, a, um, *adj. Of or pertaining to Empedocles,* Empedoclean; *subst.*, Empedoclea, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the doctrines of Empedocles.*

EMPHĂSIS, is, *f.* [= ἔμφασις]. **Rhetorical stress, emphasis.**

EMPĪRICUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐμπειρικός]. **Relating to experience**; *subst.*, Empiricus, i, *m.*, **an empiric,** *a physician whose method of treatment was founded upon experience alone.*

EMPŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐμπόριον]. *A place for trade,* **market-place, mart, emporium.**

EMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [emo]. **A purchase:** facere e.

EMPTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of emo]. (Lat., rar.) **To buy up, to purchase,** rem.

EMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [emo]. **A purchaser, buyer,** rei alicujus.

Ē-MŪGIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To bellow out,** aliquid.

Ē-MULGEO, mulsi, mulsum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To milk out,** *to milk dry; trop.* = *to drain out, to exhaust,* paludem.

*EMUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [emungo]. (Lat.) **A blowing** *or* **clearing of the nose.**

Ē-MUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **E. se or emungi, to blow the nose**; improp. (Pl.) emungor oculos ex capite, *I am blowing my eyes out.* 2) *Trop.* (colloq.): A) homo emunctae naris = *a man of nice discernment,* i. e., *keen, sagacious:* B) (Com.) e. aliquem argento, and only e. aliquem, **to cheat** *one out of money,* **to defraud.**

Ē-MŪNIO, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Mostly lat.) 1) *To provide fully with what is necessary,* **to fortify, to strengthen,** locum; e. postes obice, *to guard, to secure, to close up;* e. vites ab injuria pecoris, *to defend.* 2) (Lat.) **E. paludes,** silvas, **to lay out, to construct** *a road through swamps or forests* (v. Munio).

ĒMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [emuto]. (Lat.) **An altering, alteration,** *change.*

Ē-MŪTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To alter,** *to change,* rem.

EN, *interj.* **See! behold! see there!** *there it is! there they are!* 1) When attention is directed, earnestly and with passion, to an unexpected or remarkable object, event, &c.: e. Priamus, *lo, here is Priamus!* e. causa cur; e. ego, *here I am!* Consul, e., inquit, hic est; e. cui committas, *behold one to whom you may entrust it!* also, e. causam cur, etc.; e. quatuor aras; in castris e. meis fama mortis meae exspectata est. 2) In questions: A) to attract attention: e. quid agis? B) freq. to express wonder or passionate excitement: e. quid ago? e. quid agam? e. unquam aspiciam te? *shall I ever see thee?* 3) (Poet.) With imperatives, to strengthen a command or injunction — **here! now then! come! come on!** e. accipe! e. age segnes rumpe moras!

ĒNARRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [enarro]. (Poet. & lat.) **That may be related, expressed,** *or* **described** = portrayable, motus, foeditas.

ĒNARRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [enarro]. (Lat.) **Explicitly, at length, in full detail.**

ĒNARRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [enarro]. (Lat.) **An explaining, interpreting, explanation, interpretation.**

ĒNARRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [enarro]. (Lat.) **An explainer, interpreter, expounder.**

Ē-NARRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To narrate in detail, to relate fully,** rem aliquam. 2) (Lat.) **To explain, to interpret, to expound.**

Ē-NASCOR, nātus sum, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To grow forth, to grow up** *or* **out, to arise, to spring up:** dentes ex mento ee.; laurus e.; insula medio alveo e.

Ē-NĀTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To swim out** *of something,* **to escape** *by swimming.* 2) *Trop.*, **to get one's self out** *of a difficulty,* **to extricate one's self.**

*Ē-NĀVĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (Tac.) **Finished, performed:** opera e., *service rendered, work done.*

Ē-NĀVĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1 *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to sail out** *or* **away:** e. Rhodum, *to Rhodes.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Tr.*, **to sail over,** undam.

ENCĔLĂDUS, i, *m.* [= Ἐγκέλαδος]. *A giant whom Jupiter killed by lightning and buried under Mount Ætna.*

ENDO, *prep.*, old form of the *prep.* In.

ENDRŌMIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἐνδρομίς]. (Lat., poet.) **A woollen mantle** *or* **cloak,** in which persons wrapped themselves after gymnastic exercises.

ENDŸMION, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἐνδυμίων]. *A beautiful youth, passionately loved by the goddess of the Moon (Diana)*, but condemned by Jupiter to everlasting sleep.

Ē-NĔCO (also Ēnĭco), cui (ante-cl. cāvi), ctum, 1. *v. tr.* (excepting the *part.* Enectus, only ante-cl. & lat.). 1) **To kill completely, to murder, to stifle,** *to throttle, to smother* (cf. neco): puer e. ambos angues; enectus sit, fame, etc. = *exhausted, worn out.* 2) *Trop.* (colloq.), **to torment, to torture,** *to plague to death;* e. aliquem rogando, jurgio.

ĒNERVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of enervo]. **Enervated, enfeebled, effeminate;** e. homo, *feeble;* orator, *powerless.*

Ē-NERVIS, e, *adj.* [e-nervus]. (Lat.) **Nerveless, powerless, weak,** *inefficient,* homo; *trop.,* compositio, orator e., *tame, flat.*

ĒNERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-nervus]. **To unnerve, to make powerless, to weaken,** *to render effeminate:* senectus me e.; e. animos.

ENGŌNĀSI, *ind. m.* [= (ὁ) ἐν γόνασι]. **'The Kneeling One,'** *a constellation in the northern hemisphere,* called Hercules by later writers.

ENGUĪNUS, or Engyīnus, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Engyion.**

ENGYION, i, *n.* [= Ἔγγυον]. *A town in Sicily,* now Gazi or Gangi.

ĒNIM, *conj.* (usually after the first word or words in a sentence; in comic writers, also at the beginning). Used — 1) To introduce the reason of a preceding proposition or assertion — **for, because:** mihi omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, nunquam e. sunt occupati. 2) To explain, complete, or define more precisely, the preceding assertion — **namely, for instance, to wit:** primum mihi dicendum est de genere belli, deinde, etc., genus est e. belli ejusmodi, etc. 3) Very freq. the clause supported by 'enim' is not expressed, but must be mentally supplied from the context; thus, haec vos, si Philippus in Italiam transmiserit, quietura aut mansura in fide creditis? Manserunt *enim* Punico postea bello. Nunquam isti populi ... a nobis non deficient; by the words manserunt ... bello the reason is given ironically why some thought those people would remain faithful. Quum Critias respondisset in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidissi, tum Socrates, non *enim* paruisti mihi revocanti, etc.; which must be thus filled up: *it cannot surprise, that this has happened to you, for,* &c. *A.* Di me perdant si bibi. *B.* Qui jam? *A.* Quia *enim* absorbui, *because, in fact, I,* &c. In such places, 'enim' may freq. be translated by **truly, surely, certainly, to be sure, indeed:** as, in comb. with interrogatives, quid e.? etc.; but this sense of a simple strengthening is not found in the word itself. Sometimes the clause to be supplied is indicated by 'at' or 'sed.'

ĒNIM-VĔRO, *adv.* **Truly, in fact, certainly,** *but certainly;* in replies, it is often ironical and indirect: e. illud ferendum non est.

ĒNĪPEUS, ei and eos, *m.* [= Ἐνιπεύς]. 1) *A river in Thessaliotis;* as a river-god, *the husband of Tyro,* who, together with Neptune, reared the sons of Pelias and Neleus. 2) *A river of Pieria.*

Ē-NĪTEO, tui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To shine** *or* **glitter forth, to gleam out,** campus coelum, oculi. 2) *Trop.,* **to shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished.**

ĒNĪTESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of eniteo]. **To begin to shine forth.**

Ē-NĪTOR, nīsus or nixus, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) **To work one's way out, to struggle up, to mount** *or* **climb up:** e. per adversos fluctus; e. per angustias et ingruentem multitudinem; e. in verticem montis; adeo erat impedita valles, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, *could not easily climb up.* 2) *Trop.,* **to exert one's self, to labour, to make an effort,** *to strive earnestly for something:* e. ut (ne) illud fiat; e. pro aliquo, in re aliqua, ad dicendum; e. aliquid; rarely e. facere aliquid II. *Tr.* — 1) *To bring forth with labour* = **to bear, to give birth to,** puerum, partus plures, *more children.* 2) (Lat.) **To climb up, to ascend** *with difficulty,* Alpes, aggerem.

ĒNIXE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [enixus]. **Strenuously, vigorously, earnestly, zealously.**

ĒNIXUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of enitor]. **Strenuous, vigorous, earnest, zealous,** *eager.*

ĒNIXUS (II.), [enitor]. (Lat.) **A bringing forth, giving birth.**

ENNA (Henna), ae, *f.* *A town in the interior of Sicily, with a temple of Ceres,* from whence, accord. to fable, Pluto carried off Proserpina — now Castro Giovanni.

ENNAEUS, a, um (poet.) } *adj.* [Enna]. **Of**
ENNENSIS, e, } *or* **pertaining to Enna;** hence, *subst.,* Ennenses, ium, *m pl., the inhabitants of Enna.*

ENNIĀNISTA, ae, *m.* [Ennius]. **An imitator of Ennius.**

ENNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ennius]. **Of Ennius, Ennian:** versus.

ENNIUS, ii, *m.* *Of Rudiae in Calabria, the most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-classical period,* the father of Roman epic poetry — born about 239 B. C.

ENNŌSĪGAEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἐννοσίγαιος]. **The Earth-Shaker** = *Neptune.*

Ē-NO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.,* **to swim out** *or* **away,** *to escape by swimming:* e. e concha, in terram. Hence (poet.) = *to fly away.* 2) *Tr.* (later poet.), **to swim through,** *to sail through,* totum fretum.

ĒNŌDĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [enodatus]. **Distinctly, clearly.**

ĒNŌDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [enodo]. *The untying of a knot; trop.* = a development, explanation, solution *of any thing difficult.*

ĒNŌDIS, e, *adj.* [e-nodus]. (Poet. & lat.) Free from knots, *even, smooth; trop., plain, clear, perspicuous,* elegi.

ĒNŌDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [enodis]. 1) To make free from knots, vitem. 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, to disentangle, to make clear, to elucidate, to explain, *to expound,* nomina.

ĒNORMIS, e, *adj.* [e-norma]. 1) *Not according to rule,* irregular, toga, versus. 2) Huge, vast, enormous, immoderate, corpus, gladius, loquacitas.

ĒNORMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [enormis]. (Lat.) 1) Irregularity. 2) Immensity, hugeness, vastness.

ĒNORMĪTER, *adv.* [enormis]. (Lat.) Irregularly, immoderately.

Ē-NŌTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of e-noto]. To become known.

Ē-NŌTO, 1. *v. tr.* To mark out, to note down.

*ENS, tis, *n.* [sum]. (Lat.) Being, existence; *a thing,* τὸ ὄν.

ENSĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of ensis]. A little sword.

ENSĬFER (Ensĭger) ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis-fero, gero]. (Poet.) Sword-bearing (an epithet of Orion).

ENSIS, is, *m.* (Mostly poet.) 1) A sword. 2) *Meton., for war, murder, royal power,* &c. 3) *The constellation Orion.*

ENTELLA, ae, *f.* [= Ἔντελλα]. *A city of Sicily.*

ENTELLĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Entella]. *The inhabitants of Entella.*

ENTHȲMĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἐνθύμημα]. 1) Reflection, argumentation; a thought, conception, reason. 2) In rhetoric, *a conclusion from contraries,* an enthymeme (Cic. Top. xiii).

Ē-NŬBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* Of a woman, 1) to marry out of one's station *or* rank in life: filia e; e. e patribus, *to pass by marriage from the patrician to the plebeian rank.* 2) To marry, in gen.

ĒNUCLEĀTE, *adv.* [enucleatus]. Clearly, plainly, neatly.

ĒNUCLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of enucleo]. Clear and neat, plain, unadorned, *concise:* e. genus dicendi; suffragia ee., *given from conviction, honest* (opp. to eblandita).

ĒNUCLEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-nucleus]. Prop., *to take out the kernels; trop.* = to lay open, to make clear, to set forth, to explain, aliquid.

ĒNŪMĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [enumero]. 1) A counting up, enumerating, malorum. 2) In rhetoric, tech. t., a summing up, recapitulation.

Ē-NŪMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To enumerate, esp. *in speaking,* to recount, to specify, to relate, victorias, proelia; e. quae sit et quam sollers descriptio partium. 2) To reckon up, to calculate, to compute: e. dies; e. pretium, *to count out, to pay.*

ĒNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [enuncio]. 1) A declaration, proposition. 2) (Lat.) A statement, enunciation: e. rei propositae.

ĒNUNCIĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [enuncio]. (Lat.) Declarative, enunciative.

ĒNUNCIĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [enuncio]. (Lat.) Prop., *she who declares or expresses:* ars e., *the art of expressing one's self* = rhetorice.

ĒNUNCIĀTUM, i, *n.* [enuncio]. A sentence, proposition.

ĒNUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) As it were, *to proclaim abroad* = to divulge (*a secret*), to reveal, to disclose, to blab: e. sociorum consilia adversariis; e. quid factum sit. 2) In gen., to utter, to declare, to express, to say: e. rem eandem verbo inflexo; e. sententias breviter; e. literas, *to pronounce.*

*ĒNUPTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [enubo]. Of a woman, a marrying *out of one's station or rank* (vide Enubo).

Ē-NUTRIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To nourish (*with food*), to feed, to support, puerum; e. platanum, *to raise.*

EO (I.), īvi, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) To go (in its most comprehensive sense, and of every kind of motion) = *to repair to:* ire domum, ad aliquem; ire alicui subsidio, *to go to the assistance of any one;* ire pedibus, *to go on foot or by land,* opp. to ire equis (poet. in equis), *to go on horseback;* or, ire navibus (also cum classe) *by ship,* ire curru (poet. in rheda), *to go or ride in a carriage.* In partic. — a) ire dormitum, *to go to bed;* ire exsequias, *to go to a funeral* — b) (Com.) i in malam rem! in crucem! *go to the devil! go, and be hanged!* — c) with a kindred *acc.*: ire vias novas = *to travel into unknown regions;* itque reditque viam, *goes there and back;* ire viam notam — d) ire in, contra, adversus (ad) hostem, *to go against, to assault, to attack;* thus, likewise, ire in Capitolium. Improp.: A) (poet.) = *to flow, to gush forth:* sanguis it naribus, sudor it per artus; so, also, Euphrates jam mollior undis it: B) trabs it, *sinks;* telum it, *flies:* C) tech. t., pedibus ire (or simply ire) in sententiam alicujus (in voting), *to accede or go over to one's opinion;* ire in eandem sententiam, *to go over to, to concur in, the same opinion;* ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a measure.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of a change from a previous condition or state: sanguis it in succos, *is changed into sap;* ire in rixam, *to get into a quarrel;* ire in lacrimas, *to begin to weep:* B) (poet.) rumor it per urbes, *runs through, spreads;* clamor it coelo, *ascends to heaven;* (lat.) circulus it per collum, *goes round the neck:* C) = *to go away, to disappear:* homo paullatim it, *passes away;* tempus it; D) (lat.) of merchandise, *to go off* = *to be sold at:*

haec res it tot numis: E) of an advancement, progress: res melius it, *goes on better;* ire in melius, *to turn out better:* F) to express a purpose: ire in suffragium, *to proceed to vote;* ire in poenas, *to proceed to punish;* ire ad arma (saga); ire in caedem, *to set about to kill;* in particular, freq. with the supine of a verb = *to be about to, to be going to, to wish:* ire prohibitum aliquid, *to strive to hinder;* ire ultum injurias, *to set about revenging;* hence, the union of the *infin.* of the *pass.* (iri) with a *sup.* in the formation of the *fut. infin. pass.;* as, amatum iri, *to be about to be loved:* G) the *imperat.* (i) and *subj. pres.* (eas, poet. eat) are used ironically or contemptuously where a person is challenged to do a thing evidently impossible, unreasonable, or exceptionable: i nunc et versus tecum meditare sonoros! *go then, go now, if you can!*

EO (II.), [is]. I. *Adv.*—1) Of space, thither, thereto, to that place: eo abiit; statuit legionarios milites eo (i. e., in equos, which are mentioned shortly before) imponere, *to put them upon.* 2) Hence: A) of time = up to the time that, so long as, until: eo usque: B) = to such a degree *or* point: eo rem deduxit, *he brought the matter to such a point;* eo consuetudinis venit, *he arrived at that degree of dexterity;* so, likewise, eo usque desperationis res adduxit. 3) To designate an addition — besides, to this: eo accessit ut, etc. 4) *Trop.*, to designate a purpose = with this design, for this purpose: eo scripsi ut, etc; eo illum ad te misi ut, etc. II. *Abl. sing. neuter* of the *pron.* — 1) For this reason, therefore: frater venit, eo vereor ne, etc. 2) with comparatives — so much, the (v. Is).

EŌDEM, *adv.* [idem]. Thither, to the same place, venire.

ĒŌS, *f.* (only in the *nom.*) [= Ἠώς]. (Poet.) The dawn; *meton.*, *the East.*

ĒŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἠῷος]. (Poet.) 1) Belonging to the morning. 2) = Eastern, *belonging to or coming from the east,* equi, mare. 3) *Subst.*, Ēōus, i, *m.*: A) [ἠῷος, sc. ἀστήρ] the morning-star: B) *an inhabitant of the East,* an Oriental: C) *the name of one of the horses of the Sun.*

ĒPĂMĪNONDAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἐπαμεινώνδας]. *The famous Theban general,* victor at Leuctra (371 B. C.), and at Mantinea, where he fell (362 B. C.).

ĒPĂPHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἔπαφος]. *The son of Jupiter Ammon and Io,* and founder of Memphis in Egypt.

*Ē-PASTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of pascor]. (Poet.) Eaten up.

ĒPĒUS (Epius, Pl.), i, *m.* [= Ἐπειός]. *The son of Panopeus,* and maker of the Trojan horse.

ĒPHĒBUS, i, *m.* [= ἔφηβος]. A youth (one between sixteen and twenty years of age).

ĒPHĒMĔRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἐφημερίς]. A journal, day-book *or* diary, esp. *for daily expenses.*

ĔPHĔSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ephesus]. *Of or belonging to Ephesus,* Ephesian; *subst.*, Ephesii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Ephesus.*

ĔPHĔSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἔφεσος]. *A celebrated Ionian city in Asia Minor,* now Aya-Soluk.

EPHIALTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἐφιάλτης]. 1) *One of the Aloidae* (v. Aloeus). 2) *The Greek who showed the Persians at Thermopylae the way over the mountains.*

*ĔPHIPPIĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ephippium]. Using an ephippium, eques.

ĔPHIPPIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐφίππιον]. (Mostly in the *pl.*) A housing *or* saddle-cloth, *a soft horse-cloth.*

ĔPHŎRUS, i, *m.* [= ἔφορος]. Prop., *an overseer.* 1) *One of the Ephori,* a body of Spartan magistrates. 2) *A Greek historian of Cumae,* pupil of Socrates.

ĔPHŸRA, ae, *f.* [= Ἔφυρα]. 1) *A sea-nymph.* 2) *The ancient name of Corinth,* or of an older city having nearly the same location.

ĔPHŸRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ephyra]. Ephyrean, Corinthian.

ĔPHŸRĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ephyra]. Ephyrean, Corinthian.

ĔPĪBĀTA, ae, *m.* [= ἐπιβάτης]. A marine.

ĔPĪCHARMUS, i, *m.* [= Ἐπίχαρμος]. 1) *A Greek poet and writer of comedies,* a native of Cos, but after his youth a resident of Syracuse, whence he is surnamed Siculus — lived about 475 B. C. 2) *The title of a poem by Ennius.*

ĔPĪCHĪRĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἐπιχείρημα]. (Lat.) *A species of syllogism, a probable conclusion.*

ĔPĪCHŸSIS, is, *f.* [= ἐπίχυσις]. (Ante-cl.) A vessel *out of which wine was poured.*

ĔPĪCŌPUS, a, um, [= ἐπίκωπος]. (Rare.) Furnished with oars.

ĔPICRĂTĒS, ae, *m.* [= Ἐπικράτης]. 1) 'The Supreme' (a name jokingly given to Pompey by Cicero). 2) *A philosopher or rhetorician of Athens.*

ĔPICRŌCUM, i, *n.* [= ἐπίκροκον]. (Ante-cl.) 1) *A fine, transparent* dress for women. 2) (Pl.) *Trop.*, jocosely, as *adj.*, thin, transparent (of a soup).

ĔPĪCŪRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Epicurus]. Epicurean; *subst.*, Epicurei, ōrum, *m. pl.* — a) *the adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans* — b) (lat.) = *sensualists.*

ĔPĪCŪRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἐπίκουρος]. *A celebrated Greek philosopher, and founder of the Epicurean philosophy* — born at Samos, 342 B. C.

ĔPĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐπικός; v. Epos]. *Belonging to heroic poetry,* epic.

ĔPĪDAMNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Epidamnos].

ĔPĪDAMNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Epidamnos]. (Ante-cl.) *Of or pertaining to Epidamnos,* Epidamnian.

ĔPĪDAMNOS, i, *f.* [= Ἐπίδαμνος]. *A town in Illyricum,* afterwards called Dyrrhachium—now Durazzo.

ĔPĪDAPHNE, es, *f.* [= Ἐπιδάφνη]. *A suburb of Antioch.*

ĔPĪDAURĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Epidaurus] = Epidaurius.

ĔPĪDAURIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Epidaurus]. *Of Epidaurus*, Epidaurian; as *subst.*, Epidaurii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Epidaurus.*

ĔPĪDAURUS, i, *f.* [= Ἐπίδαυρος]. 1) *A city in Dalmatia*, now Ragusa. 2) E. Limera, *a city in Laconia, on the Argolian Gulf*, now Napolide Malvasia. 3) *A city in Argolis*, with a famous temple of Æsculapius — now Pidauro.

ĔPĪDĬCUS, i, *m.* *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*

ĔPĪDIUS, ii, *m.* 1) *A Roman rhetorician*, teacher of Antony and Augustus. 2) *A tribune of the people*, in the time of J. Cæsar.

ĔPĪGŌNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= ἐπίγονοι, 'the after-born']. 1) *The seven sons of the seven heroes slain at Thebes*, who renewed the war against that city, and finally conquered it. Hence the name of a Latin tragedy by Attius, an imitation of one in Greek by Æschylus, which bore the same name. 2) *The children of Persian women by the soldiers of Alexander.*

ĔPIGRAMMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἐπίγραμμα]. 1) An inscription. 2) *A short poem*, an epigram.

ĔPIGRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Doubtful reading.) Wooden pegs *or* pins.

ĔPĪLŌGUS, i, *m.* [= ἐπίλογος]. *The conclusion of a speech*, an epilogue.

ĔPĪMĒNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ἐπιμήνια]. (A doubtf. read.; lat. poet.) A month's provisions *for slaves*, a monthly ration.

ĔPĪMĔNĪDES, is, *m.* [= Ἐπιμενίδης]. *A celebrated soothsayer and inspired poet of Crete*, who was brought to Athens (about 596 B. C.) to make an expiatory sacrifice for the city.

ĔPĪMĒTHEUS, ei, *m.* [= Ἐπιμηθεύς]. *A son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymene*, brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora, and father of Pyrrha.

ĔPĪMĒTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἐπιμηθίς]. *A daughter of Epimetheus = Pyrrha.*

ĔPĪNĪCIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ἐπινίκια]. (Lat.) Songs of victory, triumphal songs.

ĔPĪPHĂNĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐπιφάνεια]. *A town in Cilicia.*

ĔPĪPHĂNES, is, *m.* [Ἐπιφανής]. *The son of Antiochus*, and king of Comagene.

ĔPĪPHŌNĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ἐπιφώνημα]. (Lat.) Rhet. tech. t., an exclamation.

ĔPĪPHŌRA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπίφορα]. A running down, flux = a cold, catarrh, rheum.

ĔPIRRHĒDIUM, ii, *n.* [ἐπί-rheda]. (Lat.) A strap *or* thong *by which a chariot was drawn* = *a trace.*

ĔPĪRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Epirus]. Of Epirus.

ĔPĪRŌTES, ae, *m.* [Ἠπειρώτης]. Of Epirus, an Epirote; in *pl.*, *the inhabitant of Epirus.*

ĔPĪRŌTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἠπειρωτικός]. Of *or* from Epirus, Epirotic.

ĔPĪRUS, i, *f.* [= Ἤπειρος]. *The north-western district of Greece*, now Albania.

ĔPISTŎLA, ae, *f.* [ἐπιστολή]. 1) A written communication, dispatch, missive: venio nunc ad literas tuas, quos pluribus epistolis accepi. 2) In gen., a letter *written and addressed to some one at a distance* (cf. literae and codicilli): epistolam dare, *to write;* e. reddere, *to deliver.*

ĔPISTŎLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [epistola]. (Lat.) Of *or* pertaining to letters, epistolary.

ĔPISTŎLIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιστόλιον]. A short letter = a note.

ĔPISTŎMIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιστόμιον]. (Lat.) *That which is inserted into an orifice or bung-hole*, a stopper, spigot, cock, tap. (Others read, Epitonium, ii, *n.*, in the same sense).

ĔPĪTĂPHIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιτάφιον]. A funeral oration, eulogy.

ĔPĪTHĂLĂMIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐπιθαλάμιον]. (Lat.) A bridal hymn, nuptial song.

*ĔPĪTHĒCA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπιθήκη]. (Pl.) An addition: e. ad damnum, *an addition to my loss.*

ĔPĪTHĔTON, i, *n.* [= ἐπίθετον]. (Lat.) A by-word, epithet; in gram., an adjective.

ĔPĪTŌGIUM, ii, *n.* [ἐπί-toga]. (Lat.) An upper garment *worn over the toga.*

ĔPĪTŎMA, ae, *f.* [= ἐπιτομή]. An abstract, abridgment, epitome.

ĔPĪTŎNIUM — v. Epistomium.

ĔPITRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐπίτριτος]. (Lat.) Containing four thirds, *expressing the ratio of four to three.*

ĔPĪTŸRUM, i, *n.* [= ἔπίτυρον]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A mess *made of preserved olives.*

ĔPŌDOS, i, *m.* [= ἐπῳδός]. (Lat.) An epode, *a kind of lyric poem*, in which a shorter immediately follows a longer verse; invented by Archilochus, and introduced by Horace among the Romans.

ĔPŎNA, ae, *f.* [ἐπί-ὄνος? according to others, from epus, instead of equus]. (Lat.) *The tutelary goddess of asses and horses, the goddess of the Stable.*

ĔPOPS, ŏpis, *m.* [= ἔποψ]. (Poet.) The hoopoe (pure Latin, Upupa).

ĔPŎRĔDIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐπορεδία]. *A Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Duria*, now Ivrea.

ĔPŎRĔDŌRIX, ĭgis, *m.* [Ἐπορέδορις]. 1) *An Æduan nobleman*, who served under Cæsar. 2) *Another Æduan of the same name.*

ĔPOS (only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [= ἔπος]. An heroic *or* epic poem.

Ē-PŌTO, āvi, pōtum (lat. pōtātum), 1. *v. tr.* (Excepting the *part.*, which has usually an active meaning, only in later writers.) To drink off *or* up, venenum; e. poculum, *to empty;* (poct.) = *to suck up, to swallow up:* sol e. humores.

ĔPŬLAE — v. Epulum.

ĒPULĀRIS, e, *adj.* [epulum]. Of *or* pertaining to an entertainment *or* feast: e. accubitio, *a reclining at an entertainment.*

ĒPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [epulor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) An eating, feasting.

ĒPŬLO, ōnis, *f.* [epulor]. 1) *Plur.*, triumviri or septemviri epp., *a college of priests, at Rome, consisting of three* (later, *of seven*) *persons, who prepared the sacrificial banquets connected with the public spectacles* (esp. ludi magni). 2) (Rar. & lat.) *A participator in a feast*, a guest.

ĒPŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, *to take part in a feast*, to eat, to feast, to banquet: e. cum matre; publice e., *at a public banquet.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Tr.*, to eat, pullos.

ĒPŬLUM, i, *n.* 1) In *sing.*, a solemn public feast *or* banquet (celebrated for a religious purpose): dare populo Romano e. 2) In *plural*, Epulae, ārum, *f.*: A) a meal, feast, banquet, entertainment (given by a private person): inter epulas, *at table*; hence — a) = *food, eatables, viands:* mensa exquisitissimis epulis onerata — b) *trop.*, *a feast for the eyes, for the spirits*, &c.: dare epulas oculis alicujus; ee. bonarum cogitationum: B) (rar.) = epulum.

ĒQUA, ae, *f.* A mare.

ĒQUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [equus]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to horses*, horse-, medicus.

ĒQUES, ĭtis, *m.* [equus]. 1) A horseman: A) = *one who is on horseback*, a rider: ille eques sex dierum spatio longitudinem Italiae transcurrit, *he travels through on horseback:* B) = a *soldier on horseback*, a horse-soldier, trooper; ee. peditesque and ee. virique, *cavalry and footmen.* Freq., eques, *collect.* = equites: is e. optimus fuit in Graecia; equitem ad pedes deducere, *to dismount the cavalry and let them fight on foot.* 2) A knight, *one of the Roman equestrian order* (see text-books on Roman Antiq.); thus, also, freq. *collect.* eques = equites, *the order of knights, the equestrian order.*

ĒQUESTER, tris, tre (prob. also Equestris, e), *adj.* [eques]. 1) Of *or* pertaining to a rider, equestrian: statua e., *an equestrian statue.* 2) Of *or* pertaining to cavalry, arma; proelium e., *an engagement between cavalry*; e. militia, *military service in the cavalry*; terror e., *caused by the cavalry.* 3) Of *or* pertaining to a knight *or* to knighthood; ordo e.; census e., *the property-qualification of a knight* (see text-books on Rom. Antiq.); *subst.*, Equestria, ōrum, *n.* (lat.), *the seats in a theatre reserved for knights.*

ĒQUĬDEM, *adv.* [from the demonstr. particles e or ec and quidem — cf. Ecastor; according to others, but less correctly, instead of ego quidem]. As a strengthening particle: — 1) Attached to the *pron.* ego, or to a *verb* in the *first pers. sing.*, so that such person becomes emphatic — as to myself, I for my part, I indeed (thus only is the word used by Cicero): nolim e.; sum e. a te lacessitus. 2) In gen., as a strengthening adjunct accompanying verbs in the other persons likewise — in fact, indeed, verily, truly, *by all means, certainly, to be sure:* e. nos jamdudum te accusamus; e. si scis tute, etc.; e. innumerabiles ~~mihi~~ videntur; insanit hic e. It is itself sometimes strengthened by certe, edepol, etc.: e. edepol liberalis est.

ĒQUĪLE, is, *n.* [equus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A horse-stable.

ĒQUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [equus]. *Of or pertaining to horses*, horse-, cervix, cauda.

ĒQUĪRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.*, [equus]. A horse-race, held every year, in the Campus Martius, in honour of Mars.

ĒQUĪSO, ōnis, *m.* [equus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A groom, stable-boy.

ĒQUĪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [equito]. (Lat.) Fit to ride over = *suitable for cavalry*, planicies.

ĒQUĪTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [equito]. *1) (Lat.) A riding (*on horseback*): atteri et aduri equitatu. 2) A) cavalry; also in *pl.*: B) (lat.) *the order of knights.*

ĒQUĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, To ride on horseback: quum ille in nostro exercitu e., *rode about in the army*; (poet.) flamma, Eurus e., *burst forth.* 2) (Lat.) *Tr.*, to ride over *something*: e. flumen glacie.

ĒQUŬLEUS, or Ĕcŭleus, i, *m.* [*dim.* of equus]. 1) *A young horse*, colt, foal: e. argentei nobiles, *of works of art.* 2) A rack, *for the torture of slaves, made in the form of a horse.*

ĒQUŬLUS, i, *m.* = Equuleus 1.

ĒQUUS, i, *m.* A horse, steed, in gen. (cf. caballus, mannus). In partic., of the war-horse, merere equo, *to serve on horseback, in the cavalry* (opposed to merere pedibus, *to serve on foot*). Hence: A) *prov.*, equis viris (equis virisque, viris equisque), lit., *with horse and foot* = *with might and main, with all one's energies:* B) e. ligneus = *a ship*: C) *the Trojan wooden horse*; also, with reference to the Trojan horse, *a conspiracy, plot:* D) (poet.) equus bipes = *a sea-horse*; e. fluviatilis, *a river-horse, hippopotamus:* E) (poet.) *an engine employed at sieges*, a battering-ram, afterwards called aries: F) *a constellation.*

ĒQUUS TUTĪCUS, i, *m.* *A town in Samnium*, now Castel Franco.

Ē-RĀDĪCĬTUS (Ex-rad.), *adv.* (Pl.) From the very root, radically.

ĒRĀDĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-radix]. (Ante-cl.) 1) To tear up *or* pull out by the roots, to root out, to eradicate. 2) To ruin, *to destroy*; jocosely (Pl.), e. hominum aures re aliqua, *to fill full, to deafen.*

Ē-RĀDO, rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) 1) To scratch out, to scrape off *or* away, terram; e. genas, *to shave off the beard from, to make smooth*; e. aliquem, *to strike out the name of any one from a roll.* 2) To expunge,

to efface, to obliterate: e. vitia; e. vestigia rei alicujus.

ĒRĀNA, ae, *f.* [= Ἔρανα]. *A village in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus.*

ĔRĀNUS, i, *m.* [= ἔρανος]. (Lat.) A poor-fund, *or a collection (of money) for the poor* (an association among the Greeks for their mutual support).

ĔRĀSĪNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἐρασῖνος]. *A river in Argolis*, now the Kephalari.

ĔRĀTO, ūs, *f.* [= Ἐρατώ]. *The muse of lyric and erotic poetry.*

ĔRĀTOSTHĔNES, is, *m.* [= Ἐρατοσθένης]. *A celebrated Greek mathematician and geographer* (276–196 B. C.).

ERCISCO, ERCTUM—v. Hercisco, Herctum.

ĔRĔBĒUS, a, um, [Erebus]. (Poet.) Of *or* belonging to Erebus *or* the lower world.

ĔRĔBUS, i, *m.* [Ἔρεβος]. 1) *The god of Darkness, a son of Chaos.* 2) (Poet) The lower world, *the domain of the dead.*

ĔRECHTHEUS (I.), ei, *m.* [= Ἐρεχθεύς]. 1) *King of Athens*, a son of Vulcan, foster-son of Minerva, and father of Pandion. 2) *A grandson of the preceding, and son of Pandion.*

ĔRECHTHĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [= Ἐρεχθεύς]. Erechthean; (poet.) = *Athenian.*

ĔRECHTHĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Ἐρεχθεῖδαι]. The descendants of Erechtheus = *the Athenians.*

ĔRECHTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Erechtheus]. A daughter of Erechtheus, e. g., *Orithyia.*

ĒRECTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [erectus]. (Lat.) Frankly, boldly, resolutely.

ĒRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of erigo]. 1) Erect, upright, standing up, incessus, prora; orator e. (with censure), *carrying himself high.* 2) *Trop.:* A) elevated, lofty in thought, magnanimous, animus, ingenium, homo: B) attentive, *intent upon any thing*, earnest, zealous, judex; civitas erecta exspectatione, *on the stretch with expectation;* vos ee. ad libertatem recuperandam, *full of zeal:* C) courageous, animated, resolute, animus.

Ē-RĒPO, psi, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.:* A) (ante-cl.) to creep out, to crawl forth, sub terra: B) *to creep up = to work one's way up.* 2) *Tr.:* A) *to crawl over something*, to creep *or* crawl through, agrum: B) to clamber up, to climb, montem.

*ĒREPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [eripio]. *A forcible tearing away*, a pillaging, plundering, robbery.

*ĒREPTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of erepo]. (Pl.) To creep *or* crawl out = *to come forth slowly; meton.*, e. pecunia ex paupertate, *is spent imperceptibly.*

ĒREPTOR, ōris, *m.* [eripio]. *One who tears away by force*, a pillager, plunderer, robber, bonorum.

ĒRETĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Eretum]. Of *or* pertaining to Eretum.

ĔRETRIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐρετρία]. *A town on the island Euboea*, the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus.

ĔRETRIĂCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Eretria]. *The* ĔRETRĬCI, *followers of the philosopher Menedemus of Eretria.*

ĔRETRIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Eretria]. Of *or* ĔRETRIUS, a, um, pertaining to Eretria; *subst.*, Eretrienses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Eretria.*

ĒRĒTUM, i, *n.* *A Sabine town on the Tiber*, now Rimane.

ERGĀ, *prep.* with the *accus.* [kindred with vergo]. 1) (Ante-cl. & rar.) Of space — over against, opposite, aliquem. 2) Of disposition and conduct—towards, against: A) of a friendly disposition — towards: benevolus erga aliquem; benevolentia e. meam salutem; in the ante-cl. writers, frequently placed after the case it governs; as, me e.: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) of a hostile disposition — against (to express which the writers of the classic period use 'contra' or 'adversus'): malus e. me fuit; odium, crudelitas e. nobiles: C) (lat.) = in relation to, concerning, *respecting, with regard to:* anxii e. Sejanum; diligentia e. pecuniam alienam.

ERGASTŬLUM, i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι]. 1) *An institution for compulsory labour*, a work-house, house of correction, in which slaves, and occasionally debtors were confined, and put to hard labour. 2) *Meton.*, the inmates of a workhouse.

ERGŌ (rar. Ergŏ, in signif. 2) [kindred with vergo, 'turned towards,' 'proceeding from' any thing]. 1) (Obsol.) As *subst.*, like causâ, gratiâ, with a *genit.* — on account of, in consequence of, because of: hujus rei e.; virtutis e.; funeris ergo. 2) As *adv.* — consequently, therefore, accordingly; (ante-cl. & lat.) pleonastically, e. igitur and itaque e.: A) in general expressions of a confirmatory or negative character: B) in questions containing a logical sequence = then, so then; thus, esp., freq. quid ergo? like the Greek τί οὖν; *why then;* e. illi hoc intelligunt, ego non intelligo? cur me e. interrogas? thus, also, with imperatives — then, now: tace e.; intro e. abeant! C) like igitur, to resume an interrupted train of thought — well then, as I was saying, I say.

ĔRICHTHO, ūs, *f.* [= Ἐριχθώ]. *A Thessalian sorceress*, consulted by Pompey; hence, *of a sorceress*, in gen.

ĔRICHTHŎNIUS (I.), ii, *m.* [= Ἐριχθόνιος]. 1) *An Attic hero = Erichtheus* 1. 2) *A king of Troy*, son of Dardanus, and father of Tros.

ĔRICHTHŎNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Erichthonius I.]. *Of or pertaining to Erichthonius*, Erichthonian; (Poet.) — a) = *Trojan* — b) = *Athenian.*

ĔRĬCIUS, ii, m. [Ēres, is, *m.*, 'an urchin'].

1) **A hedge-hog, urchin.** 2) Military tech. t., *a beam, set with iron spikes, for keeping off assailants,* **a cheval-de-frise.**

ĒRĬDĀNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἠριδανός]. 1) *The mythical name of the river Padus.* 2) *The constellation Eridanus.*

ĒRĬGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* [e-rego]. 1) **To raise up, to erect, to set** *or* **stand up,** *to lift on high:* e. arborem; e. scalas ad murum; e. hastas; e. digitum, oculos, *to lift up;* e. aciem in clivum, *to lead up;* natura hominem erexit, *has given to man an erect form.* Hence — a) = *to build up, to erect,* turrim, villas, aram — b) (poet.) e. aliquem = *to wake up out of sleep* — c) erigere se or erigi, *to raise one's self up, to arise, to stand up;* fumus erigitur (poet.), *ascends* — d) (poet.) Charybdis e. aquam, *whirls aloft.* 2) *Trop., to raise up or excite in spirit* — a) **to animate, to cheer up, to encourage, to rouse up:** e. rempublicam, provinciam, multos populos; thus, likewise, e. aliquem ad spem, ad cupiditatem, *to inspire with hope, with desire;* e. animum or se = *to take courage;* e. se in spem, *to cheer up with hope* — b) e. mentes, aures = *to become attentive;* haec res senatum erexit, *roused the senate to fixed attention;* thus, likewise, auditor erigitur or erigit se.

ĒRĬGŎNE, es, *f.* [= Ἠριγόνη]. 1) *The daughter of the Athenian Icarus,* beloved by Bacchus; through grief for her father's death, she hung herself, and was translated by Bacchus to the sky, as a constellation (Virgo). 2) *The daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra.*

ĒRĬGŎNĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Erigone]. Only in the combination 'E. canis,' *the dog of Icarus,* changed into a constellation (Canicula) at the same time with Erigone.

ĒRĬGŎNUS, i. *m.* [Ἐρίγων]. *A river in Macedonia.*

ĔRINNYS, ўos, *f.* [= Ἐρινύς]. 1) *One of the Furies;* in the *pl.*, Erinnyes, *the Furies.* 2) *Meton.* — a) of Helen, *a scourge, curse* — b) = *frenzy, rage:* E. civilis, *civil war.*

ĔRĬPHŸLA, ae, or Ĕrĭphȳle, es, *f.* [= Ἐριφύλη]. *The wife of Amphiaraus,* who for a golden necklace betrayed her husband to Polynices, for which act of treachery she was subsequently killed by her son Alcmæon.

ĒRĬPIO, rīpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [e-rapio]. 1) **To tear out, to pull** *or* **draw out, to pull** *or* **draw away violently, to snatch away,** *to lead or draw off in haste:* e. ensem vaginâ; e. torrem ab igni; e. aliquem e. manibus alicujus; e. aliquem domo; e. aliquid ab aliquo; (poet.) e. fugam, *to flee in haste;* (poet. & lat.) eripi = *to be snatched away by death, to die suddenly.* Hence: A) **to extricate, to liberate, to tear away, to deliver, to set free** *from a danger or an evil:* e. aliquem or se ex media morte, a miseria; also, e. aliquem (se) hosti, leto, flammis; esp., e. se, *to take one's self off, to flee, to escape;* e. se ex manibus militum; eripuit se ne causam diceret, *withdrew from the management of the cause, from the defence:* B) (poet.) with a sentence as object: illis verbis mihi eriperes, sidera coelo lucere, *you would force away from me the conviction that,* &c. = *would make me doubt the most evident fact.* 2) **To tear** *or* **snatch away** *any thing from one,* **to take away from, to rob, to deprive of:** e. alicui spem, errorem, timorem.

ĒRĬSICHTHON (Erys.), ōnis, *m.* [Ἐρισίχθων]. *Son of the Thessalian king Triopas;* for cutting down the grove of Ceres, he was punished with such intolerable hunger, that he was forced to eat his own flesh.

Ē-RŌDO, —, rōsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To gnaw off, to eat into** *or* **away, to consume,** frondem.

ĒRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [erogo]. **A giving out, paying out, distribution,** pecuniae.

ĒRŌGĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of erogo]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) **To ask, to inquire,** ex aliquo.

Ē-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To give out, to distribute, to pay out** *money* (prop., from the public treasury, after having asked the consent of the people; also, in gen., of private expenditure): e. pecuniam ex aerario; e. pecuniam in sumptum; (lat.) e. pecuniam in aliquem, *to apportion money to any one.*

ĔROS, ōtis, *m.* [Ἔρως]. 1) *A common name of Roman slaves.* 2) *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero.*

ERRĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [erro]. (Rar.) **Wandering to and fro, straying, roving,** *or* **strolling about** (as a temporary condition — cf. erraticus): ee. illi domos suas pervagabantur.

ERRĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [erro]. (Rar.) **Wandering to and fro, straying** *or* **roving about, erratic** (as a habitual characteristic — cf. errabundus), homo; stellae ee., *the planets;* of plants = *growing wild;* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, *creeping with manifold and wandering course.*

ERRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [erro]. **A straying away, wandering about, a losing one's way,** *a going astray.*

ERRĀTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of erro]. 1) **An error, mistake:** illud de Flavio commune est e. 2) **A fault:** nullum ob totius vitiae non dicam vitium sed e., *not for any, I will not say vice, but not even for any fault of his whole life.*

ERRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [erro]. (Poet. & lat.) = Erratio.

ERRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To wander, to miss the right way, to lose one's way,** *to stray away, to get upon the wrong road:* monstrare erranti viam. In partic.: A) *to wander from the truth or reality,* **to err, to mistake, to be in error:** e. vehementer; erras si id credis; e. in illa re, in alteram partem, also illud errasti, *in this;* (poet.) e. tempora, *in the computation of*

time; erratur, *he errs:* B) in a moral respect—*to be in fault,* to err, to do wrong: rex erravit et lapsus est. 2) To stray *or* wander about, to ramble *or* rove about, to stroll about (either involuntarily, because one does not know the right way, or without design, because a definite direction has not been fixed upon—of. vagor and palor): vagus et exsul erravit; e. per lucos; stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, *the planets.* Hence: A) (poet.) capilli ee., *fly about;* lumina ee., *the eyes roll fitfully about;* ignis e., *spreads:* B) (poet.) terrae erratae, *wandered through:* C) *trop.* = a) oratio e., *passes from one thing to another;* opinio errans, *wavering* — b) (poet.) honor tuus e., *is uncertain, dubious;* erro quid faciam (Pl.), *I am uncertain, in doubt.*

ERRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [erro]. (Poet. & lat.) A wanderer, vagrant, *vagabond.*

ERROR, ōris, *m.* [erro]. 1) *A departing from the right way,* a wandering, straying: reduxit me ex e. in viam; errore deferri in locum aliquem. In partic.: A) = an error, *a mistaken and false view,* a mistake, delusion: inducere aliquem in errorem; eripere alicui errorem; errore duci, *to be involved in an error;* e. mentis, *mental aberration;* but, e. veri, *an error in respect to the truth;* e. locorum, *a mistake in respect to places;* errore viarum, *by ignorance of, mistake in regard to, the roads:* B) (rar.) *a moral error, a fault, offence.* 2) A wandering *or* straying about, a roving *or* strolling about: e. ac dissipatio civium. Hence: A) (poet.) *of the meanderings of a river; of the motion of atoms:* B) *trop.,* uncertainty, doubt: sequitur alius e., Cursorne Papirius an, etc.

Ē-RŪBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of rubeo]. To become red, *to redden;* in partic., *to redden from a sense of shame* = to blush, to be ashamed: e. re aliqua, in re aliqua, propter aliquid, *on account of something;* e. loqui, *to be ashamed to speak;* (poet. & lat.) e. rem aliquam, *to feel ashamed of;* amor erubescendus, *that one ought to be ashamed of;* e. jura supplicis, *to respect.*

ĒRŪCA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) A caterpillar. 2) *A kind of cabbage.*

Ē-RUCTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of erugo]. 1) To belch out, to vomit forth, *to throw up,* saniem; *trop.,* e. sermonibus caedem bonorum, *to belch out, in their conversation, the murder of good men.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., to cast forth, to emit, to exhale *from one's self:* flumen e. arenam; Tartarus e. aestum.

ERUCTUS — v. Erugo 2.

ĒRŬDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [e-rudis]. *To bring from a state of rudeness and ignorance,* to educate, to instruct, to teach, *to form, to polish:* e. et docere studiosos; e. aliquem arte aliqua, in jure civili: (poet.) e. facere aliquid; e. qua arte illi capi possint, *to teach;* literae me ee. de omni re publica, *instructa me, keeps me informed.*

ĒRŬDĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [eruditus]. Learnedly, in a learned manner.

ĒRŬDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [erudio]. 1) (Rar.) Teaching, instruction. 2) *Learned culture,* learning, erudition, *knowledge:* e. atque doctrina.

ĒRŬDĪTRIX, īcis, *f.* [erudio]. (Lat.) A (female) teacher, instructress.

ĒRŬDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of erudio]. Accomplished, well-informed, learned, homo, orator; luxus e., *tasteful, fine;* oculi ee., *penetrating eyes;* manus e., *practised, skilful;* e. aures, *refined;* oratio e., *constructed according to the rules of the art* (opp. to popularis).

*ĒRŪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [erugo 1]. (Lat.) *A clearing from wrinkles,* an unwrinkling.

Ē-RŪGO (I.) 1. *v. tr.* [e-rugae]. (Lat.) To clear from wrinkles, *to make smooth,* cutem.

ĒRŪGO (II.), —, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* [ἐρεύγω]. (Lat.) = Eructo; hence, *part.* Eructus, as *adj.* = *impure, bad.*

Ē-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.,* to cause to break out *or* to burst forth, *to cast out:* ignis eruptus faucibus; e. se foras, *to rush out, to tumble out.* Hence, *trop.* = *to pour out, to vent,* gaudium, iram in aliquem. 2) *Intr.,* to break out, to burst forth, *to sally forth, to rush out with impetuosity:* e. portis, ex castris, inter tela hostium, per hostes; risus, vox e. Hence, *trop.:* A) odium, iracundia e. in aliquem, *breaks out suddenly against one;* e. ad jurgia, *to break out in abusive words:* B) *to pass suddenly over to any thing, to come to a certain end or result:* res e. ad seditionem, in perniciem omnium, *ends in;* nescio quorsus haec ee., *what end this will come to;* omnia quae cogitata sunt in hoc tempus erumpunt, *end in, come to, an outbreak.*

Ē-RUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To dig out *or* up, to cast forth, to tear *or* pluck out: e. aurum terrâ, mortuum, *to dig up;* e. segetem a radicibus, *to tear out;* e. alicui oculos, *to pluck out;* (lat.) e. sepulcra, *to dig open;* (poet.) e. aquam remis, *to stir up.* 2) *Trop.* — a) to draw *or* bring out, to elicit, *to discover,* argumenta, veritatem— b) = *to set free, to deliver from,* aliquem difficultate numaria. 3) (Poet & lat.) To destroy *from the foundation,* to extirpate, to overthrow, urbem; e. regnum.

ĒRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ērumpo]. A breaking forth *or* out, an eruption, sanguinis. In partic., in milit. lang., a sally, attack: facere e.; e. in provinciam, *an eruption into the province.*

ERVUM, i, *n.* [ὄροβος]. *A kind of pulse,* the bitter vetch.

ĒRŸCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Eryx]. Of *or* belonging to Eryx; also (poet.) = *Sicilian; subst.,* Erycina, ae, *f.* = *Venus.*

ĒRŸMANTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* } *adj.* [Erymanthus].
ĒRŸMANTHIUS, a, um, } Erymanthian.

ĒRȲMANTHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἐρύμανθος]. *A chain of mountains in Arcadia*, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. 2) *A river on the border of Elis.*

ĒRȲTHĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐρύθεια] *A small island in the Bay of Cadiz*, whence Hercules stole away the oxen of Geryon.

ĒRȲTHĒIS, ĭdis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Erythean.**

ĒRȲTHĪNUS, i, *m.* [= ἐρυθῖνος]. *A kind of fish*, **the red sea-mullet.**

ĒRYTHRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ἐρυθραί]. 1) *A town in Boeotia, near Mount Cithaeron.* 2) *A town in Ætolia.* 3) *One of the twelve chief Ionian towns in Asia Minor.*

ĒRYTHRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἐρυθραῖος]. *Of or pertaining to Erythrae*, **Erythræan,** Sibylla; *subst.* — a) Erythraea, ae, *f.*, *the district of Erythrae in Ionia* — b) Erythraei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Erythrae.*

ERYTHRAEUM (sc. mare), ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα (mare rubicum). *The Arabian Sea;* sometimes, in a narrower sense = *the Arabian Gulf or the Red Sea.*

ĒRYTHRAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἐρυθράς]. *A fabulous king of the south of Asia* (Arabia or Persia), after whom the Arabian Sea (mare Erythraeum), or the Arabian and Persian gulfs, were named.

ĒRYX, ȳcis, *m.* [= Ἔρυξ]. 1) *Son of Neptune, an Argonaut, and a celebrated boxer.* 2) *A mountain, and a town of the same name, on the western coast of Sicily*, sacred to Venus; the mountain was also called Erycus mons — now S. Giuliano.

ESCA, ae, *f.* [ĕdo]. **Food** (prepared — cf. cibus): dii nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur; freq. = *a bait or lure* (for catching animals).

ESCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [esca]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Of** *or* **for food** *or* **eating.** 2) (Com.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a bait.**

ESCIT = Erit, from the verb sum, obsolete.

ESCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [e-scando]. 1) *Intr.:* A) **to disembark:** e. navi = *to land:* B) **to ascend, to mount up,** ex imo ad summum, in rotam; freq., e. in rostra, in tribunal. 2) *Tr.*, (lat.), e. tribunal, vehiculum, **to mount, to ascend.**

ESCŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [esca]. 1) **Eatable,** frusta, animalia. 2) *Filled with food*, os.

ESCULETUM, ESCULEUS, etc. — v. Aesculetum, etc.

ĒSĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of ĕdo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To be wont to eat,** escas, sues.

ESQUĪLIAE (Exqu.), ārum, *f. pl.* [exsequiae]. *The largest of the seven hills of Rome*, on which were many burial places of slaves and poor persons, whence its name; it was added to the city by Servius Tullius.

ESQUĪLIĀRIUS (Exqu.), a, um, *adj.* [Esquiliae]. *Of or belonging to the Esquiliae*, **Esquiline:** E. collis.

ESQUĪLĪNUS (Exqu.), a, um, *adj.* [Esquiliae]. **Esquiline:** Ee. alites, *birds of prey* (that fed on the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline hill); *subst.*, Esquilina, ae, *f.* (sc. porta). *the Esquiline gate.*

ESQUĪLIUS (Exqu.), a, um, *adj.* [Esquiliae] = Esquilinus: E. mons = Esquiliae.

ESSĔDĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [essedum]. **A chariot-warrior** (as well in war as in prize combats).

ESSĔDUM, i, *n.* (**pl.* Essĕdae, ārum, *f.*). *A Gallic two-wheeled* **war-chariot;** later, used by the Romans as a state or travelling chariot, and also in the circus.

ESSENTIA, ae, *f.* [sum]. (Lat.) **Being, essence** (a translation of οὐσία).

ESSUI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in Gaul.*

ESTRIX, īcis, *f.* [ĕdo]. (Pl.) **A** (female) **glutton** *or* **gormandizer.**

ESUBII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Gallic people living west of the river Sequana*, or Seine.

*ĒSŬRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [esuries]. (Pl.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to hunger:** feriae ee., *hunger holidays.*

ĒSŬRIES, ei, *f.* [edo]. (Rar.) **Hunger.**

ĒSŬRIO (I.), —, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [ĕdo]. 1) *Intr., to desire to eat,* **to be hungry;** hence = *to suffer hunger,* **to hunger:** nostri e. consueverunt. 2) *Trop.*, as *transit.* = **to hunger for, to long for,** aurum; nil ibi quod nobis esuriatur erit, *for which I shall have much desire.*

ĒSŬRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [esurio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A hungry person.**

ĒSŬRĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [esurio]. (Poet. & lat.) **A hungering, hunger.**

ĒSUS, ūs, *m.* [ĕdo]. (Lat.) **An eating:** esui esse, *to be eatable.*

ET, *conj.* 1) As a gen. connecting part. — **and** (where two independent and equally important clauses or sentences are joined together — cf. que). Here belongs the double et ... et — **both ... and, as well ... as, as well ... as also,** by which both sentences are made emphatic. Instead of et ... et, there are also found — a) que ... et, to connect single words (not sentences or clauses): legatique et tribuni — b) et ... que, in a less close conjunction of two clauses — c) the addition of a negative and a strengthening expression is indicated by neque ... et and et ... neque, in which cases the translation is most conveniently made by reading 'et non' for 'neque': et certa nec longa calamitas; nec miror et gaudeo, id factum esse; quia et consul aberat nec facile erat nuncium mittere; — if the negation pertains to a single word, 'et non' is used. 2) In partic.: A) sometimes a stronger and more comprehensive expression is added by 'et,' so that it = **and indeed, and moreover, and that too:** laudat, et saepe, virtutem; parvae res et eae tenues; errabas et vehementer errabas: B) after words expressing similarity or dissimi-

larity — such as par, idem, similis, aeque — et often = ac, atque, etc., in which cases it may be rendered — as, than: nisi aeque amicos et nosmetipsos amemus; non alia causa aequitatis est in uno servo et in pluribus: C) et quidem is used in a disputation, where the correctness of an opponent's assertion is admitted, but at the same time implying that it has little weight or significance: D) (mostly poet. & lat.) sometimes 'et' serves to connect two events immediately following each other: dixit et extemplo abiit; vix prima inceperat aetas, et pater jubebat — than, before; nec longum tempus, et ingens abiit arbor: E) (poet. & lat.) after an imperative, 'et' often indicates what will occur as a consequence when the condition expressed by the imperative is fulfilled — and then: dic — et magnus mihi eris Apollo: F) to introduce an emphatic question: et quisquam praeterea numen Junonis adoret? et sunt qui de Appia via querantur? 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.) = Etiam, also, likewise, and also, and so too, *and even:* et alii multi; probe et ille; et illud videndum, quanto magis homines mala fugiant. 4) Where a thought is first negatively, and then positively, expressed, 'et' may be rendered — but: nihil habent haec proni et supera semper petunt; tamen animo non deficiam, et id, quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam.

ET-ĒNIM, *conj.* 1) To corroborate or explain a previous statement—for, because, for instance, namely = enim, q. v. 2) In strengthening an assertion, or in continuing an elucidation — truly, certainly, *further, and in fact.* N. B. — Properly, it is placed at the beginning of a sentence; after one or two words, only in the poets and later writers.

ĒTEOCLES, is (eos), *m.* [= Ἐτεοκλῆς]. *Son of Œdipus and Jocaste, brother of Polynices,* and cause of the Theban war, during which the brothers killed each other.

ĒTĒSIAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= ἐτήσιαι, 'yearly,' sc. ἄνεμοι]. The annual winds *which blew in the Ægean Sea for forty days, from the time of the rising of the Dog star; the trade-winds;* (Lucr.) as *adj.*, etesia flabra Aquilonum.

ĒTHĪCE, es, *f.* [= ἠθική]. (Lat.) Moral philosophy, ethics (pure Latin, disciplina morum).

ĒTHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἠθικός]. (Lat.) Moral, ethic.

ĒTHŎLŎGIA, ae, *f.* [= ἠθολογία]. (Lat.) The art of depicting character, a characterizing, portraying of character.

ĒTHŎLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= ἠθολόγος]. *One who sportively imitates the manners, actions, or gestures of another person,* a mimic.

ĔTIAM, *conj.* [et-jam]. Used, 1) to subjoin an additional idea — also, furthermore, likewise, besides: aliae e. dicendi virtutes; unum et e. vos rogo, ut, etc. 2) To annex a more important idea — yea also, and even, nay even: haec omnes sapientes summa, quidam e. sola bona esse dixerunt; quin e., *nay even.* Hence, freq. in comparisons, for the sake of emphasis — and yet, still: majores e. difficultates orientur. 3) In strongly affirmative answers — yes certainly, yes indeed, *yes, by all means, just so: Jupp.* Numquid vis? *Alc.* E., ut mox veniss. 4) In familiar language: A) with imperatives, to give emphasis — but, *but then:* circumspice e.: B) in questions, expressing either indignation (et e. clamas? *what, are you still bawling?*) or a command (et e. vigilas? *are you going to wake up?* e. aperis? = *do open the door!* e. taces? *will you be silent?*) 5) Of time: A) to indicate duration and continuance — yet, still, even still: quum iste e. cubaret, hic in cubiculum introductus est; non satis me pernosti e., *you do not yet rightly know me;* hunc ego nunquam videram e., *him I have never yet seen:* B) to indicate a repetition, in the comb. 'etiam atque etiam' — repeatedly, constantly, again and again, over and over again; hence = urgently, pressingly: discere, multa affirmare, aliquid reputare, hoc te e. atque e. rogo.

ĔTIAM-NUNC, or (rar.) Etiam-num, *adv.* 1) Yet, even yet, till now, even now, still, *at this moment* (hence, with respect to the present — cf. etiamtum): vos cunctamini e.; e. mulier intus est? nullus e., *nobody yet.* 2) = Etiamtum, q. v.: epistolam illam Balbo, quum e. in provincia esset, misi. 3) (Lat.) = Etiam: *also, moreover, besides.*

ĔTIAM-SI, *concess. conj.* Even if, even though, although, albeit: ista veritas e. jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est; hunc librum, e. minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse est (thus sometimes without a verb).

ĔTIAM-TUM, } *adv.* Even yet at that time,
ĔTIAM-TUNC, } till then, even then, still (with reference to a past period — cf. etiamnum): e. vita hominum sine cupiditate agebatur; omnes e. retinebant illum Pericli succum.

ETRŪRIA, ae, *f.* *The district of Etruria, in Central Italy,* now Tuscany.

ETRUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Etruria]. Etruscan; *subst.*, Etrusci, ōrum, *m. pl., the Etruscans.*

ET-SI, *concess. conj.* 1) In a concessive conditional sentence (i. e., a sentence which conditionally grants something), followed by an affirmation — although, even though, *notwithstanding:* e. abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen, etc.; e. scio ego, tamen, etc.; superbiae e. serae, non leves tamen, venient poenae. 2) Without a sentence following, to express a restriction or correction of a preceding statement — however, but yet, but still (= quamquam, which is more frequent): habet enim res deliberationem: e. ex magna parte tibi assentior. Do poenas temeritatis meae; e. quae fuit temeritas?

ĔTȲMŎLŎGIA, ae, *f.* [= ἐτυμολογία]. *The theory of the derivation of words*, **etymology.**

ĔTȲMŎLŎGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐτυμολογικός]. (Lat.) **Etymological.**

ĔTȲMON, i, *n.* [= ἔτυμον]. **The true signification** *of a word according to its etymology.*

EU, *interj.* [= εὖ]. (Poet.) An exclamation of joy and satisfaction—**well! well done!** *bravo!* Also, strengthened — Euge [= εὖγε) (Com.), *superb! excellent!*

EUBOEA, ae, *f.* [= Εὔβοια]. *The large island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Boeotia*, now Negroponte.

EUBOĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Euboea]. **1) Eubœan;** also, of towns, &c., on the coast of Bœotia, opposite Eubœa: Anthedon E.; litus E., *of Aulis.* **2)** = **Cumæan,** because the town of Cumae, in Italy, was a colony of Eubœa: carmen E., *a prediction of the Cumaean sibyl.*

EUCLĪDES, is, *m.* [= Εὐκλείδης]. **1)** *A philosopher of Megara*, the founder of the Megarian sect. **2)** *A celebrated mathematician*, born 308 B. C.

EUDAEMON, ŏnis, *com.* [=Εὐδαίμων, 'happy']. *The Greek name of Southern Arabia* (A. Felix).

EUMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Εὐμήδης]. *A Trojan herald, father of Dolon.*

EUMĒNES, is, *m.* [= Εὐμένης]. *A general under Alexander the Great*, afterwards governor of Cappadocia.

EUMĔNĪDES, dum, *f. pl.* [=Εὐμενίδες]. **'The Benevolent,'** *a euphemistic name of the Furies.*

EUMOLPĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Εὐμολπίδαι]. *A distinguished sacerdotal family in Athens*, who derived their name from Eumolpus.

EUMOLPUS, i, *m.* [= Εὔμολπος]. **1)** According to fable, *a Thracian poet, and priest of Ceres*, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. **2)** *A son of Musaeus.*

EUNŪCHUS, i, *m.* [=εὐνοῦχος]. **1) A eunuch. 2)** *The name of a comedy by Terence.*

EUPHORBUS, i, *m.* [= Εὔφορβος]. *A Trojan*, whose soul Pythagoras asserted he had received through transmigration.

EUPHŌRION, ŏnis, *n.* [= Εὐφορίων]. *A Greek poet and grammarian of Chalcis in Euboea*, born about 276 B. C.

EUPHRĀNOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Εὐφράνωρ]. *A celebrated painter and sculptor of Corinth*—lived about 350 B. C.

EUPHRĀTES, is, *m.* [= Εὐφράτης]. **1)** *The river Euphrates, in Asia*, which, uniting with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf; (poet.) = *the people living on its banks.* **2)** *A Stoic philosopher, and friend of the younger Pliny.*

EUPŌLIS, ĭdis, *m.* [Εὔπολις]. *An Athenian comic poet* — lived about 430 B. C.

EURĪPĪDES, is, *m.* [= Εὐριπίδης]. *A celebrated Athenian tragic poet*, born 480 B. C.

EURĪPĪDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Euripides]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Euripides.**

EURĪPUS, i, *m.* [= εὔριπος]. **1) A strait, narrow channel;** esp., as a proper name, *the strait between the island Euboea and the main land.* **2) An aqueduct, conduit,** *canal;* esp., *the trench which surrounded the race-course at Rome.*

EURŌPA, ae (or Eurōpe, es), *f.* [= Εὐρώπη]. **1)** *The daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia*, carried off by Jupiter to Crete, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon. **2) Europe,** *the quarter of the world named after Europa.*

EURŌPAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Europa]. **1) Of** *or* **pertaining to Europa. 2) European.**

EURŌTAS, ae, *m.* [= Εὐρώτας]. *The principal river in Laconia*, now Basilipotamo.

EURŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Eurus]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to the south-east wind* = **eastern, east.**

EURUS, i, *m.* [= εὖρος]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) The south-east wind. 2)** (Poet.) — a) = *the East* — b) = *the east wind* — c) = *wind*, in gen.

EURYĂLUS, i, *m.* [Εὐρύαλος]. *A Trojan, the friend of Nisus*, together with whom he was slain by the Rutulians.

EURŸDĪCE, es, *f.* [Εὐρυδίκη]. **1)** *The wife of Orpheus*, brought back from the lower world by her husband, but in consequence of his violating his promise not to look back upon her while on the way to the earth, she was compelled to return again. **2)** *The wife of Acrisius.* **3)** *The wife of Nestor.* **4)** *The wife of Creon.*

EURŸLŎCHUS, i, *m.* [= Εὐρύλοχος]. *A companion of Ulysses*, who successfully resisted the enchantments of Circe.

EURŸMĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Εὐρυμίδης]. **The son of Eurymus** = *the soothsayer Telemus.*

EURŸNŌME, es, *f.* [= Εὐρυνόμη]. *Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis*, mother of Leucothea.

EURŸPŸLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Eurypylus]. **Of Eurypylus;** (poet.) = *Coan.*

*EURŸPŸLUS, i, *m.* [= Εὐρύπυλος]. **1)** *A son of Hercules, king of the island of Cos.* **2)** *A son of Evaemon of Thessaly*, one of the heroes at Troy.

EURYSTHEUS, ei, *m.* [= Εὐρυσθεύς]. *A son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus, and king of Mycenae*, who imposed the Twelve Labours upon Hercules.

EURŸTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Eurytus]. **The daughter of Eurytus** = *Iole.*

EURŸTUS, i (or Eurȳtion, ōnis), *m.* [= Εὔρυτος]. **1)** *A centaur.* **2)** *A king of Œchalia in Negroponte*, father of Iole.

EUSCHĒME, *adv.* [=εὐσχήμως]. (Pl.) **Gracefully, handsomely, prettily.**

EUTERPE, es, *f.* [= Εὐτέρπη]. *The muse of Music.*

EUTRĂPĔLUS, i, *m.* [= εὐτράπελος]. **'The Merry,'** *an epithet of P. Volumnius, a companion of Antony.*

EUTRŌPIUS, ii, *m.* Flavius, *a Roman historian*, author of the Breviarium historiae Romanae — lived about 320 A. D.

EUXĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= εὔξεινος, 'hospitable']. *An epithet of the Black Sea;* usually, E. pontus, also mare, aquae, litus, etc.

Ē-VĂCUO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To empty out, to evacuate.

ĔVADNE, es, *f.* [= Εὐάδνη]. *The wife of Capaneus, one of the seven heroes at Thebes;* she threw herself on her husband's funeral pile, and perished in the flames.

Ē-VĀDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.*— 1) To go out, to go forth, *to come out:* e. extra vallum, ex balneis; e. in terram, *to come to land, to disembark, to land;* evasit ante ora parentum (poet.), *came before the parental eyes;* e. ex puteo. In partic. = to escape, to get clear, to get away (*from a danger*, &c.): e. ex manibus hostium, periculo, per tela hostium. 2) To ascend, to mount up, to climb up: e. ad fastigia; e. in muros, *upon the walls;* e. in ardua. 3) *Trop.:* A) of things, to end *in any manner*, to turn *or* fall out, to have an issue, *to come to a certain result:* nescio quorsum (or quo) haec evasura sint; pestilentia e. in longos morbos, *ends in lingering diseases:* B) of persons, to turn out *or* become *something* (esp. by means of the development of the mind, talents, or character): evasit juvenis indolis regiae; e. orator: C) to be fulfilled, to come to pass: evasit id quod somniavimus. II. *Tr.* — (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) (According to I. 1.) To pass through *or* over *a certain space*, to leave behind: e. saltum, media castra, angustias. 2) (According to I. 2.) To ascend, to mount, to climb, altos gradus, ardua. 3) (According to I. 1.) To escape from, to flee from, to get away from: e. flammam, aliquem.

ĒVĂGĪNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vagina]. (Lat.) To draw forth from the scabbard, to unsheath, gladium.

Ē-VĂGOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* 1) *Intr.*, to wander forth, *to roam or spread about;* esp. of troops, &c. = *to make a lateral movement, an evolution:* spatium ad evagandum; Nilus e., *overflows its banks;* *trop.*, appetitus ee. longius, *wander, rove;* orator e., *digresses from the subject;* vis morbi e. per aliquos, *spreads.* 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to overstep *any thing*, to go beyond, ordinem.

Ē-VĂLESCO, lui, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To become strong, *to grow or increase in strength*, to increase, to grow: e. rami; res e. in tumultum, *grew into a tumult.* Hence, *trop.*, nomen e., *comes into general use, becomes prevalent.* 2) In the *perf.*, to have power *or* ability, to be able, facere aliquid.

ĔVAN, *m.* [= Εὐαν, a cry of the Bacchantes]. *An epithet of Bacchus* (cf. Evoe)

ĔVANDER (Evandrus), dri, *m.* [= Εὔανδρος]. 1) *The son of Mercury and an Arcadian nymph* (*called Carmenta by the Romans*), who, about sixty years before the Trojan war, migrated to Italy, and founded the city called Pallantium, on the Palatine mountain. 2) *A Greek artist who wrought in metals at Rome*, in the time of M. Antony.

ĒVANDRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Evander]. *Of or pertaining to Evander*, Evandrian.

Ē-VĀNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To vanish away, to be lost, to pass away, to disappear: e. ex oculis in auram; aquae ee., *evaporate;* *trop.*, sententia eorum e. = *has no longer any adherents;* Hortensius evanuit, *has lost his standing* (*as an orator*): spes e., dolor e., *decreases;* vinum e., *loses its strength;* bellum e., *languishes, is carried on with little vigour;* liber e., *is lost;* omnis eorum memoria evanuit, *has sunk into oblivion.*

ĒVĀNĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco]. (Poet. & lat.) Vanishing, passing away, *frail, powerless, feeble.*

ĒVANS, tis, *part.* [Evan]. (Poet.) Crying 'Evan,' *shouting, rejoicing* (of the Bacchantes); and, *tr.*, orgia evantes, *celebrating the festival of Bacchus with the cry, Evan!*

ĒVĂPŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo]. (Lat.) An evaporating, evaporation, *exhalation.*

Ē-VĂPŌRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To evaporate, *to exhale.*

Ē-VASTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To devastate *completely*, to lay waste, omnia.

ĒVAX, *interj.* (Pl.) *An exclamation of joyful surprise*, huzza! hey-day!

ĒVECTUS, ūs, *m.* [eveho]. (Lat.) A carrying out *from a place*, exportation (*of goods*, &c.).

ĒVEHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To carry out, to convey out, *to take or move out:* e. signa ex fanis; e. naves in altum. Hence, *pass.:* A) evehi equo, curru, *to ride out* (*on horseback or in a carriage*); e. navi, *to sail out or forth;* e. mari Aegaeo, *out of the Ægean Sea;* e. ad regem, in hostes; e. insulam, *towards the island;* e. os amnis, *from the mouth of the river:* B) *trop.*, fama evecta insulas, *spread over the islands;* evectus spe, *carried away by;* evehi longius, *to digress from the subject;* inconsultius evehi, *to go too far.* 2) To carry *or* convey up: e. aliquem ad aethera; *trop.*, to raise, to exalt, to elevate: e. hominem ad deos; e. aliquos ad consulatum; opes evectae supra modum privatum, *above the condition of a private person.*

Ē-VELLO, velli (lat. vulsi), vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To tear out, to pull up, to pluck out, capillos, dentes, signa, linguam. 2) *Trop.*, to tear up, to extirpate, to destroy, *to take away, to remove:* e. alicui opinionem, suspicionem, scrupulum ex animo; e. consules ex fastis, *to erase the names of the consuls.*

ĒVĒNĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Evenus]. Of *or* pertaining to the river Evenus: matres Calydonides.

Ē-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) (Very rar.) To come out, to come forth: res mersa e.; e. Capuam, *to reach Capua.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to come to pass, to occur, to happen; and, with a *dat.* =

to befall *or* betide *one*, to happen to, to come to, to fall to *any one as his lot or share* (esp. of the anticipated result of a past event, as well fortunate as unfortunate — cf. accido and contingo): timebam ne evenirent ea quae acciderunt; quod saepius e.; pax e., *is brought about, is concluded*; evenit ut iter mihi esset; nihil mihi improviso e.; illi haec provincia e., *fell to him*; (rar.) idem in literas meas e., *has befallen my letter*; omnia prospera inde evenient, *out of this will come every kind of prosperity*. 3) To result, to turn out, to follow, to issue, to end (of things only — cf. evado): haec bene ac feliciter (or secunda) ei eveniunt, *turn out well and fortunately for him*; thus, also, pugna adversa ei e., *went against him*; hoc male, ex sententia e.; quo (quorsum) ista blanda evenient? *what will these fine words end in?*

Ē-VENTĪLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To winnow, to fan = *to separate or cleanse by winnowing*, aëra, frumentum.

ĒVENTUM, i, *n.* [evenio]. 1) An event, occurrence. 2) (Usually in the *plur.*) An issue, result.

ĒVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [evenio]. 1) Fortune, fate, lot = an occurrence, event: quemvis e. ferre; e. patriae, rerum. 2) An issue, result, consequence: e. pugnae, diei, orationis; ee. qui sequuntur; semper ad e. festinat, *to the end*.

ĒVĒNUS, i, *m.* [= Εὔηνος]. 1) *King of Ætolia*, and father of Marpessa, who, being loved by both Apollo and the mortal Idas, preferred the latter. 2) *A river of Ætolia, near Calydon*, now the Fidari.

Ē-VERBĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To strike out violently* = to drive out, *to set in motion*: e. spiritum cursu; *trop.*, e. animum alicujus, *to excite*. 2) To beat *or* strike *violently*: e. oculos alicujus, clipeum alis, mare remis.

*Ē-VĔRGO, 3. *v. tr.* *To turn out* = to pour out, to send forth: mons e. rivos.

ĒVERRĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [everro]. *That with which one sweeps out or cleanses*. 1) A draw-net, seine *or* large net *for taking fish*. 2) *Trop.*, judicium de dolo malo, e. malitiarum omnium, *by which every base fraud is swept away*; e. in provincia fuit (of Verres) = *a plunderer*.

Ē-VĔRRO, verri, versum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To sweep out, stercus ex aede. 2) To cleanse by sweeping, stabulum. Hence, *trop.* = to plunder, fanum.

ĒVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [everto]. 1) An overthrowing, columnae. 2) *Trop.* — a) a destruction, demolition, templorum — b) a ruining, subversion, reipublicae, omnis vitae — c) an ejection, expulsion *from one's estate*.

ĒVERSOR, ōris, [everto]. *Trop.* — a) a destroyer, demolisher, Carthaginis — b) e. civitatis, *a subverter*.

Ē-VERTO (Vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet., ante-cl. & lat.) To turn around, to twist round, cervices; e. aequora ventis, *to upturn*. 2) To overturn, to throw down, to upset, navem, statuam, currum. 3) Hence, *trop.*: A) to destroy, to demolish, urbem: B) to overthrow, to subvert, *to nullify or make void*, amicitiam, leges, definitionem: C) e. aliquem, to undo, to ruin *any one*; superior annus e. aratores, *has ruined the cultivators*. 3) To expel *or* drive away *from a possession, to chase off or away*: e. aliquem bonis, fortunis omnibus.

Ē-VESTĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prop. *part.*]. (Poet. & lat.) Traced *or* found out.

ĒVIAS, ădis, *f.* [Εὐιάς; Evan, Evius]. (Poet.) A Bacchante.

*Ē-VIBRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To swing forward = *to set in motion*, animos.

ĒVĪDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [e-video]. Visible, obvious, evident, *plain, clear*, res, argumentum, prodigium; auctor e. (lat.), *credible, trustworthy*.

ĒVĪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [evidens]. Visibly, obviously, evidently, *clearly, plainly*.

ĒVĪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [evidens]. (Lat.) Visibleness, obviousness; esp. = *perspicuity and clearness in discourse*.

Ē-VĬGĬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To wake up, to awake. 2) To wake, *to be awake*. 3) *Trop.* — a) *to make constant and diligent effort*: curae meae ee. in re aliqua — b) evigilatum nobis est, *we have taken full care of ourselves* = *we have no longer any care*. II. *Tr.* — 1) To watch through, *to pass without sleeping*: e. noctem. 2) To elaborate *arduously and with incessant industry*, libros; e. consilium, *to discover by careful consideration*.

Ē-VĬLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To become vile, despicable, insignificant, worthless, pericula.

Ē-VINCIO, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To bind *or* wind around: e. caput diademate; (poet.) evincta suras cothurno.

Ē-VINCO, vīci, victum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To overcome *completely*, to conquer, to vanquish, Aeduos; e. somnum, *to subdue*; miles e. omnia, *surmounts all obstacles, every difficulty*; (poet.) rogus evictus, *from which the soul has torn itself away*; platanus e. ulmos, *supplants*. Hence: A) to overtop, to tower above, to surmount: aequora, arbor e. nemus: B) *trop.* = to persuade, to move, *to soften*; esp. in the *pass., to be moved, to be excited*, &c.: evinci lacrimis; e. precibus ad miserationem: C) *to be stronger than something, to get the better of something*: e. dolorem; miseratio e. superbiam insitam. 2) To succeed in accomplishing, to carry through, to effect *any thing in despite of opposition*: evicerunt ut Camillus crearetur, *they succeeded in having Camillus elected*. 3) (Poet.) To show, to prove, to evince.

ĒVĪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [e-vir]. *To deprive of virility*, to castrate.

ĒVISCĔRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To deprive of entrails*, to disembowel. 2) Hence, in gen. = to tear into pieces, to lacerate, columbam.

ĒVĪTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [evito I.]. (Poet. & lat.) *That may be avoided or escaped*, avoidable.

ĒVĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [evito I.]. (Lat.) An avoiding, malorum.

Ē-VĪTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To avoid, to shun, metam rotis, dolorem, suspicionem.

ĒVĪTO (II.), āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [e-vita]. (Obs.) To take away life, to kill: e. vitam alicui, *to put an end to the life of any one.*

ĒVIUS, ii, *m.* [=εὔιος]. *A surname of Bacchus.*

ĒVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [evoco]. 1) A calling out, calling forth: e. inferûm, *an evoking, conjuring.* 2) In partic.: A) *a summoning of a debtor:* B) *a summoning into military service in times of danger* (cf. evoco).

*ĒVŌCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [evoco]. *One who calls to arms*, an instigator.

Ē-VŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To call out, to call forth: e. aliquem foras, e curia. In partic. — a) e. nostros ad pugnam, *to call out, to challenge* — b) e. deos, *to call forth the gods of a besieged city, to call upon them to forsake it.* 2) To call forth = *to call into one's presence, to summon to appear:* e. principes cujusque civitatis ad se; e. reliquas legiones ex hibernis. In partic. = to summon, to order *into military service:* e. nobilissimum et fortissimum quemque ex omnibus civitatibus; e. multos spe praedae; hence, evocati = *soldiers who, having served out their time, were called upon again, under very pressing circumstances, to serve as volunteers.* 3) *Trop.*, to call forth, to elicit, to excite: probitas praemiorum mercedibus evocata; misericordia nullius oratione evocata; e. alicui risum, lacrimas, *to draw forth;* e. iram alicujus, *to provoke.*

ĒVOE (dissyllable), *interj.* [= εὐοῖ]. *A shout of joy at the festival of Bacchus.*

Ē-VŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To fly out *or* forth: aquila e. ex quercu. Hence = to rush out *or* forth, to hasten forth: hostes ee. e silva; e. ex carcere, ex urbe; *trop.*, e. ex alicujus severitate, *to escape from the severity of any one;* oratio sic e. ut, etc., *rushed forth* (of a very rapid speaker). 2) *Trop.*, of a statesman, to rise, *to advance rapidly to honour and power:* is e. altius.

*ĒVŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo]. An unrolling, opening *of a book;* hence, *a reading*, poëtarum.

Ē-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To roll out, to roll forth, to unroll, to unfold: flumen terram prorutam in mare evolvit; e. silvas (poet.), *to roll off, to heave off;* evolvere se, or *pass.*, evolvi, *to roll out or forth*; flumen e. se in mare; evolvuntur per humum, *they roll themselves.* Hence: A) e. vestem, *to unfold, to throw open;* serpens evolvitur, *loosens its folds:* B) e. librum (poëtas), to open *for reading;* hence = to read: C) (poet.) *trop.* (= *to turn the spindle*), to spin off *or* out (of the Fates): Parcae fusos meos ee.; hence = to fix, to determine, to decree: dii hoc ee. 2) *Trop.:* A) to unfold, to develope, *to make clear*, notionem animi: B) to disclose, to set forth, to narrate, *to recount:* e. causas belli, naturam rerum, seriem fati: C) e. aliquem ex praeda, sede, patria, *to expel, to drive away;* e. bonis, *to rob;* evolutus illis tegumentis, *stripped, despoiled of:* D) e. se ex his turbis, *to extricate one's self, to get out.*

Ē-VŎMO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* To spew out, to vomit forth; to cast out by vomiting: urbs e. pestem; *trop.*, e. iram, virus ascerbitatis in aliquem, *to pour out, to vent;* e. pecuniam devoratam, *to disgorge again;* Aetna e. nocturnas flammas.

Ē-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To bring out among the people*, to make public, to divulge: e. rem; e. pudorem, *to expose.*

ĒVULSIO, ōnis, *f.* [evello]. A tearing *or* pulling out, extraction, dentium.

EX or E, *prep.* w. *abl.* — v. E.

EX-ĂCERBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To make bitter;* *trop.* = to make angry, to exasperate, to irritate, *to provoke:* e. animos irâ.

EXACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exigo]. *1) *A driving out*, expulsion, regum. 2) A collecting *of debts*, an exacting *or* enforcing *of payment*, pecuniarum. 3) A tax, tribute, impost, publica; ee. capitum, *a poll-tax.*

EXACTOR, ōris, *m.* [exigo]. 1) *One who drives away*, an expeller, regum. 2) An exacter *or* demander (*of taxes*), a tax-gatherer; hence, e. promissorum, *one who admonishes to the fulfilment of promises.* 3) An overseer, superintendent, *administrator of a thing*, disciplinae; e. supplicii, *one who sees to the execution of a punishment, an executioner;* e. sermonis, *a critic;* e. recte loquendi, *one who strictly insists upon.*

EXACTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of exigo]. (Poet.) Accurate, precise, exact, fides, cura; (poet.) exactior artis, *in the art.*

EXACTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [exigo]. (Quint.) A driving off, *working off:* e. mercis = *a disposal, sale.*

EX-ĂCUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* To make very sharp, to whet, to make pointed (a strengthened Acuo, q. v.).

EX-ADVERSUM. } I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* Opposite,
EX-ADVERSUS. } over against, eum locum, classem e. Athenas constituere. II. *Adv.* Opposite: e. est fabrica; ea sita fuit e.; also, with a *dat.*, e. ei loco.

EXAEDĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico]. A building; *trop.*, e. historiae, *a finishing, completing.*

EX-AEDĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To

build, to construct, *to finish building*, domos, oppidum. Hence, *trop.*, to complete, to finish, opus. *2) (Pl.) *To turn out of doors, to eject:* e. aliquem ex aedibus.

EXAEQUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo]. An equalizing *or* levelling, equalization.

EX-AEQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To make a thing alike or uniform in itself*, to level, planiciem; *trop.*, e. vitam ad unam regulam, *to regulate with uniformity.* 2) *To make one thing correspond with another*, to equalize, to level, tumulos tumulis. 3) *Trop., to make equal in rank, estimation, &c.*, to put upon an equality, to place on an equal footing, *to regard as equal:* e. aliquem (se) cum aliquo or alicui; e. libertatem, periculum, *to make equal to all;* e. facta dictis, *to relate the events in suitable and worthy language.* 4) To equal, to be equal to *any person or thing*, to come up to, aliquem.

EX-AESTUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to boil up, to foam up, to swell, to rage, mare, Ætna. 2) To glow, *to be very hot:* Aegyptus e. calore solis; homo e., *becomes overheated; trop.*, mens e. irâ. 3) *Tr.* (ante-cl.), terra e. hos aestus, *gives forth, exhales.*

EXAGGĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero]. 1) *A heaping or piling up;* hence, *trop.*, e. animi, elevation of soul, exaltation. 2) (Lat.) *A magnifying of a subject in discourse, amplification, exaggeration.*

EX-AGGĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) To heap up, magnas opes; *trop.*, e. mortem morti, *to heap death upon death.* 2) *To raise by heaping together*, to dam up, planiciem; e. illud spatium maris, *to fill up.* 3) *Trop.:* A) to increase, to enlarge *by heaping together*, rem familiarem; e. aliquem honoribus (lat.), *to overload:* B) to heighten, to exalt, to magnify — where it is translated differently, according to the context — *to glorify, to exaggerate:* e. artem oratione; e. virtutem verbis; oratio alta et exaggerata; e. injuriam.

EXĂGĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [exagito]. A censurer, reprehender.

EX-ĂGĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To chase out *or* forth, to drive out, to expel, leporem. 2) *Trop.*: A) to disturb, to disquiet, to harass, to torment, to persecute, aliquem injuriis; e. rempublicam, *to put in commotion:* B) to attack *violently in discourse*, to censure *severely*, to criticise, *to rail or jeer at*, aliquem, fraudes alicujus: C) to excite, to stir up, *to irritate*, vulgum: D) to excite *a passion or emotion*, to arouse, moerorem, furores.

EXĂGŌGE, es, *f.* [= ἐξαγωγή]. (Pl.) An exportation, *transportation of merchandise.*

EX-ALBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Antecl. & lat.) To become white; *trop.*, to turn pale *from fright.*

EX-ALBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Whitish, white.

EX-ĂMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [for exagimen, from exigo]. 1) A swarm, a multitude pouring forth, apum, juvenum; hence (mostly poet. & lat.), a mass *or* crowd *of people*, a troop, host, multitude, shoal, in gen.: e. puerorum, servorum, piscium. 2) (Acc. to Exigo 3; poet.) *That which serves for weighing or testing:* A) the tongue *of a balance:* B) an examining, considering.

EXĂMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [examen]. 1) *Intr.* (ante-cl.), to swarm, apes. 2) *Tr.:* A) to weigh, aliquid ad certum pondus; e. rem non artificis staterâ sed quadam populari trutinâ; terra examinata paribus ponderibus, *kept in equilibrium:* B) *trop.*, to ponder, to examine, to weigh, to consider: judex e. aliquid.

EX-AMPLEXOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* To embrace.

EX-ĂMUSSIM, *adv.* [amussis, 'according to rule']. Exactly, accurately.

EX-ĂNĬMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [anima]. (Pl.) 1) Dead. 2) *Deadly*, cura.

EXĂNĬMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo]. *A depriving of life, suffocating; trop.*, terror, fright.

EXĂNĬMIS, e, *adj.* [anima]. *Breathless* = lifeless, dead, corpus; *trop., half dead with fright, terrified, apprehensive:* exanimis metu uxor; exanimis vicem alicujus, *about the fate of any one.*

EXĂNĬMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [exanimis]. 1) *To deprive of breath;* only in the *pass.*, to become breathless, to get out of breath, to be exhausted: milites ee. cursu; currit exanimatus. 2) To kill, aliquem; freq. in the *pass.* = *to die.* 3) *Trop.:* A) *to set one beside himself or out of his senses, to deprive of life or spirit*, to frighten, to terrify, to confound: e. aliquem metu; metus e. illam miseram; freq. in the *pass.:* B) in the *pass., to lose strength*: vinum exanimatur; verba exanimata, *spoken without life or spirit.*

EXĂNĬMUS, a, um, *adj.* [anima]. (Mostly poet. & lat., and in the *pl.*) = Exanimis.

EXANTLO (acc. to others, Exanclo, kindred with ancilla), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [antlia]. (Antecl. & poet.) 1) To exhaust, to draw out: e. vinum, *to drink up.* 2) *Trop.*, to tolerate, to endure, *to bear*, labores, multa aspera.

EX-ARDESCO, arsi, arsum, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of ardeo]. 1) To begin to burn, to kindle, *to take fire*, materies; *trop.*, solus pro patria e. = *to be sacrificed.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to be kindled, to be inflamed*, &c.: e. irâ, amore, *to be violently excited by;* e. ad spem, in seditionem; infestius e., *to grow more furious;* animi ee.: B) *to begin with violence* = *to break out, to arise:* e. proelium, seditio, ira; benevolentia e.: C) tempus illud e., *was hot, fierce:* D) pretia ee. (lat.), *rise.*

EX-ĀRĔFIO, *v. intr.* (Lat.) To become entirely dry.

EX-ĀRESCO, rui, —, 3. *inch. intr.* 1) To become thoroughly dry, to dry up, vestimenta,

fontes, amnes, lacrimae ee., *dry up gradually.* 2) *Trop.*, to disappear, to pass away, to decay: vetus urbanitas, opinio e.

EX-ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) *To deprive of arms*, to disarm, cohortes. 2) E. navem, to unrig, to dismantle. 3) *Trop.*, to weaken, to enfeeble, *to render harmless*, aliquem, accusationem.

EX-ĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To plough out *or* up, to dig up, radices, sepulcra. Hence = to raise, to produce, to acquire *by ploughing or tillage*, tantum frumenti. 2) In general, to plough, to till, to cultivate, agrum. 3) *To write on a wax tablet*, to sketch *in writing*, to trace, to set *or* note down, *to write*, librum, binos codicillos.

*EXASCIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ascis]. (Pl.) Prop., *hewn out with an axe; trop.*, well-arranged, opus.

EX-ASPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make rough, to roughen, to make uneven, cutem; e. mare fluctibus. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to make wild and savage*, only in the *pass.;* gens exasperata, *made savage, intractable:* B) to make worse: e. morbum; e. rem verbis: C) to irritate, to exasperate, aliquem, animos.

EX-AUCTŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To discharge from military service*, to discharge, to dismiss; freq., of a dishonourable dismissal = *to cashier.*

EX-AUDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To hear from afar *or* at a distance: milites clamorem ee.; maxime voce, ut omnes e. possint, dicam; aliquantum progressus hinnitum e.; illud exauditur, *reaches (our) ears.* 2) = Audio, in the signifs. 1, 2, 3 (v. Audio).

EX-AUGEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Com., rar.) To increase *greatly*, opinionem.

*EX-AUGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* A desecrating, profaning = *a depriving a place of sanctity.*

EX-AUGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat., rar.) To desecrate = *to annul the consecration of a place, and give it up, as no longer sacred, to common uses*, fanum.

*EX-AUSPĬCO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To derive an augury *from any thing*, ex vinculis.

*EXBALLISTO, 1. *v. tr.* [ballista, but on account of its being a pun on the name Ballio]. (Pl.) To drive out = to conquer (as it were, with the ballista).

EXBIBO — v. Ebibo.

EX-CAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make blind, to blind, aliquem. 2) (Poet.) To fill *or* stop up *a channel, conduit*, &c.

EX-CALCEO (Ex-calcio), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To unshoe, *to relieve of shoes*, pedem; excalceatus, *without shoes;* esp. of a tragedian = *to put off the cothurnus;* and excalceati (opp. to cothurnati) = *the pantomimes or comic actors.*

EX-CALFĂCIO, —, actum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To make warm, *to heat.*

*EXCALFACTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio]. (Lat.) A warming.

EXCALFACTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [excalfacio]. (Lat.) Warming, heating.

EXCANDESCENTIA, ae, *f.* [excandesco]. *Propensity to anger*, irascibility, passionateness.

EX-CANDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To take fire, to kindle, to glow, to grow red-hot, pilae vitreae, ignis. 2) *Trop.:* A) of a passion, &c., to be kindled, to burn, ira: B) of a person excited by anger, &c., to be incensed, inflamed: subito ille e. in fratrem.

EX-CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To charm forth *from a place, to bring out by enchantment:* e. puellas clausas; e. fruges, *to allure by enchantment from another's field into one's own.*

EX-CARNĬFĬCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To lacerate, to cut in pieces, to kill *barbarously*, aliquem. 2) *Trop.*, to torment, to torture, *to rack.*

EX-CĂVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excavo]. (Lat.) A hollowing out, excavation.

EX-CĂVO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To hollow out, trullam.

EX-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To go out, to go away, to depart: e. ex isto loco, ex pugna, ex Italia; e. pugnâ, loco, oppido, Galliâ, Arimino; e. ex tenebris in lucem; (lat.) e. ad deos, *to be translated from among mortals to the gods = to be deified.* 2) In partic.: A) e. e vita, e medio; also, e. vitâ, and simply e. = *to die:* B) *trop., to go beyond a certain limit or measure:* e. ex ephebis, *to pass beyond the period of youth;* res e. ad patres, *extends also to the patricians;* res e. in magnum certamen, *proceeded finally to, ended in;* e. ad enarrandum, in fabellam, *to digress from the proper theme;* illa clades magnitudine excessit, *surpassed (the former)*; cura, cupiditas e. e corde, *leaves, disappears from;* thus, likewise, res e. ex memoria = *is forgotten;* haec ee. in eum annum, *extend into that year:* C) e. possessione, *to withdraw from.* II. *Tr.* — (Not in the ancient writers.) To pass over *or* beyond: A) to forsake, to leave, *to depart from*, urbem, curiam: B) *trop.*, to go beyond *a certain boundary or limit*, to surpass to exceed: statura ejus justum modum e.; e. summam trium millium; e. modum, fastigium equestre; e. aliquem eloquentiâ, *to excel;* illa res fidem e., *is incredible;* libertas non ultra vocem e., *went no further than the name;* abs., Fabius e., *went beyond (the first proposition).*

EXCELLENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of excello]. 1) (Lat., rar.) Prop., projecting, elevated, locus. 2) *Trop.*, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, homo, natura, studium, pulchritudo, triumphus.

EXCELLENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [excellens]. **Excellently.**

EXCELLENTIA, ae, *f.* [excellens]. **Superiority, excellence**; also in the *pl.*: e. animi, picturae; but, with an *obj. gen.*, e. reliquarum bestiarum, *superiority over.*

EX-CELLO, llui, celsum, 3. *v. intr.* [from the unusual cello, 'to raise on high'; kindred with κέλλω, 'to drive on']. Prop., *to project upward*; only *trop.* 1) (Ante-cl.) **To rise up,** *to elevate itself:* solet plerisque hominibus rebus secundis animus excellere atque superbia crescere. 2) *To raise one's self above others,* **to distinguish one's self, to surpass, to excel** (usually in a good sense): e. inter omnes, also super ceteros; e alicui, *any one;* e. animi magnitudine, *by greatness of spirit;* e. ingenio, dignitate, *to excel in genius,* &c.; e. in illis jocis, in hac arte, *in this art;* rarely e. vitiis, etc.

EXCELSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [excelsus]. 1) (Lat.) **On high, aloft,** scandere. 2) Florere e., *in the highest degree.* 3) **Loftily,** dicere.

EXCELSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [excelsus]. 1) **Loftiness, height,** montium. 2) **Elevation, exaltation,** animi.

EXCELSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Projecting** *or* **extending high** (*above other things* — cf. celsus and altus), mons, statua; in excelso esse, *to be on a height, in a lofty position;* in excelsum emicare, *aloft, upward.* 2) *Trop.*, **lofty, elevated, exalted** (*in disposition*), animus, homo; **distinguished** (*in rank, dignity,* &c.), locus, fastigium; in excelso (vitam agere, etc.), *in a high station, in a position of honour;* orator e., *elevated in style.*

EXCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excipio]. 1) **An exception, limitation, restriction:** sunt in lege duae ee.; sine ulla e. 2) Tech. t., in law, **an exception,** i. e., *the protest of a defendant against the statements of the plaintiff:* dare alicui exceptionem, *to allow any one to make a protest.*

*EXCEPTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [excepto]. **A slight limitation** *or* **restriction.**

EXCEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of excipio]. (Rar.) **To take out, to take** *or* **catch up,** mullos ex piscina; a sociis sublevatus murum ascendit, et eos rursus exceptans in murum extulit; (poet.) e. auras.

EX-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. tr.* **To pick** *or* **sift out, to separate, to set apart:** e. Saguntinos ex numero captorum; e. turbam forensem.

EXCERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-carpo]. *1) (Poet.) **To take out,** semina pomis. 2) *Trop.*, **to pick out, to draw out, to select, to choose:** e. ex malis si quid inest boni; e. nomina (*from the rolls*); in partic. = *to make extracts from a writing, to extract:* e. verba ex libro; nunquam legit quod non e.; e. id quod inter omnes convenit, *to prefer.* 3) **To take away, to separate, to strike out, to leave out,** *to except:* e. aliquid de illo numero; ego me illorum numero e.; (lat.) e. se consuetudini hominum, *to withdraw one's self from.*

EXCERPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo]. *That which is extracted from a writing,* **an extract, excerpt.**

EXCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [excedo]. 1) **A departure;** but only *trop.* = *a departure from life, death:* e. e vita; e. vitae, and (lat.) simply e. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), **a deviation:** A) in discourse, *from the proper subject, a digression:* *B) in life, *from rectitude:* e. a pudore.

EXCĔTRA, ae, *f.* **A snake, serpent;** *trop.*, *an epithet for a wicked, malicious woman.*

EXCĬDIUM, ii, *n.*, and (ante-cl.) Excĭdio, ōnis, *f.* [for exscidium, from exscindo]. (Mostly lat.) **A demolition, destruction,** esp. *of public buildings,* &c.: e. urbis, castelli, gentis.

EXCĪDO (I.), cīdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [ex-cado]. 1) **To fall out** *or* **down, to fall from:** animal e. ex utero; gladius e. de manibus illorum; (poet.) e. navi; e. equo, *from a horse;* dentes ee.; e. in flumen, *to fall (out of the ship) into the river;* so, also, sagitta e. in pedem, *falls (out of the quiver) at one's feet;* sors e., *the lot comes out;* so, also, nomen e. sorte. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to drop out, to come out involuntarily, to slip out, to escape:** vox e. ore; thus, likewise, scelus, nefas e. ore, (poet.), *drops from one's lips;* liber e. mihi, *is published without my knowledge:* B) **to fall out** *in any manner,* **to end** *in something:* libertas e. in vitium, *sinks finally into vice;* versus e. in breves syllabus, *close, end in:* C) **to fall away** *from one,* **to disappear, to pass away, to be lost, to perish,** *to cease:* res, luctus e.; memoria rei alicujus e.; in partic., e. de memoria, ex animo, ex animis hominum = *to be forgotten;* pacis mentio e. ex omnium animis, *no one thought any more of peace;* thus, likewise, illa res (cogitatio illius rei) mihi e., *escaped my memory; impers.*, non excidit mihi, me hoc scripsisse, *I have not forgotten;* on the other hand (lat.), *act.*, excidens = *one who forgets:* D) (poet. & lat.) — a) **to be deprived of** *something,* **to lose** *or* **miss** *a thing:* e. regno, uxore; e. formulâ (= cadere causa), *to lose a suit* — b) **to fall in,** magnis ausis.

EXCĪDO (II.), cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-caedo]. 1) **To hew out, to cut out, to hew off:** e. lapides e terra, columnas rupibus; e. arbores, *to fell;* e. alicui linguam; e. virilitatem or se, *to castrate.* 2) (Lat.) **To hew out** = *to make or prepare by hewing,* viam inter montes, obeliscum. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to extirpate,** *to banish:* e. tempus illud ex animo; e. aliquem numero civium: B) **to lay waste, to demolish, to destroy,** domos, urbem, also agrum, exercitum.

EX-CIEO, —, ītum, 2. *v. tr.* (Rar.) = Excio, q. v.

EXCIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To call out** *or* **forth, to bring out** *or* **forth:** illa res consulem ex urbe e.; e. aliquem Româ; praeco e.

homines; e. suem latebris; e. animas sepulcris, *to call forth from;* e. aliquem foras, *to call out of the house;* e. hostem ad pugnandum, *to draw out;* so, esp. = **to set in motion** (*soldiers, colonists,* &c.), *in order to engage them in war or emigration;* e sedibus exciri, *to be roused from their habitations;* e. Antiochum in Graeciam, *to draw or bring A. into Greece;* e. auxilia e Germania, *to call in;* e. alicui lacrimas, *to elicit.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to arouse any one from a peaceful state to passionate excitement, activity,* &c., **to rouse, to excite:** juventus largitionibus excita; ea caedes e. Bructeros; sonitus ignotus eum e.; in partic., e. aliquem somno or ex somno, **to arouse** *out of sleep;* Thyias commotis excita sacris, *excited to frenzy;* conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed his distracted mind:* B) **to excite, to produce, to cause** *a particular condition,* &c., tumultum, terrorem.

EXCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-capio]. 1) (Rar.) **To take** *or* **draw out:** e. telum ex vulnere, *to draw out;* e. pisces ex mari. 2) *To take out as an exception,* **to except, to make an exception of:** e. hos homines; e. neminem de antiquis; illis exceptis, *those excepted.* Hence = *to make a condition, to establish as a condition:* lex e. ut (ne) liceret. 3) **To catch up, to take up:** e. sanguinem paterâ; e. hominem labentem; e. filiorum extremum spiritum; e. se in pedes, *to leap to the ground;* e. corpus clipeo, *to support;* so, also, corpus poplitibus exceptum, *resting upon.* Hence: A) **to capture,** *to take captive,* fugientes, servos in pabulatione; *trop.,* e. laudem, voluntates hominum, *to gain;* **to surprise,** *to attack* (esp. *by waylaying any one*): Orestes e. incautum; thus, likewise, e. caprum insidiis: B) **to receive** (either a person, esp. as a guest, or a thing, whether good or bad — cf. accipio, nanciscor, etc.): e. aliquem, *to harbor;* e. aliquem epulis, *to entertain;* campus, patria eum e., *receives him;* e. telum, vulnera, *to be struck with a spear, to be wounded;* e. dolores, pericula, *to endure, to submit to;* e. iram hostium capite, *to let the fury of the enemy expend itself upon his head;* hence = *to take a thing in a certain sense,* **to understand,** *to interpret:* e. sententiam alicujus gravius atque ipse sensisset: C) — **to resist, to sustain, to endure,** *to hold out against:* quae (sublicae) omnem vim fluminis exciperent; e. impetum hostium: D) (poet.) porticus e. Arcton, *lies toward the North:* E) = *to catch up with the ear* = **to hear, to understand, to learn:** e. illas voces; e. sermones eorum; e. legem parari, *that the proposition for a law is preparing:* F) = **to succeed** *something (in time or order), to be closely connected with,* **to follow after:** stomachus e. linguam; pestilens aestas e. tristem hiemem; abs., turbulentior inde annus e., *follows:* G) **to continue, to keep up, to prolong:** e. pugnam: H) **to befall, to overtake:** eventus (casus) aliquis me e.; bellum grave eum e.

EXCĬTĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [excitatus]. **Vehemently, vigorously, brightly.**

EXCĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of excito]. **Animated, vehement, vigorous, loud,** *strong,* clamor, sonus, odor.

EX-CĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of excieo]. 1) **To drive out** *or* **forth, to bring out, to rouse, to wake up, to call up:** e. aliquem de spectaculis, *to turn out;* e. feras, *to scare up, to beat up;* vox illa me foras e. (Pl.), *has brought me out of the house;* e. aliquem a coena, *to call away;* *trop.,* e. memoriam caram alicui, *to recall;* e. aliquem e somno, dormientem, *to awaken suddenly;* e. reum, testes, etc., *to call up, to summon to appear;* e. aliquem ab inferis, *to bring from the dead;* abs., e. aliquem, *to cause to stand up;* sol e. vapores, *causes the vapors to rise.* 2) **To cause to move upward.** In partic.: A) = **to erect, to build up, to construct,** *to order to be reared up:* e. turrim, aras, tumulum alicui; sarmenta excitantur culturâ, *are produced, made to grow:* B) e. ignem, incendium, **to stir up, to arouse, to kindle:** C) **to cause, to produce, to awaken, to excite,** suspicionem, iram, risus, amores, tantas laudes: D) *trop.,* excitata fortuna, *established, not fluctuating, prosperity* (opp. to inclinata): E) *to raise up in spirit* = *to invigorate, to encourage, to cheer,* senatum, jacentem amici animum. 3) *Trop., to arouse to any kind of activity,* **to impel, to urge on, to excite,** *to stimulate:* e. aliquem ad virtutem; e. illos ad audiendum; e. hominum studia ad nostras utilitates.

EXCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo]. **A loud calling out, an exclamation;** also, as a figure of rhetoric.

EX-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) Abs., **to call aloud, to cry out:** e. vehementius; conciones ee., *break out in a shout of applause.* 2) **To call out** *something,* **to exclaim, to say** *or* **cry** *with a loud voice:* hic e., eum sibi esse sodalem; e. ut bono animo sint; e. aliquid = *to propose aloud;* e. aliquem, *to call out aloud the name of any one.*

EXCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-claudo]. 1) **To shut out, to exclude,** *not to admit to:* e. aliquem ab aliquo, ab acie; *trop.* e. ab hereditate. Hence, *trop.:* A) *to shut out* = **to keep off** *or* **at a distance** *from something, to remove, to separate:* e. aliquem a republica; Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt: B) = *to prevent, to hinder, to cut off,* &c.: e. aliquem a re frumentaria; excludi anni tempore a navigatione; also, excludi tempore; e. cupiditatem, jurgia, *to prevent;* e. actiones, *to exclude:* C) (lat.) *to separate:* Euphrates e. Armeniam a Cappadocia. 2): A) (Com.) **to knock out:** e. oculum alicui: B) **to hatch out,** pullos.

EXCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [excludo]. (Rar., antecl. & lat.) **A shutting out, exclusion.**

EXCŎGĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excogito]. **An inventing, contriving, devising.**

EXCŌGĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of excogito]. (Lat.) **Sought out, select, choice.**

EX-CŌGĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To find out by thinking*, **to invent, to contrive, to devise:** e. multa ad ornatum locorum.

EX-CŌLO, cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Rar., poet. & lat.) **To work at carefully, to cultivate,** vineas; e. lanam, *to spin fine.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) (lat.) **to adorn, to embellish,** urbem, funus armis: B) **to improve, to perfect, to refine, to ennoble:** e. animos doctrinâ; e. vitam; exculti sumus ex agresti vita ad humanitatem: C) (poet.) **to honour, to venerate,** *to worship,* aliquem, deos: D) (lat.) *to tend or foster carefully:* E) (lat.) *to furnish or fit out with something.*

EX-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To boil out, to melt out,** *to bring out by means of fire:* e. vitium ex metallis. **2) To melt,** ferrum. **3) To dry up:** sol e. terram; e. arenas in vitrum; *trop.*, ancillam excoctam reddam, *dried up* = *quite lean.* **4)** *Trop.:* A) (Com.) e. malum alicui, *to devise:* B) e. mentem alicujus, *to torment, to vex.*

EXCORS, dis, *adj.* [ex-cor]. *Without understanding,* **simple, dull, silly, stupid.**

EXCRĒMENTUM, i, *n.* [excerno]. (Lat.) *That which passes from the body;* freq. = *the excrements:* e. oris, *spittle;* e. narium, *the secretion from the nose.*

EX-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **1) To grow out** *or* **forth, to grow up:** arbor e.; caro excreverat in dextero ejus latere, *a tumor had formed.* Hence, *trop., to grow or increase immoderately, to grow beyond bounds:* e. luxus, prooemii longitudo.

EX-CRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [excresco]. (Rar., poet.) **Grown-up, full-grown.**

EXCRŬCIĀBILIS, e, *adj.* [excrucio]. (Pl.) **Deserving of torture.**

EX-CRŬCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To torture** *or* **torment** *severely,* **to rack,** aliquem; *trop.* (Pl.) e. diem, *to pass in anguish.* **2)** *Trop.* = *to disquiet, to alarm, to harass, to plague,* &c.: meae miseriae me ee.; tu illam excrucias animi, *in spirit;* id ego excrucior, *I am vexed about this.*

*EXCŪBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excubo]. (Lat.) **A watching, keeping watch.**

EXCŪBIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [excubo]. *1) (Pl.) *A lying out of doors.* **2)** *A watch* = **a watching, keeping watch** (of soldiers, &c.): tristes ee.; agere ee. alicui, *to keep watch for the protection of any one.* **3)** *Persons on guard or watch,* **a watch, sentry, outpost:** transire ee.; ee. vigilum, custodum.

EXCŪBĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [excubo]. *A person on guard,* **a watch, guard, sentinel:** in the *pl.* = **sentries, outposts.**

*EXCŪBĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [excubo]. (Lat.) **A watching, keeping watch.**

EX-CŪBO, bui, bĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* **1)** (Rar., lat.) **To lie** *or* **sleep out** (*of a house, city,* &c.): armati ee. in agro. **2) To keep watch** *or* **guard, to be on guard, to watch:** legiones ee. in armis (*armed*); e. per muros; naves ee. ad portum. **3)** Hence, *trop.*, **to keep awake** = **to be watchful,** *to be on one's guard, to be vigilant:* e. ad opus, *about one's work;* pro aliquo e. et vigilare; sapiens e. animo, *is upon his guard;* cura e., *is watchful and active.*

EX-CŪDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To strike** *or* **drive out:** e. scintillam silice. **2) To hatch out,** pullos. **3)** (Poet.) *To prepare by striking* = **to forge, to beat out,** aera; hence, *trop., to prepare or make any thing with art and skill,* ceras; e. librum, etc., **to compose,** *to write.*

EXCULCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of exculco]. (Lat.) Prop., *trodden or beaten hard* = **common, vulgar,** *out of fashion, worn out,* verba.

EXCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-calco]. (Rar.) **1) To tread** *or* **beat out;** *trop.*, furfures e. ex dominis meis. **2) To stamp firm** *or* **close, to ram down,** terram.

EX-CŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of curo]. (Pl.) **Carefully attended to, taken good care of:** victus e., *very good, chosen with care.*

EX-CURRO, cŭcurri (rar. curri), cursum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **1) To run out** *or* **forth, to hasten forward, to drive** *or* **ride out:** aliquis e. foras, in publicum; e. in Pompeianum, *to make an excursion to P.;* fons e. ex cacumine montis, *springs out, issues forth;* (Pl.) e. in malam crucem, *to go to perdition.* **2)** In partic.: A) in milit. language, **to make an excursion** *or* **irruption, to sally out,** omnibus portis, ex Africa, in agros Romanos: B) *trop.* — a) **to run out** *or* **forward** = **to jut out, to project, to extend, to spread:** peninsula e. ab intimo sinu; promontorium e. in altum—b) oratio e. longius, *diffuses itself, wanders off;* campus in quo virtus e. possit, *to exercise or display itself;* oratio e. cum sententia, *keeps pace with the thoughts.* **II.** *Tr.* — A) **to run through,** spatium: B) (lat.) in discourse, **to pass over, to omit** *something.*

EXCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excurso]. (Lat.) **A sally, excursion;** *an onset, attack.*

EXCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [excurro]. **1) A running out** *or* **forth:** e. oratoris rara esse debet, *an orator ought not too often to step forward from his position;* ee. longissimae, *flights; trop.*, e. fit ex narratione, **a digression,** *wandering from the proper subject.* **2)** In partic., in military lang., **an expedition, excursion, invasion, inroad; a sally, onset** (whether the reference be to the 'terminus a quo,' or 'terminus ad quem'): nostri crebras ee. ex oppido faciebant; una e. equitatus; *trop.*, e. orationis, *the commencement.*

EXCURSOR, ōris, *m.* [excurro]. **In military lang., a scout, spy, skirmisher.**

EXCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [excurro]. (Mostly poet.) = Excursio.

EXCŪSĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [excuso]. *That may be excused,* **excusable, error.**

EXCŪSĀTE, *adv.* [excuso]. **Without blame.**

EXCŪSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [excuso]. **An excusing, excuse:** accipere e. alicujus, *to accept;* haec tibi dant justam e.; with an *obj. gen.*, e. intermissionis literarum, *an excuse for the intermission of an epistolary correspondence;* so, also, e. cur aliquid factum sit, *an apology for the commission of some deed;* e. quominus adesset, *an apology for not being present;* but, e. inopiae, valetudinis, aetatis, where the *gen.* gives the cause of an excuse.

EXCŪSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [excuso]. **Excused.**

EXCŪSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-causa]. 1) **To excuse,** *to offer an excuse:* e. aliquem; e. alicui or apud aliquem, *to any one;* e. se in (de) re aliqua alicui or apud aliquem, *to excuse one's self to a person about any thing;* volo me excusatum alicui; excusor morbi causa, *I am excused on account of sickness;* excusabo ei paucitatem literarum tuarum, *I will make an excuse to him for the infrequency of your letters;* Terentius e. Titium quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, *made an excuse for Titius by saying,* &c.; thus, likewise, Libo e. Bibulum quod is inimicitias cum C. habebat, *that he had,* &c. Hence (lat.), excusari rei alicui = *to escape from a thing, to get off from it.* 2) **To give as an excuse, to plead in excuse,** *to excuse one's self with something:* e. morbum, inopiam; (lat.) excusarunt, se ebrios id fecisse, *that they had done it while they were drunk.*

*EXCŪSOR, ōris, *m.* [excudo]. (Lat.) **A smith,** *coppersmith.*

*EXCUSSE, *adv.* [excussus]. (Lat.) **Only** *trop.* = **strongly, violently.**

EXCUSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of excutio]. **Stretched out, extended,** lacertus.

EXCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-quatio]. 1) **To shake out** *or* **off:** e. multa illa in terram; e. ignem de crinibus, pulverem. Hence: A) **to cast, to throw, to hurl out** *or* **off:** e. ancoram e nave; e. jugum, *to shake off;* e. telum; e. poculum e navibus; e. gubernatorem e navi: B) (poet. & lat.) **to knock** *or* **thrust out:** e. alicui oculum; e. alicui lacrimas, risum, sudorem *to extort, to force out, to draw out;* e. feras cubilibus, *to drive out;* excuti somno (poet.), *to be roused out of sleep;* e. ignem, imbrem (of clouds, &c.), *to pour out, to emit;* e. hostem oppidis, *to expel;* excussus patriâ, *banished;* e. se, *to withdraw one's self, to depart:* C) *to shake out for the purpose of searching,* pallium, aliquem (= vestem alicujus): D) e. lacertum, *to stretch out;* e. rudentem, *to uncoil.* 2) **To throw down** *or* **off,** *to strike down:* e. aliquem equo; excussus equo, *thrown from a horse.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **to drive away, to tear away, to remove:** e. omnes illas delicias; e. metum corde; e. alicui opinionem; e. alicui studia de manibus, *to tear or wrest away;* excussus propriis negotiis (poet.), *excluded or expelled from;* (poet.) e. aliquem sceptris, *to strip of royal power;* navis excussa magistro (*of which the helmsman has fallen overboard*), *deprived of:* B) **to examine, to investigate, to search** (cf. 1, C), rem, locum.

EXDORSUO, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-dorsum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., *to deprive of the back* = **to bone,** *to take out the backbone:* e. piscem.

EX-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To eat up, to devour,** *to consume entirely:* e. frumentum: hence, in gen., **to consume,** *to corrode:* argentum vivum (*quicksilver*) e. vasa; situs e. monumenta; arbor exesa, *a rotten tree;* (poet.) e. urbem, rempublicam, *to destroy;* (Com.) e. aliquem, *to squander the property of any one.* 2) *Trop.*, **to consume** = *to corrode, to debilitate, to impair:* e. aegritudo (cura) e. animum.

EXEDRA, ae, *f.* [= ἐξέδρα]. **A hall,** *furnished with seats, in which philosophers and orators assembled for conversation;* hence, in gen. = *a hall for conversation, disputation,* &c.

*EXEDRIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἐξέδριον; *dimin.* of exedra]. **A sitting-room, parlor.**

EXEMPLAR (also, ante-cl., Exemplāre), āris, *n.* [exemplum]. (*That which is of such a quality that it may be selected to show what something else is.*) 1) **A pattern, model, exemplar, example:** e. propositum ad imitandum; sine ullo certo e. formaque reipublicae dissero; e. vitae morumque respicere, *to contemplate the example which their life and manners afford;* ad e. primi libri, *according to the pattern of the first book;* referre aliquid ut e., *as a pattern for imitation.* 2) **A transcript, copy:** e. literarum tuarum; liber in exemplaria traductus, *from which transcripts have been taken.* Hence: A) **a copy** *of a book or painting:* B) **an image,** *likeness:* e. sui, *of one's self;* e. ingenii ejus, *a work which bears the impress of his mind.*

EXEMPLUM, i, *n.* [for exemptum, fr. eximo]. (*That which is taken as a sample from a number of things of a like kind.*) 1) **An example, instance, sample:** exempla sumere ex numero illorum; confirmas illud exemplo quod affers; e. crudelitatis, *of cruelty;* exemplo Titii, *according to the example of T.;* fecit illud pessimo exemplo, *so that he set thereby a very bad example;* exempli causa paucos nominavit, *by way of example;* quia, exempli causa, illud nomen in aliquot libris invenerant, etc., *because, to give an instance,* &c.; exempli causa eum nominavi, *I have mentioned as an example;* exempli gratia illud proposui. In partic: A) = **an instructive** *or* **warning example, an example, warning:** ee. haec pro documentis habenda sunt; clades eorum exemplo fuit; triste e. erimus; magna ee. casuum humanorum, *taken from the course of human events;* edere e., *to furnish an example;* omnia belli ee. eduntur (fiunt) in eum, *he experiences all*

the horrors of war; supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, *a punishment which gave an example of the violation of the laws of humanity.* Hence: B) sometimes (lat.) = **a punishment:** omne magnum e. habet aliquid ex iniquo; mereri novissima ee, *the severest punishments:* C) = **procedure, custom, manner, practice:** more et exemplo populi Romani; uno omnes e. vivunt; quaestionem habuit eodem e. quo, etc.: D) **of a writing, &c., the contents, purport, tenor,** *formula:* literae allatae sunt hoc e.; testamentum duplex sed eodem e. 2) = Exemplar, **a pattern, model, exemplar,** *an example for imitation:* e. innocentiae; proponere e. ad imitandum; capere (petere) ex aliquo exemplum probitatis, etc., *to regard any one as a pattern.* 3) **An image, likeness, portrait; a transcript, copy:** e. alicujus; pingere e.

EXENTĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ἐξεντερίζω]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To disembowel,** *to draw or take out the entrails,* leporem. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to empty,** marsupium alicujus: B) **to torture, to torment,** aliquem.

EX-EO, ii (rar. īvi), ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) **To go out, to go away, to depart:** e. ex urbe, e patria, de cubiculo; e. ab aliquo, *from the house of any one;* e. de navi, *to go ashore;* e. in solitudinem, in provinciam, *to depart (from Rome) into a solitude, into the province;* e. in terram, *to land;* e. ad aliquem, *to go from home to visit a person;* mea sors e., *comes out;* Nilus e., *flows out;* folia ee. in angulos, *terminate in;* vox e. in illam literam, *comes out upon that letter.* In partic.: A) **of troops,** *to set out for the battle-field, to march out, to advance:* e. ad pugnam; exeunt paludati: B) e. de (ex) vita, *to die:* C) e. e ludo alicujus, *to go or issue forth:* D) of plants, semina ee., *come forth, spring up from the earth;* folia ee. a radice, *sprout forth:* E) nihil tale e. ex ore ejus, *issues out of his mouth:* F) *trop.*, e. ex aere alieno, *to get free from debt:* G) liber ita e., *turns out thus, is after its completion a thing of this kind;* so, also, urceus e., *comes out:* H) (poet. & lat.) e. ad auras, in coelum, *to rise, to ascend.* 2) *Trop.:* A) opinio e., *spreads, is diffused;* oratio mea e. (e. in vulgus), *is spread among the people:* B) e. ex (de) potestate, *not to possess self-command, to lose self-control:* C) (lat.) res e. ex (a) memoria, *escapes from the memory, is forgotten:* D) of time, **to pass away, to expire, to end:** dies induciarum exiit, *has passed by;* exeunte anno, *at the close of the year:* E) (lat.) **to extend, to stretch out:** vita vestra e. supra mille annos: e. in laudes Caesaris, *to digress.* II. *Tr.* — (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To exceed,** *to go or pass beyond,* limen, valles illas; *trop.*, e. modum. 2) **To escape, to avoid, to ward off,** odorem, tela.

EXERCEO, cui, cĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [ex-arceo? ἔργον?]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To keep in constant motion, to employ incessantly, to keep at work:** e. tauros, servos; e. equos in campo, *to exercise;* apes exercentur, *bustle about;* corpora exercita motu, *driven, impelled;* pugnos in te exercebo. Hence: A) = *to work, to turn up,* terram; e. vineas, *to cultivate;* e. undas, *to stir up:* B) *trop.* — a) **to disturb, to disquiet, to plague, to vex,** *to torment,* aliquem; ambitio e. animos hominum; exerceri poenis = *to be punished;* exerceri de re aliqua, *to be alarmed about something;* casus in quibus me fortuna exercuit — b) (poet.) e. aliquem odio, *to persecute.* 2) **To exercise** *or* **employ** *constantly in some action:* e. aliquem (animi vim, ingenium, aetatem illam) re aliqua or in re aliqua; e. aliquem ad rem aliquam, *for a certain purpose (in order to attain, to accomplish, or to endure something).* Hence, e. se, or in the *pass.* exerceri, and (but only in the *part. pres.* and in the *gerund*) abs. exercere, *to exercise one's self;* e. genere pugnae, saliendo, in venando; gymnasia adamamus exercendi consuetudine; ludicra exercendi, *gymnastic exercises.* 3) **To practise, to exercise, to follow** *as a profession or occupation:* e. artem, jus civile, judicium; e. quaestionem, *to make an investigation (as a judge);* e. vectigalia, *to farm and administer the revenues of the state;* e. avaritiam in aliquem, crudelitatem in aliquo, *to practice, to exercise;* likewise, e. gratiam in illa re, *to be influenced by;* e. inimicitias cum aliquo, *to be at enmity with any one;* e. victoriam foede in captis, *to make a disgraceful use of;* (poet.) e. arma, *to practise martial exercises;* e. ferrum, *to work at or in;* e. cantus, *to sing;* e. balatum, *to bleat;* e. amores, *to cherish love;* e. choros, *to lead;* e. nomen patrium, *to bear;* e. vitam, *to spend, to pass;* e. pacem, *to keep;* e. hymenaeos, *to celebrate.*

EXERCĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exercito]. 1) **Exercise, practice,** dicendi, *in speaking;* e. superiorum pugnarum, *the experience gained in former battles.* 2) **A practising, exercising,** virtutum.

EXERCĪTĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [exercitatus]. (Lat.) **With practice, in a practised manner.**

EXERCĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) *An exerciser,* **a teacher, trainer** *in any thing.*

*EXERCĪTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [exercito]. *She that exercises the body* = **gymnastics.**

EXERCĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of exercito]. 1) **Well-trained, exercised, practised, versed:** e. in re aliqua. 2) **Disquieted, troubled, vexed.**

EXERCĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exercito]. (Lat.) = Exercitatio.

EXERCĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [exerceo]. (Lat.) **Exercise, practice.**

EXERCĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of exerceo]. (Rar., except in the *part.* exercitatus.) **To exercise, to train,** *diligently and frequently:* e. aliquem cursu.

EXERCĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [exerceo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *An exerciser, trainer;* **a teacher, master.**

EXERCĬTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [exerceo]. *1) (Pl.) **An exercising, exercise, practice.** 2) *An exercised or disciplined body of men,* **soldiers, troops, an army,** in gen. (cf. acies, agmen): parare, conscribere, etc., e.; sometimes, in partic. = *a land force,* in opp. to *a naval force or fleet;* or = *foot-soldiers,* in opp. to *cavalry* (e. equitatusque). Hence (poet.) = **a multitude, host,** *swarm, crowd,* in gen.

EXERCĬTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of exerceo]. **Vexatious, troublesome,** *hard* (v. Exerceo 1, B).

EXĒSOR, ōris, *m.* [exedo]. (Lucr.) **A consumer, waster:** aestus e. murorum, *the underminer.*

EXHĀLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo]. **An evaporating, exhalation, vapor,** terrae.

EX-HĀLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.,* **to breathe out, to exhale, to evaporate,** nebulam. Hence, e. crapulam, vinum, *to exhale the fumes of, to get sober;* (poet.) Aetna e. flammam, *vomits forth;* e. animum (vitam), *to give up the ghost.* 2) *Intr.,* **to reek,** vapore.

EX-HAURIO, hausi, haustum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To draw out, to drain out, to empty out;** hence, **to drink up,** aquam, sentinam, vinum. 2) Of things not liquid, **to draw out** *or* **up, to throw up, to dig up:** e. humum manibus, terram; and, in gen., **to take out** *or* **away, to carry away, to remove:** e. omnem pecuniam ex aerario; e. praedam ex fortunis publicanorum, *to plunder;* thus, likewise, e. opes urbium; e. sibi spiritum, vitam, *to take away one's own life:* e. alicui amorem, dolorem, *to withdraw, to remove;* aes alienum exhauritur, *the debt is cleared off.* 3) **To empty** *by drawing or drinking,* **to drain, to make empty:** e. sentinam navis (*the hold of a ship*); poculum. Hence: A) in gen., **to drain, to empty, to exhaust,** aerarium; e. agros, tecta, *to pillage completely; trop.,* e. homines sumptu; e. plebem impensis; e. vires, facultates; e. amicorum benignitatem: B) **to bring to an end, to complete; to endure, to undergo:** e. labores, periculum, bella; poenarum satis est exhaustam (poet.), *punishment enough has now been executed.* Hence, e. noctem, *to pass;* e. mandata, *to accomplish, to fulfil.*

EXHĒRĒDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo]. (Lat.) **A disinheriting.**

EX-HĒRĒDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To disinherit,** aliquem.

EX-HĒRES, ēdis, *adj.* **Disinherited:** filius est e. bonorum paternorum; *subst., a disinherited person;* (Pl.) facere aliquem exheredem vitae suae, *to deprive any one of life.*

EXHĪBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [ex-habeo]. (Prop., *to hold out or forth.*) 1) **To hold forth, to give** *or* **deliver up, to produce,** *to restore:* e. aliquem, *to make appear,* e. g., *in court;* e. tabulas; e. omnia integra, quadringentos senatores ad ferrum; (poet.) e. sonos, *to emit, to utter.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to exhibit, to show, to display,** *to make appear:* quorum virtus e. solidum decus; e. linguam parentis, *he used the same language as his father;* e. faciem patris, *the face was like the father's;* e. humanitatem, liberalitatem, *to exhibit, to exercise:* B) (= the more freq. praebeo) with an *adj.,* &c., in *appos.:* e. se supplicem, *to present one's self as a supplicant for protection;* e. se nudum; e. se adorandum omnibus. Hence, e. virum fortem, *to show one's self a brave man;* thus, likewise, e. ducem Graeciae, *to appear as the leader of Greece;* (poet.) e. Pallada, *to reveal herself as Pallas:* C) **to cause, to occasion, to make:** e. alicui curam, negotia; (poet.) e. vias tutas, *to make the roads safe;* rem salvam e.: D) (lat.) e. Scythas alimentis, *to maintain, to support.*

EXHĪBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo]. (Gell.) **A delivering up, handing over.**

EXHĪLĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To cheer, to gladden,** *to make merry or joyous,* aliquem, servitutem suam.

EX-HORRESCO, rui, —, 3. *intr.* & *tr.* [*inch.* of exhorreo]. 1) *Intr.,* **to start up with shuddering, to shudder** *or* **tremble** *greatly;* hence, **to be terrified, to be frightened:** e. metu; e. in re aliqua, *about any thing.* 2) (Poet.) *Tr.,* **to shudder** *or* **tremble at** *something,* **to dread:** e. vultus amicos.

EXHORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor]. **An encouragement, exhortation;** (lat.) e. studiorum, *to study.*

*EXHORTĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [exhortor]. (Lat.) **Encouraging, hortatory.**

EXHORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To exhort, to encourage,** *to animate, to excite:* e. trepidos cives in hostem, *against the enemy;* e. aliquem in arma, *to take up arms;* e. aliquem in illam spem, ad ultionem; (lat.) e. te illud facias or ut illud facias; *trop.,* e. virtutes, *to excite* = *to exhort men to the practice of virtue.*

EXĪGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drive out** *or* **forth, to drive away, to thrust out, to chase away:** e. cervam e montibus; e. aliquem domo, campo; e. reges, *to expel the royal family;* (lat.) e. aliquem vitâ = *to kill.* Hence: A) (poet.) in gen., *to drive, to plunge, to thrust,* &c.: e. gladium in aliquem, *to plunge a sword into the body of any one;* e. tela in aliquem, *to hurl:* B) Hebrus e. aquas, *pours into the sea:* C) e. uxorem, *to repudiate, to divorce;* also, e. virum a se. 2) *Trop.:* A) e. fabulam, etc., *to hiss at, to reject:* B) **to demand, to claim, to call for** (*as being right and just* — cf. posco, flagito), jusjurandum, mercedem, equitatum a civitatibus; e. viam, *the laying out of a road.* In partic. = **to collect, to exact, to demand, to require:** e. pecuniam;

e. poenam ab (de, ex) aliquo, *to punish any one:* (ante-cl.) mille drachmae quas exigor, *about which I am reminded:* C) *to (export and) sell merchandise*, fructus: D) (poet. & lat.) e. aliquid ab aliquo, *to ask one about something.* 3) **To prove, to try, to examine, to measure** *by something as a standard, to estimate:* e. columnas ad perpendiculum; e. aliquid ad nostras leges; nonnisi aure exiguntur quae fiunt per sonos; in partic., e. opus publicum (of censors, &c., who examined whether the public buildings had been suitably completed, or kept in good repair); e. sarta tecta. 4) (Poet. & lat.) **To execute, to accomplish, to complete, to finish,** *to bring to an end:* e. monumentum, versus; (poet.) dies exegit mediam horam, *it was past the hour of noon;* Phoebus spatiosius e. aestivos ignes, *lengthens out the hot summer days.* Hence: A) of time, **to pass, to spend, to live through,** aetatem, vitam; exacta aetate, *in old age:* B) *to ascertain, to determine:* nondum satis exactum est, *certain:* C) *to endure, to bear,* aerumnam: B) (lat.), *to order, to arrange, to measure off:* e. rem ad aliquid, *according to something.* 5) **To negotiate, to treat, deliberate, to consult** *about something:* e. rem and de re. Hence = **to weigh, to ponder,** *to consider,* aliquid. [Fr. ex-ago.]

EXĪGUE, or (lat.) EXĪGUUM, *adv.* [exiguus]. **Scantily, scarcely, sparingly:** e. sumptum praebere; exigue frumentum dierum decem habuit, *scarcely;* e. et exiliter ad calculos revocare, *minutely, closely;* e. dicere, scribere, *briefly, slightly.*

EXĪGUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [exiguus]. **Scantiness, scarcity, littleness, smallness** (*in measure or number*), **paucity:** e. castrorum, pellium, copiarum; e. temporis, *shortness;* e. fisci, *want.*

EXĪGUUS, a, um, *adj.* w. (poet.) *sup.* [exigo]. **Scanty, scarce, small, little, slight, trifling,** *mean, poor, limited in number, size,* &c.: e. spatium, mus; ee. castra, fines; e. tempus, pars anni, *short;* homo corporis exigui, *of small size;* e. toga, *narrow, scant;* exiguum campi, *a small part of the plain.*

EXĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [for exigilis, fr. exigo]. 1) **Thin, dry, meagre, lank, slender:** membra ee.; e. femur, corpus; solum e., *poor, unfruitful;* domus e., *wretched, cheerless:* (poet.) via e., *short; trop.*, e. oratio, genus dicendi, *dry, jejune;* sidus e. (lat.), *giving a feeble light.* 2) (Pl.) E. omnium aegritudinum, *void of* = *free from.*

EXĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [exilis]. **Thinness;** hence, *trop.*, **meagreness, scantiness, poorness.**

EXĪLĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [exilis]. **Meagrely, feebly.**

EXĪMIE, *adv.* [eximius]. **Excellently, extraordinarily, remarkably.**

EXĪMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [eximo]. 1) **Excepted** = *that which is taken out, as an exception, from the rest of a mass:* tu mihi unus e. es; neminem e. habeo. 2) **Choice, select, excellent, extraordinary, uncommon, superior:** bos e.; homo e. et praestans; singularis et e.; e. ingenium, gloria, pulchritudo; also (poet.), with *infin.*, e. animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly skilful, expert.*

EXĪMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-emo]. 1) **To take out, to take away:** e. medullam e caule; e. telum; e. diem ex mense; e. aliquem de (ex) reis, *out of the list of the accused;* (poet.) e. aliquem numero beatorum, *to exclude from the number of the blessed; trop.*, e. rem miraculo, *to set the thing free from wonder.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to take away, to remove:** e. alicui curas; e. id quod te angebat: B) **to set free, to release:** e. urbem (ex) obsidione; e. aliquem ex vinculis; e. agrum de vectigalibus; e. aliquem crimine, *to acquit;* (lat.) e. aliquem supplicio, *to set free from punishment;* e. aliquem morti, *to deliver from death:* C) e. tempus, **to consume, to waste, to spend:** e. diem dicendo, *to speak on until the time fixed for passing a resolution has elapsed;* ea res diem exemit, *occupied the whole day.*

EXIN — v. Exinde.

EX-ĪNĀNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To empty out,** *to make empty:* e. navem, castra; e. civitatem, agros, *to plunder, to pillage thoroughly;* thus, likewise, e. amatorem.

EX-INDE, and abbreviated Exin, *adv.* 1) (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) Of place — **from there, thence,** *from there hither.* 2) Of a (local) succession — **after that, next:** auxiliares in fronte, post quos sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, e. totidem aliae legiones. 3) In an enumeration or a series of events — **then, thereupon, after that, next, furthermore:** corruptionem militum, e. adulterium Poppaeae, postremum mollitiam corporis objectavit. 4) Of time: A) **hereupon, then:** B) (lat.) **after that time, since then:** hunc morem e. gens universa tenet. 5) (Ante-cl.) To indicate the rule in accordance with which any thing is done — **according to, accordingly as, in proportion as:** ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire; exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *in proportion to the provender one has.*

EXISTĪMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [existimo]. 1) **A judgment, opinion** *of any thing:* ee. et judicia hominum; vir optimus omnium existimatione. 2) In partic., *the good opinion which people have of one,* **good name, reputation, honour, character:** violavi e. tuam; so, also, oppugnare, laedere, offendere existimationem alicujus; facere aliquid contra e. alicujus. Hence = **credit:** e. debitorum.

EXISTĪMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [existimo]. **A judge, connoisseur,** *one who gives his opinion or judgment.*

EXISTĪMO (Existumo), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-aestimo]. 1) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) **To value, to appraise:** e. aliquid flocci, magni. 2) **To think, to be of opinion, to consider, to suppose, to deem** (after previously examining and

estimating a thing — cf. aestimo): ut Cicero e.; ut vulgo existimatur; existimo eum avarum; Titus honestus existimatur; e. hos oratores fuisse maximos; haec disciplina in Britannia reperta esse existimatur; hoc in probro existimatur, *is considered a disgrace.* 3) = **To decide, to judge:** e. ex eventu de consilio alicujus; existimabitis qualis illa deditio facta sit; nunc vos existimate, utrum crudelior an avarior sit; also, de illis scriptoribus e. non possumus. Hence (lat.), existimari jubet a medicis, *he commands the physicians to give their opinion.*

EXĪTIĀBĪLIS, } e, *adj.* [exitium]. *Tending*
EXĪTIĀLIS, } *to destruction,* **destructive, ruinous, fatal, deadly,** bellum, discordiae.

*EXĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exeo]. (Pl.) **A going out.**

EXĪTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] = Exitiabilis.

EXĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [exeo]. 1) **A downfall, overthrow, destruction, ruin:** e. urbis, orbis terrarum; ego tibi exitio fui; also, in the *pl.*, omnia ee., *all modes of destruction;* extremi exitiorum exitus, *the last and final misfortunes.* 2) (Rar.) E. vitae, *the end of life, death* (= exitus).

EXĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [exeo]. 1) **A going forth, departure:** exitum sibi parare; asservare singulorum exitus, *to observe the departure of each one.* 2) **An outlet, a passage out** = *the place (or way) through which one goes out;* angustus portarum e., *the narrow passage through the gates;* e. paludis, *the way out of the marsh.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **a close, conclusion, end, termination:** e. orationis, anni, oppugnationis; ad e. perducere aliquid; e. vitae, *the end of life;* consulatus meus est in exitu, *is at its end, is just expiring;* in partic. = *the end of life,* **death:** e. humanus; boni bonos ee. habent: B) **an issue, consequence, result,** *destiny:* eventus et e. rerum; haec meliores habebunt ee.

EX-LEX, ēgis, *adj.* **Lawless,** *without law, not subject to law:* tu unus es e.

*EX-OBSECRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To entreat earnestly.**

EXŎCŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-oculus]. (Ante-cl.) **To deprive of the eyes, to knock out the eyes:** e. caput alicui.

EXŎDIUM, ii, *n.* [ἐξόδιον]. (Prop., *a conclusion, close, end.*) **An afterpiece,** *of a comic and humorous character, performed after a tragedy.*

EX-ŎLESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) (Lat.) **To grow out,** i. e., **to grow up, to grow to full size.** 2) *Trop., to cease growing;* hence, **to pass away, to disappear, to fall into disuse, to get out of fashion, to grow old** *or* **obsolete:** vetustissima disciplina e.; favor patris, is dolor, rumor e.; amictus Graeci ee.

EXŎLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [exolesco]. 1) (*Grown up into licentiousness.*) **Lewd, unchaste:** e. scortum; esp. = *a male prostitute.* 2) **Obsolete, old, gone out of use** *or* **fashion, disused, forgotten:** e. mos, voces; odium exoletum vetustate.

EX-ŌNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To free from a load or burden,* **to disburden, to unload:** e. navem, ventrem; *trop.*, e. civitatem metu, *to deliver from fear;* e. conscientiam, *to lighten, to ease;* e. animum sollicitudine. 2) (Prop., *to unload.*) **To remove** *any thing burdensome,* **to carry away,** *to get away, to send off:* e. eum ex hoc agro; e. multitudinem in proximas terras, *to get rid of by leading away; trop.*, e. aliquid in aures alicujus, *to confide, to entrust;* pars laborum exoneratur, *is removed.*

*EXOPTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [exopto]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) *Worth wishing for,* **desirable.**

EXOPTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of exopto]. **Wished for, desired,** *dear, beloved.*

EX-OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl., rar.) **To select, to choose:** exopta id quod maxime vis tibi evenire. 2) **To wish for** *or* **desire greatly, to long for:** e. rem aliquam; e. pestem alicui; e. videre aliquem; e. se laudari; e. ut hoc tibi sit laudi.

EXŌRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [exoro]. **Easily entreated, exorable, placable,** homo, ira.

EXŌRĀBŬLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [exoro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Means** *or* **modes of entreating:** quot (amans) exoretur exorabulis.

*EXŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [exoro]. (Com.) **A suppliant,** *one who obtains any thing by entreaty.*

EX-ORDIOR, orsus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* 1) Of weavers, **to begin a web, to lay the warp:** pertexere quod exorsus sis. 2) Hence, **to begin, to commence,** esp. *a speech:* e. facinus, bellum, tragoediam, causam; e. dicere; e. ab adversarii dicto; e. parricidia ab illo; ita e.

EXORDIUM, ii, *n.* [exordior]. 1) **The beginning** *or* **warp** *of a web.* 2) **A commencement, beginning,** in gen.: e. hujus mali; ducere (capere) e. rei alicujus a re aliqua, *to commence a thing with;* also (poet. & lat.), in the *pl.* In partic., *the beginning of a speech or writing,* **an introduction:** e. est principium orationis; exordio nugatorio uti.

EX-ŎRIOR, ortus, 3. & 4. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To come forth, to appear, to rise up:** sol, stella e., *rises;* hence (poet.), exoriens (sc. sol), *sunrise.* servus e. qui, etc., *a slave came forward as the accuser.* Hence, *trop.* — a) ex altera parte e. Antipatri ratio, *proceeds on the other side;* thus, likewise, lex Julia e. — b) ego nunc paulum e., *I am recovering, I am acquiring renewed spirits.* 2) **To arise, to spring up, to appear, to begin, to originate, to become:** tot bella ee.; nulla mora e.; aliqua offensio e.; honestum quod ex virtute e., *which originates in virtue;* a M. haec omnia sunt exorta, *all this proceeds from M.;* repente rex e., *suddenly became a king;* so, also, is ... nobis Sulla e., *appears before us as a second S.*

EXORNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exorno]. **An adorning, decorating, embellishing**; esp., *trop.*, *of the embellishment of a discourse*; also, *as a rhetorical figure.*

*EXORNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [exorno]. **An adorner, embellisher, rerum.**

EX-ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To furnish** *or* **supply** *richly with everything necessary*, **to fit out, to equip** *completely*: e. classem; e. vicinitatem armis. Hence = **to set in order, to arrange, to prepare**: e. nuptias (Pl.); abs., satis providenter pro rei natura e., *to adopt measures.* **2) To adorn, to decorate, to embellish,** *to dress, to attire*: e. domum; e. aliquem veste regia; *trop.*, e. Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, illustrare et e. orationem. Hence, *trop.* = *to praise, to glorify*, philosophiam. **3)** (Ante-cl.) **To set up,** *to employ, to suborn* (with a bad design): e. hominem qui illud faciat.

EX-ŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To entreat, to supplicate** *any one* = to move by entreaty, to prevail upon, to persuade: e. aliquem; neque eum e., ut pejeret; sine te exorari, *suffer yourself to be prevailed upon*; (poet.) carmina ee. deos, *conciliate, appease*; e. filiae patrem (Suet.), *to reconcile*; e. populum, *to entreat the favour of the people*; (lat.) e. aliquem a re aliqua, *to prevent one by entreaty from doing something.* **2)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To entreat for any thing* = **to gain by entreaty, to obtain** *for one's self*: e. aliquid: e. rem ab aliquo; e. eos aliquid.

*EXORSUS, ūs, *m.* [exordior] = Exordium.

EXORTUS, ūs, *m.* [Exorior]. **A rising,** solis.

EX-OS, ossis, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Boneless.**

EX-OSCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To kiss very much** *or* **fondly**; *trop.* = *to esteem very much, to admire.*

EXOSSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-os]. (Poet.) **To deprive of bones, to bone,** piscem; *trop.*, pectus exossatum, *pliant, flexible.*

EXOSTRA, ae, *f.* [ἐξώστρα]. *A machine in a theatre for turning the back part of the stage toward the spectators*; *trop.* in e. = *before the eyes of all, publicly.*

EX-ŌSUS, a, um, *part.* [odi]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Hating, detesting,** Trojanos. **2)** (Gellius) **Hated, detested.**

EXŌTĔRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐξωτερικός]. (Lat.) *Belonging to the exterior*, **external, exoteric:** libri ee., *which contained the popular or exoteric doctrines of a philosophical sect.*

EXŌTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἐξωτικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Foreign,** vinum, unguenta; Graecia e., *Graecia Magna*; *subst.*, Exoticum, i, *n.*, *a foreign dress.*

EX-PALLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To turn** *or* **grow pale**; *trop.*, e. rem, *to be frightened at any thing.*

*EXPALLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ex-pallium]. (Pl.) **Robbed of his cloak.**

EX-PALLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar. & lat.) **Very pale.**

EX-PALPO, āre, } 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To**
EX-PALPOR, *dep.* } **obtain by flattery** = *to draw away or get by coaxing or caressing*: e. aliquid ab aliquo.

EX-PANDO, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To spread out, to stretch out, to expand**: e. vestes supra fontem; e. alas; e. fores, *to open wide*; Nilus expanditur, *widens.* Hence, *trop.* = *to unfold, to describe, to explain*: e. rerum naturam dictis.

*EXPĀPILLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ex-papilla]. (Pl.) **Bared to the breast,** bracchium.

*EX-PATRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To lavish in sensual pleasures,** *to squander in voluptuousness.*

EX-PĂVĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat., rar.) **To terrify, to frighten,** *to make afraid,* aliquem.

EX-PĂVESCO, pāvi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To become greatly afraid, to be very much terrified,** *to be struck with affright*: e. ad rem aliquam; also, e. ensem, *at the sword*; e. insidias.

*EX-PĂVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Gell.) **Very much terrified.**

EXPECTATIO, EXPECTO, v. Exspectatio, etc.

EXPECTŌRO, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-pectus]. (Ante-cl.) *To drive from the breast*, **to expel**: pavor mihi omnem sapientiam e. ex animo.

*EXPĔCŬLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ex-peculium]. (Pl.) **Stripped of property** *or* **fortune.**

EXPĔDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [ex-pes]. (Prop., *to extricate or loosen the feet from a snare.*) **1) To disentangle, to disengage, to unloose, to release, to unbind, to extricate**: e. nodum; e. se ex laqueis. Hence = *to deliver from a danger or difficulty*, **to rescue, to liberate,** *to aid in getting through*, &c.: e. aliquem ab omni occupatione; e. se ex turba; e. se crimine; (poet.) e. aliquem per acuta belli; expedior per hostes, *I clear my way through.* Hence, e. iter fugae, aditum, *to prepare, to procure for one's self.* **2) To bring forward, to fetch out, to make ready, to prepare, to provide**: e. virgas, secures; e. tela equosque, naves; e. pecuniam, *to procure, to provide*; e. arma, *to keep at hand, to keep in readiness*; e. merces; e. se ad proelium, *to get one's self ready*; and (lat.) abs. e. = *to prepare one's self for battle.* Hence: A) (poet.) e. jaculum, *to hurl, to throw*: B) **to set in order, to arrange, to set right,** *to bring about, to accomplish* (either the removal of difficulties and embarrassments, or at least an alleviation of them): e. negotia; e. rem frumentariam, *to arrange everything in respect to provisions*; e. nomina sua, *to pay one's debts*; e. consilia sua, *to carry out one's plans*; e. salutem, *to provide for one's safety.* **3)** (Poet. & lat.) **Of discourse, to explain, to unfold, to relate, to narrate**: e. pauca multis; e. originem illorum.

4) *Impers.*, **expedit, it is profitable, advantageous, serviceable, useful, expedient**: aliis aliud e.; mihi e. salvam esse rempublicam; e. cedere; (lat.) e. ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant; e. mihi ne hoc facias.

EXPĔDĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [expeditus]. **Without difficulty, easily, readily, promptly, quickly.**

EXPĔDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expedio]. 1) In rhetoric—a) *a despatching, setting aside*—b) *a development, exposition.* 2) **A military expedition, campaign**; in expeditionem ire, aliquos mittere, exercitum ducere.

EXPĔDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of expedio]. Prop., *unloosed, set free.* 1) Of persons, **unhindered, unimpeded, free, ready, at hand**: ut ille e. in Galliam profisceretur (*unimpeded by business*); occurrit ei Clodius e., *lightly clothed*, i. e., *ready for an attack;* homo e., *ready, prompt*, also = *unencumbered with baggage;* e. ad caedem, *ready, prepared for;* e. ad dicendum, *prompt.* In partic., in milit. lang., milites (copiae, exercitus) ee.— a) = *light-armed troops* — b) = *without baggage, unencumbered* — c) = *ready for battle.* 2) Of things, **free from obstacles** *or* **difficulties**: locus e., *advantageous, convenient;* via, reditus e., *easy;* pecunia e., *near at hand, ready;* nomen e. = *secure, safe;* thus, likewise, fides e., victoria; coena e., *that is procured without much trouble;* oratio e., *flowing smoothly, fluent;* in expedito habere, *to have in readiness.*

EX-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To drive out** *or* **away, to drive off, to thrust out** *or* **away, to expel**: e. naves ab litore in altum, *to push off from the shore into the deep water;* naves in ripam expulsae, *driven or cast upon;* e. pecus; e. aliquem ex urbe, patria, *to eject, to banish;* e. aliquem domo sua, regno, hostes finibus; e. aliquem in exsilium; and, in the same signification, e. aliquem; e. uxorem, *to reject, to repudiate;* (poet.) e. sagittam arcu, *to let fly, to shoot;* e. se in auras, *to come into the world* = *to be born.* Hence, *trop.* — a) e. aliquem potestate, possessione, *to deprive of power, property;* e. aliquem vitâ, *to take away any one's life;* e. vitam (animam), *to commit suicide* — b) e. quietem, somnos, *to disturb;* e. curas, spem, *to banish;* e. omnem dubitationem, *to remove.*

EX-PENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar., poet.) **To weigh, to weigh out,** rem; *trop.*, gradus expensus, *measured off.* Hence: A) (Pl.) **to weigh against each other**: e. hominem auro: B) **to weigh** *mentally*, **to consider, to ponder, to value, to estimate, to examine,** *to judge of:* e. argumenta causarum; cives non numerandi sed expendendi, *must be valued, not according to their number, but their intrinsic worth;* e. haec arte aliqua, meritis, *according to services;* e. quid quemque deceat; e. testem, *to examine.* 2) **To weigh out** *money in payment;* hence, **to pay out, to lay out, to expend**: e. numos alicui; e. viginti talenta in illos sumptus. Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) e. poenas, *to suffer a punishment;* and, e. scelus, *to expiate a crime;* B) in partic., *part.*, expensum = **expenditure**: ratio accepti et expensi, *an account of receipts and expenditures.* Hence, ferre alicui aliquid expensum, *to set down (in one's cash-book) as paid to any one, to charge to* (in opp. to acceptum ferre aliquid — v. Accipio); sometimes, in gen. = *to pay, to give, or to lend:* hanc pecuniam tibi expensam tuli; and hence, of other things = **to transfer**: e. alicui legionem.

EX-PENSO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of expendo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Expendo.

EXPERGĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To awaken** *or* **rouse from sleep,** aliquem; hence, in gen., **to arouse, to animate, to excite,** *to stir up* (after previous rest and security): tumultus e. Italiam. 2) (Ante-cl.) As it were, *to call into life* — a) e. melos, *to play a tune* — b) e. scelus, *to commit.*

EXPERGĬFĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) = Expergefacio.

EXPERGISCOR, perrectus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [expergo]. **To awake out of sleep, to wake up**: si dormis, expergiscere. Hence, *trop.* = *to rouse one's self into renewed activity, to bestir one's self:* nobilitas e.; cessatum adhuc est, nunc expergiscere.

EX-PERGO, gi, gĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To awaken**: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakened from the dead; trop.*, e. animos juvenum.

EXPĔRIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of experior]. **Trying** *one's utmost;* hence, **enterprising, active, industrious**: homo fortis et e.; homo promptus et e.; e. laborum, *patient of.*

EXPĔRIENTIA, ae, *f.* [experiens]. 1) **An attempt, experiment, trial, proof**: e. patrimonii amplificandi, *to increase his estate.* 2) (Lat.) **Experience, practice,** *practical or experimental knowledge:* vir longâ e.

EXPĔRĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [experior]. **A trial, proof, experiment**: experimentis cognitum erat; ut plebs e. daret, an, etc., *an opportunity to experience;* ipse primus e. veneni fuit, *the first upon whom the poison was tried.* Hence = **experimental proof**: hoc maximum est e., vetustate tolli hanc vim, *the strongest proof that,* &c.

EX-PĔRIOR, pertus, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To try, to prove, to put to the test, to make trial of** (partly in order to find out or become acquainted with a thing = *to make a trial of any thing, to put to the proof, test;* and, partly in order to try the success of a thing = *to make a trial, attempt, to undertake by way of experiment* — cf. tento, conor); e. vim veneni in aliquo; e. insidias feliciter; e. eandem belli fortunam; e. jus suum,

to seek to establish one's right; e. se, *to try one's strength;* e. omnia (*all means*) de pace; nolunt e. id quod se assequi posse diffidunt; e. aliquem; e. quantum illi audeant; experiendo magis quam discendo cognovit; saepe experti id efficere nequiverunt, *in spite of frequent attempts;* e. libertatem = *to make use of, to enjoy.* 2) In the *perf. tenses,* **to have tried** *or* **tested, to know by experience, to have experienced,** *to have lived to see:* jam antea expertus, parum fidei miseris esse; expertus sum aliquot graves valetudines; expertus sum id ita esse; expertus id scio, *I know it from experience.* 3) *To make trial of one's strength with any one:* amor mecum e. Hence, in the lang. of law, **to go to law** *with one,* **to try at law:** e. cum aliquo; e. de tantis injuriis.

EXPERS, tis, *adj.* [ex-pars]. **Having no share** *or* **part in, not sharing** *or* **participating in:** e. imperii, periculorum; in gen. = **having nothing of** *any thing,* **destitute of, free from:** e. rationis, *without understanding;* e. laboris, *free from labour;* e. eruditionis, *without culture, destitute of learning;* e. literarum, *ignorant of;* e. veritatis; e. legum, *lawless;* vinum e. maris, *unmixed with sea-water.* In Sall., and ante-cl., also with *dat.:* e. domo, *houseless;* e. metu, *fearless;* e. fortunis, *penniless.*

EXPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of experior]. 1) *Act.*, **having tried** *or* **experienced** *any thing,* **knowing from experience:** miles e. belli; homines ee. servitutis. 2) *Pass.*, **tried, proved, tested, known by experience:** homo e. per omnia; saevitia e.

EXPĔTESSO, or Expĕtisso, 3. *v. tr.* [expeto]. (Pl.) **To desire** *earnestly,* **to long for:** e. artem; e. pulchritudinem alicujus.

EX-PĔTO, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To seek** *or* **to endeavour to reach** *any place:* mare e. medium terrae locum, *tends towards the centre of the earth.* Hence: A) **to befall** *any one,* **to light upon, to happen to:** omnes clades hujus belli in eum ee.; illius maledicta in hunc e.; in servitute multa iniqua ee., *occur:* B) (Pl.) id aetatem expetit = *the remembrance of it lasts a lifetime.* 2) **To long for, to seek after, to desire, to wish:** e. pecuniam; e. vitam beatam; e. vitam alicujus, *to attempt the life of any one;* e. jus ab invitis, *to demand;* e. poenas ab aliquo (also in aliquem), *to punish any one;* e. jus ab aliquo, *to demand one's rights;* (poet.) scire expetis; expeto te conventum, *I wish to meet you.*

EXPIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expio]. **Expiation, atonement,** scelerum.

EXPĪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expilo]. **A pillaging, plundering.**

EXPĪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [expilo]. **A pillager, plunderer.**

EXPĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To pillage, to plunder, to rob** (while in a state of peaceful security — cf. spolio, populor), socios, aerarium.

EX-PINGO, pinxi, pictum, 3. *v. tr.* **To paint:** e. genas (*to paint, to put rouge upon*); *trop.*, of discourse — a) *to beautify* — b) *to describe in a picturesque manner, to depict:* e. regiones et oras.

EX-PIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To atone for** *a person or thing stained with blood or crime,* **to expiate;** *to purify, to absolve:* e. scelus, aliquem; e. quae violata sunt; cruor nondum expiatus; e. scelus in aliquem = *to avenge upon any one;* e. forum, etc., *to purify.* 2) **To atone for** = **to render satisfaction for, to make amends for, to make good again** *by some compensation:* e. scelus supplicio; incommodum expiatur virtute eorum, *is removed.* Hence = *to avert the evil consequences of any thing, to make it harmless:* e. prodigium; e. vocem nocturnam. 3) (Rar.) **To appease, to conciliate:** e. mortuorum manes.

EX-PISCOR, ātus, 1. *v. tr.* *To fish out; trop.* = **to search out, to find out, to inquire:** e. omnia ab illo.

*EXPLĀNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [explano]. (Lat.) **Plain, clear, intelligible,** vox.

EXPLĀNĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [explanatus]. **Plainly, distinctly.**

EXPLĀNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [explano]. *A making distinct* = 1) **An explanation, interpretation:** e. aequitatis, sententiae. 2) (Lat.) *A distinct pronunciation,* literarum.

EXPLĀNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [explano]. **An explainer, expounder, interpreter,** legis.

EXPLĀNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of explano]. **Plain, distinct, clear.**

EX-PLĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *1) (Lat.) **To spread out, to make flat,** corticem. 2) *Trop.*, **to unfold, to explain, to interpret,** *to make plain or distinct:* e. rem; e. pauca de illa re; e. aliquid conjecturâ.

EXPLĒMENTUM, i, *n.* [expleo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *That which fills up.* 1) = **Aliment, victuals, food.** 2) Of discourse, **a supplement.**

EX-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To fill up, to fill full, to fill:** e. fossam aggere; e. rimas *to cram full;* milites ee. munitionem, locum, *completely occupy;* e. ceras, *to write full.* Hence: A) = **to satisfy, to satiate:** e. bovem frondibus: B) **of the desires, &c., to satisfy, to appease, to content, to allay:** e. cupiditatem, odium suum or alicujus; e. avaritiam pecuniâ; e. sitim; e. animum, *to indulge one's pleasure, inclination;* e. aliquem, *to gratify any one's desire:* C) e. locum, *to occupy, to fill a place.* 2) **To fill up, to make complete;** hence = **to make perfect, to complete, to finish, to accomplish:** e. numerum, legiones, exercitum; e. summam, numerum, *to make up the (required) number;* e. justam altitudinem, *to attain;* e. quinque orbes (poet.), *to run entirely through.* Hence: A) tech. t., non e. tribus, centurias, *not to obtain the necessary number of votes at an election:* B) e. condemnationem, *to take part as a judge in a trial, for the purpose of ensuring a*

conviction of the defendant: C) e. sententias mollioribus numeris, *to finish the sentences:* D) e. munus, officium, **to fulfil, to discharge, to perform:** E) of time, *to bring to a close, to complete,* vitam, ducentos annos. **3)** *To fill up the place of any thing that is lost* = **to replace, to make good, to supply:** e. id quod utrique defuit; e. damna.

*EXPLĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expleo]. **A satisfying, satisfaction.**

EXPLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of expleo]. **Full, complete, entire,** *perfect.*

EXPLĪCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [explico]. (Lat.) *That may be explained,* **explicable.**

EXPLĪCĀTE, *adv.* [explicatus]. **Plainly, distinctly.**

EXPLĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [explico]. ***1) An unfolding, uncoiling, unwinding,** rudentis. **2) An unfolding, an explication, exposition, explanation,** fabularum.

EXPLĪCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [explico]. **An explainer, expounder,** *interpreter.*

*EXPLĪCĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [explico]. **She who expounds** *or* **explains:** e. oratoria vis dicendi; e. orationis perpetuae, *that teaches and explains the art of continuous discourse.*

EXPLĪCĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [explico]. Prop., *an unfolding; trop.* = explicatio.

EXPLĪCĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of explico]. **1) Spread out:** Capua planissimo in loco explicata. **2) Well-regulated,** provincia. **3) Plain, clear.**

*EXPLĪCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* = Explicatus.

EX-PLĪCO, cāvi or cui, cātum or cĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To unfold, to uncoil, to unroll, to unfurl, to spread out:** e. velum, vestem, pennas; sepens e. orbes; e. volumen (librum), *to open;* e. agmen confusum, *to restore to order;* so, also, e. capillum; e. frontem, *to smooth.* **2)** *Trop.,* **to set in order** *any thing complicated or difficult,* **to arrange, to regulate, to settle, to adjust:** e. negotia alicujus; e. rem frumentariam; e. onus, *to collect a tax;* e. nomen, *to pay, to discharge a debt;* e. reliquum consilium, *to decide on;* e. rem, *to accomplish;* e. captiones, *to extricate one's self from.* Hence = *to rescue, to set free:* e. Siciliam multis cinctam periculis; e. se. **3) To spread out, to extend, to stretch out:** e. aciem, cohortes, ordines, *to arrange in a more extended line and upon a greater space;* e. forum, *to enlarge;* e. rem lucro, *to increase one's property.* **4)** Of discourse or a writing, **to develope, to unfold, to explain, to set forth,** *to state, relate:* e. vitam illius; e. aliquid apertissime; e. de omni animi perturbatione, *to treat.*

EX-PLŌDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-plaudo]. **1) To drive out** *or* **off** *by clapping of hands,* **to hoot off** *the stage* (an actor, &c.) exsibilo et e. aliquem. **2):** A) **to turn off, to drive away, to expel:** B) **to reject** *with contempt,* **to disapprove:** e. illam sententiam; e. hoc genus divinationis.

EXPLŌRĀTE, *adv.* [exploratus]. **With certainty, securely, surely.**

EXPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exploro]. (Lat.) **A searching out, examining; exploration, examination.**

EXPLŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [exploro]. **1) A searcher, explorer, investigator. 2)** In partic., **as a military tech. t., a scout** (*who is openly sent out to reconnoitre*—cf. speculator): e. viae (lat.), *a person who went before the emperor to clear the way for him.*

EXPLŌRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [explorator]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to searching out** *or* **exploring:** corona e., *a crown presented to one who has rendered service as a scout.*

EXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of exploro]. **Ascertained;** hence, **certain, sure, reliable, undoubted:** e. spes, victoria; consulatus ei exploratus visus est; de hoc mihi exploratum est ita esse, *I am certain;* exploratum or pro explorato habere, *to hold as certain, or* = *to know positively;* literae exploratae a timore, *affording security.*

EX-PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To search out, to examine, to investigate,** *to seek to gain certain information about any thing:* e. ambitum Africae; e. idoneum locum castris; e., qui homines inhabitent; e. animum regis; e. de voluntate alicujus; e. portam (*whether the door is strong*): (poet.) fumus e. robora, *essays to gain access to.* **2)** In partic., **as a military tech. t., to spy out, to reconnoitre** (v. Explorator): e. itinera, Africam, hostium consilia; e. qua commode transire possit.

*EXPLŌSIO, ōnis, *f.* [explodo]. **A driving off by clapping** *of hands, a hissing or hooting off the stage* (an actor, &c.).

EX-PŎLIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **1) To polish off, to smooth off:** e. libellum pumice. **2)** *Trop.,* **to form** *by culture,* **to improve, to finish, to embellish, to refine:** Plato Dionem omnibus literis e.; homo omni vita excultus et expolitus; e. orationem, *to elaborate to perfection:* nihil ab omni parte natura expolivit, *made perfect.*

EXPŎLĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expolio]. **1) A smoothing off, cleaning** *or* **cleansing off; a polishing, finishing:** e. parietum; e. urbana, *a cleansing of the house in the city.* **2)** *Trop.,* of style, **an embellishing, adorning.**

EXPŎLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Polished, clean,** *smooth,* dens. **2)** *Trop.,* **adorned, embellished,** *refined;* e. villa, *elegant;* e. homo, *polished.*

EX-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To set out, to set** *or* **put forth, to expose:** e. vasa; e. apparatum in porticibus, *to expose to view.* In partic.: A) of new-born infants, *to expose, to leave to perish:* e. infantem ad necem: B) *to set on shore* (*from a ship*), **to land, to disembark, to unload:** e. milites ex navibus, in terram, in

insulam, but also in Africa, in litore; e. frumentum: C) e. pecuniam alicui, *to promise to pay a sum of money on demand, to place at the disposal of any one:* D) = **to leave exposed** *or* **unprotected, to abandon:** e. exercitum hosti; e. provincias barbaris; locus expositus ad pericula classium externarum, *exposed to the dangers arising from the presence of foreign fleets:* E) (Pl.) e. aliquem = *to turn out of the house.* **2)** *Trop., to set up, to display:* A) e. rem ante oculos, in oculis conspectuque omnium, *to place before the eyes;* e. vitam suam ad imitandum juventuti, *to set forth as a pattern;* e. praemia, *to propose:* B) **in discourse, to set forth, to unfold, to expound; to describe, to exhibit, to treat of:** e. rationem illius operis; e. rem pluribus verbis; e. narrationem; e. aliquid multitudini: abs., e. de re aliqua; e. quid senatus censuerit: C) = *to prove, to show:* expone, animos remanere post mortem: D) = *to define:* e. summum bonum vacuitatem doloris.

EX-PORRĬGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* (Antecl. & lat.) **To extend, to stretch out, to spread:** e. equites in longitudinem; e. munitiones; e. frontem, *to smooth, to clear up.*

EXPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exporto]. **1) Exportation, mercium. *2) (Lat.) Banishment.**

EX-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To carry** *or* **convey out, to bring out, to export:** e. omnia sua; e. aurum ex Italia; (poet.) Jupiter e. Europam, *abducted;* e. corpora mortuorum. **2)** = *To banish,* aliquem in ultimas terras.

EX-POSCO, pŏposci, —, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To request** *pressingly and earnestly,* **to beg, to entreat, to implore:** e. signum proelii; e. misericordiam; e. victoriam a diis, and e. aliquid deos, *to beseech the gods earnestly for any thing.* **2)** In partic., e. aliquem, or e. aliquem dedi, *to demand the delivering up of any one for punishment.*

EXPŌSĪTE, *adv.* [expositus]. (Lat.) **Plainly,** clearly.

*EXPŌSĪTĪCIUS (Expŏsītĭtius), a, um, *adj.* [expono]. (Pl.) **Exposed, abandoned,** puella.

EXPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expono]. **1) An exposing** (*of a child*), infantis. **2)** *Trop.,* **a setting forth, unfolding, exhibiting, showing:** e. summi boni, *a definition.*

EXPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of expono]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Accessible to all:** homo e. = *condescending, familiar.* **2) Common, vulgar.**

EXPŌSTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo]. **An expostulation, complaint:** quum esset e. facta; ee. cum aliquo.

EX-POSTŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** (Mostly poet.) = Exposco. **2) To complain of, to bring complaint, to expostulate with,** *to take any one to task:* e. cum aliquo; e. injuriam cum aliquo, *to complain to any one of an act of injustice;* also, e. cum aliquo de re aliqua; e. quia or cur hoc feceris; e. aliquid esse factum, *that,* &c.

EXPRESSE, *adv.* [expressus]. **1) Expressively, strongly,** dicere. **2) Distinctly, expressly, explicitly:** efferre literam e.

EXPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [exprimo]. Prop., **a pressing out;** *trop.* (doubtful read.), explanata vocum e., *very distinct pronunciation.*

EXPRESSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of exprimo]. **1) Pressed out, standing out, prominent, visible, manifest:** species deorum nihil habet concreti, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis; literae ee., *written plainly;* infans expressus omnibus membris, *well-formed.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) of portraits, impressions, statues, &c., **clearly expressed, expressive, distinct:** e. imago; signa ee. (opp. to adumbrata); ee. indicia, vestigia: B) of pronunciation: verba sint ee., *clear, distinct;* but, also in a bad sense, literae non erant ee., *were not pronounced with affected distinctness.*

EXPRĬMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [premo]. **1) To squeeze out, to press out:** A) with that which is squeezed out as the object: e. vinum palmis; e. sudorem de corpore. Hence, *trop.* — a) *to emphasise strongly,* **to pronounce distinctly,** verba, literas; lingua e. sermonem — b) **to extort,** *to wrest, to wring out something from one by physical or moral force:* e. vocem; e. alicui confessionem, pecuniam; eum in jus duxi, expressi ut negaret, etc., *compelled him to deny,* &c.: B) with that out of which something is pressed as the object: e. spongiam, folia rosae. **2)** (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To express,** i. e., *to make an impression of any thing,* as in metal, wax, by colours, &c.; **to imitate, to copy, to represent, to portray:** e. effigiem, Herculem, venatorem; vestis e. artus, *shows plainly.* Hence, *trop.,* filius ille e. vitam patris, *shows forth in his life the life of his father;* e. aliquid imitando or imitatione, *to represent by imitating.* **3)** *Trop.,* **to express** *by words,* **to portray, to delineate, to set forth, to describe:** e. rem; e. illam speciem versibus; e. bellum; e. non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus. Hence = **to translate:** e. aliquid Latine; e. verbum verbo, *to translate literally;* e. aliquid ad verbum de Graecis, *to render.* **4) To raise upward, to carry up:** e. aliquid tormentis in altum; quotidianus agger expresserat turres.

EXPROBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exprobro]. **A reproaching, upbraiding; a reproach, imputation.**

EXPROBRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* } [exprobro]. *One*
EXPROBRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* } *(or she) who reproaches;* **a reproacher, upbraider.**

EXPROBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-probrum]. **To lay to one's charge, to charge** *any thing against one;* **also, to reproach, to upbraid, to charge** *a person with any thing* (cf. objicio): e. aliquid, officia sua; e. virtutem suam, *to remind of reproachfully;* e. alicui vitia; also, e. alicui de muliere; consules ee., nihil plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse, *reproachfully charge that,* &c.

EX-PRŌMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To draw out** *or* **forth, to fetch** *or* **bring out**: e. omnem supplicii apparatum; e. voces (poet.), *to utter.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to show, to display, to disclose**: e. varios sensus; e. crudelitatem suam in aliquo; e. vim eloquentiae in illa causa; e. se alicui hilarissimum convivam (Pl.), *to exhibit one's self as:* B) of discourse, *to bring to light,* **to reveal, to set forth, to declare, to state**: e. omnia sua occulta; e. sententiam; expromit, in agro suo repertum esse secum, etc., *he discloses that,* &c.; thus, likewise, e. quid sentias.

*EXPROMPTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of expromo]. (Com.) **Ready, prepared, at hand.**

EXPUGNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [expugno]. (Rar.) *That may be taken (by arms, by storm),* **conquerable.**

*EXPUGNANTIOR, ius, *adj.* in *comp.* [*part.* of expugno]. (Poet.) Prop., *more conquering* = **more efficient, more powerful,** herba.

EXPUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expugno]. **A storming** (*of a fortified place*), **taking by storm,** urbis, castrorum; ee. nocturnae aedium.

EXPUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [expugno]. *One who takes by storm,* **a conqueror, vanquisher,** urbis; *trop., a ravisher, violator,* pudicitiae.

EX-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To conquer,** esp. = **to take by storm, to carry by assault**: e. urbem, castellum, aedes; yet, also, e. urbem obsidione; e. navem, *to capture a ship.* Hence — a) *trop.,* **to extort** *any thing, to obtain by force:* e. sibi legationem, *to obtain with great trouble, to force from one;* e. ut dies tollantur, *to force the days to be taken away (from their proper place in the year);* e. ab hero pecuniam (Pl.), *to extort money;* e. fenus, *to enforce a release from the payment of interest*—b) Euphrates e. montem, *breaks through.* 2) **To overcome, to subdue, to vanquish, to conquer,** aliquos; e. inclusos moenibus, *to force to yield;* so, also, fames e. obsessos (thus, in gen., freq. of those who are to be dislodged from a place). Hence, *trop.:* A) e. pertinaciam alicujus, pudicitiam, animum sapientis; expugnatus precibus, *persuaded, overcome:* B) e. quaestiones = *to frustrate.*

EXPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* [expello]. **A driving out, expulsion.**

EX-PULSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of expello]. (Lat.) **To drive out, to expel,** pilam.

EXPULSOR, ōris, *m.* [expello]. *One who drives out;* **an expeller, ejecter.**

*EXPULTRIX, īcis, *f.* [expello]. *She that drives out or away;* **an expeller.**

EX-PUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., **to strike out,** i. e., *from a tablet or list, by points set above and below,* **to expunge, to erase**: e. nomen. Hence — a) e. manipulum, *to discharge, to dismiss;* so, also, e. decurias (judicum) *to erase the names of those who have died or are incompetent* — b) e. aliquem (poet.) = *to remove, to set aside* — c) e. munus munere, *to equalize, to adjust.*

EXPURGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo]. (Pl.) **A justification, vindication.**

EX-PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To purify, to purge, to cleanse,** lepras, sordida ulcera; e. sermonem; e. aliquem (poet.) = *to cure.* 2) *Trop.,* **to justify, to vindicate, to excuse,** se alicui; e. consilium publicum.

EX-PŪTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Pl.) **To rot, to putrefy.**

EX-PŬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To cut** *or* **lop off, to prune,** vitem. 2) *Trop.:* A) (Pl.) **to think over, to consider,** *to weigh,* rem: *B) *to comprehend, to imagine:* quid eum a tanta gloria avocarit, exputare non possum.

EXQUĬLIAE — v. Esquiliae.

EXQUĪRO (also, Pl., Exquaero), sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* [ex-quaero]. Prop., *to search out diligently.* 1) **To seek information** *diligently about any thing,* **to inquire into, to ask, to search out**: e. causas filius rei ex te; nihil certi a te exquiram; e. quid peccatum sit; e. sententias, iter. In partic. — a) = *to rack, to torture:* e. de aliquo — *b) (Pl.) e. aliquem, *to inquire of any one.* 2) **To investigate,** verum, facta alicujus. 3) *To seek out,* **to devise,** honores alicui, fallacias. 4) **To demand, to expect,** aliquid ab aliquo.

EXQUĪSĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [exquisitus]. **Carefully, excellently, nicely, exquisitely.**

EXQUĪSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of exquiro]. **Sought out, choice, select;** hence, **superior, extraordinary, exquisite, excellent**: e. ingenium, ars, magister, supplicium, verba; nimis e., *entirely too nice.*

EX-SACRĬFĪCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To sacrifice.**

*EX-SAEVIO, 4. *v. intr.* **To rage itself out, to cease raging.**

EX-SANGUIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Without blood, bloodless** (from sickness, wounds, fright, &c.): umbrae ee. (of the dead); thus, likewise, mortui ee. Hence, *trop.* = **powerless, weak, feeble,** *stunned by fright,* &c.: oratio e., *without energy and spirit.* 2) (Poet.) *Making pale and bloodless,* cuminum.

EX-SARCIO (or Exsercio), —, sartum, 4. *v. tr.* (Rar.) *To sew up, to patch up; trop.,* **to make good, to make up, to repair**: e. sumptum; e. aliquid aliis rebus.

EX-SĂTIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To satiate, to sate, to glut**: e. aliquem cibo. 2) *Trop.,* **to satisfy** *fully, to content one:* mors noxiorum saevitiam eorum non e.; domus exsatiata clade.

*EXSĂTŪRĂBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [exsaturo]. (Poet.) *That may be satisfied,* **satiable.**

EX-SĂTŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* = Exsatio

EXSCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [ex-scando]. *A going to land (from a ship);* **a debarkation, landing.**

EX-SCINDO, īdi, issum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.)

To tear out; hence, to extirpate, to destroy, *to cut off:* e. urbem, gentem; e. causas belli.

EXSCREĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [exscreo]. **That may be coughed up.**

EXSCREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exscreo]. **A hawking** *or* **coughing up;** *a spitting out by coughing or hawking:* e. cruenta, *of blood.*

EX-SCREO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To hawk** *or* **cough up,** pituitam; also, abs., *to hawk, to clear the throat.*

EX-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To write off, to write, to copy,** tabulas; e. duos versus ex comoedia. **2) To draw or sketch off, to copy** *a painting:* e. imaginem; hence, *trop.*, **to represent** (as in a copy) = *to resemble, to be entirely like:* e. aliquem similitudine. **3) To write down, to record, to note down,** nomina.

EX-SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To chisel** *or* **carve out,** *to dig out:* e. aliquid e quercu quod videatur simile simulacri; e. signum ex molari lapide. Hence: A) **to dig up,** terram, foramina: B) *trop.*, e. verum ex aliquo, *to draw out with difficulty,* **to extort, to elicit.** *2) *To cut away* = **to scratch out, to erase,** versum.

EX-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To cut out** *or* **away, to cut off,** linguam; e. fundum armarii; e. vitiosas partes. Hence, *trop.*, e. quinas mercedes capiti, *to deduct from the principal five times the usual interest;* exsectus honoribus, *deprived of.* **2) To cut, to castrate,** aliquem.

EXSECRĂBĬLIS (Execr.), e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [exsecror]. **1)** *Deserving to be accursed,* **execrable, detestable, abominable,** res, solum. **2)** *Containing an imprecation,* **imprecating, accursing:** e. carmen; e. odium. Hence, odium e., *deadly hatred.*

EXSECRĀTIO (Execr.), ōnis, *f.* [exsecror]. **1) An imprecation, execration, curse, malediction. 2) A solemn oath** *accompanied with imprecations* (in case of its violation).

EXSECRĀTUS (Execr.), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of exsecror]. **Execrated, accursed, detestable, execrable.**

EXSECROR (Execr.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To wish evil to, to execrate, to curse,** aliquem; e. consilia alicujus; also, e. in aliquem, *to utter imprecations against any one.* Hence = *to invoke with curses.* *2) (Poet.) **To take a solemn oath** *with imprecations* (v. Exsecratio 2).

EXSECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exseco]. **A cutting out** *or* **off,** linguae.

EXSĔCŪTIO (Exec.), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor]. (Lat.) **An accomplishing, performance, execution, completion,** negotii. Hence — a) e. Syriae = *the administration* — b) = *a full discussion, development of a subject.*

EXSĔCŪTOR (Exec.), ōris, *m.* [exsequor]. (Lat.) **1) An accomplisher, performer,** *executor.* **2) An avenger, punisher, offensarum.**

EXSĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of exsequor]. (Lat.) **Striving after, zealous of,** *searching after:* e. rei alicujus.

EXSĔQUIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [exsequor]. **1)** *The act of following a corpse to the place of burial;* **a funeral, funeral procession** (cf. funus and pompa): ire exsequias (alicui), *to go to the funeral of any one;* prosequi exsequias funeris, *to go along with the funeral procession;* carere justis exsequiarum. **2)** (Lat.) **A corpse,** *the mortal remains of any one:* sepelire ee. alicujus.

EXSĔQUIĂLIS (Exequ.), e, *adj.* [exsequiae]. (Poet.) *Belonging to a funeral,* **funereal,** carminia.

EX-SĔQUOR, cūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* **1)** (Rar.) **To follow to the end, to follow forth,** aliquem; in partic. = **to follow** *or* **accompany to the grave,** aliquem, funus. **2) To follow after, to follow, to pursue:** e. fatum; esp., *to pursue, to persecute, as an enemy:* e. aliquem ferro, igni; e. fugam alicujus, *to share in the flight of any one;* exsequuntur suam quisque spem, *pursue.* **3) To follow out** = **to accomplish, to execute, to perform, to consummate, to fulfil,** *to bring to an end,* iter, incepta, negotium, imperium, scelus; e. mortem = *to commit suicide.* Hence: A) *to follow up in one's thoughts* = *to devise, to ascertain or find out by thinking:* e. aliquid cogitando; si animus humanus omnia e. potest: B) *to ascertain or find out by inquiring:* e. aliquid quaerendo: C) *to follow out in speaking* = **to tell, to relate, to set forth, to describe** *fully and circumstantially:* e. aliquid verbis; e. haec copiosius; e. nomen, *to declare, to state:* D) e. jus suum, *to maintain, to seek to establish one's right.* **3) To prosecute** *at law,* **to avenge, to punish:** e. injurias; e. jura violata; probably, also, e. aliquem. **4)** (Pl.) **To resign one's self to, to undergo, to endure, to suffer:** e. ogestatem, aerumnam.

EX-SĔRO, rui, rtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To put forth, to thrust out, to stretch forth:** e. linguam; e. ensem, *to draw;* e. humeros, *to make bare;* e. caput ponto; e. brachia aquis; infans e. se, *comes forth.* **2)** *Trop.* (lat.), **to show, to reveal, to disclose,** *to bring to light:* e. secreta mentis, *to betray;* e. principem, *to show himself as.*

EXSERTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of exsero]. **To stretch forth, to thrust out,** ora.

EX-SĬBĬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To hiss forth** *or* **out:** e. dirum quiddam. **2) To hiss off, to drive away by hissing** (an actor, &c.): e. aliquem.

EXSICCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of exsicco]. **Dried up, dry, jejune.**

EX-SICCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To dry up, to make quite dry,** *to dry,* sulcos, arbores. **2) To drink dry, to drain, to empty:** e. lagenas; (poet.) e. vina.

EXSĪCO (Pl.) = Exseco.

EX-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To write out, to note down,** aliquid.

EXSĬLIO (Exil.), ĭlui, —, 4. *v. intr.* [ex-salio].

1) **To spring out** *or* **forth**: e. foras, domos, *to hasten out of;* lux, ignis e., *comes suddenly forth.* 2) **To spring** *or* **leap up, to start up**: e. de sella; e. gaudio, *to leap for joy.*

EXSĪLIUM, or EXĪLIUM, ii, *n.* [ex-solum]. 1) **Banishment, exile**; in gen., *a voluntary or compulsory residence out of one's native land* (cf. relegatio). 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A place of exile,** *place of banishment*: egredi exsilium. *3) (Tac.) In the *pl.* = *exiles, banished persons.*

EX-SISTO (Existo), stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To stand forth, to step out** *or* **forth, to come forth** (as it were, *to come into existence;* also, of a motion acquired by something previously at rest — conf. exsto): cornu e. a media fronte; equus submersus e., *reappears;* e. ex latebris; *trop.*, vox e. ab aede, *issues out of the temple.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to arise, to spring up, to proceed**: avaritia e. ex luxuriâ: B) *to become visible,* **to show one's self, to appear, to exist, to be**: talis eloquentia in nemine e.; e. crudelis in aliquem.

EX-SOLVO, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To unloose, to loosen, to unbind, to untie, to undo**: e. restim, pugionem a latere; e. brachia (venas) ferro, *to open one's own or another's veins, to bleed;* e. se corpore = *to die;* alvus exsoluta, *looseness of the bowels;* ignis e. glaciem, *thaws, melts; trop.*, e. famem, metum, *to subdue, to dispel.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to set loose,* **to release, to deliver, to set free**: e. aliquem curis, poenâ, aere alieno; e. populum religione: B) e. obsidionem, **to raise**: C) **to discharge, to pay**: e. pretium, aliquid alicui; e. nomina sua, *one's indebtedness.* Hence — a) e. gratiam, beneficia, *to repay, to requite* — b) e. poenas, *to suffer:* D) e. fidem, promissa, *to fulfil one's promises, to keep one's word;* e. votum, *to fulfil, to pay:* *E) (poet.) e. quare, etc., *to explain, to solve.*

EXSOMNIS, e, *adj.* [ex-somnus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Sleepless, wakeful, watchful.**

EX-SORBEO (Exorb.), bui, —, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To suck out, to suck up** *or* **in,** *to drain:* e. sanguinem, ova. 2) *Trop.*, e. difficultates, *to swallow down* = *to endure to the end;* e. praedas, *to swallow up* = *to appropriate to one's self;* e. tristitiam alicui (poet.), *to remove;* e. animam alicujus (Pl.), *to take away the life of any one.*

*EX-SORDESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To become foul** *or* **polluted,** i. e., *to become despicable, contemptible.*

EX-SORS (Exors), tis, *adj.* 1) *Without lot or part in any thing,* **not sharing in, not partaking of, free from**: e. rei alicujus; (poet.) e. secandi, *not capable of cutting.* 2) (Poet.) **Not subject to lot,** *not disposed of by lot:* ducunt Aeneae equum exsortem; honor e., *extraordinary, peculiar.*

EX-SPĂTIOR (Exp.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To wander** *or* **deviate from the course**: equi ee. Hence, flumen e., *overflows;* arbor e., *spreads its branches out; trop., to wander off, to digress, to expatiate.*

EXSPECTĂBĬLIS (Exp.), e, *adj.* [exspecto]. (Lat.) **That is to expected.**

EXSPECTĀTIO (Exp.), ōnis, *f.* [exspecto]. **An awaiting, expecting, expectation**: e. rei alicujus or de re; exspectationem alicui movere (dare, affere), *to excite or awaken expectation in any one;* decipere ee., *to disappoint the expectations;* facere espectationem sui, *to excite expectation of one's self;* exspectatio fit, *it is expected;* praeter e., *contrary to expectation.* In partic., habere exspectationem or esse in exspectatione: A) of things = *to be the subject of expectation, to be expected:* B) of persons — a) = *to entertain an expectation, to expect, to await:* in magna e. sum — b) (lat.) in e. esse = *to be expected or awaited.*

EXSPECTĀTUS (Exp.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of exspecto]. **Anxiously expected** *or* **awaited;** freq. = **longed for, desired**: carus omnibusque e. venies; exspectati ad summam dignitatem, *who were expected to attain the highest posts of honour.*

EX-SPECTO (Exp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to look out for something.* 1) *Subjective:* **to expect, to look for, to hope for, to fear, to anticipate, to apprehend**: e. adventum hostium; e. aliquid ab aliquo; e. mortem. 2) *Objective:* **to await** *a coming event,* **to wait for** *any thing:* e. eventum pugnae; e. dum (*until*) veniat mater; exspectabant si nostri transirent, *they waited to see if,* &c.; e. quid velis; exspector ut veniam, *my coming is awaited;* (poet.) e. coenantes = *to wait impatiently till they get done with eating.* 3) (Poet.) A) = moror, **to tarry, to stay,** *to linger:* e. Carthagine: B) = maneo, *to await one (as a fate):* mors me e.: C) = *to require, to demand, to have need of:* oleae non ee. falcem.

EXSPERGO (Exp.), —, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [exspargo]. (Poet.) 1) **To scatter abroad, to disperse,** *to spread abroad,* aliquid. 2) **To besprinkle,** limina sanie.

EX-SPES, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Only in the** *nomin. sing.* **Without hope, hopeless, desperate.**

*EXSPĪRĀTIO (Exp.), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro]. **A breathing out, exhalation, terrae.**

EX-SPĪRO (Exp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.*, **to blow out, to breathe out, to exhale**: e. auras; e. flammam pectore. In partic., e. animam, *to breathe out the spirit;* hence, abs. = *to die; trop.*, libertas e., *expires.* 2) *Intr.*, **to rush out, to burst forth**: e. ventus, ignis.

EX-SPLENDESCO (Exp.), ndui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To shine forth, to glitter**; hence, *trop.* — a) *to distinguish one's self* — b) *to show itself, to appear:* animi dotes ee.

EX-SPŎLIO (Exp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To ransack, to plunder, to pillage,** *to rob, to strip:* e. domos et fana; e. honorem Caesaris,

to strip Caesar of all honour. 2) **To despoil,** *to deprive one of any thing:* e. aliquem provinciâ.

EXSPRETUS, a, um, *adj.* [ex-sperno]. (Pl.) **Disdained, despised.**

EX-SPUO (Exp.), ui, ūtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to spit out, to spit:** e. in mare. 2) *Tr.*, **to spew out** *or* **forth,** linguam; *trop.*, mare e. aliquem, *casts him up;* e. miseriam, *to remove, to expel.*

EX-STERNO (Ext.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar., poet.) **To terrify, to frighten** *greatly, to shock, to stun,* aliquem.

EX-STILLO (Ext.), āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To drop** *or* **trickle out:** amurca e. 2) **To drip** *with moisture,* oculi.

*EX-STĪMŪLĀTOR (Ext.), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo]. (Tac.) **An instigator, inciter, rebellionis.**

EX-STĪMŪLO (Ext.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To prick, to goad,** aliquem. 2) *Trop.*, **to instigate, to excite, to goad on:** e. virum, animos; e. fata, *to hasten.*

EXSTINCTIO (Ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo]. **Annihilation, extinction.**

EXSTINCTOR (Ext.), ōris, *m.* [exstinguo]. 1) **An extinguisher, suppresser,** incendii. 2) **An annihilator, extirpator, destroyer:** e. domus regiae; e. conjurationis.

EX-STINGUO (Ext.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To extinguish, to put out** *entirely, to quench:* e. ignem, sitim. 2) **To destroy, to abolish, to suppress, to annihilate, to extirpate:** e. salutem alicujus, nomen illius, bellum civile; e. iram, gratiam, potentiam alicujus; e. aliquem, *to kill any one;* and, exstingui morbo, vulnere, etc., *to die.* In partic., e. aquam, *to make water* (i. e., *a lake*) *disappear, to dry up;* thus, likewise, e. mammas, succum.

EX-STIRPO (Ext.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To pluck, to pull up** *by the trunk and root,* **to root out,** arborem. 2) *Trop.*, **to eradicate, to extirpate, to destroy** *entirely:* e. vitia; e. humanitatem ex animis.

EX-STO (Ext.), stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To stand out** *or* **forth, to project** (denoting a permanent state — cf. exsisto): e. capite ex aqua; ferrum e. de pectore. 2) **To be at hand, to be present** *so as to be seen or observed,* **to be visible, to appear, to be extant, to exist:** vestigia ee.; epistolae ee., *letters are still extant;* ejus in me meritum e., *he has done me a service;* officium oculorum e., *takes place;* memoria (ejus rei) e., *the remembrance thereof still survives.*

EXSTRUCTIO (Ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo]. **A building up, erecting;** *a building, structure.*

EX-STRUO (Ext.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To pile up, to heap up:** e. montes, rogum, acervum, aggerem. Hence — a) (poet.) e. mensas epulis (dapibus), *to furnish with a bountiful supply of viands;* so, also, e. focum lignis — b) *trop.*, e. animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutis, *build up in your mind* = *endeavour fully to conceive or estimate.* 2) **To erect, to rear, to build up:** e. sepulchrum. Hence — a) e. mare, *to build up, to construct buildings out into the sea* — b) *trop.*, e. disciplinam, *to construct, to frame a system.*

EX-SUCCUS (Exsucus), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Sapless, juiceless, dry;** *trop.* = *weak, feeble, powerless.*

EX-SŪDO (Exud.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to come out by sweating, to exude.** 2) *Tr.:* A) **To sweat out, to exude,** succum: B) **to sweat** *in doing something* = *to perform, to endure or go through with sweat and toil:* e. labores, carmen; e. causas, *to conduct with care and toil.*

EX-SŪGO (Exug.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To suck out,** sanguinem alicui.

EXSUL, or EXUL, is, *comm.* [ex-solum]. **A banished person, an exile** (*one who quits or is driven from his native land* — v. Exsilium): vivere exsulem; e. patriae, *from one's country;* e. domo, *from one's home;* (poet.) e. mentis, *deprived of one's senses; deranged.*

*EXSŪLĀTIO (Exul.), ōnis, *f.* [exsulo]. (Lat.) **Banishment, exile;** *a living in exile.*

EXSŪLO (Exul.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [exsul]. 1) *Intr.*, **to be banished** *or* **exiled, to live in exile:** abire (ire) exsulatum, *to forsake one's country, and go into exile;* *trop.*, pecunia abit e., *disappears;* e. domo, *not to dare to return home.* 2) *Tr.* (lat.), **to banish, to exile** *any one.*

EXSULTĀBUNDUS (Exult.), a, um, *adj.* [exulto]. (Lat.) **Leaping for joy,** *rejoicing, exulting.*

EXSULTANS (Exulti), tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of exulto]. (Lat.) 1) **Skipping, hopping:** verbum e., *consisting altogether of short syllables.* 2) **Diffuse, prolix:** (oratores illi) pro compositis fiunt exsultantes.

EXSULTANTER (Exult.), *adv.* w. *comp.* [exsultans]. *Leapingly;* only *trop.* = **diffusely.**

EXSULTANTIA (Exult.), ae, *f.* [exsulto]. (Gell.) **A springing up, an attack.**

EXSULTĀTIO (Exult.), ōnis, *f.* [exsulto]. (Lat.) 1) **A leaping up, hopping, skipping.** 2) *Trop.*, **exultation,** *excessive joy.*

*EXSULTIM (Exult.), *adv.* [exsilio]. (Poet.) *With springing or leaping,* **friskingly, frolicksomely.**

EXSULTO (Exult.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of exsilio]. 1) **To spring up** *often and vigorously,* **to leap** *or* **jump up:** tauri ee. in herba; equi, fluctus ee. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the action of the mind in speaking or writing, **to move freely, to rove at liberty, to revel, to riot:** oratio e.; Demosthenes e. audacius in illis; exsultans verborum audaciâ: B) of vehement and excessive emotion, passionate conduct, &c. — a) = *to be haughty or overbearing:* rex e. insolentiâ — b) **to rejoice, to exult, to boast, to vaunt:** e. laetitiâ, *from gladness;* e. victoriâ, *on account of;* e. in ruinis alicujus, *over the downfall of.*

EXSŬPĔRĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [exsupero]. 1) (Poet.) *That may be overcome,* superable: e. saxum Sisyphi. *2) (Lat.) *That overcomes,* overpowering, irresistible.

EXSŬPĔRANS (Exup.), tis, *adj.* [*part.* of exsupero]. Surpassing, excellent.

EXSŬPĔRANTIA (Exup.), ae, *f.* [exsupero]. Superiority, pre-eminence, virtutis.

EXSŬPĔRĀTIO (Exup.), ōnis, *f.* [exsupero]. As a rhetorical figure, exaggeration.

EX-SŬPĔRO (Exup.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) To rise above, to project *or* tower above *any thing:* jubae ee. undas, *float above the waves;* abs., flamma e., *rises above the house, mounts up.* Hence = to surmount, *to go over any thing:* e. jugum, amnem, *to cross.* 2) *Trop.*, to surpass, to exceed, to excel *in any quality:* e. aliquem impudentiâ. Hence: A) to overcome, to overpower, to subdue, to conquer, aliquem; id e. Jovem, *surpasses even Jupiter's power;* B) (lat.) to survive, to outlive, aliquem.

EX-SURDO (Exu.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [exsurdus]. (Poet. & lat.) To make deaf, to deafen: e. aurem; *trop.*, e. palatum, *to dull, to blunt.*

EX-SURGO (Exu.), surrexi, —, 3. *v. intr.* To rise up, to rise, to get up, to stand up: e. a genibus (Pl.); acies e. in collem, *ascends toward the summit.* Hence, *trop.*, Roma e. aedificiis, *rises up greater than ever;* e. adversus aliquem, *to rise up to any one* (*as an act of courtesy or friendliness*); in partic. = to recover strength, *to regain power and consideration:* res publica e.

EXSUSCĬTĀTIO (Exu.), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscito]. An awakening *or* arousing *of attention.*

EX-SUSCĬTO (Exu.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To rouse from sleep,* to awaken, aliquem. 2) *Trop.:* A) e. flammam; ignis e. incendium, *to kindle, to stir up:* B) of the mind, to rouse, to stir up, to excite, animum.

EXTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* The entrails *of animals* (esp., *the heart, lungs, liver,* &c., in opp. to viscera, *the lower intestines* — cf. viscera, intestina); in partic., *the entrails of sacrificial animals,* which were consulted in divination.

EX-TĀBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To pass wholly away, to waste away; *trop.*, *to disappear, to wane, to decline.*

EXTĀRIS, e, *adj.* [exta]. (Pl.) Of *or* pertaining to entrails: olla e., *a pot used for cooking entrails.*

EXTEMPLO, *adv.* [= ex tempulum, *dim.* of tempus]. Immediately, on the spot, directly, forthwith, without delay: e. occidit; postquam introii, e. morbum ejus cognovi; also (Pl.), quum e. = *as soon as.*

EXTEMPŎRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [ex tempore — v. Tempus]. *That is done without premeditation;* hence, *pertaining to extemporaneous speaking,* extemporary, unpremeditated: oratio e.; facultas (dicendi) e., *the faculty of speaking extemporaneously;* e. audacia, successus, *in extemporizing.*

*EXTEMPŎRĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis]. The faculty of extemporaneous speaking.

EXTEMPŬLO, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Extemplo.

EX-TENDO, ndi, ntum or ensum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To stretch *or* spread out, to extend, to spread: e. brachium, digitos; e. cornua aciei; e. agros, *to enlarge;* ignis extenditur, *spreads;* prov., ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poeta, *to be able to walk upon the tight-rope,* i. e., *to accomplish the most difficult undertaking.* 2) Hence, *trop.* — a) e. nomen, famam, *to spread, to extend;* e. spem in Africam quoque, *to extend, to suffer to reach;* cupiditas longius extenditur, *stretches farther* — b) (poet.) e. aliquem arenâ, *to stretch out* (*lengthwise*) *upon the sand;* extenditur, *he is lying stretched at length* — c) e. pugnam ad noctem, *to continue;* e. consulatum, tempus epularum, *to prolong.*

EXTENSUS, or Extentus, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of extendo]. Extended, extensive, wide, manus, castra.

EXTENTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of extendo]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To stretch out, to extend, nervos. 2) (Ante-cl.) To exert, to try, *to prove,* vires.

EXTĔNUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo]. 1) A thinning. 2) In rhetoric, a lessening, diminution, extenuation (μείωσις, opp. to exaggeratio) *by the application of a less forcible expression.*

EXTĔNUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of extenuo]. 1) Thinned, weakened, reduced. 2) Small, trifling, *weak.*

EX-TĔNUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make thin, to thin; hence, to reduce in size, to make smaller: e. lignum, aciem; sortes extenuatae, *become smaller;* e. cibum, *to chew, to masticate.* 2) *Trop.*, to diminish, to lessen, to weaken, to reduce, to extenuate: e. sumptus, spem, famam; e. censum, *to assess an estate too low:* e. crimen, *to extenuate;* e. molestias, *to mitigate.*

EXTER, or EXTĔRUS, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ex]. (The *nom. sing. m.* does not occur). On the outside, outward, without.

I. *Posit.* Foreign, strange (nearly always in the *pl.*, mostly of persons, and indicative of disposition, social relations, &c. — cf. externus): ee. gentes, nationes, civitates; *subst.*, Exteri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *strangers, foreigners;* (poet.) e. via, res, *coming from abroad.* Hence,

II. *Comp.*, Extĕrior, us. Outer, outward, exterior, *on the outer side:* e. collis, munitiones; hostis e., in opp. to those within the walls.

III. *Sup.*, A) Extrēmus, a, um. 1) Of space, the outermost, utmost, extreme: e. oppidum, finis; e. pars epistolae, *the last part;* in e. epistola; e. libro and in e. libro, *in the last part* (*at the conclusion*) *of the book;* thus, likewise, ee. fines; e. Cappadocia, *the farthest border of C.;* yet, also,

extremum mundi, *the extremity of the world;* ad extremum, *to the end;* extrema agminis, *the rear of the army;* (poet.) ee. Indî, *living in the remotest parts of the earth* = *distant, remote.* 2) Of time, the latest, last: mensis e.; e. finis vitae; manus e. non accessit operi, *the last touch has not yet been given to the work;* e. hiems, *the end of winter;* also, extremum aestatis; reservatus ad extremum, *until the end, until the last.* Hence, as *adv.* — a) Extremum, *the last time, for the last time* — b) Ad extremum, also Extremo, *at last, finally.* 3) Of quality and degree — a) the most extreme, utmost, *greatest, highest,* &c.: e. fames; in ee. suis rebus, *in the utmost necessity, in the greatest danger;* descendere ad extrema, *to adopt the most extreme measures;* perventum erat ad extrema, *to the last extremity;* so, also, extrema pati; ad extremum, *in the highest degree* — b) in partic., the worst, lowest, vilest, *meanest, most despicable:* e. latro, ingenium. — B) Extĭmus (rar.) = Extremus 1.

EX-TĔRĔBRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) 1) *To extract by boring,* to bore out: e. aliquid ex re aliqua. 2) *Trop.,* to extort, *to obtain by force.*

EX-TERGEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* To wipe off, *to wipe dry or clean:* e. aera, baxeas; *trop.,* e. fanum, *to strip clean, to plunder.*

EXTĔRIOR — v. Exter II.

EXTĔRIUS — v. Exter II., and Extra.

EX-TERMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To drive beyond the boundaries,* to drive out *or* away; in partic. = to expel, to banish, to exile: e. aliquem urbe. 2) *Trop.,* to remove, *to set aside, to annul:* e. auctoritatem senatus e civitate; e. quaestiones illas, *to keep at a distance.*

EXTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ex]. 1) *On the outside, coming from without,* outward, external: visio e.; pulsus e.; commoda or bona ee. 2) With reference to one's family or country — *that is without,* foreign, alien, strange (denoting merely the local, external relation, as well of persons as of things — cf. exter): ee. auxilia, *derived from abroad;* externa libentius recordor, *taken from the example of foreign nations;* (poet.) amor e. = *love for a stranger;* odium in externos, *towards strangers;* (lat.) moliri externa = *hostile feelings.*

EX-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To rub out, *to bring out by rubbing;* to rub off *or* away, *to press out, to tread or crush out:* e. grana ex spicis: e. rubiginem ferro, *to remove by rubbing;* (poet.) e. ignem, *to kindle by rubbing.* 2) *To wear away by rubbing,* to tread down, *to bruise, to crush:* e. congestas nives; e. messem, *to thresh out by treading;* e. cibum, *to digest.* Hence, *trop.,* homo extritus pondere, *bruised, crushed;* lima e. opus, *wears away.*

EX-TERREO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* To arouse by fright, to strike with terror, to terrify, aliquem; e. milites repentino impetu; (poet.) anguis exterritus aestu, *stunned.*

*EX-TEXO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to unweave; trop., to make bare* = *to cheat any one out of all his money,* aliquem.

EX-TĪMESCO, mui, —, 3. *v. inch. tr. & intr.* To become frightened *about any thing,* to be greatly afraid of, to dread, periculum; abs., equi ee., *were frightened.*

EXTISPEX, ĭcis, *m.* [exta-specio]. An inspector of entrails, *one who divines from the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice;* a diviner, soothsayer.

*EXTISPĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [extispex]. An inspection of entrails *for the purpose of divining.*

EXTO — v. Exsto.

EX-TOLLO, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lift out *or* up, to raise up, to elevate, caput; e. aliquem in murum; hence = *to build up, to rear, to erect,* fundamentum. 2) *Trop.:* A) to elevate *in speech,* to praise, to extol: e. aliquem laudibus; e. aliquem in (ad) coelum; e. aliquid in majus, *to exaggerate:* B) e. animum, caput, *to take courage again:* C) to elevate *to greater dignity and power,* to exalt *any one:* fortuna e. aliquem: D) (antecl.) *to defer, to put off,* res serias in alium diem.

EX-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To twist *or* wrench out, to wrest away: e. arma (sicam) e (de) manibus alicujus or alicui. 2) To strain *or* dislocate *a limb, to put out of joint,* esp. *by torture on the rack:* lacerare et e. aliquem. 3) *Trop.,* to tear away, to take *or* wrest away, to obtain *by force,* to extort *any thing from one by persuasion, entreaty, obstinacy,* &c.: e. pecuniam a Caesare; e. cognitionem ex animis; e. humanitatem alicujus, *to force one to forget his humanity;* e. ut fateatur, *to compel one to confess;* e. alicui errorem, *to free one from an error.*

EXTORRIS, e, *adj.* [ex-terra ?]. *Driven away from the country,* banished, exiled: e. ab solo patrio; e. patriâ, domo, agris, *from one's native land,* &c.

*EXTORTOR, ōris, *m.* [extorqueo]. (Com.) An extortioner, robber, bonorum.

EXTRA, *prep.* & *adv.* [ex; prob. = exterâ, sc. parte]. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* 1) Outside of, beyond, without: e. muros, portam, provinciam; e. causam, modum, ordinem; e. periculum esse; e. conjurationem; e. jocum, *without jesting, joking apart;* exire e. fines. 2) Excepting, except: e. ducem reliqui rapaces; e. illa vocem cave mittas. II. *Adv.* 1) Without, on the outside: quaedam bona et in corpore et e.; excedere e. 2) E. quam si, *except if, except when, unless.* *3) (Lat.) Besides this, besides, moreover: debeo ei aliquid e.

EXTRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To draw out *or* forth: e. telum e vulnere. Hence: A) to bring out, to pull *or* drag out *or* forth: e. copias e tabernaculis, in aciem; e. aliquem vi in publi-

cum; *trop.*, e. aliquid in lucem, *to bring to light:* B) to release, to set free, to extricate: e. aliquem ex periculo: C) *to take away, to remove, to eradicate:* e. errorem; e. religionem ex animis hominum. 2) To draw out, to protract, to prolong: e. rem dicendo; e. bellum in tertium annum, *to lengthen out;* e. diem, aetatem; e. somnum in diem, *to sleep until broad day.* Hence, e. aliquem = *to delay any one, to put off or defer a thing for any one.*

EXTRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [extra]. (Mostly lat.) *That is without,* external, extraneous, *strange,* res; e. ornamenta, *coming from abroad;* freq., extranei, as *subst.* = *strangers.*

EXTRA-ORDĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj. That is contrary to common order or custom,* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual: pecuniae ee., *not derived from the common sources of income;* ee. cohortes, *composed of picked soldiers;* e. honor.

EXTRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [extra]. 1) *That is without,* outward, external, *extrinsic:* e. res, lux. 2) Strange, foreign, *unrelated,* homo.

EXTRĒMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [extremus]. The extremity *or* end *of any thing; a boundary, limit, circumference:* e. regionum; e. mundi, circuli, globi; in mathematics = *an area.*

EXTRĒMUS — v. Exter III.

EXTRĪCO (*dep.* Extrīcor, Pl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ex-tricae]. 1) To disentangle, to extricate, to set free: e. cervam plagis. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to hunt up, to procure with difficulty:* e. mercedem; nihil e. de aliquo, *to obtain no information:* B) *to clear up, to unravel,* solutionem.

EXTRIN-SĒCUS, *adv.* [extra]. 1) From without, from abroad: e. alicunde quaerere aliquid; metus belli e. imminentis. 2) Without, on the outside: e. vestire.

EX-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To thrust out *or* forth, to push out, to drive away, *to press or crowd out, to remove by force;* e. aliquem domo, foras; e. mare, *to repress (by the construction of dams, mounds,* &c.); e. aliquem (in viam), *to drive away, to shake off;* e. merces, *to put off, to sell.*

EXTRUO — v. Exstruo.

EX-TŪBĚRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to swell out *or* up. 2) *Tr.*, to cause to swell up, to raise, valles.

*EX-TŪMEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To swell up.

*EX-TŪMESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) To swell up.

EX-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. tr.* To beat *or* strike out *from something,* to force out *with difficulty:* A) to form *or* fashion *by blows with a hammer,* &c.; hence, *to finish, to complete,* &c.: e. ancilia; e. librum, *to compose laboriously:* B) (poet.) quis nobis hanc artem extudit? *struck out, found out, devised;* e. alicui honorem, *to procure:* C) e. alicui aliquid, *to gain, to extort any thing by entreaties:* D) *to drive away,* fastidia.

EX-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To drive *or* thrust out *with violence,* to drive out, *to chase or drive away:* e. aliquem domo; e. hominem civitate; e. dentes et oculos alicui (Pl.), *to knock out.* 2) *Trop.*, e. aliquem ex possessionibus; e. plebem ex agris, *to drive off, to expel;* e. aliquem ex numero bonorum, *to exclude;* (poet.) e. animas = *to kill;* e. mentem, *to disturb the mind, to discontent;* e. spem pacis, *to remove;* e. aegritudinem ex animo, *to dispel.*

EXŪBĚRANS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of exubero]. (Lat.) Abundant, plentiful.

EXŪBĚRANTIA, ae, *f.* [exuberans]. (Lat.) A superabundance, exuberance.

EX-ŪBĚRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [uber]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.:* A) to come forth, to appear *or* grow in abundance: amnis e.; eloquentia e. ex multis artibus, *streams forth:* B) *to have a superabundance of any thing,* to abound in: annus e. pomis. 2) *Tr.*, to produce in abundance, ceras.

EXUL — v. Exsul.

EXULCĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero]. (Lat.) A festering, ulceration; *trop., an aggravation of pain.*

EX-ULCĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make sore, to cause to ulcerate, cicatricem. 2) *Trop.* — a) to make worse, to irritate, to exasperate, to aggravate: e. ea quae sanare nequeas; e. dolorem; res exulceratae ab ipso rege, *brought into a critical condition by the king himself* — b) e. animum alicujus, *to wound, to offend;* e. gratiam, *to disturb a good understanding.*

EX-ŪLŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To howl, *to set up a howling.* In partic., *part.* exulatus — a) *act., having howled* — b) *pass., called upon or invoked with howling,* dea.

EXULO — v. Exsulo.

EXULTO — v. Exsulto.

EXUNDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exundo]. (Lat.) An overflowing *of a stream.*

EX-UNDO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To flow out *or* over, to overflow, fons; vi tempestatum in adversa litora e., *to be washed over to the opposite bank; trop.*, eo detracto quod exundat, *superabounds, is in excess.* 2) To pour forth, *to come forth abundantly:* cruor e. trunco; *trop.*, eloquentia e. ex pluribus artibus, *flows forth.*

EX-UNGO, —, unctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To squander in purchasing ointments; also *pass.*, in the same signification.

EXUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [for exduo = ἐκδύω]. (Poet.) 1) To draw out, to draw forth: e. ensem e vagina; e. telum ex vulnere. Hence, *trop.*, e. se ex monstris, *to lay aside his strange form;* e. se ex laqueis, *to extricate one's self from a difficulty;* e. se jugo, *to shake off the yoke;* e. hominem ex homine, *to cast off one's manhood;* (poet.) e. lacertos, *to lay bare.* 2) To take off *or* away: viz.,

A) **to take away** *any thing from one, to deprive of:* e. alicui clipeum; *trop.*, e. alicui aliquid ex animo, *to change the opinion*, &c., *of any one:* B) **to lay** *or* **cast off, to divest one's self of** *any thing, to put away, to lay aside:* e. pharetram humero, vestem, alas; e. sibi vincula. Hence, *trop.*, e. antiquos mores; e. omnem humanitatem (cf. 1), cupidinem; e. jugum or servitutem, *to shake off* (cf. 1); (lat.) e. pacem, *to disturb;* e. amicitiam, *to break up;* e. promissa, fidem, *to break;* (poet.) e. animam, *to yield up;* (lat.) e. magistrum, *to discard, to cast aside.* 3) **To strip, to divest, to despoil:** e. aliquem veste; hence, in gen., **to make bare, to deprive of, to rob:** e. hostem castris; e. aliquem avitis bonis; e. aliquem agro paterno, *to strip, to despoil of;* abs., Lepidus exutus, *stripped of everything;* (poet.) exuitur cornua, *casts off, sheds.*

*EX-URGEO, 2. *v. tr.* **To squeeze out,** penicillum.

EX-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To burn out,** *to remove by burning:* scelus alicui exuritur igne. 2) **To burn up, to consume,** *to reduce to ashes,* classem, villas. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) e. deos, *to inflame with love;* sitis me e., *a burning thirst torments me;* cura me e., *tortures me.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) **To dry up, to parch,** *to drain:* sol e. agros; e. paludem. 4) (Lat.) **To consume, to destroy:** venenum e. ferrum.

EXUSTIO, ōnis, *f.* [exuro]. 1) **A burning up, conflagration.** *2) (Lat.) *A drying up with heat, a parching, scorching,* solis.

EXŪVIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [exuo]. *That which one has drawn or taken off from himself or another,* i. e., *clothing, armour, arms,* &c. In partic.: A) = *the skin stripped off of animals,* esp. *of snakes:* B) ee. capitis (verticis) = *the hair:* C) ee. bubulae (Pl.), *thongs or straps made of neat's-leather:* D) *clothing:* E) *equipments, arms;* freq., *the spoils taken from a conquered enemy:* F) ee. navium, *ship-beaks taken in a naval battle:* G) (Pl.) prov., facere ee., *to strip one's self of everything in order to bestow it upon others.*

FĂBA, ae, *f.* **A bean;** prov., istaec in me cudetur f. (Pl.), *I shall have to smart for it; trop., of things in the shape of a bean.*

FĂBĂCEUS, or Fābācius, a, um, *adj.* [faba]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a bean, bean-.**

FĂBĀLIS, e, and Fābārius, a, um, *adj.* = Fabaceus; *subst.*, Fabalia, ium, *n. pl.*, *beanstalks.*

FĂBĀRIA, ae, *f.* [Faba]. 'Bean Island.' *An island in the Northern Sea, opposite the mouth of the Ems,* now Borkum.

FĂBĂRIS, is, *m. A small tributary of the Tiber, in the country of the Sabines,* now Farfaro.

FĂBELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fabula]. 1) **A short narrative, story,** *or* **fable.** 2) **A short play.**

FĂBER (I.), bri, *m.* [kindred with facio]. **A worker in hard materials** (wood, metal, stone); hence = *a carpenter, joiner, smith, stone-cutter,* &c.: f. lignarius, *a carpenter;* f. aerarius, *a coppersmith;* (poet.) f. eboris, aeris; prov., faber quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune;* in the *pl.*, freq. in gen. = **handicraftsmen,** *artisans.*

FĂBER (II.), bra, brum, *adj.* [Faber I.]. (Poet. & lat.) **Artificial, workmanlike, ingenious.**

FĂBĔRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Faberius]. *Of or relating to Faberius, a debtor of Cicero's,* **Faberian.**

FĂBIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fabius]. *Of or belonging to a Fabius,* **Fabian;** *subst.*, Fabiani, ōrum, *m. pl., persons of the Fabian tribe.*

FĂBIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Fabia, ae, *f. The name of an old and powerful gens in Rome;* thus, esp. 1) Quintus F. Pictor, *a Roman annalist,* at the beginning of the second Punic war. 2) Quintus F. Maximus Cunctator, *the well-known dictator in the second Punic war.* 3) Q. F. Maximus Allobrogicus, *the conqueror of the Allobrogians, and consul* 121 B. C. 4) M. F. Quinctilianus, *a celebrated rhetorician* (v. Quinctilianus).

FĂBIUS (II.) a, um, *adj.* [Fabius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Fabius,* **Fabian:** F. fornix, *constructed by Q. F. Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra;* tribus Fabia, *one of the rural tribes.*

FABRĀTĒRIA, ae, *f. A small town in Latium,* now Falvatera.

FABRĀTERNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Fabrateria]. *The inhabitants of Fabrateria.*

FABRE, *adv.* [faber]. *In a workmanlike manner,* **ingeniously, skilfully;** hence, fabre factus, or (written as one word), Fabrefactus, a, um, *adj., skilfully wrought or made.*

FABRĬCA, ae, *f.* [faber]. 1) **The workshop** *of a* **faber:** exadversum est f. 2) **The art** *or* **trade** *of an artificer or worker in hard materials:* f. aeraria; pictura et f. ceteraeque artes. 3) **A skilful working,** *skilful arranging or framing:* f. aeris et ferri; f. membrorum nostrorum; f. consectionis materiae, *the art of cutting and joining.* Hence, *trop.* (Com.), **a trick,** *stratagem.*

FABRĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor]. **A framing** *or* **making** *with artistical skill,* **formation, construction:** f. hominis, aedificiorum; *trop., artifice,* in verbo.

FABRĬCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fabricor]. **A framer, an artificer, maker, contriver,** operis, mundi; dolor f. leti, *a cause of death.*

FABRĬCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fabricius]. *Of or belonging to a Fabricius,* **Fabrician:** F. venenum, *prepared by C. Fabricius,* a friend of Oppianicus.

FABRĬCIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Fabricia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius F. Luscinus, *consul* 281 and 278 B. C., celebrated for his bravery and integrity in the wars against King Pyrrhus.

FABRĬCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Fabricius I.]. *Of or pertaining to a Fabricius*, **Fabrician**: F. pons, *a bridge over the Tiber, built by L. Fabricius*, now Ponte di quattro capi.

FABRĪCOR, ātus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl. & lat.) Fabrĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [faber]. 1) *To make artificially of hard materials* (wood, stone, metal, &c.), **to frame, to build, to forge**: f. signa, naves, gladium. 2) In gen., **to make, to form, to fashion, to frame**: natura fabricata est sensus nostros mentemque et totam constructionem hominis; f. verba. Hence, *trop.* = **to devise**, esp. *something bad, to contrive, to hatch out*, dolum.

FABRĪLIS, e, *adj.* [faber]. **Of** *or* **used by an artificer** *in hard material*, scalprum: erratum f.; *subst.*, Fabrilia, ium, *n. pl.*, *the tools of a workman.*

*FĂBŬLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of faba]. **A small bean.**

FĀBŬLA (II.), ae, *f.* [for]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **A tale, narration, story**: additur fabulae, etc., *it is further added to the story that*, &c.; non longa est f. 2) **The talk** *of the people, rumour, common talk*: habes fabulas urbis; fabulam fieri, in fabulis esse, *to be much talked of, to be the subject of common talk*; fabula est, *it is said, it is rumoured.* Hence (Com.) = *an affair, matter*: quae haec f. est? *what is going on here?* 3) In partic., *a fictitious narrative*, **a fable, fiction, story**: num me cogis etiam fabulis credere? fictae ff.; non fabula rumor ille fuit; hence = *the Æsopian fable, allegory*: f. de membris humanis; (poet.) as *adj.*, fabulae manes = fabulosi; (Com.) fabulae! *stuff! nonsense!* 4) **A poem**; in partic.: A) freq., *a dramatic poem*, **a play, drama**: docere f.; dare f.; f. stat or cadit: B) *an epic poem*, e. g. (Hor.), of the Iliad.

*FĂBŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [fabula]. (Lat.) **Fabulous**: historia f., *legendary history, mythology.*

FĀBŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fabulor]. (Lat.) 1) **A narrator.** 2) *A writer of fables*, **a fabulist.**

FĀBŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep intr.* [fabula]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To talk, to chat, to converse** (of an unrestrained and easy conversation, by way of pastime — cf. loquor, dico, garrio, etc.): f. cum aliquo; fabulantur inter se; f. alicui aperte, *to tell one plainly*; f. alia, *of other subjects*; homines ff., filiam mihi inventam esse, *it is the common talk that*, &c.

FĀBŬLŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fabula]. **Fabulously.**

FĀBŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fabula]. **Fabulous** — a) *of that about which there are many fables, that is frequently mentioned or treated of in fable*, Atlas, Hydaspes; palumbes ff. — b) *rich in fables*, carmina Graecorum, antiquitas.

FĂBŬLUS, i. *m.* [*dim.* of faba]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A small bean.**

FĂCESSO, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of facio]. 1) (Poet.) **To make, to perform, to execute, jocos, jussa.** 2) Esp. of something disagreeable, **to create, to cause, to occasion**, alicui negotia, periculum. 3) **To put away, to intermit, dictum**; hence, *intr.* = **to depart, to go away**; freq., in an odious sense = *to be off, to pack off*: f. ex urbe; facesse hinc Tarquinios, *betake yourself from hence to Tarquinii.*

FĂCĒTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [facetus]. 1) **Cleverly, aptly.** 2) **Wittily, humorously, facetiously.**

FĂCĒTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.*, also (ante-cl. & lat.) Făcētia, ae, *f.* [facetus]. 1) **Wit, pleasantry, facetiousness, drollery; witticisms,** *refined and happy conceits* (cf. dicacitas, cavillatio, sales). "sales in dicendo multum valent, quorum duo sunt genera, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis. Utetur orator utroque: sed altero in narrando aliquid venuste, altero in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo." (Cic.) — Asperae ff. 2) (Com.) — a) **gracefulness,** *beauty* — b) *a shrewd, clever action, a good joke.*

FĂCĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prob. instead of factus, from facio]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Well-shaped, pretty, pes.** 2) (Poet.) **Of the exterior, or of behaviour, graceful, agreeable; fine, elegant, polite**: f. mulier; vir f. et magnificus; f. tunicis subductis, *who wishes to pass for a fashionable man, because*, &c. 3) Of speech, *elegant, fine*; **witty, humorous, jocose**: homo f. et urbanus; genus jocandi f.

FĂCIES, ei, *f.* [prob. fr. facio]. 1) *External form*, **shape, figure,** *bodily structure*, alicujus. Hence: A) **external appearance, look, aspect, form**: f. arboris, vehiculi; turba insignis sordibus et facie reorum; haec f. Trojae, quum caperetur, erat; facies urbis immutata erat; in montis faciem, *so that it appeared like a mountain*; legatus secum attulerat faciem senatus, *the countenance, influence of the senate*: B) (Tac.) **appearance,** *a pretence, pretext* (in opp. to reality): facie consilii publici: C) = *a kind, sort*: plures eloquentiae ff.; ad istam f. est morbus, *thus the sickness looks, is of such a kind.* 2) **The human face, countenance** (in gen. — cf. os and vultus): facies homini tantum, ceteris os aut rostra (lat.), in f. vultuque inerat vecordia; f. egregia, liberalis; nosse aliquem de f., *by sight, personally*; also (poet.) = *a beautiful face, beauty*: f. neglecta peribit.

FĂCĬLE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prop. the *n.* of facilis]. 1) **Easily,** *without trouble or difficulty*: f. aliquid ediscere; f. aliquem superare. 2) To strengthen superlatives and other expressions denoting a high degree of any quality — **by far, indisputably, certainly,** *without contradiction*: f. princeps; vir totius Graeciae f. doctissimus; so, also, with verbs denoting superiority: Thucydides dicendi artificio f. vicit omnes. 3) Non (haud) facile, *not easily* = **hardly, scarcely** (a

softened form of negation): non f. in ullo majorem diligentiam cognovi. 4) Willingly, readily, *without hesitation:* f. hoc patior, *that I readily grant.* 5) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) Agreeably, well, comfortably, pleasantly: f. vivere, agitare; nusquam facilius sum; animadvertit copias suas non f. diduci posse, *not safely.*

FĂCĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [facio]. Prop., *that may be done, practicable.* 1) Easy = *that may be easily done* (cf. levis), *is not connected with any trouble or difficulty:* f. res, causa, ascensus, defensio; victus f., *easy to obtain;* favor f., *easy to gain;* (poet.) f. somnus, *into which one easily falls;* illud erat f. ad credendum, *easy to believe;* hoc erat f. dictu, *easily said;* freq., facile est hoc intelligere, *it is easy to understand this;* also (mostly poet. & lat.), with an *infin.*, facilis corrumpi, *easily bribed;* pons facillimae custodiae, *easy to guard;* res est in (ex, de) facili, *is easy.* Hence: A) *that may be easily used for any purpose,* suitable, convenient: campus facilis operi, *on which siege-engines may be easily erected;* f. divisui, *easily divided:* B) of persons who are easily moved to any thing, ready, willing: f. bello = *keen for war.* 2) Of persons who perform any thing with facility and skill, ready, skilful: f. et expeditus ad dicendum; facilis sermone Graeco; faciles victu, *who easily make a livelihood.* 3) Of character, friendly, submissive, yielding, *compliant;* or, of princes, condescending, affable, *indulgent, mild, merciful:* benignus et f.; lenis et f.; f. in hominibus audiendis admittendisque; mores ff.; dii ff. in tua vota (poet.). 4) Of fortune, &c., propitious, favourable, fortunae, res.

FĂCĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [facilis]. 1) Facility — a) (lat.) of that which is easily managed or done: f. soli, *lightness of soil, so that it is easily cultivated* — b) as a personal quality, of one who readily and willingly does any thing = *aptness, proneness, readiness:* f. audendi. In partic., f. aetatis puerilis = *docility, readiness to comprehend;* also = *fluency of expression or delivery:* f. extemporalis. 2) Kindness, friendliness, complaisance, *politeness;* or, of persons of higher standing, condescension, affability: comitas et f.; f. et humanitas; f. sermonis. *3) (Lat.) Levity, flippancy.

FĂCĬNŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [facinus]. Criminal, vicious, *full of crime or vice,* homo, vita.

FĂCĬNUS, ŏris, *n.* [facio]. A deed, act (conspicuous and important — cf. factum, scelus, etc.): f. praeclarissimum, pulcherrimum; f. nefarium; f. inauditum et singulare. Hence, in partic.: A) *a violent and criminal act,* a misdeed, crime: scelus et f.; committere (patrare, facere) f.; hence (poet.), *of a poisoned cup as the instrument of a misdeed:* B) (Pl.) = *a thing, circumstance.*

FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) To make, in the widest sense of the word: A) = *to build, to form, to create, to prepare,* &c.: f. materiam, aedem, vas; f. castra, *to pitch a camp;* f. exercitum, manum, classem, *to procure, to raise:* B) — *to perform, to execute, to accomplish, to commit, to make, to do:* f. initium, gradum, iter (*a journey*); f. incursionem; f. inducias, pacem, *to conclude;* f. injuriam, *to perpetrate;* f. proelium, *to give;* f. bellum, *to commence;* f. promissum, *to fulfil;* f. stipendia, *to perform military service;* f. verbum, *to say a word;* f. verba, *to speak;* f. modum, *to determine;* f. periculum, *to make trial of, to try:* C) — *to cause, to produce, to call forth, to excite, to inspire:* f. admirationem rei alicujus; thus, likewise, f. desiderium, suspicionem, metum, spem, odium vitae; f. perniciem alicui: D) = *to procure, to give, to cause:* f. sibi magnas opes; f. alicui potestatem (copiam) dicendi, *to give one opportunity, permission to speak;* f. alicui negotia, *to cause trouble;* f. alicui transitum, *to allow a passage;* f. sibi viam, *to make a way;* f. alicui securitatem, *to procure;* f. alicui suavium (Pl.), *to give a kiss:* E) f. jacturam, *to make a sacrifice, to suffer a loss;* thus, likewise, f. damnum, detrimentum; f. naufragium, *to suffer:* F) f. alicui gratiam rei alicujus, *to release one from any thing, to pardon:* G) (lat.) = *to make in travelling, to travel:* f. duo stadia: H) (lat.) *to spend, to pass:* f. paucos dies unâ.

2) = To take care that, to cause, to bring about, followed by 'ut,' 'ne,' or merely a *subj.:* faciam ut mei semper meminerit; fac ne quid aliud dicas = *do not say any thing else;* (poet.) fecisti me cernere letum nati, *you have made me see.*

3) *To bring a person or thing into any state or condition,* to make, to constitute: f. judicem iratum; f. filiam heredem; f. illos consules; populos eos f. qui, etc., *chooses those,* &c.; thus, likewise, f. aliquid dicionis (potestatis) suae (sui imperii), *to bring under one's dominion;* f. aliquid sui muneris, *to claim that any thing shall be considered as one's gift;* f. terram suam, *to subdue;* f. aliquem suum, *to make one a friend.*

4) To esteem, to value: f. aliquem magni, *highly;* f. aliquem pluris, *more;* nihilo eum f.; parum id f., *little;* aliter nos faciunt quam aequum est, *they judge of us.*

5) To introduce *in speech or writing,* to represent, to make: Xenophon facit Socratem dicentem; Homerus Herculem ab Ulixe conveniri fecit.

6) To pretend, to feign: facio me alias res agere. Hence = to assume, to suppose: faciamus, deos non esse; in partic., the *imper.* fac, *suppose:* fac animos non remanere post mortem.

7) To follow *or* carry on *a business, to occupy one's self with:* f. mercaturam, haruspicinam.

8) Particular combinations: A) f. sacra or rem divinam pro civibus, *to offer or institute a sacrifice;* and, hence, abs. = *to sacrifice:* f. deo,

to a god; and (poet.), f. bovem, *to sacrifice a cow:* B) quid faciam (facias, etc.) hoc homine or huic homini, and (rar.) de meis rebus? *what shall I do with ... ?*

II. *Intr.*, or abs. — 1) With *advs.*, or similar expressions — to do, to act, *or* to behave *in any manner:* bene fecit S. qui abiit, *did right in going away;* f. imperite; facere non possum quin scribam, *I cannot do otherwise than write.* 2) F. cum or ab aliquo, to side with *one, to take part with one, to be one's party* (opp. to f. contra aliquem): cum illo Lentulus f.: veritas f. cum illo; illud nihilo magis ab adversariis quam ab nobis facit, *is no more to the advantage of our opponents than to ours.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) To be of use *or* service to, to benefit, to be suitable *or* fitting *for:* nec coelum nec aquae faciunt; ad talem formam non f. iste locus, *this place is not suited to such beauty;* dura corona non f. capiti meo; hoc idem facit illi quod, etc.

*FACTEON [facio, with the Greek verbal ending — *ῐον*]. A word jocosely formed by Cicero (instead of faciendum) = it is to be valued: non flocci illos consulatus f.

FACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [facio]. 1) (Rar.) A making, doing, acting: quae haec f. est (Pl.)? *what's going on here? what's the matter here?* testamenti f. = *the right of making a will or testament.* 2) A party, company, order, class: A) (ante-cl.) *alliance in private life by affinity or acquaintance,* relationship: neque nos tanta factione quantâ tu sumus, *we are not of so great a family:* B) freq. of combinations in public life — a (political) party, side, faction: in singulis domibus ff. sunt; sine factione, *without party-spirit.* Freq. with the odious meaning of an oppressive ascendency, e, g., that of the thirty tyrants at Athens: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos f. est; per vim et f., *by force and party-influence:* C) *a division or troop of charioteers,* in the Circensian games.

FACTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [factio]. *Heading a party,* powerful, or *seeking to form a party,* factious: homo potens et f.; tyrannis f., *an oligarchy;* (Pl.) factiosus linguâ, *mighty with the tongue.*

FACTĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of facio]. 1) To make *or* do frequently, to be wont to make *or* do: f. aliquid, versus, simulacra; f. inducias, *to conclude a truce.* 2) To make *one any thing* = *to appoint, to constitute:* f. aliquem heredem. 3) To practise, to exercise *or* carry on (*a trade, profession,* &c.): f. medicinam.

*FACTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of facio]. (Pl.) = Factito, to make, to do.

FACTOR, ōris, *m.* [facio]. Prop., *a maker, doer.* 1) In partic., an oil-presser. 2) (Pl.) F. (pilae), *he who strikes the ball,* the batsman.

FACTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of facio]. *Any thing done,* a deed, an action (cf. facinus), both as a *part.* joined with adverbs (bene, male, egregie f., *a good, bad, conspicuous deed*), and as a *subst.* joined with adjectives (bonum, malum, egregium f.): illius, meum f.; illustria ff. In partic. — a) bonum factum, a form placed at the commencement of official decrees and edicts = the modern, *In the name of God!* — b) (poet.) ff. boum = *ἔργα βοῶν, ploughed fields.*

FACTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of facio]. 1) Made, done: factius nihilo facit (Pl.), *he is no nearer bringing it about* = *it is of no advantage to him.* 2) Worked, wrought, argentum; *trop.*, oratio f., *elaborate.*

FĂCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fax]. A little torch, *a small piece of wood used as a torch.*

FĂCULTAS, ātis, *f.* [facul, old form for facile]. 1) Possibility, practicability; hence, the opportunity, means, faculty *of doing any thing:* dare alicui facultatem aliquid faciendi; reliquis fugae facultas datur; nonnunquam nobis datur f. ut, etc.; res habet f., *is practicable;* so, also, si facultas erit, *if it be possible;* and, quoad facultas feret; multae ff. mihi dabuntur, *I shall have many opportunities;* consideremus ceteras ff., *the other circumstances (which made the thing possible or easy);* f. talium sumptuum, *the means of meeting such expense.* Hence = ability, talent, *skill, dexterity:* f. dicendi; poetica f., *poetical talent;* sometimes simply f. = f. dicendi, *a talent for speaking, oratorical talent;* thus, f. extemporalis (q. v.). 2) A supply, store, *a sufficient quantity:* f. numorum, navium; hence, freq. in the *pl.* = means, property, wealth: tuae me ff. sustinent; mutant ff. et commoda, *they exchange,* &c.; ff. Italiae, *the resources.*

FĂCUNDE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [facundus]. *In easy and pleasing language,* fluently, eloquently.

FĂCUNDIA, ae, *f.* [facundus]. (Cicero and Cæsar use neither this nor the kindred words.) *The faculty of speaking easily and fluently,* fluency *or* easiness *of speech, natural eloquence* (not so comprehensive as eloquentia, q. v.): f. Graeca.

*FĂCUNDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Facundus.

FĂCUNDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (Pl.) = Facundia, q. v.

FĂCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [for]. Speaking fluently, eloquent (cf. disertus and eloquens), homo; also, oratio, dictum f., *fluent.*

FAECŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of faex]. Salt of tartar, deposited as a crust by wine, and used as a condiment.

FAESŬLAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town in Etruria,* now Fiesole.

FAESŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Faesulae]. Of *or* pertaining to Fæsulæ; *subst.*, Faesulani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Faesulae.*

FAEX, cis, *f.* 1) The sediment *of liquors,* dregs, lees: poti faece tenus cadi. Hence, improp.: A) = faecula, salt of tartar: B) *the liquor or brine of pickles:* C) *the sediment, dregs,*

remains of dry things, e. g., f. salis. 2) *Trop.* = *the lowest and vilest portions of any thing:* f. populi, *the dregs of the community;* tu quidem de f. hauris, *you cite only the worst orators.*

FĂGĪNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [fagus]. **Of beech,**
FĂGĪNUS, } **beechen,** materia, poculum.

FĀGUS, i, *f.* [= φηγός]. **A beech-tree.**

FĂLA, ae, *f.* [of Etruscan origin]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A scaffold:** A) *a kind of tower, used at sieges, from which missiles were thrown;* hence, prov., subire sub f. (Pl.) = *to venture into the greatest danger:* B) *one of the seven wooden pillars at the extremity of the 'spina,' in the Circus Maximus at Rome.*

FĂLĀRĪCA (also Phalarica), ae, *f.* 1) **A** (long) **spear** *thrown by the hand.* 2) *A long missile, bound about with tow, and smeared with pitch, which was hurled from a 'catapulta' upon the works or into the camp of an enemy.*

FALCĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [falx]. **A scythe-maker.**

FALCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [falx]. 1) **Furnished** *or* **set with scythes,** currus. 2) **Shaped like a scythe,** ensis, cauda.

FALCĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Falcidius]. *Of or relating to a Falcidius,* **Falcidian.**

FALCĬDIUS, ii, *m.*, and Falcĭdia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, Caius F., *a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero.*

FALCĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx - fero]. (Poet.) **Scythe-bearing,** freq. of Saturn.

FALCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of falx]. 1) **A small sickle** *or* **pruning-knife.** 2) *A Roman surname.*

FĂLĒRII, ōrum, *m. pl. The capital of the Falisci* (*q. v.*), now Civita Castellana.

FĂLERNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Falernian,** *of or belonging to the Falernian territory:* ager Falernus, *a region of Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, celebrated for its excellent wine;* hence, Falernum vinum (vitis, uva, etc.); *subst.*, Falernum, i, *n.*: 1) *Falernian wine:* 2) *a villa belonging to Pompey.*

FĂLISCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* 1) *A people of Etruria,* called also Aequi Falisci. 2) *The capital of the Falisci,* later called by the Romans Falerii, q. v.

FĂLISCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Falisci]. *Of or pertaining to the Falisci,* **Faliscan.**

FALLĀCIA, ae, *f.* [fallax]. (Mostly in the *pl.*; only poet. & lat. in the *sing.*) **Deceit, intrigue; an artifice, trick:** fraudus et ff.; per dolum et ff.

*FALLĀCĬ-LŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [loquor]. (Ante-cl.) **Speaking deceitfully.**

*FALLĀCIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia]. (Lat.) **Deceitful, fallacious.**

FALLĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [fallax]. **Deceitfully, fallaciously.**

FALLAX, ācis, *adj.* [fallo]. **Deceitful, fallacious, faithless, treacherous,** homo; also, of things and abstract objects: f. spes; arva ff., *disappointing one's hopes by barrenness;* so, also, herbae ff.; interrogationes ff.; (lat.) fallax amicitiae, *faithless in friendship.* (With *comp.* & *sup.*)

FALLO, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with σφάλλω]. 1) **To deceive, to cheat,** *to impose upon:* f. aliquem omni fraude et perfidia; spes eum f., *deceived him;* but, is f. spem, opinionem, *he disappointed the expectation formed of him;* nisi omnia me fallunt, nisi quid me fallit, and *pass.* nisi fallor, *if I am not mistaken;* thus, likewise, id (ea res) me fallit, *I am mistaken in this;* sententia me fefellit, *I was mistaken;* fallor, *I am mistaken;* ea res me falsum non habuit, *did not deceive me.* In partic. = *to act faithlessly with reference to a promise or obligation,* **to violate, to break:** f. fidem, promissum, jusjurandum; f. deos testes, *to act faithlessly although the gods were invoked as witnesses;* 'si sciens fallo' (a formula in swearing), *if I knowingly break my oath;* (poet.) f. mandata, *not to execute, to neglect.* 2) **To escape the notice of** *any one, to be unnoticed by, to be unknown to one:* fefellerunt custodes, *they were not observed by the guard;* nec veniens fefellit Tusculanum ducem, *he did not escape the notice of;* hoc me non f.; also, abs., per biennium fefellerat, *had not been noticed during two years;* (poet.) qui natus moriensque fefellit, *whose birth and death have remained unknown.* Freq., *impers.*, non me fallit, in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, *I know very well;* (unusual) neque Caesarem fefellit quin, etc.; (ante-cl.) non me fallit animi. 3) (Poet. & lat.) *To make pass unnoticed or imperceptibly* (of time or something disagreeable), **to beguile, to pass away:** f. horas sermonibus, *to beguile with conversation;* thus, likewise, f. noctes; f. curam, dolores = *to soothe, to alleviate;* labor f. curas, studium f. laborem, *makes one forget.* 4) (Poet.) F. faciem alicujus = δολοῦν μορφήν, *to assume deceitfully;* f. terga lupo, *to hide one's self under the shape of a wolf.*

FALSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [falsus]. (Lat.) **A forger** *of written documents.*

FALSE, *adv.* [falsus]. **Falsely.**

*FALSĬ-DĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [falsus - dico]. (Pl.) **Speaking falsely.**

*FALSĬ-FĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [falsus - facio]. (Pl.) **Acting falsely.**

*FALSĬ-JŪRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [falsus - juro]. (Pl.) **Swearing falsely.**

*FALSĬ-LŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [falsus-loquor]. (Pl.) **Speaking falsely, lying.**

FALSĬMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [falsus]. (Pl.) **A deceit, imposition.**

*FALSĬ-PĂRENS, tis, *adj.* [falsus]. (Poet.) **Having a pretended father.**

FALSO (ante-cl. also False), *adv.* [falsus]. **Falsely:** — 1) **Untruly, erroneously,** *in a manner contrary to truth or fact:* f. memoriae proditum est; f. dicebatur vivere; also, abs., instead of a sentence — in talibus rebus aliud utile aliud

honestum videri solet: falso = *but this is false.* 2) Without cause, unjustly, vituperari, queri.

FALSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of fallo]. **False:** — 1) = **Untrue, wrong,** *contrary to truth or fact, unreliable:* f. fama, nuncius, appellatio, argumentum. Freq., *subst.*, Falsum, i, *n.*, *a falsehood, untruth.* 2) = *Uttering an untruth,* both knowingly = **lying, dissembling, hypocritical,** and involuntarily = **erring, mistaken:** f. vates, homo; and, *subst.*, Falsus, i, *m.* = *a liar, deceiver;* f. es, *you are mistaken.* 3) = **Feigned, pretended, spurious, counterfeit:** f. literae, lis; f. Simois (poet.), *called after the real Simois.* 4) = **Unfounded, vain, unmerited:** f. spes, terrores, opprobria, honor.

FALX, cis, *f.* 1) **A sickle, scythe.** 2) As a military implement: A) f. muralis, *a wall-hook, a long pole, with an iron sickle-shaped end, used at sieges, to pull down walls,* &c.: B) *a kind of sharp knife, fastened to a long pole, used in naval engagements, to cut the ropes of hostile ships.*

FĀMA, ae, *f.* [φήμη]. 1) **A saying, report, rumour,** *common talk, tradition:* a Brundusio nulla adhuc f. venerat; f. est (tenet, fert), *there is a rumour;* f. nunciat, *says;* f. de re aliqua, sometimes rei alicujus, *about any thing;* fama percrebuit, illum a Caesare obsideri. 2) = **Public opinion, the voice** *of the people:* f. popularis; f. et opinio hominum; f. forensis. In partic. = **the reputation** *of a person;* very rar. (poet.), *of a bad reputation, ill-fame, infamy:* usually = **good reputation, good name, renown, fame:** f. et existimatio alicujus; f. ejus agitur, *is at stake;* f. dicendi, eloquentiae, *the reputation of eloquence;* quaerere f., *to obtain;* damnum famae; pertinet hoc ad f. populi Romani, *glory.* 3) Personified, *as a goddess, the daughter of Terra* (v. Virg. A. 4. 174 sq.).

*FĀMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fama]. (Doubtful read.) **Ill-famed,** *of bad repute,* causa.

FĀMĒLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [fames]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Famished, starved, hungry;** as *subst., a hungry person.*

FĀMES, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* fame). 1) **Hunger** (in gen. — cf. inedia, esuries): confectus (enectus) fame. Hence — a) of a people, or at least a great number = **famine:** f. est in Asia — b) = *extreme poverty, want:* rejicere aliquem ad f. 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) *an insatiable longing for any thing,* **greediness, hunger, thirst,** auri; f. majorum, *for greater things:* *B) of speech = **poverty,** *meagreness:* jejunitas ac f.

*FĀMĪGĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fama-gero]. (Pl.) **Tale-bearing,** *the spreading of a report.*

*FĀMĪGĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fama-gero]. (Pl.) **A tale-bearer.**

FĀMĪGĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fama-gero]. (Lat.) **Famed,** *celebrated.*

FĀMĬLIA, ae (or *genit.* as, when united with pater, mater, etc.), *f.* [famulus]. 1) *The whole of the persons living under one roof,* **a household;** in partic.: A) **domestics,** *family slaves:* emere f.; tot ff. elegantissimae; armare f., *his slaves;* hence, also = *bondsmen, serfs, vassals:* Martis f., *belonging to the temple of Mars;* thus, likewise, familia Orgetorigis, ad decem millia hominum: B) **the house** — a) (rar.) with reference to property and fortune — **the family estate,** *domestic property, fortune:* hercisco familiam (v. Hercisco) — b) with reference to persons — **the family;** hence the combinations paterfamilias or paterfamiliae, materfamilias or materfamiliae, rarely filius f. and filia f., *the father of the house, the master, the head of the family, the mother, the mistress of the house,* &c. (in these forms, the first word is declined regularly; the *gen.* familias remains unchanged). 2) **The family** *as a division of a Roman gens:* vetus et illustris f.; Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familiâ prope jam exstinctâ (i. e., Cneius Cornelius Sulla = *Cneius of the gens Cornelia and the family of Sullae*). Some Roman writers use f. incorrectly instead of gens: f. Junia, Claudia. 3) *Trop.* — a) **a troop** *of fencers or actors:* f. gladiatorum — b) **a sect** *of philosophers:* f. tota Peripateticorum. Hence (both of persons and things), ducere f. = *to be at the head, to be the first.*

FĀMĬLIĀRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [familia]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to servants;** only as *subst.* = *a servant.* 2) *Of or pertaining to a household,* **domestic, household:** focus f., *the domestic hearth;* negotia ff. In particular, res f. *household affairs;* usually, with reference to possession = **fortune, property:** thus, likewise, copiae ff. 3) *Of or pertaining to a family,* **family:** funus, moeror f. 4) *Trop.:* A) of persons, *well-acquainted with a family or household,* **familiar, friendly, intimate;** freq., as *subst.*, Familiaris, is, *m.*, *a familiar acquaintance, intimate friend:* amicus f.; homo mihi familiarissimus; f. meus, ejus: B) of things, **confidential, private,** epistola, sermones; jura ff., *the rights of friendship.* Hence = *well-known, common:* haec ars f. est Italiae; vox illa auribus meis f. est; thus, likewise, of an author, Demosthenes mihi est familiarior, *I am more familiar with D.* 5) In the lang. of the haruspices, f. denotes *that part of a victim which relates to the native country,* in opp. to what is foreign and hostile.

FĀMĬLIĀRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [familiaris]. 1) **Intimate acquaintance** *or* **intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:** cum illo mihi est (intercedit) summa f. et consuetudo, *I am on very intimate terms with him;* delector familiaritate Virginii; in the *pl.*, *of friendship with several persons.* *2) (Lat.) In the *pl.* = **confidants,** *intimate friends:* omnes amicitias et ff. afflixit.

FĀMĬLIĀRĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [familiaris]. **Familiarly, intimately, on intimate**

terms, arridere; f. ferre mortem alicujus, *to take a deep interest in*; odio es nimis f., *by your too intimate conduct.*

FĀMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [fama]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *That is much talked of*; hence, famous, glorious, urbs, victoria. 2) Infamous, notorious, homo, mulier. 3) (Poet. & lat.) Defamatory, calumnious, carmen; f. libelli, *libels.*

FĂMŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [famulus]. (Rar.) Of *or* pertaining to servants *or* slaves: f. vestis; (poet.) famularia jura dare, *to enact slave-laws*, i. e., *to reduce a people into slavery.*

FĂMŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [famulor]. (Rar.) Servitude, bondage (but not in an odious sense): esse in f.

FĂMŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [famulus]. To serve, *to be a servant*, alicui.

FĂMŬLUS, i, *m.*, and FĂMŬLA, ae, *f.* [from the Oscan word famel, 'a slave']. A slave (as a member of the household; hence, denoting a patriarchal relation — conf. servus, mancipium); a servant, attendant: f. alicujus; *trop.*, si virtus famula fortunae est: (poet.) f. Minervae, *of the Calydonian boar as the instrument of Minerva's wrath.* Hence (poet.), as *adj.* = *serving, subject:* tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas.

FĂNĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [fanum]. 1) Inspired *by a deity*, enthusiastic: ff. Galli, *the priests of Cybele*; furor f. 2) In gen., frantic, raving, mad: philosophi isti superstitiosi et paene ff.; f. cursus, error.

FANDUM, i, *n.* [*gerund* of for]. (Poet.) *That may be uttered* = right.

FANNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fannius]. *Of or belonging to a Fannius*, Fannian: epitome Bruti Fanniana, *an abridgement of the annals of C. Fannius* (1), *made by Brutus.*

FANNIUS (I.) ii, *m.*, and Fannia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) C. F. Strabo, *a historian of the time of Scipio Africanus Minor, son-in-law of Laelius.* 2) C. F. Strabo, *a son of the preceding, and consul* 122 B. C. 3) *An orator of the time of the younger Pliny.*

FANNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Fannius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Fannius*, Fannian: lex F., *introduced by the consul C. Fannius.*

*FĂNOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [fanum]. (Lat.) (Doubtf. read.) To revel about.

FĀNUM (I.), i, *n.* [for]. *A place consecrated by reciting a dedicatory formula*, a sanctuary; in partic. = a temple, *with its adjacent consecrated ground* (Greek τέμενος—cf. templum, aedes, etc.): ff. atque delubra; templa ac ff.; f. Dianae.

FĀNUM (II.), i, *n.* (F. Fortunae, in Tac.) *A town in Umbria*, now Fano.

FAR, farris, *n.* Spelt, *a kind of grain* (the earliest food of the Romans); sometimes = *grain or meal*, in gen.

FARCIO, rsi, rtum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To stuff full, to cram, *to fill up*: f. pulvinum rosâ; edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes. Hence: A) = to fatten, gallinas: B) *trop.*, *to fill, to overload*: fartus re aliqua. 2) (Lat.) To stuff *or* cram *into something*: f. pannos in os alicujus. Hence, *part.*, as *subst.*, Fartum, i, *n.*, *that which is stuffed into something*, stuffing; jocosely (Pl.), non vestem mulieris amant sed f. vestis = *the body.*

FARFĂRUS (I.), or Farfĕrus, i, *m.* Colt's-foot, *a plant.*

FARFĂRUS (II.), i, *m.* *Another name of the river Fabaris*, q. v.

FĂRĪNA, ae, *f.* [far]. 1) Flour, meal; improperly (poet. & lat.) of things looking like meal: f. marmoris, *marble-dust.* 2) *Trop.*, *the material of which any thing is made*; hence, kind, quality, materna; (poet.) nostrae farinae, *of our stamp.*

FĂRĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [farina]. Of *or* belonging to meal.

FARRĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* [far]. 1) Mash, *a mixture of far and other grains or herbs, given to cattle.* 2) *Trop.*: *A) a medley, jumble, libri: *B) a trifle, bagatelle.

FARRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [far]. 1) Containing grain. 2) Made of grain *or* corn: omnia ff., *farinaceous food.*

FARTOR, ōris, *m.* [farcio]. 1) (Lat.) A fattener *of fowls.* 2) A sausage-maker.

FARTUM — v. Farcio.

FARTŪRA, ae, *f.* [farcio]. 1) A fattening. 2) *Concr.*, *the rubbish of a building.*

FAS, *n.* [for]. (Only in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*) 1) *That which is in accordance with divine law* (as contained both in explicit religious precepts and in the moral sense of every man); hence = divine law, duty (considered as the will of the gods), *divine ordinance* (in opp. to jus): jus ac f. omne delere, *to tread under foot human and divine laws*; contra f., auspicia, religiones; nihil quod aut per naturam f. sit aut per leges liceat. Hence: A) in gen., right, equitable, lawful, permitted: huic legi abrogari non f. est; si hoc est f. dictu; leporem gustare f. non putant; ultra f. (poet.), *more than is just*: B) (lat.) incorrectly = jus, *human law*: f. gentium, patriae, armorum. 2) Fate, *the will of the gods*: non est f., Germanos superare; si cadere f. (poet.), *that I shall fall.*

FASCIA, ae, *f.* [kindred with fascis]. 1) *A broad strip of cloth for binding*; a bandage, band, fillet — used: A) to bind — a) diseased parts of the body — b) the legs and feet, as a protection against the cold and the chafing of the feet by the boots (only by effeminate persons): B) as a bandage under the breasts of females = *a stomacher*: C) as a bandage around the head = *a diadem, turban*: D) as *rollers, swaddling-clothes for infants*: E) f. lecti, *a bed-girth.* *2) *Trop.* (poet.), *a cloudy streak in the heavens.*

*FASCIĀTIM, *adv.* [fascis]. **In bundles** (censured by Quinctil.).

FASCĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of fascis]. **A small bundle, packet** (esp. *of letters*); also, *a bunch of flowers, a bouquet, nosegay.*

FASCĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fascino]. (Lat.) **An enchanting, bewitching.**

FASCĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* [βασκαίνω]. (Poet. & lat.) **To enchant, to bewitch,** aliquem.

FASCĪNUM, i, *n.* [βασκάνιον]. 1) **An enchantment.** 2) = Penis, q. v.

FASCIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fascia]. **A small bandage**; *pl.* = *bandages for the legs and arms, worn by women and effeminate men.*

FASCIS, is, *m.* [kindred with φάκελος]. 1) *Sing.* (poet. & lat.), **a bundle, fagot, packet,** lignorum; also = *the equipage of soldiers, the burden of bees.* 2) *Pl.*, esp. **the fasces,** *a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle,* borne by lictors before the chief magistrates, partly for executing their judgments, partly as a symbol of their authority: demere secures de ff., *to deprive magistrates of the power of passing and executing sentence of death;* demittere (submittere) fasces alicui, *to lower as a mark of respect; trop.* = *to give precedence to any one;* ff. laureati (after a victory); ff. versi, *inverted* (at a funeral); hence, *trop.* = *posts of honour*, esp. *the consulship:* dare (arripere) alicui ff.

FASTI — v. Fastus.

FASTĪDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [fastidium]. 1) **To loathe,** *to feel disgust at,* aliquid. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, &c., **to disdain, to dislike, to scorn,** *to reject scornfully:* f. rem aliquam; f. preces alicujus, omnes duces; f. aliquid facere; illi ff., se inspici, *they consider it an affront to be inspected;* thus, likewise, plebs fastidire coepit, munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios, *to see with dislike, to be ashamed,* &c.; f. in recte factis, *to conceive a dislike for, to judge unfavourably;* (ante-cl.) is mei f., *he despises me;* abs. (ante-cl.), *to bear one's self haughtily, to be haughty, disdainful:* ut fastidit!

FASTĪDIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [fastidiosus]. 1) **Fastidiously, reluctantly:** f. recipior in coelum, *after a rigorous examination;* f. judicare. 2) **Disdainfully, haughtily.** 3) *With disgust and vexation,* **fretfully.**

FASTĪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fastidium]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **Feeling disgust** *or* **loathing,** homo, vacca. 2) *Trop., easily disgusted* = **nice, fastidious, squeamish**; hence, **disdainful, haughty:** f. in causis recipiendis; f. in pares, *toward one's equals;* aestimator f., *who rates too highly.* Hence, with an *obj. gen.* = **disdaining:** f. literarum Latinarum. 3) (Poet.) **Causing disgust,** copia.

FASTĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [kindred w. fastus, ūs]. 1) **A loathing,** esp. *a loathing of food,* **distaste, aversion** *for any kind of enjoyment* (arising from satiety — cf. taedium): cibi satietas et f. 2) *Trop.:* A) **disgust, dislike, aversion, fastidiousness:** hoc est delicatissimi fastidii, *betrays a too delicate taste;* f. rerum domesticarum, *disdain of what is national;* esse in fastidio, *to be despised:* also, in the *pl.*, ferre ff. alicujus: B) *affected superiority,* **disdain, contempt, scorn:** f. et arrogantia; f. et contumacia.

FASTĪGIUM, ii, *n.* [perhaps from fastus and ago]. 1) **The top of a gable, gable-end** *of a house:* utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est. 2) In gen., *the highest point of a thing,* **the top, summit:** colles pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, *with tops of equal height;* opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, *did not yet reach the surface of the water.* Hence *(poet.) = *depth,* scrobis. 3) **A slope, descent, declivity,** *inclination:* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat; thus, likewise, leni, molli f., *with a slight, gradual slope.* 4) *Trop.:* A) *the highest point or degree,* **top, summit:** stare in summo f. eloquentiae; poesis ab Homero tantum f. accepit; summa rerum ff. (poet.), *the chief points of the events:* B) **dignity, rank, position, standing:** dictaturae f. semper altius fuit; f. consulare; curatio altior suo fastigio, *a (business) commission above his rank;* f. humanum, *the condition of man, human affairs;* cives ejusdem fastigii, *of the same rank;* privatum f., *the condition of a private man.*

FASTĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cf. fastigium]. 1) As a *finit. verb.* (rar. & lat.), *to make pointed,* **to point,** folia. 2) *Part.*, **Fastigatus, a, um, sloping, slanting,** *descending,* collis, testudo; as *impers. abl.* abs., ita fastigato, *the roof being so sloped that,* &c.

FASTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [for]. Only in comb. dies fasti, or abs. fasti, prop. *days on which it was allowed to speak,* i. e., *days on which the praetor could pronounce sentence,* **court-days**; hence, *subst.*, **Fasti,** ōrum, *m. pl.*: A) *the list of the* dies fasti — it was for a long time known only to the patricians, until Cn. Flavius (q. v.) made it public, 305 B. C.; it was gradually enlarged, so as finally to comprise *a complete calendar* (giving *the festivals, magistrates,* &c., *for the year*): corrigere ff.; referre aliquid in ff.; tollere diem de ff. suis; hence, Fasti, 'The Festival Calendar,' the title of a celebrated poem by Ovid: B) fasti Capitolini or consulares, *lists of the chief magistrates for every year from* 508 B. C. *to* A. D. 354 (engraved on marble tablets in the Capitol): C) fasti triumphales, *lists of those who were honoured with a triumph at Rome.*

FASTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [kindred w. fastidium, etc.]. **Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, disdain**; in poets, also in the *pl.*

FĀTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [fatum]. *Of or pertaining to fate.* 1) **Ordained** *or* **appointed by fate, destined, fated:** f. necessitas, casus; ff. anni; mors f.; consulatus meus f. est ad salutem

reipublicae; deae ff., *the Fates;* libri ff., *announcing the decrees of the Fates;* hora, dies f. = *the hour or day of death.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Fatal, destructive, deadly, calamitous,** telum, signum.

FĀTĀLĬTER, *adv.* [fatalis]. *According to fate,* **fatally;** omnia ex omni aeternitate f. definita sunt; f. mori, *to die a natural death.*

FĀTEOR, fassus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [kindred with φάω, whence φάτος and fari]. 1) **To confess, to own, to acknowledge, to admit:** f. verum, paupertatem; sometimes, f. de re aliqua, *to make an avowal of any thing;* f. se peccavisse. Hence (poet.) = *to show, to betray,* iram vultu; f. se suasque flammas. 2) **In gen., to maintain, to declare,** *to mention, to manifest;* f. fidem alicujus; f. patrem fuisse innocentem; hence (Quinct.), fatendi modus = *the indicative.*

*FĀTĬCĂNUS, } a, um, *adj.* [fatum-cano].
*FĀTĬCĬNUS, } (Poet.) *Announcing fate,* **prophetic.**

FĀTĬDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-dico]. (Poet.) **Prophesying, prophetic,** vates, anus, os; *subst.,* Fatidicus, i, *m., a prophet.*

FĀTĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum-fero]. (Poet.) *Causing death,* **deadly, fatal.**

FĀTĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fatigo]. **Weariness, fatigue,** equorum.

FĀTĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [from fatis (whence affatim) and ago, 'to drive sufficiently']. 1) *To employ unto weariness,* **to weary, to tire, to fatigue:** f. aliquem, equos, cervos jaculo; f. membra, dentem in dente; milites fatigati aestu ac labore. 2) *Trop.,* **to exhaust, to vex, to harass, to trouble, to torment:** f. aliquem precibus (votis); or, simply f. aliquem (deos) de re aliqua, *to importune with prayers;* f. aliquem verbis, *to reprimand;* f. animum, *to rack;* secundae res animos fatigant, *agitate, excite;* (poet.) f. mare coelumque, *to disturb, to keep in perpetual commotion;* f. silvas, *to chase through;* f. dextram osculis, *to load with kisses;* f. diem noctemque remigio, *to wear out = to row day and night;* f. socios, *to rouse up;* f. noctem de aliquo, *to trouble one's self the whole night about;* f. aliquem dolis, *to harass with stratagems.*

*FĀTĬLĔGUS, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-lego]. (Luc.) **Gathering death.**

FĀTĬLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-loquor]. (Rar.) **Announcing fate, prophetic.**

FĀTISCO (ante-cl. FĀTISCOR, *dep.*), 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To come apart, to fall into pieces,** *to open in chinks or clefts:* f. navis, janua. 2) *Trop., to grow weak, to become exhausted,* **to droop, to faint:** f. exercitus; seditio f., *abates.*

*FĀTŬE, *adv.* [fatuus]. (Lat.—doubtf. read.) **Foolishly, absurdly.**

FĀTUĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [fatuus]. **Silliness, foolishness.**

FĀTUM, i, *n.* [for]. Prop., *that which has been spoken or announced.* 1) *Pl., an announcing of the decrees of fate,* **a prophecy, prediction, oracle:** ff. Sibyllina; ex fatis quae Veientes scripta habebant. 2) **Fate** = *the immutable law of nature:* necessitas fati; fatum est ordo seriesque rerum, quum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat (Cic.); implere ff., *to cause the decrees of fate to be fulfilled.* Hence, improp. (poet.): A) **fate** *as dependent on the gods, the will of a god:* f. Jovis; ff. deûm: B) = *that which determines one's fate:* sagittae Herculis fuere fatum Trojae: C) *pl.,* personified = *the Fates.* 3) **The fate** *of a person or thing,* esp. *as predetermined and necessary,* **destiny:** suo quisque fato natus est; fato meo fit ut, etc.; also (poet.) in the *pl.,* ff. mea, acerba. In partic. = **ill fate, evil destiny, misfortune, destruction,** *death:* f. aliquod iis impendet; fato cedere, concedere, obire, fungi = *to die;* proferre ff., *to prolong life;* f. extremum reipublicae venit; *trop.,* duo reipublicae ff., *two persons pernicious to the state = plagues, pests.*

*FĂTUOR (I.), 1. *v. dep. intr.* [fatuus I.]. (Lat.) **To talk foolishly.**

*FĂTUOR (II.), 1. *v. dep. intr.* [Fatuus II.]. **To be inspired.**

FĂTUUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* **Silly, foolish, simple** (stronger than stultus): f. et amens; monitor non f.; (poet.) of food = *tasteless; subst.,* Fatuus, i, *m.,* and Fatua, ae, *f., a fool, a person kept by the Romans for amusement.*

FĂTUUS (II.), i, *m. Another name of the prophetic god Faunus;* also, Fatua, ae, *f.* = Fauna.

FAUCES, ium, *f. pl.* (poet. also *abl. sing.* Fauce) [φάρυγξ]. 1) *The upper part of the gullet;* hence, *meton.* = **the gullet, throat:** summum gulae vocantur ff.; sitis tenet (urget) ff.; (poet.) fauce improba incitatus = *voracity.* Hence, *trop.,* eripere aliquem ex ff. alicujus, *from the jaws,* (e. g., *of a murderer, enemy,* &c.), urbem ex ff. belli = *extreme peril of war.* 2) (Poet.) **The neck, the (outer) throat:** prehendere ff. alicui, *to seize any one by the throat;* secare ff.; prov., faucibus teneor (premor), *I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **a narrow pass, entrance** *or* **outlet, a defile:** ff. portae, saltus, specus; ff. portus; ff. montis, *the crater of a volcano;* Corinthus sita in ff. Graeciae; (poet.), *the barrier or starting-place in a circus:* ex ff. currus emittere: B) (poet.) **a chasm, abyss:** terrae ff.

FAUNA, ae, *f. The wife or sister of Faunus;* called also Fatua.

FAUNUS, i, *m.* [faveo]. *A mythical king of Latium,* son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, worshipped after his death as a god of the Woods, the tutelary deity of Agriculture, and a giver of oracles; later, he was identified with Pan. He was regarded as the father of several fauni (*wood-gods*).

*FAUSTE, *adv.* [faustus]. **Fortunately, favourably.**

*FAUSTĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [faustus]. **Good fortune; Happiness** (personified).

FAUSTŬLUS, i, *m.* *The shepherd who according to the myth rescued and brought up Romulus and Remus* (v. Acca).

FAUSTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [faveo]. Prop., *favouring, favourable* = **fortunate, auspicious, lucky,** *blessed, joyful* (cf. felix; it has reference to the favour of the gods — cf. prosper): f. omen; illa ff. huic urbi; quod bonum, faustum, fortunatum sit! dies f.

FAUSTUS (II.), i, *m.* [faveo]. *A surname given to the dictator Sulla;* hence, Sulla F., *a son of Sulla, an adherent of Pompey;* and **Fausta,** ae, *f., a daughter of Sulla and wife of Milo.*

FAUTOR (also Făvĭtor, obsolete), ōris, *m.* [faveo]. **A favourer, patron, promoter, protector:** f. dignitatis alicujus; studiosi et ff. victoriae illius, *who wished him the victory;* f. nobilitatis, *an adherent of, one who sides with;* (rar.) fautorem esse accusationi, *to be a favourer of.*

FAUTRIX, īcis, *f.* [faveo]. *She that favours,* **a patroness, protectress.**

FĂVENTIA, ae, *f. A town in Gallia Cisalpina,* now Faënza.

FĂVEO, fāvi, fautum, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To be favourable, well disposed,** *or* **inclined toward;** hence, **to favour, to befriend, to be a patron of, to promote:** f. alicui, dignitati ejus; favetur ei, *he is favoured, patronized;* non plus patriae quam gloriae alicujus f., *to strive to promote;* f. sententiae alicujus, *to be inclined to;* f. rebus alicujus, *to side with one;* f. suis verbis, *to delight in.* **2)** Abs., **to be propitious:** judices ut faveant rogamus; Phoebe, fave! *be propitious to us!* Hence: A) = *to utter one's approbation* (as at public games), **to applaud:** clamor qualis ex insperato faventium esse solet: B) tech. t., of sacrifices and other religious acts: f. linguâ, **to take care of one's words** *for the sake of a good omen;* hence, either = *to speak only words of good omen* (= dicere bona verba), or = *to keep still, to be mute or silent;* usually, favete linguis! as an injunction to all persons present; favete linguis animisque, *abstain from unbecoming words and thoughts.*

FĂVILLA, ae, *f.* [prob. from φάω, 'to shine']. (Poet. & lat.) **Ashes** (still hot and glowing — cf. cinis), **embers;** *trop.* = **a spark,** *beginning,* mali.

FAVISSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Lat.) *Subterranean reservoirs or receptacles near the temples,* for water, and for keeping such sacred vessels, &c., as were not in use.

FĂVŌNIUS (I.), ii, *m.* **The west-wind,** called also Zephyrus, blowing in Italy, esp. in February, and thus indicating the beginning of spring.

FĂVŌNIUS (II.), ii, *m. A Roman proper name;* thus, esp. M. Favonius, *a friend of Cicero and an imitator of Cato;* hence, he was called Simius Catonis; — praetor 49 B. C., and, on account of his invectives against Octavianus, put to death, 42 B. C.

FĂVOR, ōris, *m.* [faveo]. **Favour, good-will, inclination:** f. populi, *of the people;* but (lat.), f. partium, *towards one's party;* f. nominis, *the popularity of.* Freq. = *the utterance of favour,* **applause** *at plays,* &c.: f. audientium petitur.

FĂVŌRĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [favor]. (Lat.) **1) Favoured, beloved, popular;** *agreeable, welcome:* f. oratio, homo: reditum ejus oratio fecerat favorabilem. **2)** = *Procuring favour.*

FĂVŌRĂBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [favorabilis]. (Lat.) **With applause, with favour.**

FĂVUS, i, *m.* **A honey-comb.**

FAX, ăcis, *f.* [kindred with φάω, 'to shine']. **1) A torch,** in gen., *a splinter of pine or other resinous wood:* comparare f. ad inflammandam urbem; extinguere f. Hence: A) as torches were used at nuptials by those accompanying the bride (ff. nuptiales; in the poets, ff. maritae) to the house of the bridegroom, and also (at least in ancient times) at funerals, f. sometimes denotes *a wedding, marriage, nuptials,* or *a funeral:* inter utramque f. viximus insignes: B) prima f., *early torch-light,* immediately after dark, torches being used to see by in the streets at night. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **the light** *of celestial bodies or meteors:* Phoebi f.; f. noctiluca, *of the moon;* ff. per coelum lapsae, *shooting stars;* coelestes, nocturnae ff.: B) *any thing that inflames or incites,* **a flame,** *incitement, stimulus, torch, fire:* ff. dicendi, *the fire of eloquence;* verborum quasdam faces admovere alicui = *to use threatening words against any one;* faces addere (subdere) alicui or animo alicujus = *to incite one;* faces incendiorum, belli = *the instigators of;* but, facem praeferre bello (poet.) = *to light the torch of war;* f. mutua (poet.) = *a mutual flame of love;* dolorum ff., *the fires of affliction;* corporum facibus inflammamur ad cupiditates.

FEBRĪCĬTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [febris]. (Lat.) **To have a fever.**

FEBRĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of febris]. **A slight fever.**

FEBRĪCŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [febris]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Feverish,** *having a fever.* ***2) Feverous,** *producing fever.*

FEBRIS, is, *f.* [prob. kindred with ferveo]. **1) A fever;** also, personified, *as a goddess,* who had three temples at Rome; also, in the *pl.*, ff. tertianae. ***2)** *Trop., torment, torture.*

FEBRUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [februum]. Sc. mensis, or abs., **Februarius,** ii, *m., the month of expiation,* **February;** hence, **of** *or* **pertaining to February,** Kalendae, Nonae, Idus.

FEBRUUM, i, *n.* [a Sabine word]. **A purgative;** *pl.*, **Februa,** ōrum, *the Roman festival of purification and expiation,* celebrated on the fifteenth of the month (hence called) February.

FĒCIĀLIS — v. Fetialis.

FĒCUNDE, *adv.* [fecundus]. (Lat.) **Fruitfully, abundantly.**

FĒCUNDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [fecundus]. 1) **Fruitfulness, fecundity,** mulieris, agrorum. Hence: A) of style = *luxuriance:* B) personified, *as a goddess.* 2) (Lat.) **Supply, abundance, plenty.**

FĒCUNDO, 1. *v. tr.* [fecundus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To fertilize,** *to make fruitful,* Aegyptum.

FĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [from the unusual feo, whence also fetus, femina]. 1) **Fruitful, fertile, productive** (mostly of living beings — cf. fertilis): f. uxor, sus, terra; segetes ff. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Fertilizing,** *making fertile,* Nilus; dextrae fecundae verbera, *the blows with thongs given by the* luperci *to women, in order to promote their fruitfulness.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **rich** *or* **abounding** *in,* **full** *of:* terra f. alimentorum; amor f. melle et felle; secula ff. culpae; (poet.) viscera fecunda poenis, *fertile in punishment* (because ever reproduced and devoured); hence, abs. = **full,** calices, fons: B) **abundant,** *copious,* herba; f. questus, *much:* C) of mind and speech, &c., **fertile, prolific:** Pericles uber et f. fuit; ingenium f.

FEL, fellis, *n.* [kindred with bilis and χολή]. **The gall** *of animals* (cf. bilis). Hence—a) (poet.) = *poison:* f. vipereum — b) *trop.* = *hatred, enmity, bitterness.*

FĒLES (rar. Fēlis), is, *f.* **A cat;** sometimes, improp. = *a marten, polecat; trop.* (Pl.), f. virginaria = *an abducter of women.*

FĒLĪCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [felix]. 1) (Lat.) **Fertility, productiveness,** Babyloniae. 2) **Happiness, felicity,** *happy condition* (obtained by one's own exertions): summa, incredibilis f.; f. rerum gestarum, *the success;* also, in the *pl.,* incredibiles ff. 3) Personified, *as a goddess,* with a temple at Rome.

FĒLĬCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* *1) **Fruitfully,** *abundantly.* 2) **Luckily, happily;** in particular, as a wish, *good luck!* f. velim! f. quod agis! f. patruo! *good luck to thee, uncle!*

FĒLIX, īcis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [from the unusual stem feo — cf. fecundus, fetus]. 1) (Rar.) **Fruitful, productive,** arbor, regio. 2) (Mostly poet.) *That brings good luck,* **auspicious, favourable, prosperous:** quod bonum, f., faustum sit! omen f.; O dea, sis f.! (poet.), *be propitious!* 3) **Happy, fortunate:** Sulla omnium felicissimus; ab (*in regard to*) omni laude felicior; f. in te retinendo; secula ff.; (poet. & lat.) felix cerebri = *rich in intellect;* (poet.) felicior ferrum armare veneno, *more successful in.*

*FĒMELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of femina]. (Poet.) **A young female.**

FEMEN — v. Femur.

FĒMĪNA, ae, *f.* [from the unusual stem feo — cf. fecundus, fetus; prop. = 'the fruitful one']. 1) Of human beings, **a female, woman** (in respect of physical organization—cf. mulier): clari viri et ff.; et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis; (poet.) as *adj.* = *female:* turba f. 2) Of animals, **the female:** bestiarum aliae mares, aliae ff. sunt; sus f.; porcus f. = porca. 3) (Lat.) Also, of plants and minerals.

FĒMĪNĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [femen]. (Lat.) **Thigh-bandages,** *worn by effeminate persons as a protection against cold.*

*FĒMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [femina]. Participial, *emasculated* = **effeminate.**

FĒMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [femina]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Of or belonging to a woman,* **feminine,** labor, vox; Marte femineo cadere, *by the hand of a woman;* amor f., *love for a woman;* poena f., *executed upon a woman.* 2) **Womanish, effeminate,** pectus.

FĒMĪNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [femina]. (Lat.) **In grammar, feminine,** *of the feminine gender.*

FĒMUR, ŏris, and (from an unusual femen) ĭnis, *n.* **The thigh.**

FĒNEBRIS, e, *adj.* [fenus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to interest** *or* **usury,** lex; pecunia f., *loaned on interest;* res f., *debt-affairs.*

FĒNĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [feneror]. (Pl.) **A lending on interest, usury.**

FĒNĔRĀTO, *adv.* [feneror]. (Pl.) **With interest;** jocosely, illum fenerato abstulisti, *to your detriment.*

FĒNĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [feneror]. *One who lends money on interest,* **a money-lender;** or, in a bad sense, **a usurer.**

FĒNĔRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [fenerator]. (Lat.) **Usurious.**

FĒNĔRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [feneror]. (Lat.) = Fenerator.

FĒNĔROR, ātus, *dep.,* and (ante-cl. & lat.) FĒNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fenus]. 1) **To lend on interest,** pecunias; binis centesimis f., *to lend at two per cent. a month.* 2) *Trop.:* A) f. beneficium, etc., *to practise usury in kind actions* = *to bestow in expectation of a rich reward;* beneficium feneratum (Com.), *repaid with interest;* and, in gen., f. alicui aliquid = **to repay,** *to return with interest:* B) **to lend, to impart, to give:** sol lumen suum ceteris sideribus f.; ff. sibi mortes = *they killed each other:* C) = **to drain** *or* **exhaust** *by usury,* provincias.

FĒNESTELLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fenestra]. (Lat.) **A small aperture in a wall, a little window.**

FĒNESTELLA (II.), ae, *f.* & *m. A Roman proper name:* A) *f., a gate at Rome:* B) *m., a historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

FĒNESTRA, ae, *f.* [kindred w. φαίνω, φανερός]. 1) **An aperture** *in a wall,* **a window** *to admit light and air into the house* (originally secured with wooden shutters, or closed with curtains; under the emperors, windows were closed with lapis specularis, q. v., and after the fourth century with glass): ff. bifores; ff. patulae, *opened;* ff. junctae, *closed;* dare f., *to make an opening;* ff. ad tormenta mittenda, *loop-holes.* 2) *Trop.* (ante-

cl. & lat.) = an opportunity: patefacere f. ad nequitiam, *to open a way.*

FĒNEUS (Foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum]. Of hay.

*FĒNĪCŪLĀRIUS (Foen.), a, um, *adj.* [feniculum]. Of *or* pertaining to fennel: Campus F., *Fennel-Field,* as a designation of Spain; contemptuously used (in opp. to Campus Martius) of the war of Cæsar in Spain.

FĒNĪCŪLUM (Foen.), i, *n.* [fenum]. Fennel.

FĒNĪLIA (Foen.), ium, *n. pl.* [fenum]. A hay-loft.

FĒNĪSĔCA (Foen.), ae, *m.* [Fenum-seco]. (Lat. & poet.) A mower; in gen. = *a rustic, countryman.*

FĒNUM (Foen.), i, *n.* [from the unusual feo, kindred with fetus). Hay; prov., fenum esse, = *to be a blockhead;* and, habet fenum in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (it being the practice to bind hay about the horns of goring oxen).

FĒNUS (Foen.), ŏris, *n.* [kindred with fetus; from the unusual feo]. Prop., *what is produced or gained, proceeds.* 1) Interest *of money,* sometimes = *usury* (considered as the gain of the lender, while 'usura' denotes interest as a tax upon the borrower): f. grande, iniquum; pecuniam iis dedit fenori, *lent them money on interest;* thus, likewise, pecuniam fenore accipere; *trop.* — *profit, gain, advantage,* in gen.: terra reddit quod accepit plerumque majore cum f. Sometimes = *a burden of debt becoming greater by its interest.* 2) (Rar.) Capital *lent on interest.*

*FĒNUSCŬLUM (Foen.), i, *n.* [*dim.* of fenus]. (Pl.) A low interest *on money.*

FERA, ae, *f.* — v. Ferus.

*FĒRĀCIUS, *adv.* in the *comp.* [ferax]. More fruitfully.

FĒRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [perhaps from fero — cf. feretrum]. 1) Of *or* pertaining to the dead *or* to corpses, carmen, munera, cupressus; dies f., tempus f., *the day (the 19th of February) on which the Romans celebrated the* (Feralia, ium, *n. pl.,*) *yearly festival of the dead.* 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), deadly, fatal, bellum, dona.

FĔRAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fero]. Fruitful, *capable of yielding a copious produce* (cf. fertilis): f. ager, Sardinia, (poet.) planta. Freq. (poet. & lat.) with a *gen.* or *abl.*, terra f. arborum, Cereris, *abounding in trees, corn;* f. oleo, locus f. in philosophia, *fruitful;* ingenium f.

FERCŬLUM, i, *n.* [fero]. 1) *That on which any thing is carried,* a hand-barrow, litter, bier, used, esp. at solemn processions, for carrying the images of gods and men: ff. pomparum. 2) (Poet. & lat.) At table, *a frame on which dishes were served,* a course *of dishes;* hence, also = a dish, mess *of food:* multa ff. supererant.

FĔRE, *adv.* [fero]. 1) Almost, nearly, about (used in inaccurate and indefinite statements, esp. of numbers and the like, denoting either something more or something less — cf. paene): f. abhinc annos quindecim; meus f. aequalis; tota f. castra; semper f.; haec f., *about this.* 2) Preceded by a negation, just, exactly, *easily* (or combined in translation with the negative = *not exactly, not quite, hardly, scarcely*): nihil aut non f., *not very much, scarcely any;* in illis non f. labitur, *not easily;* so, also, non f. quisquam, *hardly any one;* quod non f. contigit nisi, etc. 3) Mostly, commonly, usually, generally (opp. to raro, interdum): fit f. ut, etc.; ut sunt f. domicilia Gallorum; qui timet his adversa, f. miratur eodem pacto, etc.; sometimes strengthened by plerumque.

FĔRENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [fero]. 1) A light-armed soldier, *who fought with stones or javelins* (qui depugnabant lapidibus et pugnis, his armis quae ferrentur, Varr.). The ff. were stationed on the wings of the army, and usually commenced the battle. 2) *Trop.* (Pl.), amicus f., *assisting quickly.*

FĔRENTĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Ferentinum]. *Of or pertaining to Ferentinum,* Ferentine; *subst.,* Ferentinates, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of F.*

FĔRENTĪNUM, i, *n.*, 1) *A small town of the Hernici in Latium,* now Ferentino. 2) *A small town in Etruria,* the birthplace of the Emp. Otho.

FĔRENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ferentinum]. *Of or pertaining to Ferentinum,* Ferentine: aqua F., *a fountain near Ferentinum* (1); *subst.,* A) Ferentina, ae, *f., a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum* (1): B) Ferentini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Ferentinum.*

FĔRETRIUS, ii, *m.* [fero or ferio]. *An epithet of Jupiter as the vanquisher of enemies,* to whom the 'spolia' were therefore offered and devoted.

FĔRETRUM, i, *n.* [fero; = *φέρετρον*]. (Poet.) A hand-barrow; in partic. = a bier (pure Latin, Ferculum).

FĒRIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [perhaps from ferio]. Holidays, *days of rest, festive days* (v. Festus), on which the courts suspended their proceedings, and no business was done. They were either publicae (*public*), or privatae (*private*), celebrated by single families only (familiares). The first, usually connected with divine worship, were either stativae (*fixed*) or conceptivae (*movable*), or imperativae (*temporary, appointed on extraordinary occasions*); also, ff. nundinae, ff. Latinae (q. v.); (poet.) longae ff. = *peace; trop.*, ff. esuriales (Pl.), *hunger holidays.*

FĒRIĀTUS, a, um, *part.* of the unusual verb ferior [feriae]. Keeping holiday; hence = at leisure, unoccupied: Troes male ff., *celebrating a festival at an unseasonable time;* ab illis studiis feriatus non erit; *trop.*, dies f., *a holiday.*

FĒRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ferus]. Of *or* pertaining to wild beasts, forma, vox; caedes f., *the killing of game;* caro f.; or, as *subst.*, Ferina, ae, *f., the flesh of wild animals, game.*

FĔRIO, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To strike, to smite, to knock, to thrust** (in gen. — cf. caedo, ico, verbero, etc.): f. murum ariete; f. frontem, *to smite one's forehead;* thus, likewise, f. femur, pectora; (lat.) serpens f., *stings;* f. mare (poet.), *to lash the sea* = *to row;* arcus non semper f. quod minatur, *hits;* sol radiis f. montes, *touches:* (poet.) clamor f. aethera, *reaches, touches;* thus, likewise, f. sidera vertice; aliquid f. oculos, *strikes the eye;* also, f. aurem, animum = *to affect, to make an impression upon;* f. uvas pede, *to tread.* 2) In partic.: A) *to strike mortally,* &c., **to kill,** hostem; f. aliquem securi, *to behead:* B) = **to slay,** porcum, agnum: hence, C) **to conclude, to make** *a treaty,* &c., since on such occasions a victim was slain: f. foedus: D) (lat.) f. asses, etc., *to coin,* **to stamp:** E) (poet.) **to utter** *a sound,* &c.: f. vocem; f. verba palato, *to produce, to bring out.* 3) (Com. & poet.) **To overreach, to cheat:** f. aliquem munere, *to coax a present out of one.*

FĔRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [ferus]. **Savageness, wildness, roughness,** *fierceness of nature* (cf. saevitia): f. et inhumanitas; homines dissipatos ex f. ad justitiam et mansuetudinem transducere; f. tauri, leonis.

FERME, *adv.* (Freq. in comic writers and Liv.) = Fere.

FERMENTESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of fermento]. (Lat.) *To begin to ferment;* hence = **to swell.**

FERMENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fermentum]. (Lat.) 1) **To cause to ferment** *or* **rise;** usually, in the *pass.* = *to ferment, to rise,* panis. 2) *Trop.,* **to make loose, terram.**

FERMENTUM, i, *n.* [for fervimentum, from ferveo]. 1) (Lat.) *That which causes fermentation,* **leaven, ferment.** 2) (Lat.) *That which loosens the soil, a means of making loose.* 3) (Poet.) *A beverage made of fermented barley,* **beer.** 4) *Trop.* (poet.), of the mind, **ferment, anger, passion, vexation:** uxor mea nunc in f. est; istud f. = *a cause of anger.*

FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, *v. tr.* [= φέρω; cf. τλάω]. I. —1) **To bear** (a burden, &c. —cf. gero), onus, cadaver; ferri lecticâ. In partic.: A) of a female, *to be with child:* f. puerum conceptum; f. ventrem, *to be pregnant:* B) f. nomen, cognomen aliquod or alicujus, *to bear or have;* f. alienam personam, *to play another's part, an unaccustomed rôle.* 2) *Trop.* = **to bear** (something disagreeable and troublesome — cf. patior), **to endure, to suffer:** f. injurias, laborem; f. aliquem; f. aliquid toleranter, animo aequo, *to submit to, to bear with equanimity;* f. aliquid libenter, *to put up with cheerfully, to have no objection to;* f. aliquid aegre or inique (iniquo animo) = χαλεπῶς or βαρέως φέρειν, *to take amiss, to be discontented with, to be grieved about.* Hence, f. impetum hostium, etc. = *to sustain.*

II. —**To carry, to take,** *or* **to bring** *any thing to any place:* 1) in gen., f. faces in Capitolium; ira Romanos per mediam hostium aciem tulit; (poet.) f. pedem (gradus vagos) aliquo = *to go;* f. alicui luctum, *to cause, to occasion;* f. pestem a suis aversam in hostem, *to bring over;* f. signa (of soldiers), *to march to a place, to set out for;* f. alicui osculum, complexum, *to wish to kiss or embrace;* f. alicui tributum, *to bring, to present;* f. sacra manibus = *to offer oblations.* In partic.: A) f. se aliquo, *to betake one's self to a place;* f. se obviam or obvium alicui, *to go to meet, to meet,* extra portam: B) *pass., to be carried to a place by any higher agency* (as, by a law of nature, &c.) = *to hasten, to rush, to go, to sink,* &c.: moribundus fertur in hostem, *rushes;* f. navi, *to sail;* omnia feruntur in terram, *incline toward* (in consequence of the law of gravity); flumen fertur, *flows;* *trop.,* oratio fertur, *flows forth;* hence, *trop.* = *to be carried away by something:* ferri cupiditate, crudelitate, scelere: C) abs., ventus fert in illam partem, *blows in that direction;* vestigia illo ff., *the tracks lead thither;* (poet. & lat.) animus fert (illo, illud facere), *my mind impels me, I have a mind to do it:* D) *trop.* = *to raise in words, to extol:* f. aliquid laudibus; f. aliquem in coelum = *to praise highly;* f. aliquid in majus, *to exaggerate.*

2) Of production, **to bear, to yield, to produce:** terra f. fruges; *trop.,* haec aetas prima oratorem tulit.

3) **To bring forward,** *to bring before the public:* A) **to show, to exhibit:** f. dolorem; f. laetitiam aperte; neque id obscure tulit; in partic., prae se f. = *to show, to manifest, to declare openly,* aliquid, se illud fecisse: B) f. legem, rogationem, **to bring in** *a bill,* **to propose** *a law;* tulit ad populum ut, etc., *proposed to the people,* &c.; nihil de judicio tulit: C) f. suffragium, *to give one's vote,* **to vote** *at the comitia;* f. sententiam, *to vote* (also of a judge, but very rar. of a senator and of the whole people), and hence = *to decide, to declare one's will:* D) f. (alicui) judicem (of a plaintiff), prop., *to propose a judge* (to the defendant) = *to sue:* judicem illi tulit, ni vindicias ... dedisset, *summoned him to court, and pledged himself before a judge to prove that,* &c.

4) *To bring forward in speech or writing,* **to report, to relate, to mention, to assert:** f. aliquid sermonibus; se quisque belli ducem potiorem f., *pretends to be.* Hence: A) = *to name, to call, to represent:* Mercurium omnium artium inventorem ferunt; ejus scripta quaedam feruntur, *are mentioned;* libri feruntur sub meo nomine, *are in circulation:* B) ferunt (homines), *people say, they say, it is said, it is reported:* ff. Xenocratem respondisse, etc.; homo omnium, ut ferebant, acerrimus; thus, likewise, *pass.,* in Sicilia locus esse fertur, *there is said to be a place;* illi urbem cepisse feruntur, *they are said*

to have taken the city. 5) **To enter** (*a sum in an account-book*), **to set down, to book** (= refero — v. Accipio and Expendo): f. alicui aliquid expensum, acceptum, *to set down as paid to, or received by, any one.* 6) Of abstract substantives, **to require, to demand**: ita ejus periculi rationes ff.; natura f. ut, etc.; tempora reipublicae ita ff.

III. — **To carry, to take,** *or* **to bring** *from any place.* 1) In gen.: A) signa f., *to march away from the camp:* B) aliquid ab altero tacitum f. = *to do a thing without contradiction by another person;* ne id quidem tacitum a Turno tulisse ferunt, *it is reported that he did not even say this without a reply from Turnus;* ut tacitum illud feras = *that you may do this without any protest on my part.* 2) Freq., in partic.: A) **to carry off** *by force and as booty,* esp. in the combination f. et ago, *to take as spoils, to make booty of* (f. applying to the inanimate objects, ago to men and animals): f. et ago res plebis, *to plunder;* and, in the same sense, f. plebem; aetas omnia f., *carries away:* B) **to take away** *as a reward, profit, acquisition,* hence = **to obtain, to get, to receive**: f. fructum ex aliqua re; f. palmas, victoriam; f. suffragia; thus, likewise, f. centuriam, tribum, etc., *to obtain the votes of a century, a tribe,* &c.; f. responsum ab aliquo, *to receive;* f. repulsam = *to be rejected in suing for an office;* *f. calumniam = *to be declared a false accuser.*

FĒRŌCIA, ae, *f.* [ferox]. *A wild and untamed courage,* **high spirit**: f. juvenum; Romana virtus et f.; usually, in a bad sense = **savageness, fierceness, ferocity.**

FĒRŌCIO, īvi or ii, —, 4. *v. intr.* [ferox]. (Lat.) **To be unruly** *or* **fierce,** *to rage, to storm:* ff. animi militum.

FĒRŌCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [ferox] = Ferocia.

FĒRŌCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ferox]. **1) Courageously, spiritedly. 2) Fiercely, ferociously, savagely,** *insolently.*

FĒRŌCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of ferox]. (Very rar.) **Somewhat fierce.**

FĒRŌNIA, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word]. *A very old Italian deity,* worshipped, originally by the Sabines, later by the Romans, as the patroness of plants, and also of freedmen, with a sanctuary near Terracina.

FĒROX, ōcis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ferus]. *Like a wild beast,* **wild.** 1) Usually, in a bad sense, **untameable, ferocious, unruly, fierce, headstrong, insolent**: victoria eos feroces et impotentiores reddidit; animus, ingenium f.; Medea f.; (poet.) leo f.; ferox viribus, formâ, *proudly relying on, haughty on account of;* (lat.) ferox linguae, *haughty, insolent in language;* f. scelerum, *eager for crime, prone to.* 2) (Rar.) In a good sense, **courageous, bold, spirited, warlike,** Roma, miles; f. adversus pericula.

FERRĀMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (very rare in the *sing.*, Ferramentum, i, *n.*) [ferrum]. **Implements of iron,** or *implements shod with iron:* ff. agrestia.

FERRĀRIA, ae, *f.* [ferrarius]. **An iron mine.**

FERRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum]. **Of** *or* **relating to iron, iron-**: faber f., *a blacksmith;* f. metalla, *an iron mine;* f. officina, *a smith's shop, smithy;* f. aqua, *for cooling hot iron.*

*FERRĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [ferrum]. (Pl.) **Furnished with iron** (comically, of slaves in irons).

FERRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum]. **Furnished, shod,** *or* **covered with iron,** hasta, postis; agmina ff., *armed;* servi ff., *fettered;* (lat.) *subst.*, Ferrati, ōrum, *m. pl.* (sc. milites), *soldiers in iron armour.*

FERREUS, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum]. **1) Iron, of iron,** furca, clavus; (poet.) imber f., *an iron shower* (of a great number of javelins); seges f. telorum, *an iron crop* (which had grown up from spears planted in the ground). 2) (Lat.) **Like iron,** color. 3) *Trop.:* A) = **hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel**: durus et f.; homo f.: B) **firm, robust, vigorous, unyielding,** vox, corpus: C) (poet.) somnus f. = *death:* D) os f. = *impudent, shameless.*

*FERRĪCRĔPĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum-crepo]. (Pl.) **Clanking with iron**: insulae ff. = *a penitentiary for slaves* (v. Ergastulum).

*FERRĪTĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [ferrum-tero]. *The place of those who are galled with irons or fetters* = ergastulum.

*FERRĪTĔRUS, i, *m.* [ferrum-tero]. (Pl.) *He who is galled with iron* (comically, of a fettered slave).

FERRITRĪBAX, ācis, *f.* [ferrum-τρίβω]. (Pl.) = Ferriterus.

FERRŪGĬNEUS, and Ferrūgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrugo]. (Poet.) **1) Iron-coloured**; hence, in gen., **dark-coloured, dusky,** pallium; f. cymba, *the boat of Charon.* 2) (Lat.) Of taste, **like iron,** sapor fontis.

FERRŪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum]. **1) Iron-rust.** 2) *Trop., meton.*, **the colour of iron-rust,** *a dark colour;* thus, of everything pertaining to the lower world: manus ferrugine tincta (of the goddess of Envy).

FERRUM, i, *n.* **1) Iron**; hence (poet.), A) *hardness, firmness:* B) = *the Iron Age.* 2) **An iron instrument,** e. g., *a hatchet, ploughshare, writing-pencil*; esp., **a weapon** (*sword, spear, dagger*): f. et ignis (*fire and sword*) denotes, freq., *hostile violence, devastation,* &c.

FERRŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [ferrum]. **1) Cement.** *2) = Ferrugo 1.

FERRŪMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ferrumen]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To cement, to solder,** *to join closely:* f. fracturas; f. muros bitumine; (Pl.) illi ff. labra labellis (of a kiss).

FERTĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fero]. **1) Fertile, fruitful, productive,** *having the power of producing much* (cf. ferax and fructuosus; of

nature, the earth, &c. — cf. fecundus): f. ager, Africa, annus, herba; ager fertilis aliorum fructuum, tellus f. pecoris, *fruitful, rich in;* (lat.) ager f. arboribus, *rich in trees.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Rendering fertile,* fertilizing, Nilus; f. dea (*Ceres*).

FERTĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [fertilis]. **Fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness** (v. Fertilis), agrorum, olearum; (poet.) also, of living beings, fecundity: f. Rheae.

FERTĪLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [fertilis]. (Lat.) **Fruitfully, fertilely, abundantly.**

FERTUM (or Ferctum), i, *n.* [from fertus or farctum]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) **A sacrificial cake.**

*FERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fero]. (Ante-cl.). (Doubtf. read.) **Fertile.**

FĔRŪLA, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with fero]. 1) **The giant fennel,** *a plant.* 2) = **A thin branch** *of any tree;* hence, **a rod** *used for punishing slaves or school-boys.*

FĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [φήρ = θήρ]. 1) **Wild** (opp. to circur, mansuetus, 'tamed'), **untamed:** bestiae aut cicures aut ff.; ff. arbores, fructus; loca ff. = *uncultivated.* hence, *subst.:* A) Fera, ae, *f.* — a) **a wild animal:** also, *an animal,* in gen. — b) (lat.) *the flesh of wild animals, game* = ferina: B) Ferus, i, *m.* (poet.) = fera (a). 2) *Trop.,* of manner and character: A) **wild, savage, hard, cruel,** hostis, homo; immanis et f.; barbarus ac f.; (poet.) f. hiems, diluvies, *terrible:* B) **rude, unpolished, uncultivated,** *dull:* vita agrestis et f.; victus f., *a brutish mode of life.*

FERVĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* **To make hot, to boil, to seethe,** picem, jaculum.

FERVENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of ferveo]. 1) **Boiling, glowing:** aqua f.; (poet.) vulnus f., *still quite warm, fresh;* fluvius f., *raging.* 2) *Trop.,* **ardent, heated, impetuous, violent,** animus; latrones ff., *furious.*

FERVENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fervens]. **Hotly, warmly, vehemently.**

FERVEO, ferbui or fervi, —, 2., and (poet.) Fervo, 3. *v. intr.* [kindred w. θέρω]. 1) **To boil, to glow,** *to be red-hot:* aqua f.; rota f. 2) (Poet.) *To be in an unquiet state,* **to boil up, to foam, to rage, to roar:** mare f.; omnia ff. vento; examina (apum) ff., *swarm forth;* classis f., *is driven up and down;* opus f., *is eagerly carried on by the multitude;* Leucas f. Marte, *the battle rages around L.; trop.,* fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *the deep-mouthed P. rages and rushes on* (the style of the poet being compared to the swollen current of a river). 3) *Trop.,* of passionate emotion, **to glow, to burn, to rage, to rave,** *to be inflamed:* pectus f. avaritiâ; animus f. ab ira.

FERVESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of ferveo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To become boiling hot** *or* **red-hot, to begin to boil** *or* **glow,** *to grow hot.*

FERVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ferveo]. 1) **Boiling-hot, burning, glowing, foaming,** aestus, ignis, vina, pars mundi. 2) *Trop.,* **glowing = hot, fiery, passionate, violent,** juvenis, ingenium, genus dicendi; fervidus irâ, spe.

FERVOR, ōris, *m.* [ferveo]. 1) **Boiling heat, heat, glow, fervour:** f. solis; (poet.) f. mediae, *the heat of mid-day;* hence, **a raging, foaming, roaring,** oceani; f. accedit capiti, *intoxication;* but, also, caput incensum fervore = *the heat of a fever.* 2) *Trop.* = **heat, passion,** *burning anger, hatred, love,* &c.: f. concitatioque animi, aetatis; f. maris, *the disturbed state, unsafety of* (on account of pirates).

FESCENNIA, ae, *f. A town in Etruria, situated on the Tiber,* celebrated for a peculiar kind of satirical songs, which were sung, in alternate verses, by the youth on festive occasions — now Galese.

FESCENNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fescennia]. *Of or belonging to Fescennia,* **Fescennine:** licentia F.; versus F.

FESSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fatiscor]. **Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, languid, feeble:** Romani ff. itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio; fessus inediâ, plorando; (poet.) f. annis, aetate; fessus bello, *weary of war;* fessi rerum, *exhausted by hardships;* corpus fessum vulnere; f. aetas, *the weakness of age;* artus ff., *weak, diseased;* navis f., *old and useless.*

*FESTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [festus]. (Ante-cl.) **Attired in festal robes.**

FESTĪNĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [festino]. (Lat.) **Hastening, making haste.**

FESTĪNANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [festino]. **Hastily, speedily, quickly.**

FESTĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [festino]. **Haste, speed:** celeritas et f.; epistola plena festinationis, *written in haste;* also, in the *pl.*

FESTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [perhaps from fero]. 1) *Intr.,* **to hasten, to make haste,** *to go somewhere in haste:* quo festinas? *trop.,* oratio f. ad factum ejus singulare. 2) *Tr., to make haste with,* **to hasten, to accelerate, to quicken,** *to do a thing speedily* (stronger than propero; hence, freq. in a bad sense): festino migrare, componere lites; f. aliquid; (poet.) f. fugam, *to quicken one's flight;* f. poenam, *to hasten the punishment;* f. mortem in se, *to bring on speedily;* virgines non festinantur (Tac.) = *are not married early.*

FESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [festino]. (Poet.) **Speedy, hasty, quick.**

FESTĪVE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [festivus]. 1) **Facetiously, humourously.** 2) **Pleasantly, joyously, gayly.**

FESTĪVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [festivus]. 1) (Com.) **Pleasantness, gayety, festivity;** hence, as a term of endearment, mea f.! *my sweet!* patris mei f. = *kindness, complaisance.* 2) Of speech, **humour, pleasantry:** f. et facetiae; f. et lepor; also, in the *pl.*

FESTĪVĬTER, *adv.* (Ante-cl. & lat.)=Festive.

FESTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [festus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Gay, joyful, festive, cheerful,** ludi, locus, convivium. 2) **Of speech, humourous, witty, jovial.** 3) Of persons — a) **pretty, fine, handsome, agreeable,** femina, filius; copia f., *a considerable number* — b) **good-natured,** *dear,* pater, puer.

FESTŪCA, ae, *f.* 1) **A stalk, stem.** 2) *A rod or little staff with which the praetor touched such slaves as were to be made free.*

*FESTŪCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [festuca]. (Lat.) *Trop.* = **performed merely as a ceremony** (according to others, **relating to the manumission of a slave**).

FESTUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with feriae; acc. to others, with fastus]. **Festive, festival, solemn,** *pertaining to a religious festival:* dies f., *a festival, holiday* (with reference to what is joyful in a festival — cf. solemnia and feriae); (poet.) f. lux, tempus; f. clamor, dapes, licentia, *of or on a holiday.* Hence, *subst.,* Festum, i, *n.* (poet.), **a festival, holiday,** *feast.*

FĒTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Fetiales:** jus f.; legatus f. Usually, as *subst.,* Fetiales, ium, *m. pl., an old Roman college of priests,* who sanctioned and ratified, in the name of the state and with religious ceremonies, treaties of peace, truces, alliances, declarations of war, &c.; and, in gen., maintained the law of nations.

FĒTŪRA, ae, *f.* [fetus]. 1) **A procreation, generation,** *propagation:* f. humana. 2) **A young brood, young offspring;** *trop., of young vines;* also, *of the production of a literary work.*

FĒTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [from the unusual feo, kindred with fecundus]. 1) Of animals (cf. gravidus and praegnans), **big with young, pregnant,** pecus. 2) *Trop.,* **fertile, productive, fruitful** *or* **rich** *in any thing:* terra f. frugibus; regio f. pomis; (poet.) loca feta furentibus austris, *frequently visited by;* praecordia ff. irâ, *filled with anger.* 3) (Poet.) **That has borne** *or* **brought forth:** lupa f. (*the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus*).

FĒTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [from the unusual feo, kindred with fecundus]. 1) **A bringing forth, bearing of young;** *a hatching, casting, littering:* f. et educatio; *trop.,* also, of plants, *a producing:* f. terrae. 2) **The young** *of animals,* **young brood;** of mankind, **children, offspring;** of trees, *the produce, fruit:* bestiae procreant multiplices ff.; ff. quos Germania parturit (poet.). Hence, *trop.,* oratorum f. uberrimus fuit, *a rich growth;* ex quo triplex animi f. existet, *production* (of the three chief parts of philosophy).

FI, *interj.* (Pl.) **Pah! foh!** (at a bad smell.)

FĪBER, bri, *m.* **A beaver.**

FIBRA, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with filum]. 1) **A fibre, filament** *of a plant, of the body of an animal,* esp. *of the liver:* jecur in quatuor ff. dividitur; hence, freq. used when the question is of the omens derived from the inspection of entrails. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Entrails,** in gen., caesorum boum ff. crematae; neque mihi cornea f. est, *I am not so dull, insensible.*

FIBRĒNUS, i, *m. A river in Latium, near Arpinum,* now Fibreno.

FĪBŬLA, ae, *f.* [instead of figibula, from figo]. *That by which two things are joined or held together,* **a clasp, buckle, pin, brace, cramp:** f. coercet vestem; trabes binis utrimque ff. distinebantur.

FĪCĀNA, ae, *f. A town in Latium,* now Tenuta di Dragoncello.

FĪCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ficus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to figs, fig-.**

FĪCĔDŬLA, ae, *f.* [ficus]. **The fig-pecker,** *a small bird.*

*FĪCĔDŬLENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [ficedula]. (Pl.) *A fictitious name of a kind of soldiers.*

FICTE, *adv.* [fictus]. **Feignedly, fictitiously.**

FICTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [fingo]. **Made of clay, earthen,** vas, figura; *subst.,* Fictile, is, *n., an earthen vessel.*

FICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fingo]. (Lat.) 1) **A making, framing, forming, formation,** hominis, vocum; f. nominis (in grammar), *a transforming, changing* (by adding, omitting, or changing a letter; as, Tollius, instead of Tullius). 2) **A feigning, fiction.** 3) Tech. t. in rhetoric., *an assumed case,* **a supposition.**

FICTOR, ōris, *m.* [fingo]. 1) **A maker** *or* **fashioner** *of any thing from clay, wood,* &c.: pictores fictoresque, *painters and image-makers* (such as *carvers, sculptors,* &c.); *trop.,* f. legum, *the author;* vitae f., *a regulator.* *2) (Poet.) **A feigner, counterfeiter:** f. fandi = *crafty in speech.*

*FICTRIX, īcis, *f.* [fingo]. *She that forms,* **a maker, fashioner.**

FICTŪRA, ae, *f.* [fingo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A forming, formation.**

FICTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of fingo]. 1) **Feigned, pretended, affected,** res, amor; f. et simulatus. 2) (Lat.) Of persons, **false, hypocritical;** homo f. et astutus; *subst.,* Fictum, i, *n., a deception, deceit.*

FĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ficus]. (Pl.) **A small fig.**

FĪCŬLEA, ae, *f. A town of the Sabines in Latium, near Fidenae.*

FĪCŬLENSIS, e, *adj.* [Ficulea]. *Of or pertaining to Ficulea,* **Ficulean;** *subst.,* 1) Ficulenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Ficulea;* 2) Ficulense, is, *n., an estate near Ficulea.*

FĪCULNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [ficus]. **Of a fig-**
FĪCULNUS, } **tree,** lignum.

FĪCUS, i, and ūs, *f.* 1) **A fig-tree.** 2) **A fig:** prima f., *the first ripe fig,* used to denote the beginning of autumn, as the warmest season at Rome. 3) *Meton.,* **the piles;** (poet.) = *a person who has the piles.*

FĪDE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [fidus]. (Lat.) **Faithfully.**

FĪDĒI-COMMISSUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) **A legacy, bequest,** *left in trust to a person for the benefit of a third party, whom the testator was forbidden by law to constitute his heir,* **a fideicommiss.**

FĪDĒLIA, ae, *f.* **An earthen vessel, a pot;** in partic., *a plasterer's white-wash pot;* hence, prov., duo parietes de eadem f. dealbare (Pl.) = *to kill two birds with one stone.*

FĪDĒLIS, e, *adj.* [fides]. 1) **Trusty, faithful, sincere,** *honest* (considered as a moral trait — cf. fidus): f. socius, conjux, amicitia, consilium, cura; ff. lacrimae, *unfeigned;* fidelis alicui or in aliquem, *to one;* thus, likewise, *f. in amicis, *with respect to one's friends; subst.,* Fidelis, is, *m., a trusty person, a confidant.* 2) Of things, **safe, sure, reliable, firm, durable:** f. navis, portus, doctrina.

FĪDĒLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [fidelis]. **Faithfulness, fidelity, probity, trustiness** (of persons — conf. fides): f. amicorum.

FĪDĒLĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fidelis]. 1) **Faithfully, honestly, trustily.** 2) **Surely,** firmly, *duly, properly.*

FĪDĒNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (rarely *sing.,* Fīdēna, ae, *f.*) *An old Sabine town in Latium,* now Castro Giubileo.

FĪDĒNAS, ātis, *adj.* **Of** *or* **pertaining to Fidenae;** *subst.,* Fidenates, tium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Fidenae.*

FĪDENS, ntis, *adj.* [*part.* of fido]. **Confident, courageous, bold.**

FĪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [fidens]. **Confidently, boldly, fearlessly.**

FĪDENTIA (I.), ae, *f.* [fidens]. (Rar.) **Self-confidence, confidence, assurance, courage:** f. est firma animi confisio.

FĪDENTIA (II.), ae, *f. A town in Gallia Cispadana,* now Borgo S. Domino.

FĪDENTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Fidentia]. *The inhabitants of Fidentia.*

FĪDES (I.), ei, *f.* [fido]. 1) **Confidence** *in any one,* **trust, faith, reliance, credit:** fidem habere (tribuere, adjungere) alicui, *to give credit to, to have confidence in, to trust in;* thus, likewise, f. defensioni alicujus; f. verbis tuis; oratio fidem facit, *inspires confidence, induces belief;* auribus vestris fidem non facit oratio mea, *you give no credit to my statements, if you hear them;* tibi fidem faciemus (also nobis fides erit apud te), nos ea suadere quae, etc., *we will convince you, make you believe,* &c.; abrogare alicui fidem rei alicujus, *to refuse credit to the statements of one about something.* Hence: A) in money affairs = **credit:** fides concidit, *fluctuates, sinks;* fides angustior, *limited, low:* B) pecuniam mutuam sumere fide amicorum, *to borrow money on the credit of one's friends.* 2) *The quality that produces confidence:* A) of persons, **faithfulness, fidelity, honesty, probity, conscientiousness,** *sincerity* — **of things, trustworthiness, credibility, truth,** *certainty,* &c. — a) justitia in rebus creditis nominatur fides; cum fide, *with honesty, honestly;* f. erga aliquem; praestare alicui fidem — b) f. tabularum (*of documents, deeds*), oraculorum; fides penes auctores erit, *the authorities will warrant the truth* (*of the statement*): B) in partic. — a) ad (in) fidem rei alicujus, *as proof of, in support of;* sum fides vocis (poet.), *I am the proof of;* tum manifesta fides (erat) = *then the truth* (*of the thing*) *was evident, palpable* — b) f. inducarum, etc., *sacredness, inviolability* — c) = *fulfilment, accomplishment, result:* dictis addere fidem (poet.), *to make good one's word or promise;* verba sequitur fides; verba sine fide rerum, *not confirmed by facts* — d) tech. t., fide bona or ex f. bona, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly;* bona f. emere. 3) *An assurance that produces confidence,* **a promise, engagement, pledge, word:** dare alicui fidem de re aliqua; dant fidem inter se; fidem reliquis interponere; liberare, exsolvere (exonerare) f. suam, *to keep one's promise, to redeem one's word,* opp. to fallere (mutare, violare) fidem; fidem obstringere, *to plight one's faith;* manere in fide, *to keep one's word;* fidem et jusjurandum inter se dant (= πίστιν καὶ ὅρκια ποιεῖσθαι), *they pledge themselves by a mutual oath.* Hence, in partic., 4) *a promise of protection,* **a guarantee of safety, a safe-conduct:** fidem publicam jussu senatus ei dedit; fide publicâ jussus est dicere, *personal safety having been guarantied to him in the name of the state;* thus, likewise, interposita fide publica; fide accepta a legatis, vim abfuturam, *the promise of personal safety.* Hence, 5) **protection, assistance, help, aid,** *mercy:* tradere (permittere) se or venire in fidem alicujus = *to surrender at discretion;* haec urbs est in f. meâ, *is under my protection;* sequi fidem alicujus, *to place one's self under the protection of somebody;* obsecro f. vestram, *I invoke your aid;* so, also, implorare fidem deûm hominumque; Di, vestram fidem! *for heaven's sake!* pro deûm atque hominum fidem! *in the name of gods and men!* 6) Personified, as a goddess.

FĪDES (II.), ium, *f. pl.* (poet. also in *sing.,* Fīdes, is, *f.*). 1) **A stringed instrument,** esp. **a lyre, lute, cithern;** also, *the music of a stringed instrument:* ff. et tibiae; canere fidibus, *to play on the cithern;* moderari fidem (poet.) = canere fidibus. 2) *A constellation* = *Lyra.*

FĪDĪCEN, ĭnis, *m.* [fides-cano]. 1) **A cithern-player, harper, minstrel.** 2) (Poet.) = **A lyric poet.**

FĪDĪCĪNA, ae, *f.* [fides-cano]. **A (female) cithern-player.**

*FĪDĪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [fides-cano]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a lyre,** ludus.

FĪDĪCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fides]. 1) **A small stringed instrument.** 2) *Pl.* (lat.), *an instrument of torture,* made of several strings or cords.

FĪDIUS, ii, *m.* [fides]. *A surname of Jupiter as the god of Fidelity* = the Greek Ζεὺς Πίστιος, and the Sabine Sancus; always in the combination deus (probably instead of Dius = Jupiter, divus) f. or me-dius-fidius, a formula of asseveration, **by my faith! by God!** (= mehercules, since, according to the old Italian fable, Sancus corresponds also to Hercules; → 'me' is a particle of asseveration = *mā*).

FĪDO, fīsus sum, —, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with πείθω]. (Mostly poet.) **To put confidence in, to trust** *or* **confide in** (some power, faculty, help, &c. — cf. credo): f. sibi, nocti; f. duce, cursu, prudentiâ; (poet.) fidis te manare, *you trust, that,* &c.

FĪDŪCIA, ae, *f.* [fido]. 1) **Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance** (cf. fidentia, confidentia): habere f. rerum suarum, *confidence in one's own affairs;* hoc certam salutis f. praebet; fiduciâ alicujus, *confiding in one;* thus, likewise, fiduciâ formae, *in one's beauty;* (Com.) mea f., *confidence in me;* manus minimae fiduciae, *that part of the army which can be least relied upon;* (poet.) humanis quae sit fiducia rebus, *how much human things may be relied upon.* 2) **Self-confidence, courage**: omnes f. pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur. *3) (Pl.) **Honesty.** 4) Tech. t. in the lang. of law: A) *a giving or making over of something in trust,* a **trust**: per fiduciae rationem, *in the matter of a trust;* judicium fiduciae, *an action or lawsuit about a trust:* B) **property entrusted** *to another* (*on mortgage or by a feigned sale*), a **deposit**: accipere f. ab aliquo; committere fiduciam alicui.

FĪDŪCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [fiducia]. **Entrusted, given in trust** (v. Fiducia 4); hence, in gen., *given for temporary use and possession:* opera f., *an office entrusted to one for a time* (e. g., the chief command to a subordinate general).

FĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fido]. 1) **Faithful** (mostly as a natural quality), **reliable, trustworthy,** *sincere,* amicus, uxor, interpres; familiaritates ff.; custodia f.; fidus alicui. 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of things, **trustworthy, sure, safe,** spes, pons; statio male fida carinis.

FIGLĪNUS, or uncontracted FĪGŬLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [figulus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a potter, potter's.** Hence, *subst.*: A) Figlina, ae, *f.* — a) **the trade of a potter** — b) *a potter's shop,* **pottery**: B) Figlinum, i, *n.*, **an earthen vessel.**

FIGMENTUM, i, *n.* [fingo]. (Lat.) 1) *Abstr.*, **a forming, formation.** 2) *Concr.*, **an image.**

FĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To fix, to fasten, to make fast**: f. palum in parietem; f. mucronem in cive, *to plunge into;* f. crucem, *to set up;* f. clavum, *to drive in;* (poet.) f. spicula pectore alicujus, *in one's breast;* f. vestigia = *to move on;* f. arma parietibus, postibus (also ad postes), *to fasten, to hang upon;* f. aliquem cruci or in cruce, *to crucify;* (poet.) oscula f., *to kiss;* f. vultus (oculos) in aliquo, in terram, *to fix the eyes upon.* Hence, f. tabulas, legem, *to post up for public information;* f. senatus consultum aere publico (Tac.), *to engrave.* 2) Hence: A) **to transfix, to pierce, to run through**: f. aliquem telo; *trop.,* f. aliquem maledictis, *to taunt, to rail at:* B) **to hold fast** *somewhere,* **to establish, to fix**: f. cogitationes suas in re aliqua, *to direct steadily to;* malum se f., *takes root;* f. dicta animis, *to impress;* f. sedem, domos, *to fix one's abode:* C) f. modum rei alicui, *to set bounds to.*

FĪGŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [figulus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a potter, potter's.**

*FĪGŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Figulus II.] (Lat.) **Turned into a Figulus.**

FĪGŪLUS (I.), i, *m.* [fingo]. **A potter.**

FĪGŪLUS (II.), i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the gentes Martia and Nigidia.*

FĪGŪRA, ae, *f.* [fingo]. 1) **The figure, shape, form** *of a body as determined by its outlines* (cf. forma, species): animantium forma et f.; f. humana, muliebris; f. navium, lapidis. In partic.: A) (poet.) *the shade of a deceased person:* B) in the Epicurean philosophy, *an atom.* 2) *Trop.*, **quality, kind, nature, form, mode**: f. orationis, dicendi, ingenii; (poet.) mille ff. pereundi, *ways of dying.* 3) Tech. t. in grammar, **the form** *of a word:* alia nomina quinque ff. habent = *five cases.* 4) In rhetoric: A) = **a figure of speech**: B) **a hint, allusion.**

FĪGŪRĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* [figuro]. (Lat.). 1) **A forming, fashioning; shape, form.** 2) **The form** *of a word.* 3) **Imagination.**

FĪGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [figura]. 1) **To shape, to form, to fashion,** mundum, caseos; hence, *trop.* = *to teach,* os pueri. 2) *Trop.*: A) **to imagine, to fancy**: f. sibi iram talem: B) in rhetoric, **to adorn** *with figures of speech:* f. orationem translatis verbis; hence, figuratus (of speech) = **figurative**: C) in grammar, *to give a certain form to a word,* **to inflect.**

*FĪLĀTIM, *adv.* [filum]. (Lucr.) **Thread by thread.**

FĪLIA, ae, *f.* **A daughter**: (poet.) pinus f. silvae.

FĪLĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [filix]. **Furnished with fern**; only *trop.*: patera f., *adorned with figures of fern-leaves.*

FĪLIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of filia]. **A little daughter.**

FĪLIŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of filius]. **A little son.**

FĪLIUS, ii, *m.* **A son**; *pl.*, *children,* in gen.; prov. — a) terrae f. = *a man of unknown origin, an obscure person* — b) f. fortunae or albae gallinae, *a child of fortune, a lucky person.*

FĪLIX, ĭcis, *f.* **Fern.**

FĪLUM, i, *n.* [kindred with fibra or fimbria]. 1) **A thread** *of any thing woven or spun* (*linen, wool,* &c.); also, *a fibre of a plant, a string of a musical instrument:* ff. cerea = **a wick**; velamina filo pleno = *coarse garments.* Hence: A) in particular = *a priest's fillet* (a woollen fillet wound

around the top of a priest's cap): caput velatum filo: B) prov., pendere filo (tenui) = *to hang by a thread, to be in great danger*: C) (poet.) *the thread of life spun by the Fates*: extrema fila legere, *to spin the last thread*. 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet. & lat.) shape, form, contour, outline (the allusion being to the figures woven into a fabric): scitum f. mulieris; f. formaque solis: B) in speech, *the manner of treating or representing a thing*, form, quality, texture, style: tenue argumentandi f.; oratores illi erant paulo uberiore filo; aliud quoddam f. orationis tuae.

FIMBRIA, ae, *m.* [fimbriae]. *A surname in the gens Flavia*, q. v.

FIMBRIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [kindred with fibra and filum]. Fringe, fibres, threads: ff. cincinnorum, *the extreme ends of curls*.

FIMBRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fimbria]. Fimbrian, seditio.

FIMBRIĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae]. Fringed, fibrous: capillus f., *curled*.

*FIMBRIĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Fimbria]. (Lat.) Turned into a Fimbria.

FĪMUS, i, *m.* [prob. kindred with φύω]. *The excrement of animals*, dung (cf. stercus, etc.); also (poet.) = *dirt, mire*.

FINDO, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. tr.* To cleave, to split, *to divide* (following the natural structure, e. g., the grain of wood — cf. scindere): f. lignum; ungulae fissae; (poet.) f. terram = *to plough*; esp. of a motion through space = to cleave; carina f. mare; (poet.) dies hic f. menses, *divides*; via finditur cuneis, *is opened by*. Sometimes *pass.*, in a middle sense = *to split*: lingua finditur in duas partes; (poet.) cor meum finditur, *bursts*.

FINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To form, to fashion, to shape, to make *by forming or fashioning, to prepare*: volucres ff. nidos; vis aliqua est quae fingit hominem; (poet.) f. carmina, versus, *to compose, to write*. Hence, in partic.: A) to fashion, to mould, *to give a certain shape or quality to any thing*: nulla res magis f. animum; orator f. animos, *guides, commands*; f. se ad rem aliquam or ex re aliqua, *to accommodate one's self to any thing*; hence, f. vultum = *to disguise, to assume a feigned look*: B) of the products of art, to form, to fashion, to represent *in a work of art, to model*: f. aliquid ex (in) cera; f. aliquem (freq. in opp. to pingo), of a sculptor; ars fingendi, *sculpture*: C) (poet.) *to put in order*, to arrange; to adorn, to dress: f. comas; f. se alicui, *to dress one's self up for some one's sake*; f. vitem putando, *to trim*: D) (rar.) *to bring one into any state or condition*, to make *one any thing*: natura te finxit hominem magnum; fortuna Sinonem non mendacem finget (poet.): E) *to form by instruction*, to teach: f. oratorem; (poet.) f. equum eâ ire. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to represent a thing to one's self*, to imagine, to think, to suppose: f. sibi aliquid cogitatione (animo); thus, likewise, f. aliquid opinionis errore, *erroneously*; f. aliquem ita voluptatibus deditum; finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, *imagine, suppose*: B) to contrive, to devise: f. fallacias; f. aliquid ex eventis, *to divine, to conclude*: C) = to invent, aliquid; f. crimina in aliquem.

FĪNIENS, tis, *m.* [*part.* of finio]. Sc. orbis, *a circumscribing circle*, i. e., the horizon.

FĪNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [finis]. 1) To bound, to limit, *to inclose as a boundary*: Rhenus f. imperium populi Romani; lingua finita est dentibus; an potest cupiditas finiri? *can any bounds be set to a passion?* Hence, in gen. = to restrain, to check, *to keep within certain boundaries*: f. cupiditates, censuram. 2) = Definio: A) to determine, to fix, to appoint: f. modum rei alicui; f. locum in quo dimicandum sit; f. tempus alicui; de pecunia finitur ne, etc., *it is determined that*, &c.: B) to define, *to explain*: rhetorice varie finitur. 3) To end, to conclude, to finish, *to put an end to*: f. bellum, laborem, vitam; sententiae finiuntur his verbis, *terminate in*; and, esp. *part.* finitus, in rhetoric = *terminating properly*. Hence, in partic. (poet. & lat.): A) = to end, to finish *or* cease speaking: ut semel finiam: B) = *to die*: finiit anno aetatis vicesimo; *pass.*, finior morbo, in the same sense.

FĪNIS, is, *m.* (rar. *f.*) 1) A boundary (natural—cf. terminus): ad extremum Galliae finem; ambigere de ff.; fines regere, terminare, *to fix*; ff. proferre, propagare, *to advance, to extend*; ff. facere, *to mark out*; quem ad f., *as far as*, or, interrogatively, *how far?* Hence: A) of abstract objects = *a limit, bound*: transire modum et f., *to go beyond all bounds*; f. ingenii: B) of time = *a limit, point*: ad eum f., *until that*; quem ad f.? *how long?* C) in the *pl.* = a territory, land, district *marked out by certain boundaries*: iter facere in fines Santonum; populari alienos ff.; also, of private persons = *landed property*: pellere dominos finibus; (poet.) *a station for ships*: D) (rar.) the *abl.* fine or fini is used as a *prep.*, with the *genit.* = *up to, as far as*: pectoris f. 2) An end, conclusion: f. atque exitus infamiae; finem facere scribendi, also maledictis, injuriis (*dat.*), *to put an end or a stop to*; finem afferre vitae = *to kill one's self*. Hence, in partic.: A) (poet. & lat.) = *the end of life, death*: septem sunt menses a f. Neronis: B) the end *or* chief design *of any thing*, purpose, aim: omnes artes habent f. aliquem propositum; ad eum f., *for this purpose*: C) *the end of an ascending series*, the highest, chief: "licebit finem dicere pro ultimo, extremo" (Cic.); f. bonorum, *the highest good*; f. honorum est consulatus. 3) (Lat.) = Finitio and definitio, a definition, explanation.

FĪNĪTE, *adv.* [finio]. *1) With limitation, *moderately, to a certain extent*: f. avarus erit. 2) (Lat.) In particular, *definitely*.

FĪNĪTĬMUS (older form Fīnĭtŭmus), a, um,

adj [finis]. 1) **Bordering upon, neighbouring** (of regions and countries — cf. vicinus): Galli sunt finitimi Belgis; provincia f.; bellum f., *war with neighbouring nations; subst.*, Finitimi, ōrum, *m. pl., neighbours, borderers.* 2) *Trop., bordering upon, connected with,* **related** *or* **very similar to**: metus est f. aegritudini; poeta est f. oratori; also, abs., ea quae propinqua et ff. videntur.

FĪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [finis]. 1) **A limiting.** 2) (Lat.) **A rule.** 3) **A definition, explanation.** 4) **A division, part.**

FĪNĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [finio]. (Lat.) **Defining.**

FĪNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [finio]. 1) *One who determines boundaries* = **a surveyor.** 2) F. circulus = **the horizon.**

FIO, factus sum, fieri, 3. *v. intr.* [kindr. with φύω]. 1) **To become**: quid illo (de illo) fiet? *what will become of him?* si quid eo factum esset, *if any thing human should befall him;* Pompeio melius factum est, *Pompey feels better.* 2) **To happen**: fit, *it happens;* fieri potest, *it is possible;* fieri non potest ut, *it is impossible that;* ita fit ut, *thus it happens that;* ut fit, *as is usually the case;* fiat! (Com.) *so be it! very good!* 3) *Pass.* of facio, **to be made, to be done, to be esteemed,** &c. (v. Facio): consul fio, *I am made consul;* nomen fit loco, *is given to;* plurimi fieri, *to be highly esteemed;* pro populo fit, *sacrifice is offered.*

*FIRMĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [firmo]. (Poet.) = Firmamentum.

FIRMĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [firmo]. 1) *Any thing used for strengthening or supporting, a means of strengthening,* **a prop, support**: tigna quae firmamento esse possint; most freq. *trop.:* ordo ille (civium) est f. ceterorum; f. dignitatis; legionem illam firmamentum adduxit, *as a reinforcement;* duo egregia ff. reipublicae, auspicia et senatus. 2) In partic. = *the chief support of an assertion,* **a chief proof,** *main point.*

FIRMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Firmum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Firmum**; *subst.*, Firmani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Firmum.*

FIRMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [Firmo]. (Lat.) **A confirmer.**

FIRME or FIRMĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [firmus]. 1) **Firmly, with firmness,** assistere. 2) *Trop.*, **firmly, steadily, positively,** *pointedly:* f. aliquid comprehendere; f. asseverare.

FIRMĪTAS, ātis, } *f.* [firmus]. **Firmness,**
FIRMĬTUDO, ĭnis, } **strength, durability** (v. Firmus): f. materiae, corporis, navium; f. vocis; freq. *trop., firmness, strength, perseverance, steadfastness:* f. animi; f. et constantia; ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis.

FIRMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [firmus]. 1) *To make firm or strong,* **to strengthen, to fortify**: f. corpora cibo, dentes; f. urbis moenia, locum munitionibus, *to secure.* Freq. *trop.:* A) = **to confirm, to strengthen, to secure,** *to make durable, permanent:* f. imperium, pacem, amicitiam; f. memoriam: B) *to confirm one in allegiance:* f. illos obsidibus: C) **to encourage, to animate**: f. nostros. 2) *Trop.* — a) *to confirm, to corroborate an assertion, declaration,* &c.; *to make certain, to assure:* f. aliquid jurejurando; f. fidem, *a promise;* (ante-cl. & lat.) f., se imperata facturum esse, *to declare that,* &c. — b) **to prove, to show.**

FIRMUM, i, *n.* *A town of Picenum,* now Fermo.

FIRMUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* &. *sup.* 1) **Firm, strong** (esp. in resisting and enduring — cf. validus; both of living beings and inanimate objects — cf. fortis), *robust:* f. vinculum, sera, corpus. Hence = *well provided with, strong in:* firmus ab equitatu; populus, civitas f.; cohortes ff. = *strong, complete;* ager non f. pascere, *not sufficient.* 2) *Trop.*, of mind, *firm in one's opinion, purpose,* &c., **steadfast, constant, immovable, strong, certain, reliable**: amici, socii ff.; argumentum, praeceptum, spes f.; ff. literae, *a letter containing reliable news;* f. candidatus, *who is certain to succeed;* amicus firmus, *trustworthy, faithful.*

FISCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [fiscus]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to the fiscus* (q. v.), **fiscal**: calumniae ff., *denunciations made for the purpose of enriching the treasury* (by the fines to be paid by the accused).

FISCELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fiscina]. **A small basket** (made of osiers, rushes, &c.).

FISCĪNA, ae, *f.* [fiscus]. **A basket** (woven of osiers, rushes, &c.; used for fruit and the like).

FISCUS, i, *m.* 1) (Rar.) = Fiscina. 2) **A money-basket, money-bag**; in partic.: A) **the public treasury, public revenues** = aerarium: B) (lat.) **in the time of the emperors, the emperor's privy purse** (in opp. to aerarium).

FISSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [findo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *That may be split,* **fissile**: robur f. cuneis. 2) **Split,** caput.

*FISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [findo]. **A splitting,** *dividing.*

FISSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of findo]. Only in the language of the haruspices: f. jecoris, **a cleft,** *fissure in the liver.*

FISSŪRA, ae, *f.* [findo]. (Lat.) **A cleft,** fissure.

FISTŪCA, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred w. fustis]. *An instrument for ramming down,* **a rammer, beetle.**

FISTŪCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fistuca]. **To ram in** *or* **down,** *to drive down,* fundamenta.

FISTŬLA, ae, *f.* 1) **A pipe,** e. g., *a water-pipe;* also, *the wind-pipe and gullet of the human body;* hence, also = *the hollow stalk of a reed.* 2) **A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe,** *composed of several (usually seven) reeds* (σύριγξ). 3) **A writing-reed** = *a pen.* 4) *A kind of ulcer,* **a fistula.** 5) F. sutoria, *a shoemaker's punch,* **an awl.** 6) F. farraria, *a kind of hand-mill.*

FISTŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fistula]. *One who plays on a shepherd's pipe,* a piper.

FISTŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fistula]. **Furnished with pipes.**

FISTŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fistula]. (Lat.) *Hollowed like pipes,* **porous, terra, caseus, lapis.**

FIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of figo]. **Fastened, fast, lasting;** *trop.,* **fixed, determined,** *unchangeable:* decretum f.; fixum est, *it is firmly resolved upon.*

FLĂBELLĬ-FĔRA, ae, *f.* [fero]. (Pl.) **A fan-bearer** (*a female slave*).

FLĂBELLŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of flabellum]. (Poet.) **A little fan.**

FLĂBELLUM, i, *n.* [prop. *dim.* of flabrum]. **A fan.**

*FLĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [flo]. **Airy:** nihil f. aut igneum.

FLĂBRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [flo]. (Poet.) **A blowing, blast,** ventorum, austri; *concr., winds, breezes.*

FLACCEO, 2. *v. intr.* [flaccus]. **To be flabby;** *trop., to be faint, weak, languid, to flag:* Messala f., *acts without energy.*

FLACCESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of flacceo]. 1) *To become withered,* **to wither, to dry up.** 2) *Trop.,* **to languish, to droop,** oratio.

FLACCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [flacceo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Withered, flabby, flaccid,** velum. 2) *Trop.,* **languid, weak,** turbo.

FLACCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* **Withered, flaccid, flabby,** aures; homo f., *flap-eared.*

FLACCUS (II.), i, *m.* *A surname in several Roman gentes;* esp. in the gentes Fulvia, Horatia, and Valeria.

FLĂGELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [flagellum]. **To scourge, to whip,** *to flog, to lash,* aliquem; leo f. arborem caudâ.

FLĂGELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of flagrum]. 1) **A scourge, whip:** caedi flagellis, *to be whipped;* also = *a whip for driving horses, a horse-whip; trop., the sting of conscience.* 2) **A shoot** *or* **branch** *of a tree,* esp. *a vine.* 3) (Poet.) **The thong** *of a javelin.* 4) *The arm of a polypus.*

FLĂGĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [flagito]. **An urgent demand, request;** also, *pl.,* crebrae ff. populi.

FLĂGĬTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [flagito]. *One who demands urgently,* **a demander,** esp. *of money,* **a dun:** f. triumphi.

FLĂGĬTĬŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [flagitiosus]. **Shamefully, disgracefully, flagitiously.**

FLĂGĬTĬŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [flagitium]. **Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, wicked, flagitious,** homo, facinus, libido, vita; f. fama (lat.).

FLĂGĬTIUM, ii, *n.* [flagito]. Prop., *heat of passion.* Hence, 1) *an act of base sensuality,* **an infamous action, a flagitious deed** (cf. scelus, etc.): stupra et ff.; effeminatus flagitiis; facere, committere, dicere, f.; f. est illud facere; f. rei militaris, *disgraceful conduct in war.* Hence (Com.), as a term of reproach, f. hominis! *scoundrel!* 2) *That which results from a flagitious deed,* **disgrace, infamy:** neque gloriâ movemini neque flagitio; demere imperio flagitium, *to take away from the state.*

FLĂGĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with flagro]. 1) **To ask** *or* **demand urgently** *or* **importunately** (cf. posco, exigo, peto): f. aliquem frumentum or frumentum ab aliquo; f. aliquid; f. aliquem, *to dun or press one for any thing, to demand something from one in a pressing manner;* stipendium flagitatur, *pay is demanded;* promissa tua a te flagito, *what you have promised;* semper flagitavi ut convocaremur. Hence, 2) in partic.: A) **to require,** *to render necessary:* quae tempus f.; quid studia a te flagitent: B) *to demand to know or to hear:* f. crimen, nomen: C) (lat.) **to summon** *before a court or judge, to accuse,* aliquem.

FLAGRANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of flagro]. 1) **Flaming, burning,** aestus; hence, **hot,** genae. 2) (Poet.) Of colour, *glittering, shining.* 3) *Trop.,* **hot, burning, passionate, ardent:** ff. oscula; f. cupiditas; homo f.; multitudo, comitia ff., *disturbed;* tumultus f., *wild.*

FLAGRANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [flagrans]. **Ardently, eagerly, vehemently.**

FLAGRANTIA, ae, *f.* [flagrans]. **A burning, burning heat,** montis; *trop.* = *ardent love;* (Pl.) f. flagitii, as a term of reproach = *you flagitious fellow!*

FLAGRITRĪBA, ae, *f.* [flagrum-τρίβω]. (Pl.) **A scourge-spoiler,** i. e., *a slave who wears out the whip by being continually flogged.*

FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) *To burn vehemently,* **to flame, to blaze,** *to flare* (stronger than ardeo): navis f.; (poet.) arae ff.; telum flagrans, *lightning.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of a passion, &c., **to be inflamed, to glow, to burn:** f. desiderio urbis; f. amore literarum, libidine; Italia f. bello, *the flames of war rage in Italy:* B) libertas f. (lat.), *the spirit of liberty was yet alive;* (poet.) amor flagrans aliquam, *an ardent love for any one;* ut cujusque studium flagrabat; vitia libidinis ff. in illo: C) *to be affected by any evil, to suffer from it:* f. rumore malo; consules ff. invidiâ, *are the objects of a burning hatred;* f. infamiâ; convivia ff. stupris et flagitiis, *are filled with.*

FLAGRUM, i, *n.* **A whip, scourge:** gymnasium flagri (Pl.), *of a slave on whose back the whip is frequently tried.*

FLĀMEN (I.), ĭnis, *n.* [flo]. (Poet.) 1) **A blowing** *of the wind, a blast,* Boreae; ferunt sua ff. classem, *favourable winds.* 2) F. tibiae, *a blowing, playing on.*

FLĀMEN (II.), ĭnis, *m.* [for filamen, from filum, 'a fillet'—worn around his head]. *The priest of some particular deity at Rome;* the most important was the f. Dialis, *the priest of Jupiter.*

FLAMĬNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flaminius II.]. *Of or belonging to a Flaminius*, **Flaminian.**

FLĀMĪNĬCA, ae, *f.* [flamen]. *The wife of the Flamen Dialis*, who assisted him at sacrifices, and was held in high esteem.

FLĀMĪNĬNUS, a, um, *adj. A Roman surname in the gens Quinctia.*

FLĀMĪNIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [flamen]. **Of or pertaining to a flamen.** Hence, *subst.:* A) Flaminium, ii, *n., the office or dignity of a flamen:* B) Flaminia, ae, *f., the house of a flamen.*

FLĀMĪNIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and Flaminia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius Fl., *who was slain in the battle at Lake Trasimenus* (217 B. C.). 2) Caius Fl., *a son of the preceding, quaestor of the elder Scipio in Spain* (210 B. C.), *and consul* (187 B. C.).

FLĂMĪNIUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* [Flaminius II.]. *Of or belonging to a Flaminius*, **Flaminian:** F. circus, via, *built by Flaminius* (1).

FLAMMA, ae, *f.* [kindred with flo, flagro]. 1) **A flame,** *a blazing fire, a blaze:* concipere f., *to take fire;* f. effunditur, *spreads;* solis f. (poet.); inter ff., *among the shining* (*and, as the ancients thought, fiery*) *celestial bodies;* e flamma cibum petere (of a very dangerous undertaking); flammam tenere = *a torch.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) = *the fire of the eyes:* B) *the flame of passion and emotion*, esp. *of love:* flamma amoris turpissimi; (poet.) f. melior, *love of a more worthy object;* vis et quasi f. oratoris: invidiae f.: C) f. belli civilis; (poet.) f. gulae, *raging hunger;* eripuit se flammâ = *from a threatening danger;* also, of *the heat of fever.*

*FLAMMEĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [flammeum]. (Pl.) **A maker of bridal veils.**

*FLAMMEŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of flammeum]. (Poet.) **A little bridal veil.**

*FLAMMESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [flamma]. (Poet.) **To become inflamed,** *to take fire.*

FLAMMEUM, i, *n.* [flammeus]. **A** (flame-coloured) **bridal veil,** *worn at a marriage;* hence, ea conterit ff. = *she marries several times.*

FLAMMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [flamma]. 1) **Flaming, fiery,** stellae; (poet.) lumina ff. (*eyes*). 2) **Flame-coloured,** *fiery red.*

FLAMMĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma-fero]. **Flame-bearing** = **burning, flaming,** Olympus, crinis.

FLAMMĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma-gero]. (Poet.) **Flame-bearing,** *fiery.*

FLAMMĪGO, 1. *v. intr.* [flamma-ago]. (Lat.) **To emit flames.**

FLAMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [flamma]. 1) *Intr.* (poet.), **to flame, to blaze** (only in *part. pres.*), acervus, lumina. 2) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.): A) **to set on fire,** aliquid: B) **to burn:** Phaëthon flammatus: C) *trop.*, **to inflame,** *to excite:* arrogantia f. omnes; f. exercitum, *to exasperate;* cor flammatum, *enraged.*

FLAMMŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of flamma]. **A little flame.**

FLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [flo]. 1) **A blowing** *of the wind, a breeze; trop.*, prosper f. fortunae. 2) **A breathing;** also, *the snorting of a horse.* 3) *A blowing, playing on the flute.* 4) *Trop.* (poet.) = **inflation, haughtiness.**

FLĀVEO, 2. *v. intr.* [flavus]. (Poet.) *To be yellow like gold,* **to be golden** *or* **light-coloured.**

FLĀVESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of flaveo]. (Poet.) **To become yellow** *like gold, to change to a light, golden colour.*

FLĀVĪNA, ae, *f. A town in Etruria.*

FLĀVIĀLES, ium, *m. pl.* [Flavius]. *A college of priests for the Flavian family*, instituted by Domitian.

FLĀVIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flavius]. *Of or belonging to a Flavius*, **Flavian:** FF. partes, *the adherents of Vespasian.*

FLĀVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flavina]. *Of or pertaining to Flavina*, **Flavinian.**

FLĀVIUS, ii, *m.*, and Flavia, ae, *f. The name of a plebeian Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Cneius Fl., *an amanuensis of Appius Claudius Caecus*, who published (about 304 B. C.) the Fasti (q. v.), until then known only to the patricians; and also the Legis Actiones (the formulas used in lawsuits). 2) Caius Fl. Fimbria, *an orator, and colleague of Marius in the consulship.* 3) C. Fl. Fimbria, *son of the preceding, an audacious follower of Marius and Cinna*, who, being shut up by Sulla in Pergamus, killed himself. 4) The Emperor Fl. Vespasianus, and his sons Titus and Domitianus; hence, F. ultimus = *Domitian.*

FLĀVUS, a, um, *adj. Yellow like gold*, **golden;** of men, **light-coloured,** *flaxen-coloured* (cf. fulvus): f. mel, aurum, crines; Ceres f., *having light-coloured hair;* Tiberis f.

FLĔBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [fleo]. 1) *Pass., to be wept over*, **deplorable, lamentable, sad,** species, vigilia; f. mihi, *for me.* 2) *Act.:* A) (poet., rar.) **causing tears,** *that makes one weep*, ultor: B) **weeping, doleful, tearful,** sponsa, vox, gemitus; moeror est aegritudo f.

FLĔBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [flebilis]. **Mournfully, dolefully, sadly, sorrowfully.**

FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [kindred with plecto and πλέκω]. **I.** *Tr.* — 1) **To bow, to bend,** *to turn round, to curve, to wind:* f. ramum, membra; f. vultus ad aliquem; (poet.) f. arcum, *to bend;* crines flexi, *curled;* mare flexum = *a bay;* f. se, or *pass.* flecti, *to turn to any side;* (of a wood), *to stretch*, silva f. se sinistrorsus; also (poet.), flecti in gyrum, *to move in a circle, to wheel around and around;* flecti in anguem = *to be changed into a winding snake.* Hence: A) = **to direct,** *to turn:* f. currum, equum, cursus; f. viam, iter, *to direct one's course to* (ad urbem, in Capitolium, Demetriadem): B) *to give another direction to; trop.* = **to**

change, to alter: f. iter; f. cantus, vocem, naturam suam; f. fata: C) to turn off *from*, to divert: spes eum a proposito f.; f. mentem suam ab alio ad alium: D) in partic., of disposition, inclination, &c. = to move, to touch, to affect, *to prevail upon, to persuade:* f. animos hominum (by representations, entreaties, &c., in opp. to frango animos); f. deos: E) versus flectitur in Tiberium, *is applied to.* 2) Tech. t., of a ship, to sail around, to double: f. promontorium; hence = *to escape:* f. viam. 3) (Lat.) In grammar: A) to form, *to derive:* f. verba de Graeco: B) f. syllabam, *to mark with a circumflex;* and hence, *to lengthen:* C) to inflect, *to decline or conjugate.* II *Intr.* (mostly lat.). — To turn, to go, to march, *or* to move *towards any place:* ex Gabino in colles Tusculanos f.; *trop.*, f. ad providentiam sapientiamque, *to turn to;* f. in ambitionem.

FLĒMĪNA, num, *n. pl.* [cf. φλεγμονή, fr. φλέγω]. (Pl. & lat.) A swelling *about the ankles, caused by the accumulation of blood.*

FLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [from φλέω, kindred with fluo]. 1) *Intr.*, to weep, *to shed tears* (from pain and sorrow — cf. lacrimo, ploro): f. de re aliqua; fletur, *they weep;* (poet.) f. alicui, *in the presence of one.* Hence, *trop.:* A) (poet.) of objects which emit moisture, *to drop, to trickle:* ebur f. in templis: B) (lat.) of horses, *to neigh mournfully.* 2) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.) = defleo, to weep over, to bewail, *to deplore with tears:* f. aliquem, necem filii; f. catellam sibi raptam, *to complain that,* &c.; fletus, *wept over, bewailed.*

FLĒTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [fleo]. (Poet. & lat.) Weeping; hence, trickling, dripping, sanguine.

FLĒTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [fleo]. A weeping, *lamenting:* ff. mulierum; f. gemitusque; ducere ff., *to throw out moans.*

FLĒVO, ōnis, *m. A lake in Northern Holland,* now the Zuyder Zee.

FLĒVUM CASTELLUM. *A fortress of the Frisii, in North-western Germany,* near the mouth of the Ems.

FLEXĂNĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) Touching, affecting, *moving the heart.* 2) Touched *or* affected *in one's heart.*

FLEXĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [flecto]. 1) Flexible, pliant, *that may be easily bent,* arcus, materia; f. genus vocis (in opp. to durus). 2) *Trop.:* A) *easily managed,* tractable, manageable, pliant, oratio: *B) = inconstant.

FLEXĬLIS, e, *adj.* [flecto]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Flexible, pliant, cornu. 2) Bent, curved, sinus; comae ff., *curly.*

*FLEXĬ-LŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [flexus-loquor]. Equivocal, oraculum.

FLEXIO, ōnis, *f.* [flecto]. 1) A bending, curving, laterum. 2): A) *a curve or bend of a road; trop.* = *evasions, subterfuges:* B) of the voice, modulation, *change:* f. vocis; f. in cantu.

*FLEXĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) Curve-footed.

FLEXUŌSE, *adv.* [flexuosus]. Crookedly, tortuously, *with turnings or windings.*

FLEXUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [flexus]. Full of windings, tortuous, iter.

FLEXŪRA, ae, *f.* [flecto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) A bending, winding, turning, laterum, vicorum. 2) In grammar, an inflection *of a word, declension.*

FLEXUS, ūs, *m.* [flecto]. 1) A bending, winding, turning, viae; (poet.) ff. brumales, *the winter solstice.* 2) In particular, a turning around *the goal (meta) in a race-course.* Hence: A) = a turning, transition *into another state:* ff. rerum publicarum; hic quasi aetatis f., *a turning-point;* si infinitus forensium rerum labor aetatis flexu constitisset, *with the transition into old age;* auctumni flexu, *toward the end of autumn:* B) (lat.) of style, *an artificial turning, change, variation:* mille ff. et artes: C) of the voice, modulation, inflection, *variation:* aliquid dicere flexu; ille f. decet misericordiam: D) in grammar, *derivation, inflection.*

FLICTUS, ūs, *m.* [from the unusual fligo — v. Affligo, Confligo]. (Poet.) A striking together, collision.

FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to blow: ventus f.; of a person, *to exhale the air from the lungs* (simul flare sorbereque haud facile est). 2) Tibia f. (poet.), *sounds.* 3) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.): A) to blow out *or* forth, pulverem; f. animam, *to breathe out:* B) tibia flatur, *is blown:* *C) *trop.*, f. magna = *to speak boastingly, to use inflated language:* D) of metals, *to melt, to cast, to coin,* aes; pecunia flata.

FLOCCUS, i, *m.* 1) A flock *or* lock *of wool,* &c. 2) *Trop.*, a trifle, bagatelle — almost solely in the combination non flocci facio (existimo, pendo) illum (eam rem, etc.), *to esteem lightly, to care not a rush or straw for* (ante-cl. also without the negation: famam flocci fecit, *he did not care a straw for his reputation*).

FLOCES, cum, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) The dregs *or* lees *of wine.*

FLŌRA, ae, *f.* [flos]. *The goddess of Flowers and of Spring.*

FLŌRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Flora]. Of *or* belonging to Flora; *subst.*, Floralia, ium, *n. pl., the feast of the goddess Flora,* celebrated on the twenty-eighth of April.

FLŌRENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of floreo]. Blooming, flourishing; *trop.*, of power, riches, reputation, &c.; hence = *powerful, in great repute, excellent, fine,* &c.: f. adolescens, *a youth of influence;* f. pars, *the ruling party;* hence, florentes, *those who are possessed of power and fortune.*

FLŌRENTIA, ae, *f. A town in Etruria,* now Florence.

FLŌRENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Florentia]. *Of*

of, belonging to Florentia, **Florentine**; *subst.*, Florentīni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Florentia.*

FLŌREO, ŭi, —, 2. *v. intr.* [flos]. **1) To bloom, to blossom, to flower**, segetes, vinea, arbor. Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) of wine, *to froth:* B) (ante-cl.) **to be filled with**, *to abound in:* mare f. navibus; urbs f. puerorum. **2)** *Trop.*, **to flourish** = *to be in a prosperous condition* (as to fortune, power, reputation, honour) = *to be in great repute, to be powerful, wealthy, distinguished:* f. ille in patria, in curia; f. auctoritate, laudibus, honore, *to possess, to enjoy;* f. virtute, f. praeter ceteros, *to distinguish, signalize one's self;* f. in re militari, *to be eminent;* also, of things: Graecia f. opibus, gloria; eorum auctoritas maxime f.; meus adventus f. incredibili hominum multitudine, *was signalized.*

FLŌRESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of floreo]. **1) To begin to blossom** *or* **bloom**, arbusta. **2)** *Trop.* = **to begin to flourish** (v. Floreo): homo ille eloquentiâ f., *begins to shine by.*

FLŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [flos]. (Poet.) **1)** *Made of flowers*, **of flowers**, corona, serta. **2) Flowery**, pratum.

*FLŌRĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of floridus]. (Poet.) **A little blooming.**

FLŌRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [flos]. **1)** (Poet.) *Made of flowers*, **of flowers**, serta. **2)** (Poet.) **Flowery**, *full of flowers*, pratum. **3)** (Lat.) Of colour, **lively, shining. 4)** *Trop.*, **flourishing** — a) *fresh, blooming, youthful*, puella — b) of speech, **florid**, oratio; orator f.

FLŌRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos-fero]. (Poet.) **Flower-bearing.**

*FLŌRĬLĔGUS, a, um, *adj.* [flos-lego]. (Poet.) **Gathering flowers.**

*FLŌRĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [Flora]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to Flora.**

FLŌRUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [flos]. (Lat., and very rar.) **Shining, bright.**

FLŌRUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman surname;* thus, esp. 1) Julius Florus, *an orator of Gaul.* 2) L. Annaeus F., *a Latin historian*, under Trajan or Hadrian.

FLOS, ōris, *m.* [kindred with φλόος, fr. φλέω]. **1) A flower, blossom.** Hence: A) (poet.) = *the juice of a flower, honey-juice:* apis ingerit flores alveo: B) f. genae; f. juvenilis, or simply f., *the first hairs of the beard.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) *the uppermost part, the point of any thing:* f. flammae: B) *the best, most excellent part of any thing:* f. vini, olei. In partic. — a) of persons or things that are the best of their kind, **the flower, crown, ornament**: f. civium, nobilitatis, populi, juventutis, *the choicest, best;* provincia illa f. Italiae est; f. dignitatis; vitae f., *glory, splendour;* f. aetatis (juventae), *the flower of life, youth;* f. virium, *the most vigorous age;* in primo f. extingui, *in the prime of life* — b) of speech, *a flower, ornament* (= flosculus): oratio sit conspersa verborum sententiarumque floribus.

FLOSCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of flos]. **1) A small flower, a floweret. 2)** *Trop., the best part of any thing*, **the flower, ornament**: A) of persons, f. Juventiorum: B) of speech, *a flower, rhetorical ornament:* omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpam. **3)** (Lat.) *A sentence taken from a work for its beauty.*

FLUCTIFRĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus-frango]. (Lucr.) **Wave-breaking.**

FLUCTĬ-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Roaring with waves, wave-resounding.**

*FLUCTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) = Fluctuo.

FLUCTUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fluctuo]. **1) A restless motion**, corporis. **2)** *Trop.*, of the mind, **a wavering**, *irresolution, vacillation.*

FLUCTUO, āvi, ātum, } 1. *v. intr.* [fluctus].
FLUCTUOR, ātus, *dep.* } 1) *To move like waves*, **to wave, to undulate**; hence, **to move to and fro**, *to be tossed about on the waves:* mare f.; navis f. in salo; Delos diu fluctuata, *floating on the sea;* fluctuantes = *the floating (corpses);* figuratively, acies f., *wavers* (in consequence of an attack). **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to waver** *in one's purpose*, **to hesitate**, *to be irresolute, doubtful, or uncertain:* animus f.; ille f. animo; f. magnis curis; f. in aliqua re; f. inter spem metumque: B) = **to be excited.**

FLUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus]. (Rar., ante-cl. & lat.) **Full of waves, undulating**, mare.

FLUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [fluo]. **1)** *Abstr.* (Lucr.), *a waving or streaming motion*, **a streaming**: f. aquae; jactari in dubio f. **2)** *Concr., an undulating mass of water*, **a wave, billow** (connected and moving with others — cf. unda): f. frangitur saxo; operiri fluctu; declamare ad fluctus, *along the shore of the billowy sea;* freq. in the *pl.*, maximi ff. excitantur. Hence (poet.) = *water*, or *the sea*, in gen.; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, *to raise a tempest in a teapot*, i. e., *to make much ado about nothing.* **3)** *Trop., an unquiet and uncertain state, a commotion, disturbance:* f. et tempestas populi; rerum f.; thus, freq. to denote *trouble, danger*: ff. civiles, *civil commotions;* jactari populi fluctibus, *by the fluctuations of the people;* also, of passions, ff. irarum, *waves, tides.* **4)** (Lucr.) *A streaming forth*, odorum.

FLUENTER, *adv.* [fluo]. (Poet. and very rar.) *In a flowing manner*, **flowingly.**

*FLUENTĬSŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* [fluo-sonus]. (Poet.) **Wave-resounding.**

FLUENTUM, i, *n.* [fluo]. (Poet. & lat. — almost always in the *pl.*) *Running water*, **a stream, flood**: ff. Xanthi, Tiberis.

FLUĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fluo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **1) Flowing, fluid**, liquor, cruor. **2)** *Trop.:* A) *flowing down, loose*, vestis: B) **slack, weak, languid**, *loose*, corpora, frondes: *C) (poet.) *dissolving, loosening.*

FLŪĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of fluo]. 1) *To flow about on the water,* to float: navis f. in alto. 2) *To move like waves,* to wave, to undulate: vela ff. theatro; lora fluitantia, *slack;* vestis fluitans, *flowing down;* miles fluitans, *staggering.* 3) *Trop.,* to waver, to hesitate, to be irresolute *or* uncertain: f. animo, spe dubiae horae.

FLŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [fluo]. 1) (Mostly poet.) *A flowing or streaming of water; concr., any running mass of water,* a stream, flood: Cocytus errans flumine languido; also, in the *pl.* = *water,* in gen.: f. fontis; ff. limosa (of a marsh). 2) A river (the motion of the water being especially thought of — cf. fluvius and amnis): f. fluit per urbem; f. Rhodanus; secundo f., *down-stream;* adverso f., *up or against the stream.* Hence: A) improp., of other streaming or flowing objects, as rain, tears, blood = *a stream, flood, torrent:* B) *trop.,* of speech, a flow, *copiousness, fluency:* f. orationis, verborum.

FLŪMENTĀNA PORTA [flumen]. *A gate of Rome, near the Tiber, leading from the city to the Campus Martius,* now Porto del Popolo.

FLŪMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [flumen]. *Of or pertaining to a river,* river-, aqua, volucres.

FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* [kindred with φλέω and φλύω]. 1) To flow (so that a thing thereby moves forward — cf. mano): flumen f. per urbem; sanguis, sudor f.; unda f. capillis, *from the hair;* hence, of solid bodies, *to melt, to become liquid:* aurum f. Hence: A) (poet.) of a motion resembling that of fluids, to stream, to flow, to pour forth, *to wave:* odores ff. a certis rebus, *stream forth;* aestus f. e lapide; comae fluentes, *flowing down;* vestis fluens, *flowing, loose;* rami fluentes, *spreading out;* turba fluit castris, *pours forth:* B) *trop.,* of abstract objects, to flow, to proceed; also = to arise, *to spring, to originate:* oratio ejus libere f.; haec ex eodem fonte ff.; nomen f. ex Graeco, *is derived from the Greek;* doctrina ejus longe lateque fluxit, *spread;* tempora tarde ff., *pass;* res ff. ad voluntatem *proceed according to our wish;* res f. ad interregnum, *comes gradually to:* C) = *to float about, to proceed in an unsteady and planless manner:* ne oratio fluat et vagetur. 2) *To overflow with any thing,* to drop, to drip: membra fluunt sudore; f. cruore; buccae fluentes, *dripping with unguents or paint* (in another sense, v. sub No. 3); also (poet.) = *to sweat:* flueris solio ferventis aquae. 3) *To flow apart or asunder,* to fall away *or* out; to pass away: arma ff. de manibus; membra dissolvuntur et ff.; buccae fluentes, *lank.* Hence, *trop.,* to dissolve, to vanish, to disappear: liquescere et f. mollitiâ; cetera nascuntur, occidunt, fluunt; voluptas corporis f.; respublica fluens, *sinking.*

FLŪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [contracted from fluito]. (Ante-cl.) To float.

FLŪVIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [fluvius]. } FLŪVIĀTĪLIS, } *Of or pertaining to a river,* river-: f. testudo; arundo f., *growing by or in a river.*

*FLŪVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fluo]. (Lucr.) Flowing, fluid.

FLŪVIUS, ii, *m.* [fluo]. (Not used by Cæsar.) 1) A river. 2) *Running water,* a stream, flood.

FLUXIO, ōnis, *f.* [fluo]. A flowing, flow: aquarum ff., *inundations.*

FLUXUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [fluo]. (Lat.) A flowing, flow, aquarum; fluxus aëris, resinae. *2) (Doubtful read.) A fleeting *or* passing away *of time:* ff. auctumni.

FLUXUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [fluo]. 1) (Lat.) Flowing: (poet.) vas fluxus, *leaking.* 2) (Lat.) Flowing down, waving, *loose,* crinis, amictus, arma; hence, *slack, hanging slack,* habenae. 3) *Trop., flowing away:* A) passing away, decaying, pars muri, corpora: B) weak, slack, remiss, dissolute: animus, dux, mens senis fluxa, *decayed with age:* C) frail, perishable, uncertain: ff. res humanae; f. auctoritas, fides, gloria; studia ff., *of short-lived influence.*

FŌCĀLE, is, *n.* [instead of faucale, fr. fauces]. (Poet.) A neckcloth, cravat (used by sick or effeminate persons).

FŌCILLO, 1. *v. tr.* [foculus]. (Lat.) To refresh, to revive *by means of warmth,* to warm, aliquem; *trop.,* f. societatem, *to revive.*

FŌCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of focus]. 1) A little hearth; hence, *meton.* = *fire.* 2) A little chafing-dish, *fire-pan.*

FŌCUS, i, *m.* [kindred with foveo]. 1) The fire-place *of a house,* a hearth; hence, freq. = *a house, family, domestic property,* &c.: exturbat eum patriis focis; ager habitatus quinque focis, *by five families;* arae et foci, pro aris et focis (v. Ara). Hence: A) = *a funeral pile:* B) = *an altar.* 2) A chafing-dish, *fire-pan.*

FŌDĬCO, 1. *v. tr.* [fodio]. Prop., *to dig;* hence, 1) to jog: f. latus alicui. 2) *Trop.* = *to torment, to grieve,* animum.

FŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with βόθρος]. 1) To dig: f. in campo; f. fundum, arva; (poet.) f. murum = *to undermine;* hence, *to make by digging:* f. puteum, fossam. 2) To dig out *or* up, argentum, gypsum e terra. 3) *To dig through,* to pierce, to stab: f. guttura alicujus cultro; f. hostem pugione; f. aliquem stimulis, *to prick;* (Com.) = *to jog or punch one in the side;* f. oculos, *to put out; trop.,* dolor f., *stings.*

FOECUNDUS, etc. = v. Fecundus.

FOEDE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [foedus]. Foully, horribly; *trop.,* disgracefully.

FOEDĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [foedus]. Confederate, allied.

FOEDĬFRĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [foedus-frango]. League-breaking, faithless.

FOEDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [foedus]. 1) Foulness,

horridness, deformity, *hideousness,* odoris, vestitus, cicatricum. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, **horribleness, detestableness:** depravatio et f. animi.

FOEDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [foedus]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **To make foul, horrible,** *or* **hideous, to defile, to pollute, to disfigure:** Harpyiae omnia foedant contactu suo; f. vultum alicujus cinere, *to defile;* (poet.) f. aliquem ferro, hostium copias, *to disfigure by wounds, to wound;* agri foedantur, *are laid waste.* 2) *Trop.*, **to disgrace, to dishonour, to stain,** gloriam, merita sua; adventus tuus f. Romam; annus foedatus cladibus, *marked with.*

FOEDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred with foeteo]. **Foul, filthy, horrible,** detestable, **abominable** (repugnant to natural feeling — cf. deformis and turpis): f. homo, vulnus, locus; tempestas f., *terrible;* pestilentia foeda pecori, *destructive, pernicious;* thus, also, of abstract objects, esp. in a moral sense: illo tyranno nihil foedius; homo f., *despicable;* facinus, bellum f.; mors f.; condiciones ff., *disgraceful.*

FOEDUS (II.), ĕris, *n.* 1) **A league, treaty, compact, alliance** (a formal act, entered into as a security to both parties, and for the regulation of their common affairs — cf. societas): A) with reference to public life, of states and tribes — pax et f.; amicitia et f.; societas et f.; nulla societas optimis civibus cum importunissimo hoste foedere ullo confirmari potest; contra f.: B) in private life — **a covenant, agreement:** facere f. cum aliquo; f. amoris, amicitiae, hospitii; (poet.) f. thalami, *a marriage contract.* 2) (Poet.) *An irrevocable order,* **a decree, law:** f. naturae; f. certum, aeternum; f. Parcarum.

FOEMĪNA — v. Femina.

FOETEO, 2. *v. intr.* [kindred with foedus I.]. **To stink;** *trop.* (Pl.), oratio tua mihi f., *I loathe.*

FOETĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [foeteo]. **Stinking,** anima, corpus.

FOETOR, ōris, *m.* [foeto]. **A stench, smell;** *trop.* = *offensiveness,* verborum.

FŌLIA, ae, *f. The name of a sorceress of Ariminum.*

FŎLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [folium]. (Lat.) **Leafy;** hence, *subst.*, Foliatum, i, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an oil or unguent made of the leaves of nard* (v. Nardus), *nard oil.*

FŎLIUM, ii, *n.* [kindred with φύλλον]. **A leaf;** also, as an emblem of fickleness: f. Sybillae (poet.) = *an oracle of the Sibyl* (written on leaves).

FOLLĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of follis]. 1) **A small sack** *or* **bag** *of leather.* 2) **A wind-ball,** *a ball of leather inflated with wind.* 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **The husk, pod, shell, skin** *of leguminous plants,* &c.: f. grani, spicae; also (poet.), *the shell of an egg;* also, *the human body,* as the husk of the soul.

FOLLIS, is, *m.* 1) **A pair of bellows.** 2) = Folliculus (2), **a wind-ball.** 3) (Lat.) **A money-bag** (of leather). *4) *Trop., puffed or distended cheeks:* hinc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles.

*FOLLĪTIM, *adv.* [follis 3]. **By money-bags,** *by bags full:* f. aliquem ductitare. (Pl.)

FŌMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (perhaps never in the *sing.*) [instead of fovimenta, from foveo]. 1) *A means of warming,* **a warm application, fomentation, cataplasm, poultice:** nulla ff. vulneribus = *bandages;* curarum ff. frigida (poet.), *the cold fomentations of care (that chill the heart).* 2) *Trop.*, **a lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, an anodyne:** solatio et ff. malorum; adhibere ff. animis militaribus.

FŌMES, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo]. (Poet. & lat.) *A means of kindling fire,* **touch-wood, tinder;** in gen., *an incentive; trop.*, f. ingenii (lat.).

FONS, tis, *m.* [fundo]. 1) **A spring, fountain;** hence (poet.) = *spring-water,* and *water,* in gen.: ferre ignem et f. 2) *Trop.* = **a source, origin, cause:** f. maledicti; hic est f. movendi; Socrates f. philosophorum; Cilicia f. belli; is f. hujus mali fuit. 3) Personified, as a deity.

FONTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [fons]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to a spring or fountain,* **spring-,** aqua.

FONTĒIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fonteius]. *Of or belonging to a Fonteius,* **Fontëian.**

FONTĒIUS, i, *m.*, and Fonteia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus F., *propraetor in Gallia Narbonensis,* who was accused of extortion, but defended by Cicero, and acquitted. 2) A. Fonteius, *a seditious military tribune,* dismissed by Cæsar.

FONTĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of fons]. **A little spring** *or* **fountain.** (Poet. & lat.)

FONTĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [fons]. *Of or pertaining to a spring or fountain,* **spring-:** porta f., perhaps = porta Capena (q. v.); hence, *subst.*, Fontinalis, is, *m.*, *the god of Fountains.*

FOR (unusual in the *first person*), fatus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [kindred with φάω, φημί]. (Poet. & obsol. — v. Fas, Fatum.) 1) (Rar.) **To speak,** *to utter articulate sounds, words* (cf. loquor, dico): quum puer jam per aetatem fari posset. 2) (Poet.) **To speak,** in gen., **to say** (mostly poet. and in elevated style): f. aliquid; fare, *say.* Hence: A) = **to sing,** *to celebrate in song:* Tarpeium nemus: B) = *to foretell, to prophesy.*

*FŎRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [foro]. (Poet.) **That may be pierced, penetrable.**

FŎRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [foro]. **An opening** *made by boring,* **a hole:** f. parietum; ff. illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, *the (supposed) ways (openings, channels) by which the impressions of the senses are conveyed to the soul.*

FŎRAS, *adv.* [kindred with foris]. *Towards the outside,* **forth, out** (cf. foris): exire f.; ejicere

aliquem aedibus f.; thus, freq. = out of doors; sometimes = *out of town; trop.*, peccatum tuum elatum est f., *has been divulged, made public;* dare f., *to divulge.*

FORCEPS, cĭpis, *m.* & *f.* **A pair of tongs, pincers, nippers;** also = *fire tongs; trop.*, of things of like shape, e. g., *a kind of battle array.*

FORDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fero]. **With young, pregnant,** bos (only of cows; used solely by the vulgar, and in the language of religion).

FŌRE, *infin.*, and FŌREM, es, etc., *imperf. subj.*, secondary forms of the verb esse; the former = futurum esse; the latter = essem, etc.: such combinations as 'facturos fore,' 'si quid posset fore,' occur only in later writers.

FŌRENSIS, e, *adj.* [forum]. *Of or pertaining to the market or to public life* (cf. forum), **public, forensic:** oratio (dictio, genus dicendi) f., *used before the people,* or, in partic., *in legal proceedings;* opera f.; res, negotia ff., *legal affairs, public transactions,* or *money affairs* (v. Forum 2); vestitus f., *an out-of-door dress, state dress;* factio, turba f., *the rabble of the market-place, idle people, roving about in the market-place, who were easily bribed;* Marte forensi florere, i. e., *eloquence;* hence, *subst.:* A) **Forensis,** is, *m.* (lat.), *one who does business in the market:* B) **Forensia,** ium, *n. pl.* (lat.), *a state dress.*

FŌRENTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Forentum]. *The inhabitants of Forentum.*

FŌRENTUM, i, *n.* *A town in Appulia,* now Forenza.

FORFEX, fĭcis, *f.* (Lat.) **A pair of shears** *or* **scissors;** *trop., a kind of battle array.*

*FŌRĪCA, ae, *f.* [forum]. (Poet.) **A warehouse.**

FŌRIS (I.), *adv.* [kindr. w. forum, an obsol. *abl.* form, to which the *acc.* foras corresponds]. 1) **On the outside, out of doors, abroad, without** (cf. foras): esse f. In partic.: A) freq. = *out of the house, not at home* (in opp. to domi): coenare f.; haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life;* foris plauditur, *among the people;* f. esse, *to be in the people's hands, in debt:* B) = *out of the city:* intra vallum et f.: C) freq. = *in war, in the camp, in the field* (in opp. to domi): parvi sunt f. arma nisi est consilium domi: D) *beyond the bounds of one's native country, abroad:* ita et domi dignitas et f. auctoritas retinebitur. 2) **From abroad:** quae f. ad eum deferuntur.

FŌRIS (II.), is, *f.* [perhaps from θύρα]. (More freq. in the *pl.*, Fores, ium.) **A door, gate** (both of a single room and of a house) = *a wooden door shutting up an opening* (cf. ostium, janua): (poet.) ff. equi aënei; *trop.*, ff. amicitiae; in partic., **a folding-door** (in ordinary buildings — valvae, in magnificent buildings).

FORMA, ae, *f.* [μόρφη]. 1) **Form** (gen. regarded from an æsthetic point of view, with respect to beauty, consideration, repute — conf. figura), **figure, shape:** f. animantium omnium, humana; f. agri, urbis; quae species formae sit, *how his form looks;* ff. igneae, *fiery bodies;* formae deorum, *the forms of gods* = *gods.* Hence: A) in particular = **a beautiful form, beauty:** virgines forma excellente; f. muliebris: B) = **an image** ff. virorum clarissimorum; describere formas in arenis, *figures:* C) *trop.*, of the mind, **the image, form** *of any thing* (as fashioned by the mind into a conception), *a sketch, draught:* f. et notio viri boni; f. communium temporum; ff. reipublicae, *form, system;* f. rei, *quality.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *The form after which any thing is modelled,* **a model, form, pattern, stamp:** denarius publicae formae; f. sutoris, *a last.* 3) **A kind, sort:** generis illius sunt duae ff.; ff. scelerum (poet.). 4) (Lat.) = **A formula, formulary rescript.** 5) In grammar, **the form** *of a word.*

FORMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [forma]. (Lat.) *After a certain form,* **formal,** epistola.

FORMĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [formo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A forming,** *shaping;* **a shape, form.**

FORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [formo]. (Lat.) **A forming, fashioning;** *trop.*, f. morum.

FORMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [formo]. **A former, fashioner,** universi; *trop.*, f. morum, ingeniorum.

FORMĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [formo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A fashioning, shaping,** labrorum.

FORMIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *An ancient town in Latium,* the mythical seat of Antiphates, king of the Laestrigones, celebrated for its excellent wine — now Mola di Gaeta.

FORMIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Formiae]. *Of or belonging to Formiae,* **Formian:** decoctor Formianus (of a Roman knight, Mamurra, whose family originally came from Formiae). Hence, *subst.:* A) **Formiani,** ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Formiae:* B) **Formianum,** i, *n.*, *a villa near Formiae.*

FORMĪCA, ae, *f.* [βόρμηξ, Æol. for μόρμηξ]. **An ant, emmet, pismire.**

*FORMĪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [formica]. (Pl.) **Like ants,** gradus.

FORMĪDĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [formido]. (Poet. & lat.) **Formidable, dreadful.**

FORMĪDO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **To be afraid, to dread, to fear, to shudder at** (cf. timeo, metuo): f. aliquem; f. iracundiam alicujus; formidatus, *dreaded;* hence, aquae formidatae, *hydrophobia;* formidandus, *dreadful;* (poet.) f. illi credere, *not to venture;* f. ne hic illud credat, *to be afraid.*

FORMĪDO (II.), ĭnis, *f.* [formido I.]. 1) **Dread, terror** (cf. terror, metus, timor): f. mortis; existunt inde saepe ff.; hence (poet.), *religious awe:* f. sacri Martis. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *That which produces dread,* **a terror, horror** (e. g., of the awful darkness of a forest); in partic., **a scarecrow** (made of a bunch of feathers), **a bugbear.**

*FORMĪDŌLŌSE, *adv.* [formidolosus]. *In a frightful manner,* **frightfully, dreadfully.**

FORMĪDŌLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [formido II.]. 1) *Producing fear*, **dreadful, terrible, frightful, terrific**, locus, fera, tempora. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Feeling terror*, **timorous, afraid**, homo, equus; (lat.) f. hostium, *of the enemy*.

FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [forma]. 1) **To form, to fashion, to arrange**: f. materiam, capillos, ceram; formari in anguem, *to be lengthened into*; of abstract objects = **to cultivate, to train, to shape, to form** *by instruction*: f. orationem multo stilo, eloquentiam; f. studia alicujus, *to guide and regulate*; f. consuetudinem; f. animos, *to dispose*. Hence, f. se in mores alicujus, *to conform one's self to*; formatus in admirationem, *feigning admiration*; f. militem ad disciplinam, *to train*. 2) **To form** = *to make to exist*, **to make, to produce**: f. classem, *to build*: f. librum, *to write*; f. novam personam, *to represent on the stage*.

FORMŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [formosus]. (Lat.) **Beautifully.**

FORMŌSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [formosus]. (Rar.) **Beauty** *of form*.

FORMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [forma]. **Well-shaped, beautiful** (it denotes a symmetrical and beautiful form; hence, esp. of manly beauty — cf. pulcher, venustus, etc.): f. homo; f. virgo; (poet.) f. bos, arma, anni tempus, pecus.

FORMŪLA, ae, *f.* [prop. *dim.* of forma]. *1) (Pl.) *A handsome form*, **beauty.** 2) *An established or prescribed form or principle*, **a rule, order, regulation**: f. quaedam constituenda est; f. dicendi, consuetudinis nostrae; f. provinciae. In partic.: A) *a rule, direction, order* (contained in an agreement or compact); hence = *an agreement, compact*: milites paratos habere ex f., *according to the treaty*; restituere aliquos in antiquam f. juris ac dicionis eorum; referre aliquos in sociorum formulam, *to receive among the allies*; f. censendi, *the rule to be observed in taking the census*; dicere formulas, *to establish rules*: B) *a rule for regulating legal proceedings*, **a form, formula**: f. stipulationum ac judiciorum, testamentorum, sponsionis: C) = **a lawsuit, action at law**: cadere or excidere formulâ, *to lose one's suit*.

*FORMŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [formula]. *One who concerns himself only with legal formulas*, **a formulist.**

FORNĀCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [fornax]. (Poet.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to an oven**: dea f., *the goddess Fornax*; hence, *subst.*, Fornacalia, ium, *n. pl.*, *the festival of the goddess Fornax*.

FORNĀCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fornax]. **A little stove** *or* **oven.**

FORNAX, ācis, *f.* [kindred with furnus, and perhaps with foveo]. **An oven, furnace, kiln**: fornax calcaria, *a limekiln*; f. aeraria, *a smelting-furnace*; (poet.) f. Aetnae, *the crater*; also, personified, *the goddess Fornax*, who presided over the baking of bread.

FORNĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fornicatus]. (Lat.) **A vaulting, arching**; also, *concr.*, **an arch.**

FORNĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the unusual fornico, from fornix]. **Vaulted, arched**: via F., **Arch street**, *a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius*.

FORNIX, ĭcis, *f.* 1) **A vault, arch**: f. Fabii (or Fabius), *a triumphal arch built by Fabius Max. Allobrogicus*; hence = *a covered way*, **the sally-port** *of a fortress*. 2) *A vault under ground, used as a low, vulgar tavern*, **a brothel, stew**; also, of *a lewd person*.

FŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To bore, to pierce**, arborem, aures; *trop.*, animus foratus, *that has holes*, i. e., *retains nothing*.

FŌRŌJŪLIENSIS, e, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to the Forum Julii**: colonia F. = Forum Julii; *subst.*, Forojulienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Forum Julii*.

FORS, tis, *f.* [fero]. (Used only in the *nom.* and *abl. sing.*) **I.** *Subst.* — **Chance, hap** (that which brings on events in an inexplicable manner — cf. fortuna): fors tulit, *brought it*; fors se dare visa est imperii recuperandi, *by chance there seemed to be an opportunity*; forte quadam divinitus; fors fuit, *it happened*; (Lucr.) fors (est) illud reperiri posse, *it is possible that*; (Com.) fors fuat pol! *so be it!* Sometimes, personified, Fors = *the goddess of Chance*. **II.** *Adv.* — 1) (Poet.) *Nom.* Fors = Fortasse, **perhaps, perchance.** 2) *Abl.* Forte: A) **by chance, by accident** (in opp. to that which takes place designedly, of purpose and systematically; mostly unemphatic—cf. casu, fortuito): f. temere; seu f. seu tentandi causa; quum casu iis diebus decedens e provincia Puteolos f. venissem; erat f. brumae tempus, *it happened to be*; per eos dies f., *about this time*; freq., as a strengthening particle, f. fortunâ = *fortunately*: B) mostly connected with the conjunctions si, nisi, ne — **to denote uncertainty — perhaps, perchance, peradventure** (enclitically — cf. fortasse and forsitan): si quis vestrum f. miratur; Erucii criminatio tota dissoluta est, nisi f. exspectatis.

FORSAN, *adv.* [contracted from forsitan]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Perhaps, possibly.**

*FORSIT, *adv.* [shortened from forsitan]. (Poet.) **Perhaps.**

FORSĪTAN, *adv.* [fors-sit-an]. **Perhaps, possibly** (more undetermined and doubtful than fortasse; hence, usually with a conjunction — cf. also forte).

*FORTAN, *adv.* (Doubtf. read.) = Forsitan.

FORTASSE (rar. Fortassis), *adv.* [forte-an-sit?]. 1) **Perhaps** (and not improbable — cf. forsitan and forte; hence, usually with the indicative): f. dies. In partic.: A) (colloq.) used abs., as an answer: *Sy.* Hui, tardus es? *Ch.* Fortasse: B) (Com.) with an infinitive sentence, **it may be**: f. te illum mirarè coquum, *it is possible*

that, &c.: C) ironically, of a proposition which is not admitted by one: sed ego fortasse vaticinor et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus. 2) Of numbers = about: elegit tringita f. versus.

*FORTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [fortis]. (Antecl.) To become brave.

FORTĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of fortis]. Somewhat brave.

FORTIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fero]. 1) Physically, strong, vigorous, stout, *enduring*, homo, equus; aliquem fortem invenire, *in good health;* rar. of inanimate objects = durable, &c., lignum, vincula; stomachus f.; sol fortis, *hot.* Hence = *powerful, influential:* familia f. 2) Mentally, bold, brave, dauntless, courageous, energetic: f. et constans vir; ff. et animosi; vir ad pericula fortis, *who boldly encounters dangers;* f. ad sanguinem civilem, *to the point of shedding the blood of fellow-citizens;* f. contra audaciam; f. in aliquo, *in relation to one;* prov., fortes fortuna adjuvat, or only fortes fortuna, *fortune favours the brave;* also, of things in which courage, &c., is revealed: f. animus, cupiditas, factum; oculi ff., *sparkling with courage;* sententiae ff.; f. genus dicendi.

FORTĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [fortis]. 1) Physically, strongly, vigorously, stoutly: f. astringere, lora attrahere. 2) Mentally, bravely, manfully, valiantly, courageously, energetically; hence, fortiter curari, *by powerful remedies.*

FORTĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [fortis]. 1) (Very rar.) Physically, strength, vigour. 2) Mentally, bravery, fortitude, firmness, courage, intrepidity.

FORTUĬTO, *adv.* [fortuitus]. By chance *or* accident, casually, fortuitously (with emphasis — cf. forte).

FORTUĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [fors]. Casual, accidental, fortuitous: subita et f. oratio, *delivered without preparation, extemporaneous;* f. cespes (poet.), *the first that is met with by chance.*

FORTŪNA, ae, *f.* [fors]. 1) Chance, fate, fortune (interfering in human affairs, not without plan, but according to favour or disfavour — cf. fors, fatum): f. est domina rerum externarum et ad corpus pertinentium; eadem vobis est f. belli patienda; also, in the *pl.*, omnes laudant ff. meas, *my luck;* f. erat potentioris, *was on the side of the more powerful.* In partic., f. secunda = good luck, good fortune; f. adversa = misfortune, adversity — freq. these adjectives are not added, but must be supplied from the context: illis magnis viris non solum propter virtutem sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata sunt; per fortunas, *for heaven's sake.* Also, personified = *the goddess of Luck or Fortune, Fortuna,* who had sanctuaries, esp. at Antium and Prænestе, in Italy; hence, Fortunae filius, *a child of Fortune, Fortune's favourite.* 2) = Situation, position, condition, circumstances, lot: est infima f. servorum; f. corporis, *bodily condition;* homines omnis fortunae ac loci, *of every rank and class;* superior fuit ordine, inferior fortunâ, *in fortune;* Darius oneratus fortunae suae apparatibus, *of his high dignity.* In partic., mostly in the *pl.* = fortune, property, goods, possessions: adimere alicui fortunas bonaque; omnibus sociorum fortunis consumptis.

FORTŪNĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [fortunatus]. Prosperously, luckily.

FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [fortuna, or *part.* of fortuno]. 1) Prosperous, lucky, fortunate, *blessed with the external gifts of fortune* (cf. felix, etc.), homo, respublica, urbs; f. laborum, *happy in his sufferings.* 2) Wealthy, rich, homo. 3) Fortunatae or Fortunatorum insulae (= *αἱ τῶν Μακάρων νῆσοι*), according to mythology, *certain islands in the Atlantic ocean,* near the African coast, the supposed abodes of the souls of the blessed, perhaps = *the Canary islands.*

FORTŪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fortuno]. To make prosperous *or* fortunate, to bless, to prosper: f. aliquid alicui; dii tibi ff. horam, *may bestow upon you a happy hour.*

FŌRŬLI (I.), ōrum, *m. pl.* [forus]. (Lat.) Book-cases, book-shelves.

FŌRŬLI (II.), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A small town in the Sabine territory,* now Civita Tomassa.

FŌRUM, i, *n.* [kindred w. forus, foras, foris, perhaps from fero]. *1) (Obsol.) *The open space or vestibule before a tomb.* 2) A market-place = *a public place in a town,* esp. *at Rome:* A) f. Romanum, *a long, quadrangular place, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills,* surrounded by public buildings, colonnades, stalls and tables of money-changers. Hence — a) as a market or trading-place: scisti uti foro tuo (Com.) = *you know how to make your market,* i. e., *to avail yourself of an opportunity* — b) as the place where the business of the money-changers, and, in gen., all important money business, was transacted: haec ratio pecuniarum quae Romae et in foro versatur; sublata erat de f. fides; Postumium jam pridem in foro non habemus = *Postumius is bankrupt;* in the same sense, cessit de foro, and (Pl.) foro mersus est; in foro versari, *to transact money business* — c) as the place where legal proceedings and lawsuits were carried on, public affairs discussed, and esp. speeches delivered to the people from the rostra: forum attingere, *to engage in public affairs;* agere f., *to hold a court;* indicere f., *to appoint a court-day;* studia fori et civilium artium; res vestitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court,* i. e., *affects me nearly:* B) other public or market-places in Rome, e. g., forum boarium, *the cattle-market;* f. olitorium, *the vegetable-market;* forum Augusti. 3) Out of Rome: A) a trading-place, market-place, market-town: oppidum nomine Varga, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum: B) a court *or* assize-town *of a province,*

where the governor held court at certain periods; hence = *a judicial district:* ne quis extra suum f. vadimonium promittere cogeretur; civitates quae in id forum conveniunt. 4) *The name of several towns and places*, viz.: A) F. Allieni, *in Gallia Transpadana*, now Ferrara: B) F. Appii, *in Latium, on the via Appia*, now S. Donato: C) F. Aurelium, *near Rome, on the via Aurelia*, now Monte Alto: D) F. Cornelium, *in Gallia Cispadana, on the via Aemilia*, now Imola: E) F. Gallorum, *in Gallia Cispadana*, now Castel Franco: F) F. Julii, *in Gallia Narbonensis*, now Frejus: G) F. Voconii, *in the Pyrenees* (*Gallia Narbonensis*).

FŌRUS, i, *m.* [kindred with forum, foras, foris; perhaps from fero]. (Usually in the *pl.*; and only ante-cl. in the *sing.*) 1) **A gangway** *in a ship, a small passage between the banks of oars:* alii malos scandunt, alii per foros cursant. 2) **A row of seats**, *in a theatre or circus, separated by passages:* loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, fori appellati. 3) (Lat.) **A garden-bed.** 4) (Poet.) **A cell** *in a beehive.* 5) (Lat.) **A gaming-board.**

FŌSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in North-western Germany*, a branch of the Cheruscans, near the modern Celle.

FOSSA, ae, *f.* [fodio]. **A ditch.**

FOSSĬCIUS, a, um, } *adj.* [fodio]. (Lat.) **Dug**
FOSSĬLIS, e, } **out** *or* **up** *from the earth.*

FOSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [fodio]. **A digging,**

FOSSOR, ōris, *m.* [fodio]. **A digger**; *trop.* = *a rude person, a clown.*

FOSSŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of fossa]. **A little ditch.**

FOSSŪRA, ae, *f.* [fodio]. (Lat.) **A digging.**

FŌVEA, ae, *f.* [fodio]. **A pit**; in partic., **a pitfall** *for catching wild beasts.*

FŌVEO, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To warm, to keep warm** (with a comfortable and refreshing warmth — cf. calefacio), *to refresh:* sol f.; aves ff. pullos pennis suis. Hence, 2) *to care for*, in gen., **to foster, to cherish**: f. hominum sensus. In partic.: A) of diseased parts of the body, **to foment**, *to bathe with lukewarm water for the purpose of strengthening them:* f. genua calido aceto; f. vulnus lymphâ: B) = *to embrace tenderly and caressingly*, **to caress**: Dido f. puerum gremio, *holds him caressingly in her lap*; f. aliquem amplexu molli, *to embrace tenderly:* C) *trop.*, *to keep close to any thing:* f. castra, *to remain in the camp* (= *to cling to*); thus, likewise, f. larem, *to the house*; f. humum, *to remain lying on the ground:* D) f. hiemem luxu, *to pass away:* E) = **to favour, to support**, *to be well disposed toward:* f. aliquem; f. aliquem plausu, *to encourage by applause*; f. voluntatem alicujus, studia hominum, *to flatter*; f. partem (res) alicujus, *to side with one:* E) = **to keep up**: bellum f. et alo.

FRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comparative* [*part.* of frango]. **Broken**; hence, **powerless, weak, faint, pronunciatio, genus dicendi**; f. animo, *disheartened.*

FRĀGA, ōrum, *n. pl.* **Strawberries.**

FRĀGĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* [frango]. 1) **Easily broken, brittle, fragile**, cadus, ramus; (poet.) aquae ff. = *ice.* 2) *Trop.*, **frail, perishable, weak**, corpus; res humanae sunt ff. et caducae; (poet.) ff. anni, *the years of weakness*; also = *effeminate, delicate:* f. Pediatia. 3) (Poet.) Of the sound produced by breaking any thing **stiff, crackling** (fragor): f. sonitus chartarum; lauri fragiles, *that crackle in the fire*; manus ff. increpuere pollicibus (*by snapping with the fingers*).

FRĀGĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [fragilis]. 1) **Brittleness, fragility.** 2) *Trop.*, **frailty, inconstancy, weakness**, generis humani.

FRAGMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [frango]. (Poet. & lat.) = Fragmentum.

FRAGMENTUM, i, *n.* [frango]. (Very rar. in the *sing.*) *A piece broken off*, a **fragment, remnant**: ff. remorum, navigii; taedae et ff. = *splinters, chips.*

FRĀGOR, ōris, *m.* [frango]. 1) (Lucr.) **A breaking into pieces.** 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **A crashing noise, a crash**: f. tectorum quae diruebantur; f. plaudentium; subito f. intonuit = *a clap of thunder.*

FRĀGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fragor]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) (Lucr.) **Broken into fragments, crumbled to pieces.** 2) **Rough, uneven**: ff. silvae; hence, *trop.*, of speech, *uneven, unequal:* oratio f. et interrupta. 3) **Crashing, roaring**, torrens.

FRAGRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To smell of** *any thing*; almost always of a pleasant smell = **to emit fragrance**: f. unguento, *to smell of ointment*; nil fragrat, *emits no odour.*

FRĂMEA, ae, *f.* [a Germanic word]. (Lat.) **A spear** *or* **javelin** *with a short, small head*, used by the ancient Germans.

FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with *ῥήγνυμι*]. 1) **To break, to break into pieces** (i. e., something hard and stiff — cf. rumpo): f. hastam, anulum aureum; f. crus, *to break a leg*; f. navem, *to suffer shipwreck*; navis frangitur, *is dashed to pieces*; f. januam, fores, *to shatter*; f. patinam, *to dash to pieces*; (poet.) f. glebas, granum dentibus, fruges, *to bruise, to grind, to pound, to crush*; f. gulam alicujus laqueo, *to throttle one*; f. cervices alicui, *to break one's neck*; (poet.) saxum f. fluctus = *the waves break against the rock*; improp., f. carcerem = *to break out of a prison*; f. comam in gradus, *to twist, to braid*; (poet.) f. aliquem = *to tear to pieces.* 2) *Trop.*, **to break** *one's courage, power, resolution, or the vehemence of a passion*: A) = **to dishearten, to discourage**: f. animum alicujus or aliquem; frangi metu: B) = **to weaken, to enfeeble, to impair**: hostes fracti bello; calor se f., *disappears*; f. sententiam alicujus, *to invalidate, to oppose successfully*; f. soriten, *to refute:* C) = **to check, to curb, to**

overcome, to subdue, to restrain: f. dolorem; haec res f. concitationem animorum; f. furorem et petulantiam alicujus; f. se, *to command one's self:* D) **to destroy, to frustrate:** consilium alicujus: E) **to violate:** f. fidem, *a word or pledge given;* f. foedus, mandata, *not to perform duly:* F) = **to move,** *to touch, to shake:* frangi dolore, misericordia; te ut ulla res frangat!

FRĀTER, tris, *m.* [kindred with φράτηρ]. 1) **A brother:** f. geminus, *a twin-brother;* f. germanus; *pl.*, fratres, *brothers and sisters.* 2) Improperly: A) = *a near relative,* in gen., especially f. patruelis, *a cousin:* B) *trop.* — *an intimate or familiar friend,* esp. *a lover;* hence — a) *as a familiar term in accosting a stranger* ('*my brother*') —b) in the *pl.*, of nations, *a title of honour,* given by the Roman senate to the allies of the Roman people: Aedui a senatu fratres appellati — c) (poet.) of things that are alike, e. g., of books.

FRĀTERCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of frater]. 1) **A little brother:** f. gigantis, i. e., *of unknown parentage.* 2) *A familiar appellation given to a friend.*

FRĀTERNE, *adv.* [fraternus]. 1) **In a brotherly manner, fraternally.** 2) *Trop.*, **heartily, affectionately.**

FRĀTERNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [fraternus]. (Lat., rar.) **Brotherhood, fraternity.**

FRĀTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [frater]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a brother,* **brotherly, fraternal:** amor f.; hereditas f., *from a brother;* invidia f., *against a brother;* fraternus nex, *fratricide;* lyra f., *given to Apollo by his brother Mercury;* ff. undae, *his brother's waves* (of Neptune, as brother of Jupiter). 2) Improp.: A) (poet.) *of or pertaining to a relative:* fraterna peto, i. e., *the armour of his cousin:* B) *trop.*, *becoming brothers,* **brotherly, friendly.**

FRATRĪCĪDA, ae, *m.* [frater-caedo]. **A fratricide.**

FRAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo]. **A defrauding, deceiving;** *a fraud:* fraudatio heri, *a cheating of one's master.*

FRAUDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fraudo]. **A cheat, deceiver, defrauder.**

FRAUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To cheat, to deceive, to defraud** (by faithlessness and trickery; always implying strong censure — cf. decipio, fallo, impono, etc.): f. aliquem; f. aliquem aliqua re, *to cheat one out of any thing;* f. milites praedâ, aliquem triumpho, se victu. 2) **To withdraw** *or* **take away** *by fraud,* **to embezzle, to purloin:** f. stipendium militum; restituere fraudata; f. nuptias, *not to grant.*

FRAUDŬLENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [fraudulentus]. (Lat.) **Fraudulently, deceitfully.**

FRAUDŬLENTIA, ae, *f.* [fraudulentus]. (Pl.) *A disposition to deceive,* **deceitfulness, fraudulence.**

FRAUDŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [fraus]. **Deceitful, fraudulent,** homo, venditio, gestus.

FRAUS, dis, *f.* 1) **Fraud, guile, deceit, dishonesty,** *imposition:* f. ac dolus; perspicere f. alicujus; bestiae cibum ad fraudem suam positum plerumque aspernantur, *in order to ensnare them;* fraudem facere legi, senatus consulto, *to evade by fraud;* fraude concordiae, *by a feigned and deceitful accordance;* sese dedere sine fraude, *without fraud, honestly;* hence, *trop.* = *a deceitful, fraudulent person, a cheat, deceiver:* fur, fugitive, fraus populi. 2) *Pass.* = *a being deceived,* a **delusion, error, mistake:** illicere, deducere aliquem in fraudem; thus, likewise, incidere, delabi in fraudem; f. loci et noctis, *an error caused by* (*ignorance of*) *the place and by the night.* 3) *An evil deed,* in gen.; a **trespass, offence, crime:** admittere f. capitalem; ff. inexpiabiles. 4) *That which is caused by fraud or delusion,* **damage, injury, detriment:** id mihi fraudem tulit; freq. fraudi non erit illi secessio, non venisse, *it shall not be to his detriment* (or, acc. to 3 = *it shall not be to him as a crime*); sine mea fraude populique Romani, *without detriment to me or to the people;* ut, qui civis Campanus ante certam diem transisset, sine fraude esset, *should remain unimpeached.* 5) Personified, as a goddess.

*FRAUSUS, a, um, *part.* [fraudo]. (Pl.) Metuo ne quam fraudem frausus siet, *that he has been practising cheatery.*

FRAXĪNEUS, or *Fraxĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus]. *Of ash-wood,* **ashen,** hasta.

FRAXĪNUS, i, *f.* **An ash-tree, ash;** (poet.) = *any thing made of ash,* esp. *a javelin.*

FRĔGELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town of the Volsci in Latium,* now Ceprano.

FRĔGELLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fregellae]. *Of or pertaining to Fregellae,* **Fregellan;** *subst.*, Fregellani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of F.*

FRĔGĒNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A small town in Etruria.*

FRĔMĔBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fremo]. (Poet.) **Rushing, roaring, muttering:** navis f.; grex elephantorum f.; Achilles f., *raging*

FRĔMĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [fremo]. **A rushing, roaring, murmuring, muttering, humming,** esp. of *the mixed tones of a number of men conversing together,* **an uproar:** f. maris; f. armorum, *the clash of arms;* f. clamorque hominum; f. castrorum; f. senatus ortus, *a muttering arose in the senate;* thus, likewise, dein f. increbuit, postea clamor, etc.; f. equorum, *the snorting;* f. tigris, *the growling;* (poet.) of thunder.

FRĔMO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [βρέμω]. 1) *Intr., to make a dull, murmuring noise,* **to rush, to roar, to hum, to resound;** in particular, of a number of men, **to mutter, to murmur:** ventus, mare f.; leo, lupus f., *bellows, howls;* equus f., *snorts;* omnes magno clamore ff., *lament;* cuncti Dardanidae simul ore ff., *murmur assent;* fremant omnes licet, *let them all grumble;* f. lae-

titia, ludisque plausuque, *to resound, to ring with;* thus, likewise, f. ululatibus; f. animis, *to storm with rage;* f. acerba, dira, *to rave.* 2) *Tr.*, to say murmuringly *or* mutteringly, to murmur at, to growl at (esp. of several conversing): (poet.) f. arma, *to call for madly;* omnes eadem ff., *mutter the same thing;* Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum f., *complains loudly of.*

FRĒMOR, ōris, *m.* [fremo]. (Poet. & lat.) = Fremitus.

FRĒNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [freno]. (Lat.) A curber, tamer.

FRĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [frenum]. Furnished with a bridle, bridled (opp. to infrenus), equus; hence, eques f., *with a bridled horse.*

FRENDEO, 2. *v. intr.* = Frendo.

FRENDO, —, frēsum or fressum, 3. *v. intr.* To gnash the teeth, homo, leo; also, f. dentibus.

FRĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [frenum]. 1) (Poet.) *To furnish with a bridle,* to bridle, equos; f. ora cervi capistris; f. colla draconum. 2) *Trop.*, to bridle, to check, to curb, to restrain: hiems f. cursus aquarum; f. voluptates, furores alicujus, impetum scribendi; f. gentes domitas, *to govern.*

FRENTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A tribe on the eastern shore of Italy,* in the modern Abruzzo citeriore.

FRENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Frentani]. Of *or* pertaining to the Frentani.

FRĒNUM, i, *n.* (Freq. in the *pl.*, and then sometimes Freni.) 1) A bridle, bit (cf. habena): recipere f., *to be bridled;* dare f., *to give the reins;* inhibere (ducere) ff., *to draw or hold in the reins, to rein in;* mordere f., *trop.* = *to show the teeth, to offer resistance;* (poet.) = *a horse.* 2) *Trop.*, a bridle, curb, check, restraint: Mutinam illi exsultanti tanquam frenos furoris injecit, *put M., as it were, a bridle upon*, &c.; capere ff. imperii, *the reins of government;* adhibere alteri calcaria, alteri frenos, *to spur on the one, to check the other.*

FRĒQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Usually in a good sense, denoting 'a full number,' while creber = 'too much,' freq. implies blame.) 1) Of persons, that is often at *a place,* or that often does *a thing:* erat ille Romae frequens; Kaeso f. ad signa fuit; f. auditor Platonis, *assiduous;* frequens te audivi, *frequently.* 2) Of things, frequently occurring, frequent, repeated; hence, usual, common: ff. pocula, literae, edicta; verbum apud alios f.; f. fama. 3) *Assembled in great numbers,* numerous, full: ff. cives atque socii; senatus f. convenit, *a full senate;* res delata est ad frequentiores, *to a better attended assembly;* ff. fuimus, *many.* 4) Of places that are well filled with any thing, crowded, filled, much-frequented *or* visited — a) abs., f. theatrum, *crowded;* terra, urbs f., *populous;* via f., *much-frequented;* f. convivium, *a numerous company* — b) *filled with any thing:* urbs f. tectis, *crowded with;* loca frequentia aedificiis, *covered with buildings;* Nilus f. feris, terra f. colubris, *rich in, productive of;* *(Tac.) mons frequens silvae talis, *thickly set with such trees.*

FRĒQUENTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [frequento]. (Lat.) A frequent repetition.

FRĒQUENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [frequento]. Frequency, a frequent use, a crowding together, verborum, argumentorum; hence, in discourse = *recapitulation.*

FRĒQUENTĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [frequento]. (Lat.) *Denoting a frequent repetition,* frequentative.

FRĒQUENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [frequens]. 1) Numerously, in great numbers. 2) Often, frequently.

FRĒQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [frequens]. 1) A being present frequently (of persons), *an occurring frequently,* frequency (of things): quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et f.; de epistolarum f. nihil te accuso. 2) A numerous attendance; *concr.*, a great number, concourse, multitude: f. hominum, vulgi; magna f. et consessus vester; magna f. rerum (of an author) = *copiousness of contents;* f. coeli, *density of the air;* frequentiam praestare, *to come in great numbers.*

FRĒQUENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [frequens]. 1) To visit frequently, to go *or* come to frequently: f. aliquem, domum alicujus. 2) To visit in great numbers, to frequent, esp. *a festival;* hence = to celebrate: f. ludos, ferias, dies, triumphum. 3) To do, to undertake, *or* to make use of frequently: f. verbi translationem; exempla frequentata apud Graecos, *frequently given;* nec ideo conjugia frequentabantur, *became frequent;* f. aliquid in animo, *frequently to think over;* f. memoriam alicujus, *to remember frequently;* hence (poet.) = *to repeat* (an exclamation). 4) To bring together *or* assemble *numerously:* hic dies scribas ad aerarium frequentavit; f. multa, *to crowd together.* 5) *To fill with a multitude,* to crowd, to people, to stock *with:* urbs frequentatur; f. solitudinem Italiae; f. Italiam colonis.

FRESILIA, ae, *f. A town in the territory of the Marsi.*

FRĒTENSIS, e, *adj.* [fretum]. Of *or* pertaining to a strait (v. Fretum): Mare F. = *the Straits of Sicily.*

FRĒTUM, i, *n.*, and FRĒTUS, ūs, *m.* 1) A strait, sound, channel: fretum maris nostri et Oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar;* esp. freq. = *the Straits of Sicily* (also, f. Siciliae or Siciliense, or Mare Fretense). 2) (Poet.) The sea, in general. 3) (Lucr.) Spring, *as the period of transition from cold to heat.* 4) Heat, glow, juventutis.

FRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* *1) (Lucr.) Leaning on, supported by: res stant ff. pondere. 2) *Trop.*, trusting to, relying *or* depending on: f. diis, auxilio vestro; f. viribus suis, ingenio.

FRĪCO, cui, ctum and cātum, 1. *v. tr.* To

rub: f. corpus oleo, senem; f. costas arbore, *against a tree;* prov. (Pl.), f. genua = *to embrace the knees* (as a suppliant).

*FRICTUS, ūs, *m.* [frico]. **A rubbing.**

*FRĪGĔ-FACTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) *To make cold,* to cool, os.

FRĪGEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* [frigus]. 1) **To be cold, to be stiff with cold** (in opp. to caleo, *object.* — cf. algeo): manus f.; *part.* frigens, *one who is stiff and cold,* i. e., *dead.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to be frigid, inactive; to come to a stop** *or* **standstill:** omnia consilia ff. = *prove ineffectual;* judicia ff., *are carried on drowsily;* oratio f., *halts, stops;* homo ille valde f.: B) **to be coldly received** *or* **treated, to be out of favour** *with any one,* **to remain unnoticed:** tibicen ille f. ad populum; plane jam frigeo; friget patronus Antonius; prima concio Pompeii frigebat, *was coldly received.*

FRĪGĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* [frigus]. (Poet.) **To cool,** *to refresh with coolness,* specum.

FRĪGESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of frigeo]. 1) **To become cold.** 2) *Trop.,* **to become languid** *or* **inactive,** *to lose ardour or energy, to begin to disappear:* affectus f.; also = **to become cold towards one* (v. Frigeo).

FRĪGĬDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [frigidus]. (Lat.) **That serves for cooling:** cella f., or *subst.* Frigidarium, ii, *n.,* **the cooling-chamber** *in a bath.*

*FRĪGĬDĔ-FACTO, 1. (Pl.) = Frigefacto.

FRĪGĬDE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [frigidus]. **Coldly;** only *trop.,* **frigidly:** A) = *without animation, feebly:* f. agere: B) = *trivially, flatly:* f. verbis uti.

*FRĪGĬDIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of frigidus]. (Lat.) **Somewhat frigid, rather flat.**

FRĪGĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of frigidus]. 1) **Somewhat cold,** puella. 2) **Somewhat faint** *or* **languid:** f. singultus.

FRĪGĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [frigeo]. 1) **Cold, cool** (not so strong as algidus), fons, locus, coelum; hence, *subst.* Frigida, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *cold water;* prov., aquam frigidam subdole suffundere = *to slander;* (poet.) of the coldness produced by death or fear: f. cymba Stygia; f. mors; membra ff., *of a corpse;* f. horror, *a cold shudder.* 2) *Trop.,* **cold, frigid:** A) = *without ardour or energy,* **dull, feeble, inactive,** *indolent, indifferent,* accusator; lentus in dicendo et paene f.; literae ff. et inconstantes, *of trifling contents;* frigidus Aetnam insiluit (poet.), *in cold blood;* tecta ff., *cold,* i. e., *empty:* B) *without force or point,* **flat, insipid, trivial,** calumniae, sententiae, jocus, homo, solatium.

FRĪGO, xi, ctum (or xum), 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with φρύγω]. **To roast, to fry, to parch,** fabas, cicer.

*FRĪGŎRĬFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [frigus-facio]. (Lat.) **Cooling.**

FRĪGUS, ŏris, *n.* [= ῥῖγος with the digamma]. 1) **Cold, coldness** (*object.* — conf. algor; not so strong as gelu): f. opacum, *coolness of the shade;* propter ff., *on account of the cold climate;* f. inhabitabile (poet.), *a cold region;* frigore dormire, *in the cold night.* In partic. (poet.): A) *the cold of winter* = *winter:* non aestate, non frigore: B) *the coldness of death:* membra solvuntur frigore; f. letale: C) *a cold shudder produced by fear:* membra Aeneae solvuntur frigore. 2) *Trop.,* **coldness:** A) *coldness in action* = **inactivity, sluggishness:** B) (poet. & lat.) *coldness which one meets with from others* = **a cold reception, disfavour,** *coolness:* notus is est Tiberii et amicitiâ et frigore; imperitia interdum affert f.

FRĪGŪTIO, or Fringūtio, 4. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Properly, *to twitter, to chirp* (of birds); hence, **to speak indistinctly, to stammer, to stutter.**

FRIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To bruise** *or* **break into pieces,** glebas.

FRĪSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Frisians,** *a tribe in North-western Germany.*

FRĪTILLA, ae, *f. A kind of pap used at sacrifices.*

FRĪTILLUS, i, *m.* **A dice-box.**

FRĪVŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [frio]. (Lat.) 1) *Fragile,* i. e., *worthless, poor;* only as *subst.,* Frivola, ōrum, *n. pl.,* **poor and fragile furniture,** *trifling and worthless things.* 2) *Trop.,* **poor, worthless, trivial, insipid, frivolous:** f. jocus, sermo; f. auspicium, causa, origo.

FRONDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [frons]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to leaves,** fiscinae.

FRONDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [frons I.]. *One who lops off leaves,* **a pruner** *or* **dresser** *of trees.*

FRONDEO, 2. *v. intr.* [frons I.]. **To be in leaf, to become green:** ramus f.; nemus f. nigra ilice.

FRONDESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of frondeo]. **To put forth leaves,** *to become leafy.*

FRONDEUS, a, um, *adj.* [frons I.]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Of leaves, made of leaves,** corona; tecta ff., *formed of the leabes of a tree.* 2) **Leafy,** nemus; f. casa, *covered with leaves.*

FRONDĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frons-fero]. (Poet.) **Leaf-bearing,** nemus.

FRONDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [frons I.]. (Mostly poet.) *Full of leaves,* **leafy,** mons, ramus.

FRONS (I.) dis, *f.* **Leaves, foliage:** f. populea; collis laetus frondibus, *overgrown with leafy trees;* (poet.) *a garland made of leafy branches.*

FRONS (II.), tis, *f.* 1) **The forehead** (esp. of men, but also of animals): contrahere, adducere frontem, *to knit one's brows, to frown;* remittere, explicare f., *to smooth or clear the brow;* ferire frontem, *to smite one's forehead.* 2) *The face or brow,* in general, as expressing the affections of the mind: fera f. et vultus; fronte occultare sententiam; f. laeta, sollicita. In partic., denoting: A) *shame, modesty:* B) *impu-*

dence, effrontery: f. proterva; f. urbana: C) **the exterior, outside, appearance,** *external quality of any thing:* sed utrum fronte an mente ei studeat, dubitatur; f. prima decipit multos. 3) **The forepart** *of any thing,* **the front,** *façade of a building:* f. aedium, parietum, navium; a fronte, *in the forepart of a house;* collis frontem leviter fastigatus, *gently sloping in front;* unâ f. contra hostem castra muniunt, *on the front;* in partic., *the front of an army, the van;* aequa f. ad pugnam procedere, *in a straight line of battle;* dextrâ f., *on the right side of the front,* i. e., *on the right wing;* freq. a fronte, *in front, before* (opp. to 'a tergo' and 'a latere'). Hence: A) **the edges** *of a book-roll:* B) **the breadth** *of a piece of land:* mille pedes in fronte.

FRONTĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [frons]. *An ornament for the forehead,* esp. *of a horse,* **a frontlet.**

FRONTO (I.), ōnis, *adj.* [frons]. (Rar.) **That has a broad forehead,** equus.

FRONTO (II.), ōnis, *m. A Roman proper name;* thus, esp. M. Cornelius Fronto, *a Roman orator,* of Cirta in Numidia.

FRUCTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [fructus]. **Fruit-bearing:** ager f., *for the use of which a yearly grain-rent is to be paid, produce-bearing.*

FRUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fructus]. 1) **Fruit-bearing, fruitful, productive,** *yielding a profit in produce or money* (cf. ferax, fertilis): ager quamvis fertilis (*by nature*) sine cultura fructuosus esse (*be productive, profitable*) non potest; orationes ff. 2) *Trop.,* **useful, profitable,** *advantageous:* haec virtus multis fructuosa est.

FRUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [fruor]. 1) (Rar.) *Abstr.,* **an enjoying, enjoyment** *of any thing,* **use,** *usufruct:* meus f. est prior, *I have the right of using it first;* f. animi, *mental enjoyment;* f. voluptatum: capere f. oculis ex usu alicujus, *to feast the eyes on.* 2) *Concr.,* **the products** *of the earth,* **fruit, produce** (in gen. of corn and fruits — cf. fruges and frumentum): frugum reliquorumque fructuum perceptio; demetere et percipere f.; illi fructibus suis solvant, *with their products;* vectigal agri Campani fructibus varium esse non solet, *yields usually the same proceeds.* Hence: A) **the profit, gain, income, returns** *of property, capital,* &c.: f. illorum praediorum; ff. pecuniae, *interest;* f. unius anni; oves edunt f., *yield a profit:* B) *fruit* = **advantage, profit:** fructum et utilitatem capere (ferre) ex re aliqua or rei alicujus, *to derive advantage or profit from;* f. vitae superioris, *the result of one's former life;* in fructu habere, *to consider as useful.*

FRŪGĀLIOR, ius, and Frūgālissimus, a, um, *comp.* & *sup.* for the adjectively used Frugi (v. Frux).

FRŪGĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [from the unusual frugalis—v. Frugalior]. **Thriftiness, frugality, economy,** *love of order;* hence, in gen., **honesty, probity:** bonam valetudinem maxime praestat frugalitas; f. id est modestia et temperantia.

FRŪGĀLĬTER, *adv.* [frugalis]. **Moderately, frugally.**

FRŪGĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fruges-fero]. **Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile,** ager, cedrus; messes f. (poet.); *trop.,* philosophia f.

FRŪGĬFĔRENS, tis, *adj.* (A.-cl.) = Frugifer.

*FRŪGĬLĔGUS, a, um, *adj.* [fruges-lego]. (Poet.) **Fruit-gathering** (of the ant), formica.

FRŪGĬPĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* [fruges-pario]. (Ante-cl.) = Frugifer.

FRŪMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to corn, corn-:** res f., *corn, provisions* (for an army); loca, provinciae ff., *abounding in corn;* lex f., *concerning the distribution of corn;* largitio f., *a liberal distribution of corn;* navis f., *a provision ship;* hence, *subst.,* Frumentarius, ii, *m.:* A) *a corn-dealer:* B) *a purveyor of corn for an army, a commissary.*

FRŪMENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor]. 1) **A providing of corn;** as milit. tech. t., foraging. 2) (Lat.) **A distributing of corn.**

FRŪMENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [frumentor]. **A provider of corn;** as milit. tech. t., **a forager,** *a soldier dispatched to procure corn.*

FRŪMENTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [frumentum]. A milit. tech. t., **to collect corn, to forage:** pabulor et f.

FRŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [for frugimentum, from frugeo]. **Corn, grain** (contained in ears, as distinguished from pods — cf. fruges, fructus, legumen, seges): f. ex agris comportatur; ff. in agris matura non erant.

FRŪNISCOR, nītus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [lengthened form of fruor]. (Ante-cl.) = Fruor.

FRUOR, ītus or ctus (both rare), 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To enjoy,** *to take pleasure, delight, or satisfaction in any thing* (cf. utor): Hannibal, quum victoria uti posset, frui maluit; tu voluptate frueris, ego utor, tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum; f. vitâ, omnibus commodis; f. aliquo, *to enjoy one's society;* (ante-cl.) f. rem, ingenium — but classic in *gerundive:* sapientia non solum paranda sed etiam fruenda nobis est; res fruenda oculis, *a sight to be enjoyed.* 2) As tech. t. in the lang. of law, **to enjoy the use, to have the usufruct** *of any thing:* filius certis fundis frui solitus erat; locare agrum fruendum, *to let out a field.*

FRŪSĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Frusino]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Frusino;** *subst.,* Frusinates, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Frusino.*

FRŪSĪNO, ōnis, *m. A town of the Hernici in Latium,* now Frosinone.

FRUSTĀTIM, *adv.* [frustum]. (Lat.) **By pieces, in pieces.**

FRUSTILLĀTIM, *adv.* [frustillum, *dim.* of frustum]. (Pl.) **By** *or* **in small pieces.**

FRUSTRĀ, *adv.* [kindred with fraus]. 1) *In a deceived manner,* **erroneously, mistakenly:** f. esse, *to be mistaken;* ut illi f. sint, *that they may be disappointed;* f. ductare, habere aliquem, *to*

delude, to cheat. 2) In vain, to no purpose, without effect (*subject.*, with reference to the person whose expectation is deceived — cf. nequidquam): f. laboratum est; non ipse dictator f. ero; nullum telum f. missum est. 3) Without reason *or* cause: f. judices addere solent, etc.: nec f., nam, etc., *and not without reason, or*, &c.; f. credere.

*FRUSTRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [frustror]. (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) A deception.

FRUSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [frustror]. A disappointing, deceiving; a deception, disappointment *of a belief, expectation*, &c.: injicere frustrationem, *to cause error, mistake;* deferri frustrationibus, *to be put off with illusions;* f. iis dolorem attulit, *the disappointment of their hopes;* grana ciceris in acum continuo et sine f. inserere, *without failing.*

*FRUSTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [frustror]. (Pl.) A deceiving, deception, &c. = frustratio: frustratui habere aliquem, *to deceive one.*

FRUSTROR, ātus, *dep.*, and (ante-cl. & lat.) Frustro, 1. *v. tr.* [frustra]. 1) (Lat.) To render ineffective *or* useless, to frustrate: f. laborem; rami arborum frustrantur ictus; inceptus clamor f. hiantes, *dies away in the opened mouth.* 2) To deceive, to disappoint, to trick: f. alios, spem mercantium; spes eum f.

*FRUSTŪLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [frustulum, *dim.* of frustum]. (Pl.) Full of small pieces.

FRUSTUM, i, *n.* [fruor]. A bit, piece: f. panis; also, a little piece, in gen.: f. orationis; (Pl.) f. pueri! *you bit of a boy!*

FRŪTEX, ĭcis, *m.* 1) A shrub, bush: f. lupini; ff. olerum. 2) (Lat.) *The lower part of the trunk of a tree.* 3) *Trop.*, as a term of reproach, blockhead! loggerhead!

FRŪTĪCESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [frutex]. (Lat.) To put forth shoots, *to become bushy.*

FRŪTĪCĒTUM, i, *n.* [frutex]. (Poet. & lat.) *A place full of shrubs or bushes*, a copse, thicket.

FRŪTĪCO, āvi, ātum, } 1. *v. intr.* To put
FRŪTĪCOR, ātus, *dep.* } forth shoots, *to become bushy*, to shoot *or* sprout forth: arbor f.; (poet.) pilus f.

FRŪTĪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [frutex]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Full of shrubs *or* bushes, bushy. 2) Full of shoots *or* sprigs, arbor.

FRUX, ūgis, *f.* [fruor]. (Usually in the *pl.*, fruges, um; the *nom. sing.* seems to be unusual.) 1) The fruit of the earth, produce of the field (both grain and pulse; also, poet., of the fruit of trees — cf. frumentum, fructus): non omnem f., *not every sort of grain;* hence, *any thing made of grain*, e. g., *meal:* ff. salsae. 2) *Trop.*, fruit *or* fruits, i. e., use, value, result: pervenire ad aliquam f., *to some maturity;* (poet.) expertia frugis, *what is worthless;* ff. industriae. Hence: A) the *dat.* frugi, sc. aptus, *of use, useful*, used as an *adj.* (cf. frugalior) = economical, thrifty; hence, freq. = good, honest, worthy, virtuous; proper, fit: homo f. et temperans; vita f. et severa; sometimes accompanied with 'bonae' (homo permodestus et bonae f.): B) ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, *to a good and moral behavior;* ad b. f. se recipere (redire) = *to correct one's self, to reform;* so, also, ad b. f. compellere aliquem.

FŪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. (lat.) *comp.* [*part.* of fuco]. Prop., *dyed, rouged;* hence, *trop.*, falsely-coloured, dressed-up, counterfeit, false: f. et simulatus; f. nitor, candor.

*FŪCĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [fucus]. (Lat.) Dyed with fucus.

FŪCĪNUS (II.), i, *m.* Called more usually F. Lacus, *a lake of Latium*, in the territory of the Marsi — now Lago di Celano.

FŪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fucus]. To dye: f. tabulas colore; in partic., *to dye for the purpose of beautifying* = to paint, to rouge.

FŪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fucus]. Prop., *painted, rouged;* trop., counterfeit, spurious: amicitia, vicinitas f., *untrustworthy;* f. merx, *dressed-up.*

FŪCUS (I.), i, *m.* [φῦκος]. 1) Orchil, *a red tincture*, produced from a lichen growing on the rocks near the sea. 2) Red colour, in gen.; in partic. = rouge. Hence, 3) = a false ornament *or* gloss, an outside show, dissimulation, pretence, falsehood: color venustatis non fuco illitus sed sanguine diffusus (figuratively, of discourse): sine f. ac fallaciis; fucum facere alicui, *to deceive one.* *4) Bee-glue, *a reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives.*

FŪCUS (II.), i, *m.* A drone-bee.

FUE, *interj.* (Pl.) Fye! (an interjection expressing disgust.)

FŪFĪDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fufidius]. *Of or pertaining to a Fufidius*, Fufidian.

FŪFĪDIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) L. Fuf., *an orator.* 2) Q. Fuf., *a knight of Arpinum.*

FŪFIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Fūfia, ae. *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Quintus F. Catenus, *a tribune of the people* (61 B. C.), *consul* (47 B. C.); the chief author of the acquittal of P. Clodius; later, an adherent of Cæsar and of Antony.

FŪFIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Fufius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Fufius*, Fufian: lex F.

FŪGA, ae, *f.* [φυγή]. 1) A flight, fleeing: ex fuga, *in one's flight;* dare, conferre, conjicere se in fugam, *to betake one's self to flight;* capere, petere f., *to take to flight;* facere f. = *to cause (one's) flight* — but also = *to flee;* conjicere, impellere hostes in fugam, *to put to flight;* fuga ab urbe turpis; claudere alicui fugam, *to cut off one's flight;* (poet.) in the *pl.*, ff. celeres. In partic. = *flight from one's native country*, exile, banishment: exsilium et f. 2) *Trop.:* A) *a desire of avoiding any thing*, a shunning, avoiding, aversion: f. laborum et dolorum: B) a means (way) of avoiding *or* escaping: si alia fuga ho-

noris non esset; quaere fugam morbi: C) (poet.) a flying = a swift course *or* passage: exspectet facilem f. ventosque ferentes; f. temporum; hence, dare fugam — a) = *to give one a swift passage* — b) = *to flee speedily, to hasten away.*

*FŪGĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [fugax]. By fleeing, with flight, bellum gerere.

FŪGAX, ācis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [fugio]. 1) Apt to flee, *inclined to flight:* vir, hostis = *cowardly;* applied, as a term of reproach, to a slave = *runaway;* (poet. & lat.) with a *genit.*, f. gloriae, *fleeing from glory;* (poet.) Pholoe f. = *fleeing from her wooers, coy.* 2) (Poet.) *Flying swiftly,* swift, fleet: ventus, lympha, anni; hence, *trop.*, fleeting, transitory: haec sunt brevia, fugacia, caduca.

FŪGIO, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [φεύγω]. I. *Intr.* — 1) To flee, to flee away, *to try to escape:* f. Trojâ, *from Troy;* f. Uticam, *to Utica;* servus f., *runs away;* fugit memoriâ, *slips or escapes one's memory;* omne animal fugit a quibusdam, *shuns certain things;* prov., ita fugias ne praeter casam = *do not run into the lion's mouth;* hence, in partic. = *to go into exile:* f. ex (a) patria. 2) To escape, to come *or* get off: qui ex ipsa caede fugerunt. 3) To hasten away, to pass rapidly, *to flee away:* nubes ff.; pinus fugiens, *sailing away;* penna fugiens, *a soaring wing;* f. rivus, *swiftly running.* Hence, *trop.*, to disappear, to vanish: color, vires, tempus f.; poma ff., *wilt;* rosa fugiens, *withering;* vinum fugiens, *degenerating, spoiling;* oculi fugientes (of a dying person).

II. *Tr.* — 1) To flee from *any thing,* to avoid, to shun, *to try to escape from:* f. aliquem, campum; (poet.) f. patriam, *to flee from or leave one's country;* f. laborem, culpam, vituperationem alicujus, nuptias, mortem; f. ignominiam; semper fugienda est injuria. Hence: A) (poet.) with a clause as object = to avoid *or* forbear *doing any thing,* to beware, to omit (cf. omittere, cavere): f. illud suspicari, credere; fuge quaerere, *do not ask:* B) to dislike, to decline: f. judicem illum; f. judicium senatus; Proserpina nullum caput fugit, *declines, refuses to take.* 2) To escape, to evade: Quirinus f. Acheronta (poet.). Freq. *trop.*, nulla res f. scientiam ejus = *he knows everything;* res f. aciem = *is not seen by;* in partic., res (id, and the like) me fugit = it escapes my notice, is not observed by me, *is unknown to me:* haec ratio f. senatum; me non fugit (*I know right well*) quam difficile sit illud; ei rei fugerat me rescribere, *I had forgotten.*

FŪGĬTĪVĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [fugitivus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *One employed to search for fugitive slaves,* a slave-catcher.

FŪGĬTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [fugio]. Fleeing away, fugitive, servus, canis; f. a domino, *from his master;* (lat.) f. finium suorum regnique, *from his territory and kingdom;* *trop.* (Com.), argentum hoc f., *so difficult to obtain.* Hence, in particular, *subst.* Fugitivus, i, *m.* — a) a runaway slave, a fugitive, sometimes used as a term of reproach — b) *a soldier that has run away,* a deserter.

FŪGĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*intens.* of fugio]. 1) *Intr.*, to flee in haste. 2) *Tr.*, to avoid, to shun, *to try to escape,* aliquem; is te et oculos tuos fugitat; illi quaestionem fugitant. Hence (poet.), *to omit or forbear doing any thing:* f. facere aliquid.

*FŪGĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [fugio]. (Pl.) A runaway.

FŪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fuga]. *To cause to flee,* to put to flight, to rout, to discomfit: f. hostes, equitatum, ducem alterum; hence, in gen., to chase away, nubes, stellas, noctem; Musa mea me f. (Ovid.), *has caused my exile;* (poet.) hoc f. audacem poetam, *deters:* (lat.) f. multos a proposito studendi.

*FULCĬMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [fulcio]. (Poet.) A prop, stay, pillar.

FULCIO, lsi, ltum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) *To keep erect by props or stays,* to prop, to stay, to support: f. porticum; vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram; fultus molli pede, *standing on;* fultus tellure, pulvino, *resting on.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet. & lat.) to make strong *or* firm, to strengthen: f. stomachum cibo; postes fulti obice, *guarded, secured;* f. aliquid pedibus, *to tread hard:* B) to support, to assist, to uphold: f. amicum labantem; Lycurgus fultus et munitus hoc consilio; his fultus societatibus; (poet.) *f. aerumnis cor, *to trouble, to oppress.*

FULCRUM, i, *n.* [fulcio]. 1) *A prop of a bed or couch,* a bedpost, *the foot of a couch.* 2) (Poet.) *Meton.*, a bed, couch.

*FULFŪLAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town of the Samnites.*

FULGEO, lsi, —, 2. (poet. also Fulgo, 3.) *v. intr.* 1) To flash, to lighten, *to throw or cast lightning:* si fulserit, si tonuerit; Jove fulgente, *when it lightens;* *trop.*, of a passionate and brilliant style of oratory. 2) To be bright, to glitter, to glisten, to shine, *to beam* (of a strong, flashing colour — conf. splendeo, niteo, etc.): castra ff. signis; tecta fulgentia ebore et auro; micantes fulsere gladii. Hence, *trop.*, to shine forth, *to distinguish one's self:* indoles virtutis f. in adolescente.

FULGETRUM, i, *n.* [fulgeo]. (Lat.) Lightning (without rain), *heat-lightning.*

FULGĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo]. (Poet.) Shining, glittering, *glimmering.*

FULGĬNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Fulginia]. *Of or belonging to Fulginia,* Fulginian; *subst.*, Fulginates, um, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Fulginia.*

FULGĬNIA, ae, *f. A town in Umbria,* now Foligno.

FULGOR, ōris, *m.* [fulgeo]. 1) (Poet.) =

Fulgur, lightning, a flash of lightning: cernimus fulgorem ante quam tonitrum accipimus. 2) Brightness, splendour, glitter, gleam: f. armorum, ferri, solis; (poet.) in the *pl., of glittering utensils, plate;* ille f., qui dicitur, Jovis *the shining star.* 3) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), splendour = glory, distinction, renown.

FULGUR, ŭris, *n.* [fulgeo]. 1) A flash of lightning, lightning (which does not strike — cf. fulmen): coeli ff.; consultus de f. 2) (Poet.) = Fulmen, *a flash of lightning that strikes, a thunderbolt:* ff. summos feriunt montes; condere f., *to bury an object struck by lightning* (cf. bidental). 3) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) = Fulgor, brightness, splendour: f. solis, flammaï.

*FULGŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [fulgur]. Of *or* relating to lightning: libri ff., *that interpret the omens contained in lightnings.*

FULGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro]. (Lat.) A flash of lightning: f. est late ignis explicitus.

FULGŪRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fulguro]. An interpreter of lightning, *a priest who interpreted the omens contained in lightnings.*

FULGŪRIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [fulgur]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To strike with lightning: arbores fulguritae.

FULGŪRO, 1. *v. intr.* [fulgur]. (Rar.) To lighten: Jove tonante, fulgurante; *trop.* (lat.), vis eloquentiae f.

FŪLĪCA, ae, *f.* A coot (a kind of water-fowl).

FŪLĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) Soot. 2) (Lat.) Black paint.

FULLO, ōnis, *m.* A fuller.

FULLŌNĪCA, ae, *f.* [fullonicus]. 1) Sc. ars, fulling, *the craft or trade of a fuller.* 2) Sc. officina, a fuller's shop.

FULLŌNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [fullo]. Of *or* belonging to a fuller.

FULLŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [fullo]. = Fullonicus: (Pl.) fructus f. mihi potandus est = *must let myself be stamped upon.* (Others explain it differently.)

FULMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [fulgeo]. 1) Lightning (that strikes), a thunderbolt (cf. fulgur): deflagrare ictu fulminis; emittere f. 2) *Trop., any destructive or irresistible power,* a shock, violent stroke; hence, *an overwhelming calamity, misfortune:* contemnere ff. fortunae, *the strokes of fate;* ff. verborum meorum; metus tanti fulminis, *of so great a calamity;* duo ff. belli, *those thunderbolts of war* (of the two Scipios); apri f. habent in dentibus, *thunder* (i. e., *a destroying power*); f. dictatorium.

FULMENTA, ae, *f.* [fulcio]. 1) A prop, support *of a building.* 2) The heel *of a shoe.*

FULMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino]. (Lat.) A darting *of lightning:* fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit.

FULMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen]. (Poet.) 1) Of *or* belonging to lightning: ignis, ictus f., *of lightning.* 2) *Trop.*, crushing *or* destructive *like lightning,* murderous: f. Mnestheus, dextra, dentes apri.

FULMĪNO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [fulmen]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, to lighten, *to hurl lightnings:* fulminat, *it lightens;* Jupiter f.; *trop.*, Cæsar f. bello, *strikes like lightning.* 2) *Tr.*, (rar.) to strike *or* blast with lightning: fulminatus, *struck with lightning.*

FULTŪRA, ae, *f.* [fulcio]. (Lat.) 1) A prop, stay, support. 2) *Trop., a means of strengthening,* a restorative: f. stomacho ruenti.

*FULVIASTER (others read Fulviniaster) tri, *m.* An imitator of a Fulvius.

FULVIUS, ii, *m.*, and Fulvia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus F. Flaccus, *consul* (125 B. C.), *a friend of C. Gracchus,* together with whom he was killed. 2) F. Postumus, *an assistant of the quaestor Lentulus.* 3) Marcus Fulvius Nobilior, *consul* (189 B. C.), *a friend of Ennius,* by whom he was accompanied to his province, Ætolia. 4) A. Fulvius and M. Fulvius Nobilior, *fellow-conspirators with Catiline.* 5) Fulvia, *the daughter of M. Fulvius Bombalio,* married first to P. Clodius, then to C. Curio (v. Scribonius 2), and finally to the Triumvir M. Antonius, by whom she had two sons. She was an implacable enemy of Cicero.

FULVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet.) Reddish yellow, deep yellow, tawny (a darker colour than flavus), leo, aurum, color vini; f. nuncia Jovis = *a rainbow.*

FŪMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [fumus]. (Poet.) *Full of smoke,* smoky.

FŪMĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [fumus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Smoking, *emitting smoke or vapour,* fax, altaria, amnis. 2) Filled with smoke, smoky, tectum. 3) Improp.: A) = smoke-coloured: B) smelling of smoke.

FŪMĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus-fero]. *Emitting smoke or vapour,* smoking, steaming.

*FŪMĪFĬCO, 1. *v. tr.* [fumus-facio]. (Pl.) To burn incense, *to make smoke.*

FŪMĪFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [fumus-facio]. (Poet.) *Causing or emitting smoke,* smoking.

FŪMĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [fumus]. (Lat.) I. *Tr.*, to smoke, to fumigate, *to perfume with smoke,* rem. II. *Intr.*, to smoke, *to emit smoke.*

FŪMO, 1. *v. intr.* [fumus]. *To emit smoke or vapour,* to smoke, to reek, to fume: loca ff. sulphure; altaria ff. donis; equi f. sudore; campi ff. pulvere, *are covered with clouds of dust.*

FŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [fumus]. Full of smoke, smoked, paries; imagines ff., *blackened with smoke* (the custom being to keep the ancestral images by the hearth); vinum f., *smoked* (i. e., kept for some time in a smoke-chamber for the purpose of ripening it); perna f., *smoke-dried;* fax f., *smoking.*

FŪMUS, i, *m.* Smoke, vapour, fume: signi-

ficationem facere fumo; ff. incendiorum conspiciebantur; prov., flamma fumo est proxima, *the flame follows close upon the smoke*, i. e., *the approach to evil leads quickly to vice*. Hence, *trop.*, as an image of destruction: vertere aliquid in funum et cinerem.

FŪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [funis]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a cord** *or* **rope**: equus f., *a trace-horse* (i. e., not yoked, but drawing by a trace, alongside of other horses); cereus f., *a wax taper*. Hence, *subst.*, Funale, is *n.*: *1) **the thong** *of a sling*. 2) **A wax taper** *or* **torch**: ff. vincunt noctem. 3) (Poet.) **A chandelier, candelabrum**.

FŪNAMBŬLUS, i, *m.* [funis-ambulo]. **A rope-dancer**. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

FUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [fungor]. **A performing, discharging, executing; a performance, exercise,** *employment*: labor est, f. quaedam vel animi vel corporis; f. muneris.

FUNDA, ae, *f.* [*σ-φενδ-άνη*]. **1) A sling. 2)** (Poet.) **A drag net. 3)** (Lat.) *The hollowed or sunken part of a ring*, in which the stone was set (as in a sling).

FUNDĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [fundo I.]. (Poet.) = Fundamentum.

FUNDĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [fundo I.]. **The foundation, basis, ground-work** *of a house*, &c. (made by human labour and skill — cf. solum, fundus): A) prop. (mostly in the *pl.*), fundamenta urbi (also urbis, domûs) agere, jacere, locare, *to lay a foundation*: B) *trop.*, fides est f. justitiae; f. philosophiae; ff. jacere pacis, salutis.

FUNDĀNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Fundānia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) C. F., *a friend of Cicero*, defended by him. 2) *A friend of Horace*.

FUNDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fundi]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Fundi, ager**; hence, *subst.*, Fundani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Fundi*.

FUNDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fundo I.]. (Poet.) **A founder,** urbis.

FUNDI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town on the coast of Latium*, between Formiae and Terracina — now Fondi.

FUNDĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of fundo II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To hurl** *or* **sling at, globos**; *trop.*, f. verba, *to pour forth*.

FUNDĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [fundo II.; funda — cf. *σφενδονήτης*]. **A slinger**; *pl.*, *a sort of light-armed troops*.

FUNDĬTUS, *adv.* [fundus]. **1) From the foundation** *or* **bottom**; hence, *trop.* = **completely, utterly, entirely**: templum f. destructum; Carthaginem f. tollere; haec amicitias f. evertunt. 2) (Lucr.) **At the bottom, below**: limus subsedit f.

FUNDO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To furnish with a bottom*, **to lay a bottom** *or* **foundation**: facilis est navem facere, ubi fundata est, *when the keel is laid*; robora fundatura naves, *intended for the bottom of the ship*. 2) (Poet.) **To fasten, to secure,** *to make firm*: ancora f. naves. 3) *Trop.*, **to found**: A) (poet.) = **to build, to erect,** sedem, arcem: B) = **to establish, to strengthen,** *to give permanence and security to*: haec ff. imperium; f. rempublicam, libertatem, opes suas; pecunia fundata villis, *safely invested in*.

FUNDO (II.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., **of fluids, to pour, to pour out,** *to let flow out*: f. vinum e patera, in aras, inter cornua; f. lacrimas, *to shed*; imber fusus procellis, *poured out by the storm*; f. tempora mero, *to sprinkle*; in a middle sense = *to flow*: cruor funditur. Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) *to make liquid*, **to melt, to cast**: f. ferrum: B) (poet.) **to wet, to moisten,** *to pour a liquid upon*: f. aliquid lacte. 2) Of things not fluid: A) **to pour out** *in abundance*, **to throw out, to hurl, to strew, to scatter, to extend, to spread**: vitis in omnes partes funditur, *spreads*; f. segetem desectam in Tiberim; f. picem aliasque res, *to throw down, to hurl* (of besieged persons); maculae quas incuria fudit, *to drop, to let fall*. Hence, *trop.*, of abstract things: f. famam, *to spread abroad*; oratio funditur, *branches out*; so, also, orator se latius fundit, *enlarges, expatiates*; id quod latissime funditur, *which is most comprehensive, extends farthest*: B) **to bring forth, to produce** *abundantly*: terra f. fruges et alia; ova ff. fetum; f. aliquem ex utero, or merely (poet.) f. aliquem = *to bear*; hence, *trop.*, in partic. of speech, &c., *to pour out or forth, to utter*: f. sonos inanes, versus, preces, querelas: C) = **to overthrow, to disperse, to rout, to discomfit,** *to vanquish*, in gen.; thus, freq. in Liv., fundit fugatque: hostes caedere, fundere atque fugare; eae omnes copiae uno proelio fusae fugataeque sunt; f. hostes de collibus: D) *to throw to the ground*, **to prostrate**: f. aliquem humi; fusus humi, *lying prostrate*.

FUNDUS, i, *m.* [perh. from fodio]. **1) The bottom** (of a vessel and the like — cf. fundamentum): f. armarii, Aetnae, maris; (poet.) vertere res Phrygiae fundo = funditus, *from the bottom, from its foundation*; f. coenae, *the principal dish*; prov., largitio fundum non habet, i. e., *measure, bounds*; hence, tech. term in the lang. of law: fundum esse (fieri) rei alicujus, *to become the foundation of any thing by approving it, to approve or ratify*. 2) **Real property, real estate** (the land, with the buildings on it, but esp. the former — cf. ager, praedium, villa): mulieres exornatae fundis (Pl.), *decked out with (the price of) a farm*.

FŪNEBRIS, e, *adj.* [funus]. 1) *Of or relating to a funeral*, **funeral, funereal,** pompa, oratio, faces; funebrie vestimentum, *a mourning-suit*. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Fatal, deadly, calamitous,** bellum; sacra ff. = *a human sacrifice*.

FŪNĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* [funus]. (Poet.) = Funebris.

FŪNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [funus]. (Poet. & lat.). 1) **To bury, to inter** (with a solemn procession — cf. sepelio, humo), aliquem. 2) *Meton.*, funeratus, *killed:* prope f. arboris ictu.

FŪNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [funestus]. (Rar.) **To stain** *or* **pollute** *by murder*, or, in gen., *by shedding blood* (in a religious sense): f. aras humanis hostiis, concionem contagione carnificis.

FŪNESTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [funus]. 1) **In a religious sense, stained** *or* polluted *by the shedding of blood or by the presence of a corpse*, **mournful, sad,** *filled with grief:* f. manus; reddere agros ff.; familia f., *in mourning;* annales velut funesti, *as if in mourning.* 2) *Causing death, ruin, or misfortune*, **calamitous, deadly, fatal, destructive,** *ominous*, ignis, scelus, dies; nox f. nobis.

*FUNGĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [fungus]. (Pl.) **Of a mushroom:** genus f.

FUNGOR, ctus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To be occupied** *or* **engaged** *in any thing*, **to occupy one's self** *with*, **to perform, to do, to execute, to discharge:** f. militiâ, *to perform military service;* f. sacris, *to sacrifice;* f. officio rhetoris, virtutis munere, *to discharge;* f. consulatu, etc., *to occupy, to fill, to hold;* thus, likewise, f. magnificentissima aedilitate, *most magnificently;* (poet. & lat.) f. periculis, *to undergo;* f. more, *to observe;* f. caede alicujus = *to kill;* f. dapibus = *to take food;* f. morte (fato) = *to die;* f. voto, *to fulfil;* f. vice cotis, *to perform the part of a whetstone;* f virtute, *to act bravely;* ter functus aevo senex, *who has lived through;* (Lucr.) f. malum, *to suffer* (also abs. = *to suffer, to receive an impression*); muneris fungendi causa, *in order to fulfil one's duty;* also (ante-cl.) in other forms than the gerundive, followed by the *acc.*: f. officium, munus; f. diem = *to die.* 2) **In partic., to discharge** *any thing due from one*, **to pay, to contribute:** quid eum muneris nomine fungi ac sustinere vultis? f. duplici numero militum; f. eo sumptu.

FUNGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [fungus]. **Spongy, fungous.**

FUNGUS, i, *m.* [from σφόγγος or σπόγγος]. 1) **A mushroom, fungus;** *trop.* = *a blockhead, dolt.* 2) (Poet.) **The snuff of a candle.**

FŪNĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of funis]. **A little rope** *or* **cord.**

FŪNIS, is, *m.* [perh. from σχοινίς or σχοῖνος]. **A cord, rope, line** (usually longer and thicker than restis — cf. also rudens, etc.): ingrediens per funem = *a rope-dancer;* prov. and *trop.*, ducere funem = *to rule, to command* — opp. to sequi f. = *to follow another, to obey;* (lat. poet.) funem reducere, *to draw back the rope* = *to retract one's word.*

FŪNUS, ĕris, *n.* [perh. from funis, 'what is drawn out,' 'a procession']. 1) **A funeral** (including both the procession and burial — cf. exsequiae, pompa): merces funeris ac sepulturae; f. ducitur, *the funeral procession moves;* facere funus filio, *to provide a funeral procession for, to perform funeral obsequies for;* (Com.) f. facere prandio, *to bury*, i. e., *to devour;* celebrare f.; operam dare funeri, venire in funus, *to join a funeral procession;* efferri funere, *to be buried;* ducere funus, *to walk at the head of a funeral procession;* edictum de ff., tria ff. si concurrant; paterno funeri justa solvere, *to render the last honours to one's father;* (poet.) sub ipsum f. = *at the point of death.* 2) (Poet.) **A corpse:** arena teget funus meum. 3) **Death,** esp. *violent death*, **murder;** hence = **ruin, destruction:** crudele f.; Turnus edit ff., *kills, slaughters;* parare funus imperio; *concr.*, ff. reipublicae, *destroyers, murderers.*

FUR, fūris, *comm.* [kindr. w. fero — cf. φώρ]. **A thief;** as a term of vituperation = *rogue, knave, rascal.*

*FŪRĀCĬTER, *adv.* with *sup.* [furax]. **Thievishly.**

FŪRAX, ācis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [fur]. **Thievish.**

FURCA, ae, *f.* 1) **A two-pronged fork.** 2) Of things in the shape of a two-pronged fork: A) *a fork-shaped prop* (of a bench, vine, &c.), *a crotch:* B) *an instrument of punishment*, in the shape of a fork (⋔), which was placed on the neck of a culprit (usually a slave), while his hands were fastened to the two ends — *a yoke;* hence, ire sub furcam, *to get into a most disgraceful slavery:* C) (poet.) **a gallows:** D) (lat.) furcae Caudinae — v. Furculae.

FURCĬFER, ĕri, *m.* [furca-fero]. **One who carries a furca** (v. Furca, 2, B); hence, as a term of reproach = **slave, rascal, rogue.**

FURCILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of furcula]. **A little fork.**

*FURCILLO, 1. *v. tr.* [furcilla]. **To support** (as with a furca — v. Furca 2, A).

FURCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of furca]. 1) **A fork-shaped prop** *of a wall.* 2) *Pl.*, **a narrow pass:** ff. Caudinae, *two narrow, fork-shaped passes near Caudium*, where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites (A. U. C. 434), now Val d'Arpaja.

*FŪRENTER, *adv.* [furo]. **Furiously.**

FURFUR, ŭris, *m.* 1) **Bran.** 2) *Trop.*, **scales** *on the skin.*

FURFŬREUS, a, um, *adj.* [furfur]. (Lat.) **Made of bran, of bran.**

FŪRIAE, ārum, *f.* [furo]. (Very rar. in *sing.*) 1) As *nom. pr.*, Furiae, **the goddesses of Vengeance, the Furies** (*Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone*), who punished unnatural crimes, esp. such as were beyond the reach of the arm of human justice: Furiae agitant terrentque eos qui, etc.; Furiae hominis, sceleris, *who persecuted a man, punished a crime;* but, Furiae pa-

tum, fraternae, *who avenged a crime committed against parents, against a brother.* 2) Of destructive and pernicious beings in gen., esp. in fable, yet also of men — **tormenting spirits, furies, tormentors**; thus, of the Harpyiae; also, of seditious and dangerous persons: illa f. ac pestis patriae; illa. F. religionum = *furious disturber* (of Clodius). 3) (Poet. & lat.) Appellatively = **rage, fury, madness,** *furious passion:* concipere ff.; ob ff. Ajacis, *the frenzied misdeed;* ff. mulierebres, *the frenzy of a woman.*

FŪRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [furiae]. (Mostly poet.) 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to the Furies:** f. incessus, *like that of the Furies.* 2) = **Furious, raging, dreadful,** *horrible,* vox, caedes, mensa Atrei; arma ff., (of the Bacchantes). 3) (Poet.) **Making mad, infuriating,** vestis.

*FŪRIĀLĬTER, *adv.* [furialis]. **Furiously, madly.**

FŪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Furius I.] *Of or belonging to a Furius,* **Furian**; *subst.,* Furiani, ōrum, *m. pl., the soldiers of M. Furius Camillus.*

FŪRĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [furo]. 1) **Raging, mad, furious.** 2) **Inspired,** praedictiones.

FŪRĪNA, ae, *f. A goddess worshipped in ancient Rome.*

*FŪRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [fur]. (Pl.) **Of** *or* **belonging to thieves.**

FŪRIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [furiae]. (Poet.) **To make** *or* **drive mad, to madden, to enrage:** f. equas; ignis furiatus, *raging, violent.*

FŪRIŌSE, *adv.* [furiosus]. **Furiously, madly.**

FŪRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [furiae]. Prop., *possessed by the Furies* (cf. furialis) = **mad, raging, furious,** homo; mulier furiosa scelere; f. cupiditas, amor, inceptum; (poet.) tibia f. = *inspiring, maddening.*

FŪRIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Furia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus F. Camillus, *the conqueror of the Gauls* (390 B. C.). 2) L. (P.) F. Philus, *consul* (136 B. C.), and, on account of his eloquence, introduced as a speaker in Cicero's work De Republica. 3) Aulus F. Antias, *a poet,* and friend of Q. Catulus — lived about 100 B. C. 4) Marcus F. Bibaculus, *an insignificant poet,* of the time of Horace. 5) F. Crassipes, *the second husband of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.*

FŪRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Furius I.] *Of or belonging to a Furius,* **Furian**: lex F., *given by C. Furius,* a tribune of the people.

FURNĀRIA, ae, *f.* [furnus]. **Baking,** *the business of a baker.*

FURNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Furnia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. C. Furnius, *a friend of Cicero.*

FURNUS, i, *m.* [kindred to fornax]. **An oven.**

FŪRO, uī, —, 3. *v. intr.* [furiae]. **To rage, to rave, to be mad** (from sickness, or esp. from violent passion — vide Furor): qui valetudinis morbo furunt et melancholici dicuntur; G. iratus f. luctu filii; f. dolore; f. adversus aliquem; (poet.) f. aliquâ, *to burn with love for;* Clodius f., se ab illo vexatum esse, *is enraged, that,* &c.; (poet.) furit reperire, *seeks with furious eagerness;* f. hunc furorem, *to give vent to this fury;* recepto dulce mihi furere est amico, *to rave; trop.,* of inanimate and abstract objects: aether f. mugitibus; impetus Aetnae, flamma, ardor edendi furit.

FŪROR (I.), ōris, *m.* [furo]. 1) **Rage, fury, madness,** *furious passion, a violent emotion* (such as anger, vehement desire — cf. amentia, insania, etc.): f. et insania; f. et amentia; (poet.) ut tibi sim furor = *a cause of war;* f. coeli ac maris, *raging storms.* 2) **The inspired frenzy** *of a poet, soothsayer,* &c.: praesagitio, quae inest in animis, si acrius exarsit, furor appellatur; sine f. magnus poeta esse non potest; fatidici ff.

FŪROR (II.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [fur]. **To steal, to pilfer,** *to obtain by fraud or stealth:* f. pecuniam ex templo; venire ad furandum. Hence (poet.), f. oculos labori, *to withdraw;* f. speciem Iacchi, *to assume the form of;* f. vultus veste, *to hide;* f. civitatem, *to obtain fraudulently;* abs. (lat.), melior furandi quam bello, *more skilled in artifice than in open war;* quos patri furata creavit, *created secretly.*

FURTĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [furtum-facio]. (Pl.) **Thievish.**

FURTIM, *adv.* [fur]. *In a thievish manner;* only *trop.* = **by stealth, secretly, clandestinely:** f. proficisci; senatusconsultum f. factum est; f. magis quam bello, *more by stealth than by open war.*

FURTĪVE, *adv.* [furtivus]. (Lat.) **By stealth, secretly.**

FURTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [furtum]. 1) **Stolen, pilfered,** lana, virgo. 2) **Secret, clandestine, hidden, furtive,** iter, expeditio, usus; f. mens, *concealed sentiments;* f. libertas, *given secretly;* victoria f., *obtained by stealth;* ff. viri = *paramours;* f. scriptum, *cipher;* f. nox, *favourable to secrecy.*

FURTUM, i, *n.* [fur]. 1) **Theft:** f. apertum; furtum facere rei alicujus, *to steal something.* 2) **A stolen article;** *pl., stolen goods:* ff. illa Syracusis erant exportata. 3) *Trop., a secret, deceitful action,* **artifice, trick, stratagem:** abscondere fugam furto; f. cessationis quaerere, *a pretext;* furto jocoso condere, *by a sportive trick.* In particular, freq.: A) *a stratagem (in war):* vincere furto non proelio: B) = *secret love, a secret meeting of lovers, an intrigue:* ff. Jovis.

FŪRUNCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of fur]. *A petty thief,* **a pilferer.**

FURVUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with ὀρφνός]. **Dark-coloured, dark, dusky, gloomy,** postes; ff.

antra (in the lower world); thus, likewise, f. Proserpina; *trop.*, dies f., *terrible.*

*FUSCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fusco]. (Lucr.) *One that darkens,* **a darkener.**

FUSCĪNA, ae, *f.* [kindred with furca]. **A three-pronged fork;** in partic., *the trident of Neptune.*

FUSCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Fuscus]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a Fuscus:** F. explicationes.

FUSCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fuscus]. (Poet.) **To make dark** *or* **dusky, to blacken, to darken,** rem; inertia f. dentes, *makes black.*

FUSCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. (lat.) *comp.* [kindred w. furvus]. 1) **Dark-coloured, dark, blackish, dusky, purpura, cornix; nox fuscis alis.** 2) Of the voice, **husky, rough,** *hoarse,* vox.

FUSCUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman family name;* e. g., Aristius F., *an intimate friend of Horace.*

FŪSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [fusus]. *Widely; trop.,* **diffusely, copiously,** *at length.*

FŪSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [fundo]. **Molten, fluid, liquid,** aurum, argilla.

FŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [fundo]. **A pouring out:** mundus est f. animi dei, *an effusion.*

FŪSIUS — an old form f. Furius, q. v.

FUSTIS, is, *m.* **A cudgel, club, stick, staff** (cf. baculum, ferula): fusti aliquem percutere, *to cudgel* (v. Fustuarium).

*FUSTĪTŪDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [fustis-tundo]. (Pl. — a jocosely formed word.) **Cudgelling:** ff. insulae, *cudgel-houses.*

FUSTUĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [fustis]. **A cudgelling to death** (a capital punishment, esp. of soldiers): legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, fustuarium meruerunt.

FŪSUS (I.), i, *m.* **A spindle.**

FUSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of fundo]. 1) **Poured forth** (v. Fundo); hence, **spread out, extended,** campus; f. terra, *large;* toga f., *wide;* corpora ff., *broad, fleshy;* ff. crines, *dishevelled.* 2) *Trop.*, of discourse or writing, **ample, copious, comprehensive:** narratio, genus sermonis; ff. sumus in disputationibus; materia, locus f., *copious, yielding much material.*

*FŪTĀTIM, *adv.* [fundo]. (Pl.) Prop., *by pouring out* = **frequently.**

FŪTĬLE, *adv.* [futilis]. (Pl.) **In vain, uselessly.**

FŪTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [fundo]. 1) **That easily pours out** *or* **loses** *its contents,* vas; canes ff., *easily voiding their excrements;* (poet.) glacies f., *brittle, that easily lets one through.* 2) *Trop.*, **unreliable, vain, worthless, futile,** *poor:* f. servus, auctor, sententia, alacritas, laetitia, lingua.

*FŪTĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [futilis]. **Worthlessness** = *empty and useless talk.*

FŪTŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of sum]. **Future,** *about to be;* *subst.*, Futurum, i, *n.*, or Futura, ōrum, *n.*, *pl.*, *the future, futurity.*

GĀBĀLI, ōrum, *m. pl. A tribe in South-eastern Gaul,* now Gevaudon.

GĂBIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Gabii]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to the Gabii,* **Gabine:** G. ager.

GĂBII, ōrum, *m. pl. A town of Latium,* between Rome and Praeneste, near the modern Lago di Castiglione. It was conquered by the Romans, under Tarquinius Superbus.

GĂBĪNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gabinius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Gabinius,* **Gabinian:** G. milites.

GĂBĪNIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Gabinia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Aulus G., *tribune of the people* (67 B. C.), and author of a law (lex Gabinia) by which the chief command against the pirates was given to Pompey; consul with L. Piso (58 B. C.); proconsul of Syria; an adherent of Cicero in the civil war. He died 48 B. C. 2) Publius G. Capito, *praetor* (89 B. C.), *then propraetor of Achaia.* 3) Publius G. Capito, perhaps *a son of the preceding,* one of the most active of the conspirators with Catiline.

GĂBĪNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Gabinius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Gabinius,* **Gabinian:** lex G.

GĂBĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gabii]. *Of or belonging to the Gabii,* **Gabine:** G. via, *leading from Rome to Gabii;* G. saxum, *quarried at G.*; *subst.*, Gabini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Gabii.*

GABIUS (ii, *m.*) BASSUS. *A Roman grammarian,* of the time of Trajan.

GĀDES, ium, *f. pl. A colony of the Phoenicians in the south-west of Spain,* now Cadiz.

GĀDĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gades]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Gades;** *subst.*, Gaditani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Gades.*

GAESUM, i, *n.* [a Gallic word]. **A long, heavy javelin,** *used by the Gauls.*

GAETŪLIA, ae, *f. A province of North-western Africa,* in the modern Morocco.

GAETŪLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gaetulia]. (Lat.) **Gætulian;** *subst.*, Gaetulicus, i, *m.*, *a surname of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus,* as conqueror of the Gætuli.

GAETŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gaetulia]. (Poet.) **Gætulian;** hence, **African,** in gen.; *subst.*, Gaetuli, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Gaetulia.*

GĂLAESUS, i, *m. A river in Lower Italy,* now the Galeso.

GĂLANTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [in Greek mythology, Γαλινθιάς]. *A daughter of the Theban king Proteus, and an attendant of Alcmene;* changed by Lucina into a weasel (γαλέη).

GĂLĂTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Γαλάται]. *A Celtic people,* who settled in a part of Phrygia during the third century before Christ.

GĂLĂTĒA, ae, *f.* [= Γαλάτεια]. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Thetis,* and loved by Polyphemus.

GĂLĂTIA, ae, *f.* [Galatae]. *A country in Asia Minor, settled by the Galatae,* called also Gallograecia.

GĂLĂTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Galatia]. *Of or belonging to the Galatians*, Galatian.

GALBA, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word]. 1) **A little worm.** 2) (= Praepinguis) *A very fat man, a pot-belly.* 3) *A proper name:* A) of a Gallic chief: B) *a surname in the gens Sulpicia;* thus— a) Servius Sulpicius Galba, *consul* (144 B. C.)— b) Servius Galba, *a Roman emperor* (61 A. D.).

GALBĂNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum]. (Poet.) **Of galbanum.**

GALBĂNUM, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη]. **Galbanum,** *the resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant in Syria.*

GALBĂNUS, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum; acc. to others, from the unusual galbus = 'yellow']. **Yellowish;** *subst.*, Galbana, ōrum, *n., pl.*, sc. vestimenta, or Galbana, ae, *f. sing.*, sc. vestis, *a woman's garment of a yellowish colour;* hence, *trop.* (lat. poet.) = **effeminate.**

GALBEUM, i, *n.* **A bracelet** *or* **fillet** (worn as an ornament or in time of sickness).

GĂLEA, ae, *f.* **A helmet** (usually of leather — cf. cassis).

GĂLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [galeo]. **Furnished** *or* **covered with a helmet;** *subst.*, Galeatus, i, *m., a soldier wearing a helmet.*

GĂLEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [galea]. **To furnish** *or* **cover with a helmet:** milites in campo jubet galeari.

GĂLEŌTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Γαλεῶται]. *Interpreters of omens, in Sicily.*

GĂLĒRĪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of galerum]. **A peruke, periwig.**

GĂLĒRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [galerum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Covered with a cap** *or* **hood:** avis g., *the crested lark.*

GĂLĒRIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Gălēria, ae, *f. A Roman family name;* thus, esp. 1) G. Maximianus, *joint emperor with Constantius Chlorus* (A. D. 305—311). 2) G. Trachalus, *an orator,* in the reign of Otho. 3) Galeria, ae, *f., the wife of the Emperor Vitellius.*

GĂLĒRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Galerius I.]. **Of** *or* **relating to a Galerius;** tribus G., *one of the rural tribes.*

GĂLĒRUM, i, *n.* or Gălērus, i, *m.* [kindred with galea]. 1) **A cap** *or* **bonnet** *in the shape of a helmet,* made of raw skin, and used by priests, warriors, country people, &c. 2) *A kind of* **peruke.**

GĂLĪLAEA, ae, *f.* **Galilee,** *a district in Northern Palestine.*

GĂLĪLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Galilaea]. **Galilean:** *subst.*, Galilaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, **Galileans,** *the inhabitants of Galilee.*

GALLA (I.), ae, *f.* **A gall-nut.**

GALLA (II.), ae, *f. A woman of Gaul* — v. Galli I., and Gallus II.

GALLAECI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Καλλαικοί]. *A tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

GALLAECUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gallaeci]. *Of or belonging to the Gallaeci,* **Gallæcian;** in partic., *a surname of A. Brutus,* given to him for his victory over the Gallæci.

GALLI (I.), ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Gauls,** *a powerful and widely extended Celtic tribe,* dwelling originally in France, and spreading from there to Upper Italy (and to Asia Minor — v. Galatae).

GALLI (II.), ōrum, *m. pl. The priests of Cybele.*

GALLIA, ae, *f.* [Galli I.]. *The country of the Gauls;* in partic., G. Cisalpina or citerior, *Upper Italy;* G. Transalpina or ulterior, *the modern France;* G. Belgica, *the modern Belgium and Holland, as far as the Rhine.*

GALLĬCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Galli]. *Of or belonging to the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy* — ager Gallicus), **Gallican:** legiones GG.; *subst.*, Gallicani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of the province Gallia.*

GALLĬCE, *adv.* [Gallicus]. (Lat.) **After the manner of the Gauls.**

GALLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) [Galli I.] *Of or belonging to the Gauls,* **Gallic:** ager G. or provincia G., *a part of Umbria;* canis G., *a kind of greyhound; subst.*, Gallica, ae, *f., a Gallic shoe.* 2) [Gallus III.] *Of or belonging to the river Gallus* = **Phrygian, Trojan,** in gen. 3) [Galli II.] *Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele.*

GALLI-IAMBUS (or Galliambus), i, *m.* [Gallus IV.]. *A song of the priests of Cybele.*

GALLĪNA, ae, *f.* [gallus I.]. 1) **A hen;** as a term of endearment, *my chicken!* prov., gallinae albae filius, *a child of fortune.* 2) Ad Gallinas, *the name of a villa near Rome.* 3) *M., the name of a Roman gladiator.*

GALLĪNĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [gallina]. **Of** *or* **belonging to poultry:** gallus g., *a poultry-cock.*

GALLĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [gallina]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to poultry,** vas; hence, *subst.*, Gallinarius, ii, *m., one who keeps poultry, a poulterer.* 2) Silva g., *a forest in Campania.*

GALLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Gallia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Quintus G., *accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero.*

GALLO-GRAECI, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Galatae.

GALLO-GRAECIA, ae, *f.* = Galatia.

GALLŌNIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Publius G., *a noted epicure.* 2) Caius G., *an adherent of Pompey in the civil war.*

GALLUS (I.), i, *m.* **A cock;** prov., gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *every man is master in his own house.*

GALLUS (II.), i, *m.* **A Gaul.**

GALLUS (III.), i, *m.* [= Γάλλος]. *A river in Phrygia,* whose water, acc. to fable, made those who drank of it mad — now the Gatipo.

GALLUS (IV.), i, *m. A priest of Cybele,* usually in the *pl.*, Galli, so called (after the river Gallus) from their raving, during the paroxysms of which they emasculated themselves; hence, sarcastically called Gallae, ārum, *f. pl.*

GALLUS (V.), i, *m.* *A surname in several Roman gentes* (Aelia, Cornelia, Sulpicia, q. v.).

GĂMĒLIO, ōnis, *m.* [= Γαμηλίων]. *A Latin form of the name of the seventh Attic month*, corresponding with the latter part of our January and the first half of February.

GĂNEA, ae, *f.* (ante-cl. also Gānēum, i, *n.*) [kindred with γάνυμαι or γάνος]. **A cook-shop, eating-house, pot-house,** *as a place of gluttony and licentiousness* (cf. caupona, popina, deversorium).

GĂNEĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ganea]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a pot-house.**

GĂNEO, ōnis, *m.* [ganea]. **A glutton, debauchee.**

GANGĂBA, ae, *m.* [a Persian word]. *A carrier of bundles*, a porter (= bajulus).

GANGĂRĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Γαγγαρίδαι]. *An Indian tribe, living on the Ganges*, in what is now Bengal.

GANGES, is, *m.* [= Γάγγης]. **The Ganges,** *a river in India.*

GANGĒTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Γαγγητικός]. *Of or belonging to the Ganges*, Gangetic.

GANGĒTIS, ĭdis, *adj.* [= Γαγγῆτις].)= Gangeticus.

GANNIO, 4. *v. intr.* **To yelp, to yell, to bark** (of dogs — cf. latro); *trop.* (of men) = **to quarrel, to snarl, to growl, to grumble:** quid ille gannit? quid vult?.

GANNĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [gannio]. (Poet.) **A yelping, barking** (of dogs); *trop.* (of men), *quarrelsome talk, a snarling, growling.*

GĂNŸMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Γανυμήδης]. 1) *A son of the Trojan king Tros*, who was carried by Jupiter's eagle to heaven, and made his cupbearer instead of Hebe. 2) *A eunuch at the court of Alexandria, and enemy of Caesar.*

GĂRĂMANTES, tum, *m. pl.* [= Γαράμαντες]. *A tribe in the interior of Northern Africa*, in the modern Fezzan.

GĂRĂMANTĬCUS, a, um, } *adj.* [Garaman-
GĂRĂMANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* } tes]. *Of or belonging to the Garamantes*, **Garamantian;** (poet.) = **African,** in gen.

GARGĂNUS (I.), i, *m.* *A woody promontory of Appulia*, now Monte Gargano, or Monte di S. Angelo.

GARGĂNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Garganus I.]. *Of or belonging to Garganus*, **Gargan.**

GARGĂPHIE, es, *f.* [= Γαργαφία]. *A valley, with a fountain*, near Platææ, in Bœotia.

GARGĂRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Γάργαρα]. *The upper part of Mount Ida*, in Mysia, with a town of the same name at its base.

GARGĂRĪZO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [= γαργαρίζω]. (Lat.) **To gargle,** aliqua re.

GARGETTIUS, ii, *m.* [= Γαργήττιος]. **The Gargettian, i. e.,** *the philosopher Epicurus, who was born at Gargettus* (Γαργηττός), *a place in Attica.*

GARGĬLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Gargilius, *a famous hunter.*

GARĪTES, tum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Aquitania.*

GARRĬO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [γηρύω]. Prop. of the natural sounds of frogs, birds, &c.; hence, also, of men = **to chat, to chatter, to prate, to talk** (cf. hariolor, etc.): g. quidlibet, fabellas; improp., g. libros, plura = *to write;* garris, *you talk foolishly.*

GARRŬLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [garrulus]. **Loquacity, talkativeness, garrulity.**

GARRŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [garrio]. 1) **Talkative, prattling, prating, loquacious,** *garrulous:* percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est; lingua g.; hora g., *that is chatted away.* 2) Of animals or things whose voice or noise is continually heard, *chattering, babbling, purling, murmuring,* &c.: g. cornix, cantus lusciniae, fistula, rivus, lyra.

GĂRUM, i, *n.* [= γάρον]. **A fish-sauce,** *made of small salted sea-fish,* and highly esteemed by the Romans.

GĂRUMNA, ae, *f.* *A river of Gaul,* now the Garonne.

GĂRUMNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe, living on the banks of the Garonne,* in the modern Depart. de la haut Garonne.

GAUDEO, gavisus sum, 2. *v intr.* [root GA, ΓΑ; whence, also, γαίω, γηθέω; from γαίω, or, with digamma, γαϜίω, comes gavisus]. **To rejoice, to be glad or joyful; to delight in, to take pleasure** *or* **rejoice in** *any thing* (of inward pleasure — cf. laetor): g. illa re (correctione, aequitate, sorte mea); (poet.) g. in funere, in puero; also, gaudeo gaudia tua, *I share your joys,* and g. aliquid, *to be delighted with any thing;* g. eum natum esse; also, followed by quod, or (poet.) by an *infin.* (g. videre), by si, quum, or quia (gaudeo quum te video, quia vos tranquillos audio); with a *particip.* (= χαίρειν), gaudent scribentes, *they take pleasure in writing;* abs., gaudeo mihi, *as for myself, for my part.* In partic.: A) (poet. & lat.) = *to like, to rejoice in:* stilus g. secreto; myrrha g. rastris: B) g. in sinu (tacito) or in se, *to rejoice within one's self or in quiet, in secret;* sometimes, with the accessory idea of a mischievous pleasure = *to laugh in one's sleeve:* *C) (poet. — instead of salvere = χαίρειν) as a form of salutation: musa refer Celso gaudere, *take my greeting to Celsus.*

GAUDIUM, ii, *n.* [gaudeo]. 1) **Joy, gladness:** A) = *inward joy* (as felt in the heart — cf. laetitia): efferri gaudio, lacrimare gaudio; quibus gaudiis illi exsultabunt? gaudium superati saltus, *joy at having effected a passage through:* B) **sensual delight** *or* **pleasure:** gg. corporis, *lusts.* 2) (Poet.) = *an object that produces joy,* **a joy:** attingere gaudia sua manibus.

GAUGĂMĒLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Γαυγάμηλα].

A small place in Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius (331 B.C.) — now Karmelis.

GAULUS, i, *m.* [= γαῦλος]. 1) *A round-built vessel, of Phoenician origin.* 2) **A bucket.**

GAURĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gaurus]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to Mount Gaurus.**

GAURUS, i, *m.* *A mountain in Campania*, celebrated for its wine — now Monte Gauro.

GAUSĀPA, ae, *f.* = Gausape (q. v.).

GAUSĀPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [gausape]. (Lat.) **Clad in** *or* **wearing a gausape.**

GAUSĂPE, is, *n.* [= γαυσάπης]. (Poet. & lat.) *A thick woollen cloth, used for garments, table-cloths*, &c., **frieze**; in particular = *a table-cloth.*

GAUSĂPES, is, *m.* / GAUSĂPUM, i, *n.* } = Gausape (q. v.).

GĀVIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman family name*; thus, esp. Lucius G., *who was crucified by Verres.*

GĀZA (I.), ae, *f.* [a Persian word = γάζα]. 1) **The royal treasure** *in Persia.* 2) **Treasure, riches, wealth,** in gen.; in later writers and poets, also in the *pl.*

GĀZA (II.), ae, *f.* [= Γάζα]. *A town in Palestine*, now Gazza or Ghaza.

GEBENNA — v. Cebenna.

GĔBENNĪCUS (Ceb. or Cev.), a, um, *adj.* [Gebenna]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Cevennes,** montes.

GEDRŌSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Γεδρωσοί]. *The inhabitants of Gedrosia.*

GEDRŌSIA, ae, *f.* [= Γεδρωσία]. *A province of Persia*, between Carmania and India — now Mekran.

GEDŪSĀNUS AGER. *An unknown territory in Asia.*

GEIDŪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people ruled by the Nervii.*

GĔLA, ae, *f.* [= Γέλα]. 1) *A town on the south coast of Sicily*, originally called Lindos, afterwards Gela — now Alicata or Terra Nuova. 2) *A river in Sicily*, near the town Gela — now Fiume di Ghiozzo.

GĔLĂSĪNUS, i, *m.* [= γελασῖνος]. (Lat.) **A dimple in the cheek** *produced by smiling.*

GĔLENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Gela]. *The inhabitants of Gela.*

*GĔLĬDE, *adv.* [gelidus]. **Coldly**; *trop.* = **Coolly, faintly.**

GĔLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [gelu]. **Cold as ice, very cold,** *icy cold* (cf. frigidus), coelum, nox, aqua), Haemus; *subst.*, Gelida, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *ice-cold water.* Hence, *trop.* (poet.) *cold, stiff, chilly* (from death, fear, old age, &c.): g. mors, formido, pallor; g. sanguis; gelidus tardante senecta.

GELLIĀNUS, i, *m.* [Gellius]. *A slave of Gellius.*

GELLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. Aulus G., *a grammarian*, of the second century after Christ.

GĔLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [gelu]. (Lat.) **To cause to freeze, to congeal:** fluvius qui ferrum gelat; usually in the *pass.* = *to freeze:* gelatus, *frozen.*

GĔLO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [= Γέλων]. *A son of Hiero, and tyrant of Syracuse*, in the time of the second Punic war.

GĔLŌNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (also, collectively, *sing.* Gelonus, i, *m.*) [= Γέλωνοι]. *A Scythian tribe on the Borysthenes*, in the modern Ukraine.

GĔLŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gela]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Gela** (q. v.).

GĔLU, ūs, *n.* (mostly in the *abl. sing.*; also, Gelus, *m.*, lat.; Gelum, i, *n.*, Lucr.) **Icy coldness, frost** (cf. frigus): horrida cano bruma gelu; (poet.) *coldness, chill* (produced by old age, death, &c.).

*GĔMĔBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [gemo]. (Doubtf. read.) **Groaning.** (Poet.)

GĔMELLĪPĂRA, ae, *f.* [gemellus-pario]. (Poet.) **Twin-bearing** (an epithet of Latona).

GĔMELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of geminus] (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **Twin,** *born at the same time; subst.*, Gemellus, i, *m.*, *a twin.* 2) **In gen., doubled, paired, like** (as twins).

GĔMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gemino]. **A doubling.**

GĔMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [geminus]. 1) **To double:** g. verba; g. decem annos (poet.) = *to live twice ten years*; g. facinus, *to repeat, to do a second time*; thus, likewise, geminata victoria, plausus, *repeated*; f. consulatus, *filled twice.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To pair, to match, to couple:** g. serpentes avibus; g. aera, i. e., *to strike together*; legionum castra geminantur, *two legions are encamped together*; geminata cacumina montium, *of equal height.* *3) (Lucr.) *Intr.*, **to be double, to be twofold.**

GĔMĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [γαμέω]. 1) *Double by birth, born at the same time*, **twin:** gg. fratres, sorores; g. ovum, *the twin eggs of Leda*; g. Castor or g. Pollux, i. e., *Castor and Polluz*; jocosely, *sup.*, geminissimus frater, *a very twin of twins.* Hence, *subst.*, in the *pl.*, Gemini, ōrum, *m.* = *twins*; esp., freq. of the constellation of that name. 2) **In gen., double, twofold, paired** (implying equality and a union by pairs — cf. duplex): ex unis mihi geminas fecisti nuptias; g. nomen; gg. portae, nares, pedes. Hence: A) (poet.) Chiron g., *double-formed* (half man and half horse): B) (Lucr.) Ceres g., *thick-set, stout:* C) *trop.*, **like twins;** hence, **similar, like, equal:** g. audacia; gg. poma; illud est g. consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, *it suits the designs of* (others read differently).

GĔMĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [gemo]. 1) **A sighing, groaning; a sigh, groan:** luctus et g.; fletus et g.; edere, dare, ejicere g., *to heave a sigh.* 2) (Poet.) Of things, **a roaring, groaning;** *a hollow sound, roar:* cavernae dedere gemitum.

GEMMA, ae, *f.* [prob. kindred with γέμω, 'to

be full']. 1) **A bud, the eye** *of a plant*, e. g., *of a vine:* ineunte vere existit ea quae g. dicitur. 2) **A precious stone, a gem** (from its resemblance in shape and colour to a bud): g. aut margarita. Hence: A) *a vessel made of precious stones*, e. g., *a cup* (bibere ex g.): B) *a seal-ring or signet* (imprimere epistolam gemmâ): C) (poet.) *a pearl:* D) *of the eye of a peacock's tail.*

GEMMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [gemmo]. **Set with precious stones.**

GEMMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [gemma]. 1) **Of** *or* **made of precious stones.** 2) **Set with precious stones** *or* **gems** (or with things of a similar colour and form — v. Gemma): g. jugum, cauda pavonis: in particular = *glittering, shining like gems:* Euripus, prata gg., *gemmed with flowers;* rotunditas g., *resembling that of a jewel, jewel-like.*

GEMMĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) **Bearing** *or* **containing gems,** Ganges: mare g., *rich in* (v. Gemma 2, C).

GEMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [gemma]. 1) *Intr.*, **to bud, to gem,** *to put forth buds or gems:* vitis g. 2) **To be set with precious stones** (or something of similar shape and lustre — v. Gemma): sceptra gemmantia; herbae gemmantes rore recenti, *gemmed with.* 3) *Tr.* (only in *part. pres.*), **to set** *or* **adorn with gems:** gemmati annuli.

GEMMŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of gemma]. 1) **A little bud.** 2) **A little gem.**

GĔMO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [γέμω, 'to be loaded']. 1) *Intr.:* A) **to groan, to sigh** (mostly as a voluntary act — cf. suspiro): quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere coeperunt; gemo desiderio tui; also, of animals, *to utter moaning or plaintive sounds:* (poet.) noctua g.: B) of things, **to groan, to creak:** mare, navis, malus, gubernaculum g. 2) *Tr.*, **to sigh over, to bemoan, to bewail,** aliquid; hic status gemitur, *is complained of;* also, with an *infin.*, gemis te paucis ostendi, etc.

GĔMŌNIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [prob. from gemo, sc. scalae, 'the steps of wailing,' as 'the bridge of sighs' in Venice]. *Steps* (perhaps natural) *leading from Mount Aventine to the Tiber.* The corpses of executed criminals were dragged there to be thrown into the river.

GĔNA, ae, *f.* (usually in *pl.*). 1) **The cheek** (prop., *the upper part of it, immediately below the eye;* more rarely than 'mala,' and mostly in the poets). 2) (Poet.) = **the eyes:** exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae.

GĔNĀBENSIS, e, *adj.* [Genabum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Genabum;** *subst.*, Genabenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Genabum.*

GĔNĀBUM, i, *m.* *A town in France,* afterwards called civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans.

GĔNAUNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in Vindelicia,* and neighbours of the Breuni.

GĔNEĀLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= γενεαλόγος]. (Lat.) **A genealogist.**

GĔNER, ĕri, *m.* [kindred with genus, gigno]. 1) *A daughter's husband,* **a son-in-law.** 2) Improperly: A) *a daughter's bridegroom:* B) *a brother-in-law, a sister's husband:* C) (= progener) *the husband of a grand-daughter or great grand-daughter.*

GĔNĔRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [genus]. 1) *Distinctive of, or pertaining to, a sort or kind,* **generic.** 2) *Of or belonging to all the members of a species* (as opp. to any one singly or specially), **general:** g. quaestio; g. decorum (opp. to aliud huic subjectum).

GĔNĔRĀLĪTER, *adv.* [generalis]. **Generally.**

*GĔNĔRASCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of genero]. (Lucr.) **To be generated,** *to be produced after its kind.*

GĔNĔRĀTIM, *adv.* [genus]. 1) **By kinds, species,** *or* **classes:** g. secla propagant (Lucr.); Caesar omnibus g. gratias egit, civibus Romanis quod, etc., Hispanis quod, etc., Gaditanis quod, etc.; Germani g. copias suas constituunt, *by tribes or nations;* ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos. 2) **In general, generally:** quid ego de ceteris civium Romanorum suppliciis singillatim potius quam g. atque universe loquar?

GĔNĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [genero]. (Rar.) **An engenderer, generator:** nosse gg. suos, *ancestors.*

*GĔNĔRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [genero]. (Lat.) **She that produces** *or* **brings forth.**

GĔNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [genus]. **To beget,** *to engender, to procreate, to create;* hence, **to produce, to bring forth** (prop. of the male of a species — cf. pario, gigno; it belongs more partic. to an elevated style): deus g. hominem; ita generati a natura sumus; populus Romanus a Marte generatus, *descending from;* also, of the products of the mind: ipse (orator) aliquid generabit et componet.

GĔNĔRŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [generosus]. **Nobly, generously, magnanimously.**

GĔNĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [genus]. 1) *Of noble birth,* **noble,** virgo, stirps. 2) Of animals, plants, and impersonal objects in gen., *of a noble race or kind,* **superior, excellent, noble,** sus, equus, vīnum, obsequium. 3) *Trop.*, **noble-minded, noble, magnanimous, generous:** rex g. ac potens; g. virtus, animus, simplicitas.

GĔNĔSIS, is, *f.* [= γένεσις]. (Lat.) 1) **Generation, birth.** 2) *The constellation rising at one's birth,* **a nativity.**

GĔNETHLIĀCUS, i, *m.* [= γενεθλιακός]. (Lat.) *A calculator of nativities,* **a horoscopist.**

GĔNETRIX (rar. Genitrix), īcis, *f.* [gigno]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *She that brings forth,* **a mother:** g. Aeneadum, *the ancestress.* 2) *Trop.*, *she that produces or brings forth,* **a mother, producer, author:** Ceres g. frugum; Aegyptus g. vitiorum.

GĔNĔVA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Allobroges*, now Geneva.

GĔNĬĀLIS, e, *adj.* [genius]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to one's tutelar deity** *or* **genius** (v. Genius): lectus g., *the nuptial bed* (sacred to the genii of a married couple); praeda g. (poet.), *young girls carried off to be made wives = a matrimonial spoil.* 2) **Delightful, joyous, cheerful, festive, genial.**

GĔNĬĀLĬTER, *adv.* [genialis]. (Poet.) **Jovially.**

GĔNĬCŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum]. *Having knots*, **knotted, jointed,** *geniculated* (of plants), culmus, arundo.

GĔNĬCŪLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of genu]. Prop., *a little knee;* hence, **a knot** *or* **joint** *on the stalk of a plant.*

GĔNISTA, ae, *f.* *A broom-plant*, **broom.**

GĔNĪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Genitalis.

GĔNĪTĀLIS, e. *adj.* [geno, gigno]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to generation or birth*, **generative, genital:** quatuor corpora gg., *the four elements, generative principles;* dies g., *a birth-day;* partes gg. or membra gg., *genital parts;* menses gg., *in which the child may be born;* hence, *subst.*, Genitalis, is, *f.*, *a surname of Diana*, as presiding over child-birth.

*GĔNĪTĀLĬTER, *adv.* [genitalis]. (Lucr.) **Productively,** *in a generative manner.*

GĔNĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [gigno]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to generation** *or* **birth:** imago g., *original;* nota g., *a mole, mother spot;* g. nomen, *a family name.* 2) In grammar, (casus) g., **the genitive.**

GĔNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [geno, gigno]. 1) **A begetter = a father:** Jupiter g. deorum. 2) *Trop., an author, originator, father:* Neptunus g. profundi; g. vitiorum; g. usus (poet.), *usage, the parent* (*of language*).

GĔNĪTRIX — v. Genetrix.

GĔNĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [gigno]. (Lat.) 1) **A begetting; generation, birth.** 2) *The constellation rising at one's birth*, **nativity.**

GĔNIUS, ii, *m.* [geno, gigno, γίγνομαι]. 1) Prop., '*the life-producing one*': **a tutelar deity, genius** — a spiritual being, that, according to the popular belief of the Romans and Etruscans, was born with the body of a man, accompanied him through life as a spiritual counterpart, and returned after his death to the realm of light, where it continued living as a Lar. Each place or state also had its 'genius,' from the beginning of its existence. On birth-days, nuptial and other festive occasions, offerings were made to one's 'genius': he was considered the protector of every event connected with family life, such as birth, marriage, &c. He was supposed to long, as much as man himself, for the enjoyment of life; hence, indulgere (bona multa facere) genio = *to enjoy one's life, to gratify one's appetite or inclination;* on the contrary, defraudare genium, or belligerare cum g. suo, *to defraud one's self of indulgence, to resist one's inclination;* sapere ad genium, *to like.* 2) *Trop.*, **a patron, entertainer** (a term used by parasites). 3) (Rar., lat.) **Talent, genius.**

GĔNO — v. Gigno.

GENS, tis, *f.* [geno, gigno]. 1) **A clan,** *embracing several Roman families*, united by the same origin, a common name, and particular religious rites (originally confined to patricians): g. Tarquiniorum; more freq., gens Julia, Cornelia, etc.; homo gentis patriciae; confundere jura gentium, *to disturb the privileges of the clans;* sine gente, *of a low birth.* Hence: A) patres majorum gentium, *descended from the ancient senators;* patres minorum gentium, *of the younger clans, whose families had come into the senate through Tarquinius Priscus;* hence, transferred, dii minorum gentium, *the inferior gods:* B) (poet.) = **a descendant:** Aeneas gens deûm: C) (poet. & lat.) **of animals, a race, herd, swarm:** haec g., *of foxes.* 2) **A race, nation, tribe** (with reference to origin and nationality — conf. populus, also natio): g. Sabina; gg. Transalpinae; g. Allobrogum; freq., ubi, ubicumque, nusquam, longe gentium, *where,* &c., *in the world.* Hence: *A) g. humana, *the human race:* B) (lat.) gentes, *foreigners, foreign nations* (in opp. to the Romans): C) (rar.) = *a country, district, region* (= δῆμος): Cataonia, quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam.

GENTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [gens]. (Rar., lat.) *Of or belonging to a nation*, **national,** mos.

GENTĪLĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [gens]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to a clan (gens):** sacrificia gg. 2) (Lat. & rar.) *Of or belonging to a nation*, **national.**

GENTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [gens]. 1) Acc. to Gens 1: A) (rar.) **of** *or* **belonging to a particular clan (gens):** nomen gentilis; capillo erat submissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *a family mark:* B) **of** *or* **belonging to the same clan (gens):** manus g. (of the Fabii, who marched against the Veii); as *subst.*, g. tuus, gg. mei, *those who belong to my clan;* tuus paene gentilis, *your namesake.* 2) Acc. to Gens 2 (lat.): **of** *or* **pertaining to the same nation, native, national,** solum, religio, natio; *subst.*, g. alicujus, *a fellow-countryman.*

GENTĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [gentilis]. 1) *Abstr., the relationship of the members of a gens*, **clanship.** 2) *Concr.*, **kindred, relatives,** i. e., *who belong to the same gens;* also in the *pl.*

GĔNU, ūs, *n.* (*nom.* & *acc. sing. neut.* Genus, Cic. Ar.) [kindred with γόνυ]. 1) **A knee:** genuum junctura, *knee-joints.* 2) (Rar.) Of plants (= geniculum), **a knot, joint.**

GĔNUA, ae, *f.* *A town in Liguria*, now Genoa.

*GĔNUĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [genu]. (Poet.) **Garters.**

*GĔNUĪNE, *adv.* [genuinus I.]. (Doubtf. read.) Sincerely.

GĔNUĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [geno]. 1) Innate, natural, virtus. 2) (Lat.) Genuine, *not spurious*, fabula Plauti.

GĔNUĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [gena]. Of or belonging to the cheek: dens g., *a jaw tooth.*

GĔNUS, ŏris, *n.* [geno, gigno, γένος]. 1) Birth, descent, origin; sometimes, *concr.* = *those who are related to each other by birth, a family, tribe, stock* (conf. gens): natus regio, nobili genere; contemnere g. alicujus. In partic. = *noble birth or origin:* jactare g. et inutile nomen. 2) (Poet.) A descendant; also, collectively, descendants, posterity: ille est g. deorum; genus Adrasti = *Diomedes;* thus, also, the Roman people are called genus Martis. 3) In general, a class *of things belonging together by birth or origin*, a kind, sort, species: A) of men — a) in gen.: conventus constat ex variis gg. hominum, *of different kinds of men;* alterum est g. eorum qui, etc.; hoc g. hominum; freq., g. humanum or hominum, *the human race* — b) in partic. = a tribe, nation, people: g. ferox; g. Numidarum; g. Romanum; hostes omnium gg., *enemies of all nations* (of pirates): B) of animals: varia gg. bestiarum; g. lanigerum (poet.) = *sheep:* C) of inanimate and abstract objects: omne g. armorum, rerum publicarum; g. orationis, pugnae; elaborare in utroque g., *in each branch;* de toto hoc g., *in respect to this whole matter;* g. dicendi, *kind of delivery, style;* gg. furandi, *kinds of theft;* genus belli hoc est, *the method of war is this.* In partic. — a) ejus (hujus, etc.) generis, and id (hoc, etc.) genus, *of this kind;* orationes aut aliquid id g.; in id g. verbis, *in such words* — b) in omni genere, *in every respect* — c) = *way, manner:* alio g., *in another way* — d) (as a chief division, opp. to 'species,' which denotes a subdivision) a general term, a logical genus: genus est quod — plures specie differentes partes continet — e) in grammar = gender — f) in genus, adverbially, *in general, generally.*

GĔNŪSUS, i, *m.* *A river on the frontiers of Macedonia and Illyria*, now the Iskoumi.

GEŌGRĂPHIA, ae, *f.* [= γεωγραφία]. Geography.

GEŌMETRES, ae, and (lat.) Geōmĕter, tri, *m.* [= γεωμέτρης]. A geometrician.

GEŌMETRIA, ae, *f.* [= γεωμετρία]. Geometry.

GEŌMETRĪCA, ōrum, *n. pl.* and (lat.) Geōmetrīce, es, *f.* [geometricus]. Geometry.

GEŌMETRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γεωμετρικός]. *Of or belonging to geometry*, geometrical; hence, *subst.*, Geometricus, i, *m.* = geometres.

GEORGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= γεωργοί, 'the husbandmen']. (Lat.) *The name of a Sarmatian tribe*, in the region of the Crimea. They subsisted by agriculture, hence the term is used in opp. to 'nomades.'

GEORGĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γεωργικός]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to husbandry*, agricultural; hence, *subst.*, Georgica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, '*the Georgics*,' a poem written by Virgil.

GĔRAESTĪCUS PORTUS. *A harbour, near the town of Teos, in Ionia.*

GĔRAESTUS, i, *f.* [= Γέραιστος]. *A town (and promontory) on Euboea*, opposite the promontory Sunium — now Geresto; acc. to others, Kastri.

GERGŎVIA, ae, *f.* [= Γεργουία]. 1) *A town of the Averni*, now Jargeau. 2) *A town of the Boii*, north of the Loire — now Charlieu.

GERMĂLUS, i, *m.* *A tract of low land*, at the foot of the Palatine hill, forming a part of the Septimontium.

GERMĀNE, *adv.* [germanus]. (Lat.) Sincerely, truly.

GERMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Γερμανοί]. The Germans, *a large and powerful tribe, living in what is now Germany* (between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea).

GERMĀNIA, ae, *f.* [Germani]. *The country of the Germans*, Germany.

GERMĀNĬCĪĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Germania]. (Lat., and only in military lang.) Stationed in Germany, exercitus.

GERMĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Germani]. *Of or belonging to the Germans*, Germanic, German; *subst.*, Germanicus, i, *m.:* 1) *a surname of several generals who fought successfully against the Germans.* The first who bore this name, and after whom the others were called, was the son of Drusus Claudius Nero (brother of Tiberius and step-son of Augustus) and Antonia (daughter of the Triumvir Antony). He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and married the daughter of Agrippa. Later, he was sent by Tiberius to Asia, where he died, probably by poison. 2) (Sc. numus) *A gold coin*, struck under the Emperor Domitian.

GERMĀNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [germanus II.]. 1) *Relationship between brothers and sisters*, brotherhood, sisterhood: moveat te memoria germanitatis. 2) *Trop.:* A) of a town, the relationship *of towns founded by the same mother-city:* B) of things and abstract objects, close resemblance, similarity.

GERMĀNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Germani]. (Poet.) Germanic, German.

GERMĀNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [germen]. 1) *Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father*, full, own, frater, soror; hence, *subst.*, Germanus, i, *m.*, and Germana, ae, *f.*, *a full brother, a full sister.* 2) *Of or belonging to brothers and sisters*, brotherly, sisterly: germanum in modum, *in a brotherly manner;* caedes g., *the murder of one's brothers and sisters.* 3) *Trop.*, genuine, true, real: illi veteres et gg. Campani; haec est mea g. patria; g. ironia.

GERMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [stem GER, whence also Cresco]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A sprout, sprig, offshoot, bud.** 2) *Trop.* — a) (poet.) = *a foetus, embryo* — b) (lat.) = *a race, stock, breed* — c) (poet.) = *a germ, cause.*

GERMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [germino]. (Lat.)

GERMĬNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* 1) *A sprouting forth,* **budding.** 2) **A shoot, sprout.**

GERMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [germen]. (Lat.) 1) *Intr.*, **to sprout forth, to bud.** 2) *Tr.*, **to put forth,** pennas.

GĔRO (I.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) Prop. (mostly poet. & lat.), **to wear, to carry** *or* **have** *any thing about one or on one's person* (it implies that the thing worn or carried is one's own — cf. fero, porto, etc.): g. ornamenta, vestem, spolia ducis hostium; g. arma (of a warrior); g. ora virginis, vulnera, vultum fortunae secundae, *to have;* thus, likewise, terra in gremio g. multos lacus; gerere uterum = *to be pregnant.* Hence: A) (poet.) = **to bear,** *to bring forth, to produce:* terra g. fruges; illa insula Empedoclem gessit: B) (rar.) *to carry to a place:* g. saxa in muros. 2) *Trop.:* A) g. personam (illam, alicujus), *to act a part, to personate, to represent;* thus, also (lat.), g. aliquem, regem, *to act or behave like:* B) of sentiment and feeling = **to cherish, to entertain,** *to have:* g. animum muliebrem, *to have a womanish mind;* g. inimicitias, *to be at enmity with;* g. amicitiam, odium in aliquem; gerunt iras inter se; g. cupiditatem imperii (lat.); aliter atque animo gessit, *than he thought in his heart;* fortiter animum g., *to be of good cheer:* C) g. se, with an adverb or adverbial expression—**to behave** *or* **conduct one's self, to act:** g. se inconsulte, summisse; quonam modo nos gerimus? g. se pro cive, *to consider and conduct one's self as a citizen, to claim to be a citizen.* Hence (Sall.), by a zeugma: g. se et exercitum more majorum, *to conduct one's self and the army;* thus, likewise, me et milites juxta geram, *I shall treat alike:* D) g. aliquid prae se = the more common ferre aliquid prae se, *to manifest, to display, to show:* E) **to perform, to accomplish, to conduct, to carry on, to administer:** g. omnia illa, rem, negotium; g. rem publicam, *to administer the affairs of the state, to conduct public business;* also, merely res g. = *to administer public affairs* (in opp. to private life); g. rem suam, *to attend to one's private* (esp. *pecuniary*) *affairs.* In partic. — a) *to occupy a post, to fill or hold an office:* g. consulatum, illud munus — b) rem, negotium bene, male g., *to be successful or unsuccessful in a thing;* esp. of a general, *to carry on war with or without success;* hence, sometimes abs., prospere g. = rem prospere g. — c) g. bellum, *to carry on, or to be engaged in, war* (only of a state, prince, or people — see the primary signification, sub 1), cum aliquo, adversus (in) aliquem, *against one,* yet also cum aliquo, *in conjunction with one;* pacem an bellum geram, *whether I have peace or war* (by a zeugma): F) rem g., *to accomplish a deed;* res gestae, *events or occurrences;* dum haec geruntur, *while this is going on;* his rebus gestis, *this having been done;* res gladio geritur, *it is fought with the sword* (= *they fight hand to hand*): G) g. morem alicui, **to yield to** *one, to comply with one's wish:* utrique a me in illa re mos est gestus. 3) (Rar.) Of time, **to pass,** *to spend,* aetatem; hence (lat.), with annum and a *card. numb.*, instead of ago, *to be ... old:* annum sextum g., *to be six years old.*

*GĔRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [gero]. (Pl.) **A carrier:** foras gg., *that carry off.*

*GĔRŌNIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Appulia,* now Torre di Zappa.

GERRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [γέρρον, 'any thing made of wicker-work']. Only *trop.*, **trifles, stuff, trumpery.**

*GERRO, ōnis, *m.* [gerrae]. (Poet.) **A trifler,** *idle fellow.*

*GĔRŬLĬ-FĪGŬLUS, i, *m.* [gero-fingo]. **An accomplice, abettor, flagitii.** (Pl.)

GĔRŬLUS, i, *m.*, and Gĕrŭla, ae, *f.* [gero]. (Poet. & lat.) **A carrier, bearer.**

GĒRYON, ōnis, } *m.* [= Γερέων or Γερυόνης].
GĒRYŎNES, ae, } *A giant,* who lived on the island Erytheia, near Spain, and was represented as having three bodies or three heads. His herds and flocks were carried away by Hercules.

GĒRYŎNĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Geryon]. *Of or belonging to Geryon,* **Geryonian.**

GESEORĒTA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) *A sort of boat.*

GESTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [gesto]. (Poet & lat.) 1) **That which is worn** *or* **borne** *by or on one's self, as a weapon or an ornament; a burden, load:* clipeus magni gestamen Abantis; ista decent gg. humeros nostros. 2) *That in which any thing is carried,* **a sedan, litter:** g. sellae.

GESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gesto]. (Lat.) 1) *Pass., a being carried about;* **a taking exercise** *or* **an airing;** *a pleasure-excursion in a carriage, litter, or boat:* solitus est in g. ludere. 2) *Concr., a place for taking an airing,* **an alley, promenade.**

GESTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [gesto]. **A carrier, porter.**

GESTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [gestator]. (Lat.) **That serves for carrying,** *or for taking an airing:* g. sella, *a sedan chair.*

*GESTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [gesto]. (Lat.) **She that bears** *or* **carries.**

*GESTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [gesto]. (Lat.) **A carrying.**

GESTĬCŬLĀRIA, ae, *f.* [gesticulus, *dim.* of gestus]. (Lat.) **A (female) pantomime.**

GESTĬCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor]. (Lat.) *Pantomimic motion,* **gesticulation.**

GESTĬCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [gesticulus, *dim.* of gestus]. 1) *Intr.* (lat.), *to make pantomimic gestures,* **to gesticulate.** 2) *Tr.*, **to represent pantomimically,** carmen.

GESTIO (I.), ōnis, *f.* [gero]. (Rar.) **A doing** *or* **performing, negotii.**

GESTIO (II.), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [gestus]. 1) *Intr., to express joy by some gesture or motion of the body,* **to exult, to be transported:** g. nimia voluptate; g. otio, secundis rebus; laetitia gestiens, *extravagant joy.* Hence, **trop.*, of discourse, *to enlarge freely, to digress.* 2) *Tr.*, with an *infin.* or object-clause, **to desire eagerly, to long for passionately** (and, also, to enjoy by anticipation — cf. cupio, opto): g. haec scire; gestio illum mihi in conspectum dari, *that he may come in my way;* also abs., pugni mihi gestiunt (Pl.), *my fists are longing to be at you;* but, scapulae gg., *itch for a drubbing.*

GESTĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of gesto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To be wont to carry, anulum.**

GESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*intens.* of gero]. 1) *Tr.*, **to carry, to wear** *or* **have** *about one,* gemmam digito. Hence: A) *pass., to be carried about = to ride, to drive, to sail* (v. Gestatio): B) *trop.* (Com.) g. aliquem in sinu = *to love dearly;* g. animum alicujus = *to know fully.* 2) (Lat.) **To carry** *somewhere:* g. aliquid ex urbe; hence (ante-cl. & lat.), *to carry about, to blab out, to report as news,* crimina, verba. 3) (Lat.) *Intr.* (like veho) = *pass.* (1, A), **to be carried,** *to ride, to drive,* &c.

GESTOR, ōris, *m.* [gero]. (Pl.) *One who carries about news,* **a tale-bearer.**

GESTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [gestus]. (Lat.) **Full of gesture.**

GESTUS, ūs, *m.* [gero]. 1) *The manner of carrying the body,* **carriage, posture, attitude,** *motion:* novum g. et vultum capere. 2) **Gesticulation, motion** *made with the hands,* **gesture** (freq. in opp. to motus, the motion of the whole body); in partic. of the gesticulation of actors and orators, both in the *pl.* and (colloq.) in the *sing.:* agere g., *to gesticulate;* tardiore gestu uti; g. acer et instans; gg. histrionum.

GĒTA, or GĒTES, ae, *m.* [Getae]. 1) (Rar.) *One of the Getae,* **a Getan.** 2) *A Roman surname;* thus, esp. A) C. Licinius Geta, *consul* (116 B. C.): B) Septimius Geta, *the brother and co-regent of Caracalla.*

GĒTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Γέται]. *A Thracian tribe,* living north of the Danube.

GĒTES, ae, *adj. m.* [Getae]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to the Getae,* **Getan.**

GĒTĪCE, *adv.* [Geticus]. (Poet.) **Like the Getæ,** loqui.

GĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Getae]. *Of or belonging to the Getae,* **Getan.**

GĒTULI — v. Gaetuli.

GIBBA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) **A hunch, hump.**

GIBBER (I.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gibba]. (Lat.) **Hump-backed, crook-backed.**

GIBBER (II.), ĕris, *m.* (Lat.) **A hunch, hump.**

GIBBĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Badly hump-backed.**

GIBBUS, i, *m.* (Juven.) = Gibba.

GĪGANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gigas]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Giants.**

GĪGAS, antis, *m.* (usually in *pl.*) [= Γίγας]. **A giant.** The 'Gigantes' are represented by Homer simply as a savage tribe of giants, near Trinacria; by later poets, as beings of vast stature and strength, having serpents for feet, sons of Tartarus and Earth, who attempted to storm heaven, but were slain by the lightnings of Jupiter.

GIGNO (ante-cl. also Geno), gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [= γεννάω, γείνομαι]. 1) Of living beings, **to beget, to bear, to bring forth** (both of male and female — cf. pario, genero): Jupiter illum ex Alcumena g., *by Alcumena;* Venus alium filium g., *gives birth to;* g. ova, *to lay eggs;* genitus pellice, *born of a concubine;* genitus diis, de sanguine deorum, *of divine origin.* 2) Of inorganic objects, **to produce, to bring forth:** India g. beryllos; ea quae terra g. (of plants); *pass.*, gigni, *to grow;* ibi tus gignitur. 3) *Trop.*, in gen., **to produce, to engender, to create:** haec virtus g. amicitiam; is eloquendi copiam in hac urbe genuit, *is the creator of eloquence;* deus hanc urbem g., *has founded;* odia hinc gignuntur. 4) (Sall. & lat.) *Part. pres.*, in the *n. pl.*, as *intr.*, gignentia = **herbage, vegetation:** loca nuda gignentium, *destitute of all vegetation.*

GILVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat., rare.) **Light yellow.**

GINGĪVA, ae, *f.* **A gum.**

GLĂBELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of glaber]. **Without hair, smooth.** (Lat.)

GLĂBER, bra, brum, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Bald, smooth = without hair** (cf. levis): homo, colla boum; freq. *subst.*, Glaber, bri, *m.* = *a young beardless slave,* kept as a favourite by the Romans.

GLĂCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [glacies]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to ice,* **icy, frozen:** regio g., *as cold as ice;* g. hiems, *ice-producing;* frigus g., *icy coldness.*

GLĂCIES, ei, *f.* 1) **Ice.** 2) *Trop.* (Lucr.) **hardness,** *rigidity:* g. aeris.

GLĂCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [glacies]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, **To make** *or* **turn into ice, to freeze,** nivem. 2) *Trop.*, to make hard, solid, *or* **stiff,** caseum. 3) (Lat.) *Intr.*, **to become hard** *or* **solid.**

GLĂDIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [gladior, obsol., from gladium — v. Digladior]. **A swordsman, gladiator;** *a fighter in the Roman games,* which were borrowed from the Etruscans, and given originally at funerals and banquets, later as a public amusement of the people. The gladiators were slaves (captives, criminals), or freemen who hired themselves for pay; hence, gladiator = *a*

despicable man, in gen., *a bandit*. Hence, also, gladiatores, instead of ludi gladiatorii = *a gladiatorial performance or exhibition:* dare, edere gg.; *abl. absol.*, gladiatoribus = *at a gladiatorial show.*

GLĂDĬĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator]. *Of or pertaining to gladiators*, **gladiatorial**: g. ludus, *a school for gladiators;* g. certamen; familia g., *a band or troop of gladiators;* consessus g., *the spectators at a gladiatorial exhibition.* Hence, *subst.*, Gladiatorium, ii, *n.* (auctoramentum), *a gladiator's pay* (v. Gladiator).

GLĂDĬĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [gladiator]. (Lat.) **A gladiatorial combat.**

GLĂDĬŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of gladius]. (Lat.) **A little sword.**

GLĂDIUS, ii, *m.* [stem GLAD, CLAD, whence also Clades]. **A sword** (knife-shaped, esp. for thrusting — cf. ensis). In partic.: A) *trop.*, to denote — a) *murder, assassination*: impunitas et licentia gladiorum—b) (lat.) *a gladiatorial fight:* locare se ad g.: B) prov. — a) suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo (Com.), *I turn this man's weapons against himself = I refute him with his own words;* plumbeo gladio jugulari, i. e., *to confute with very little trouble* — b) (poet.) scrutari ignem gladio (πῦρ μαχαίρᾳ σκαλεύειν), *to rake up the fire with a sword = to provoke a man already in a passion;* also, *to add fury to folly*, or *one evil to another.*

GLANDĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans-fero]. **Acorn-bearing, glandiferous**, quercus.

GLANDIŌNĪDA, ae, *f.* [glandium]. (Pl.) **A delicate kernel** *or* **glandule** *in meat:* g. suilla, *a kernel of boar's neck.*

GLANDIUM, ii, *n.* [glans]. **A delicate kernel** *or* **glandule** *in meat*, esp. *in pork.*

GLANS, dis, *f.* [kindred with βάλανος]. 1) **An acorn.** 2) **An acorn-shaped bullet** *of lead or clay*, which was hurled from a sling at an enemy.

GLĀREA, ae, *f.* **Gravel, coarse sand.**

GLĀREŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [glarea]. *Full of gravel*, **gravelly.**

GLAUCE, es, *f.* [= Γλαύκη]. 1) *The mother of the third Diana.* 2) *Another name of Creusa, wife of Jason.* 3) *An Amazon.*

GLAUCIA, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*, in the gentes Servilia and Mallia.

GLAUCŌMA, ātis, *n.* } [= γλαυκῶμα]. (Ante-
GLAUCŌMA, ae, *f.* } cl. & lat.) *A disease of the eye*, **a cataract**; prov., objicere alicui glaucoma ob oculos, *to throw dust in one's eyes.*

GLAUCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [= γλαυκός]. (Poet. & lat.) **Bluish gray, light gray, sea-green**, undae, salix, amictus, oculi.

GLAUCUS (II.), i, *m.* [=Γλαυκός]. 1) *A fisherman who was changed into a sea-god:* Glauci chorus, *the Nereids.* 2) *A son of Sisyphus*, who was torn into pieces by his horses. 3) *A son of Hippolochus*, leader of the Lycians at the siege of Troy, and a friend of Diomedes.

GLEBA, ae, *f.* [kindred with globus]. 1) **A lump** *or* **clod** *of earth:* vertere gg. (of a ploughman); injicere alicui glebam = *to bury;* (poet.) in gen. = *soil, ground, glebe*, esp. *fertile ground:* uber glebae. 2) Of other things, **a lump, piece:** g. picis, marmoris.

GLĒBŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of gleba]. 1) **A little clod** *or* **lump** *of earth;* hence (poet.), *a small field or farm.* 2) Of other things, **a small lump** *or* **piece.**

GLĒSUM, or Glessum, i, *n.* [a Germanic word, kindred w. the mod. Germ. Glas, Engl. glass]. **Amber.**

GLIS, Īris, *m.* **A dormouse** (eaten by the Romans as a delicacy).

GLISCO, 3. *v. intr.* [kindred with cresco]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To increase** *or* **grow** *imperceptibly, to gain or get ground*, ignis; *trop.*, seditio, laetitia, furor g.; multitudo g., *increases;* of persons = *to grow in wealth, repute*, &c.

GLŎBO, 1. *v. tr.* [globus]. (Lat.) 1) *To form into the shape of a ball*, **to make round**; in a middle sense, globari = *to round itself.* 2) *To form into a body or heap*, **to heap together**; in a middle sense, globari = *to crowd together.*

GLŎBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [globus]. *Round as a ball*, **globose, spherical.**

GLŎBUS, i, *m.* [kindred w. glomus]. 1) *Any spherical body*, **a ball, sphere, globe** (a popular expression for a ball in gen. — cf. sphaera): g. terrae; gg. stellarum; globi animadversi in coelo, i. e., *fire-balls;* hence (poet.), gg. flammarum, *masses of fire;* gg. nubium, *masses of clouds;* g. sanguinis, *a stream of blood.* 2) **A mass** *of men*, **a crowd**: gg. miltum; in a bad sense = *a clique, band:* g. conjurationis, nobilitatis.

GLŎMĔRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [glomero]. (Antecl.) *A round body*, **a ball.**

*GLŎMĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [glomero]. (Lat.) Of horses, *a curved or bow-shaped motion of the forelegs*, **a prancing, ambling.**

GLŎMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [glomus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To form into a clue or ball, to gather into a round heap*, **to wind round** *or* **up, to conglobate, to glomerate**: g. lanam in orbes; deus terram g., *has fashioned in the form of a ball;* equus g. gressus superbos, *proudly curves his forelegs, prances proudly;* g. tempestatem (of clouds) *to thicken;* g. fumiferam noctem (of Cacus), *to exhale volumes of smoke.* 2) Of living beings, *to collect into a round heap*, **to press** *or* **crowd together**: cervi gg. agmina; legiones glomerantur in testudinem; g. manum, *to collect a troop;* clades seclis glomerata (poet.), *accumulated;* annus glomerans, sc. se (poet.), *revolving* (cf. περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν).

GLŎMUS, ĕris, *n.* (perh. also Glŏmus, i, *m.*) [originally = globus]. (Rare, poet. & lat.) **A clue, a ball** *of thread*, &c.

GLŌRIA, ae, *f.* [kindred with clarus, κλαΰω, κλέω, κλέος]. 1) **Glory, fame, renown** (= *honourable repute* — cf. honor): excellens ejus g. in re militari; esse in magna g.; gloria fortitudinis, *on account of one's bravery;* thus, likewise, g. rei militaris, *military glory;* g. rerum gestarum, *on account of one's exploits.* Hence — a) (ante-cl. & lat.) in *pl.* = *glorious deeds:* veteres Gallorum gloriae; gg. meretricum — b) (poet.) = *an ornament, pride:* taurus gloria armenti. 2) Sometimes = *a striving after glory,* a **thirst** *or* **passion for glory, ambition:** ostentatio et g.; moriar, ni, quae tua est gloria, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari; also, for gloriatio = *vain-glory, arrogance:* g. tollens vacuum verticem.

GLŌRIĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [glorior]. (Lat.) **Vaunting, glorying, exulting.**

GLŌRIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [glorior]. **A vaunting, boasting,** *glorying:* vita beata digna est gloriatione, *deserves to be boasted of.*

GLŌRIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of gloria]. **A little glory.**

GLŌRIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [gloria]. **To glory** *in,* **to boast** *or* **brag** *of,* **to pride one's self** *on any thing:* g. illis rebus, victoriâ; g. de divitiis suis, de aliquo (as one's countryman): g. in re aliqua; is g., se omnes provincias, *he boasts, that,* &c.; g. aliquid, haec glorians, *boasting of this;* and, vita beata glorianda est, *a thing to be proud of;* licet mihi apud te gloriari, *before you.*

GLŌRIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [gloriosus]. 1) *With glory,* **gloriously.** 2) **Boastfully, vauntingly.**

GLŌRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [glorior]. 1) *Full of glory,* **glorious:** factum, mors, consilium. 2) **Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious:** miles, ostentatio, philosophia; animus g., *ambitious.*

GLOSSĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [= γλωσσάριον]. (Ante-cl.) **A glossary,** *a dictionary of antiquated or foreign words, with explanations.*

GLOSSĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= γλώσσημα]. (Lat.) *An antiquated, obscure, or foreign word, that needs explanation.*

GLŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) *To peel off the bark,* **to bark, to peel,** ramos.

GLŪTEN, ĭnis, *n.* **Glue.**

GLŪTĬNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [glutino]. **A gluer** *of the leaves of a book,* **a book-binder.**

GLŪTĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [gluten]. **To glue together;** hence, *trop., to close up,* esp. *a wound.*

GLŪTĪNUM, i, *n.* = Gluten.

GLŪTIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To swallow, to devour,** epulas.

GLŸCĔRA, ae, *f.* [= Γλυκέρα]. *A Greek female name;* thus, esp — a) *a mistress of Horace* — b) *a mistress of Tibullus.*

GNAEUS, i, *m.* — v. Cnaeus

GNĀRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (Sall. frag.) **Knowledge.**

GNĀRUS (ante-cl. also Gnārūris, e), a, um, *adj.* [nosco, γιγνώσκω]. 1) *Having a knowledge of,* **skilful, expert, learned, practised** *in:* gnarus loci, temporum sub Nerone, armorum; ille gnarus fuit, quibus, etc., *he was well aware, by what,* &c.; thus, likewise, satis gnarus, jam in Thessalia regem esse, *as he knew quite well, that,* &c. 2) (Tac.) *Pass.* (= notus), **known:** palus g.; hoc mihi gnarum erat.

GNĀTHO, ōnis, *m. The name of a parasite in a comedy* (Eunuchus) *of Terence;* hence = *a parasite,* in gen.

GNĀTHŌNĪCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Gnatho]. As it were, **disciples of Gnatho** = *parasites.*

GNĀTIA, ae, *f.* [a vulgar abbreviation of Egnatia]. *A seaport town in Appulia.*

GNATUS, GNAVE, etc. — v. Natus, &c.

GNĪDUS, or GNĪDOS — v. Cnidus.

GNŌMON, ŏnis, *m.* [= γνώμων]. (Lat.) **The gnomon** *of a sun-dial.*

GNŌMŎNĪCA, ae, or Gnōmŏnĭce, es, *f.* [gnomon]. (Lat. *The art of making diuls, the art of dialling,* **gnomonics.**

GNŌSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete,* **Gnosian, Cretan:** G. rex = *Minos;* G. regnum = *Crete.*

GNŌSIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete,* **Gnosian, Cretan;** as *subst.* = *Ariadne.*

GNŌSIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete,* **Gnosian, Cretan:** G. corona, *Ariadne's crown* (a constellation).

GNŌSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gnosus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Gnosus or Crete,* **Gnosian, Cretan:** GG. castra, *of Minos;* G. stella coronae, i. e., *of Ariadne; subst.* — a) Gnosia, ae, *f., the Gnosian* = *Ariadne* — b) Gnosii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Gnosus, the Gnosians.*

GNOSUS, or Gnossus, i, *f.* [= Κνωσός]. *An ancient town of Crete,* the residence of Minos — now Cnosson.

GŌBIUS, ii, or Gōbio, ōnis, *m.* [= κωβιός]. **A gudgeon** (a small fish, of little value).

GOMPHENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Gomphi]. *The inhabitants of Gomphi.*

GOMPHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Γόμφοι]. *A town in Thessaly,* now Kalabaki.

GŎNĀTAS, ae, *m.* [Γονατᾶς]. *A surname of Antigonus of Macedonia.*

GONNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A town in Thessaly, near the vale of Tempe.*

GORDAEI (Gordyaei) MONTES. *A mountain range in Armenia Major,* in the modern Kurdistan.

GORDIAEI, or Gorduēni, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Gordaei]. *The inhabitants of the Gordaei Montes,* the modern Kurds.

GORDIUM, ii, *n.* [= Γόρδιον]. *The ancient capital of Phrygia,* on the Sangaris.

GORDIUS, ii, *m.* [= Γόρδιος]. *A mythical king of Great Phrygia,* by whom the Gordian knot was tied, of which it was said that he who untied it should become the ruler of Asia. Alexander cut it in two with his sword.

GORGE, es, *f.* [Γόργη]. *A daughter of Oeneus,* sister of Meleager, who was changed into a bird.

GORGIAS, ae, *m.* [= Γοργίας]. 1) *A celebrated sophist,* of Leontium in Sicily, a contemporary of Socrates. 2) *An Asiatic rhetorician,* teacher of the younger Cicero.

GORGO (Gorgon), ŏnis *f.* [= Γοργώ]. Usually in the *pl.*, Gorgones, *three daughters of Phorcys,* who lived in the farthest West, near the ocean, and were represented as winged and serpent-haired virgins. The two oldest, Stheno and Euryale, were immortal; Medusa (who is usually called Gorgo, κατ' ἐξοχήν) was mortal, and sometimes the description given above refers to her exclusively. The countenance of Medusa had power to change every one who looked upon her into a stone. Perseus cut off her head, and it was placed by Minerva in her shield.

GORGŎNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gorgo]. *Of or belonging to a Gorgon,* **Gorgonian**: equus G. = *Pegasus,* who sprung from the blood of the beheaded Medusa; lacus G., *the fountain Hippocrene,* which burst forth from the spot where Pegasus struck the earth with his hoof; venenis GG. infecta, i. e., *with serpent-hair like Medusa's.*

GORTŸNA, ae, *f.* [= Γορτύνη]. *A town in Crete.*

GORTŸNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gortyna]. *Of Gortyna,* **Gortynian**; (poet.) = *Cretan.*

GORTŸNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Gortyna]. *Of Gortyna,* **Gortynian**; (poet.) = *Cretan.*

GORTŸNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gortyna]. *Of or belonging to Gortyna,* **Gortynian**; (poet.) = *Cretan.*

GŎTHI, ōrum (an earlier name, Gothones, num), *m. pl.* **The Goths,** *a great tribe in Northern Germany.*

GŎTHĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Celtic tribe, inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow.*

GRĂBĀTUS, i, *m.* [= κράβατος]. **A couch** (low, and plainly made), *a field-bed.*

GRACCHĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gracchus]. *Of or belonging to a Gracchus,* **Gracchan**: judices GG., *the knights who were made judges by a law of C. Gracchus.*

GRACCHUS, i, *m.* — v. Sempronius.

GRĂCĬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Gracilis.

GRĂCĬLIS, e (sometimes also, ante-cl., Grăcĭla, *f.*), *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Thin, small,** *slight* (either in a good or a bad sense), **slender, slim,** *or* **lean** (v. gracilitas): g. puer, puella, equus, arbor, coma, rima. 2) *Trop.:* A) (lat.) **Scanty, poor, meagre**: g. ager, vindemiae: B) (poet. & lat.) **of discourse, &c., simple, plain, unadorned**: g. sermo, materia: C) vox g., *fine, delicate.*

GRĂCĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [gracilis]. 1) **Slenderness, thinness**; in a bad sense, **leanness, meagreness** (with reference to the form as affected by it — cf. macies), *slenderness of frame:* g. corporis, crurum; consectari gracilitates crurum (of a sculptor). 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, **plainness, simplicity,** *absence of ornament:* g. narrationis; g. Lysiaca.

GRĂCĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [Gracilis]. (Lat.) 1) **Slenderly.** 2) *Trop.*, of discourse, **simply.**

GRĂCŬLUS, i, *m.* [from its note, 'gra-gra']. **A jackdaw**; prov. (lat.), nihil cum fidibus graculo = *the ignorant have nothing to do with poetry.*

GRĂDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [gradus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Going** *or* **proceeding step by step**; hence, *trop.*, of discourse = *well-considered, deliberate.*

GRĂDĀTIM, *adv.* [gradus]. 1) **Step by step,** *step after step:* g. aliquo pervenire. 2) *Trop.* = **by degrees, gradually** (cf. pedetentim and paulatim): g. aliquid addere; g. amicos habere, *of different grades.*

GRĂDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gradus]. (Lat.) Prop., *the making of a flight of steps;* hence, *trop.*, as a rhetorical figure, **a gradation, climax** (κλῖμαξ).

GRĂDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [gradus]. (Lat.) **Made with steps.**

GRĂDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [gradus]. **To take steps,** esp. *to walk quietly and regularly,* **to step** (conf. eo, incedo, ingredior); hence, in gen., **to walk,** *to go:* alia animalia serpunt, alia gradiuntur; fidenti animo hic g. ad mortem; *trop.*, nubes g., *moves.*

GRĂDĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [gradior]. *He who steps forth,* a surname of Mars. (The origin and signification of the word are not quite certain.)

GRĂDUS, ūs, *m.* 1) **A step** (*object.* = a step considered as the space passed over by the foot — cf. gressus, passus): gradum facere, *to take a step;* gradum inferre in hostes, *to advance against the enemy;* gradum conferre = *to come to a close fight;* gradu suspenso, quieto; citato, pleno g., *at a brisk pace, at full speed;* gradum addere (poet. celerare), *to quicken one's march;* *trop.*, gradum facere ex aedilitate ad censuram, *to step directly into the censorship;* g. reditus mei, *towards my return.* 2) Of gladiators and warriors, **position, posture, ground**: in suo quisque gradu obnixi; stare in gradu, *to stand firm;* de stabili gradu, *standing firm, with a firm foot;* gradu moveri, dejici; esp., *trop.* = *to be forced from one's position, resolution, or purpose, to be disconcerted.* 3) *Meton.*, **a step** *or* **round** *of a ladder,* **a stair**; most freq. in the *pl.* = *steps, stairs,* in gen.: niti gradibus, *to work one's way up.* Hence: A) (lat.) in the *pl.*, *the rows of seats for the spectators in a theatre;* also, of things that

rise by steps: B) in hair-dressing, a braid: C) *trop.*, of rank, age, &c., a step, degree: g. aetatis; omnes honorum gg.; pervenire ad altiorem g., *to a higher dignity;* temporum gg.; sunt plures gg. societatis humanae; g. sonorum.

GRAEA, ae, *f.* [γραῖα, 'an old woman']. *One of the three Graeae,* daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons.

GRAECĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Graecia]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of Greek origin, Grecian.**

GRAECE, *adv.* [Graecus]. **In the Greek language, in Greek,** loqui; G. nescire, *not to understand Greek.*

GRAECI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Γραικοί]. **The Greeks.**

GRAECIA, ae, *f.* [Graeci]. *The country of the Greeks* (ἡ Ἑλλάς), **Greece:** partly, A) *Greece Proper:* partly, B) Magna G., *Lower Italy;* or, more correctly, the many colonies which were founded there; also called G. Exotica (Pl.), and jocosely G. Parva.

GRAECIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Graeci]. (Lat.) **Grecian.**

GRAECISSO, 1. *v. intr.* [γραικίζω]. (Pl.) *To imitate the Greeks,* **to Grecize.**

GRAECOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [Graecus]. (Poet.) **To live in the Greek manner,** *to imitate the Greeks.*

GRAECOSTĂSIS, is, *f.* [= Γραικόστασις]. *A building in Rome,* near the Curia and the Comitium, where in ancient times ambassadors from Greece and other foreign countries remained to await the decisions of the senate.

GRAECŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of Graecus]. **Greek, Grecian** (used in a contemptuous sense); *subst.*, Graeculus, i, *m.*, *a little, paltry Greek,* **a Greekling.**

GRAECUS, a, um, *adj.* [Γραικός]. *Of or belonging to the Greeks,* **Greek, Grecian:** studere Graecis litteris, *to study Greek;* GG. ludi, *founded on Greek subjects;* Graeco more bibere, i. e., *to drink healths;* Graeca fide mercari, *on Grecian trust,* i. e., *for ready money;* ad kalendas Graecas, i. e., *never,* as the Greeks did not reckon by Calends.

GRĀĬI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [an older and mostly poet. form for Graeci]. **The Greeks.**

GRĀĬOCĔLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Gallic tribe,* in the valleys of Mount Cenis.

GRĀĬŬGĔNA, ae, *m.* [Graïus-gigno]. (Poet.) **A Grecian by birth.**

GRĀĬUS = Graecus (cf. Grāii).

GRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [kindred with germen, cresco]. **Grass,** *a blade of grass;* also, in *pl.* (poet.) = *a plant, herb,* in gen.

GRĀMĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [gramen]. **1) Of grass:** g. corona obsidionialis, *given by those who were freed from a siege to their deliverer* (the highest military honour among the Romans); hasta g., *of Indian reed or bamboo.* **2) Covered with grass, grassy,** campus; arae gg., *covered with turf.*

GRAMMĂTĬCA, ae, and (lat.) Grammătĭce, es, *f.* [= γραμματική]. **Grammar** (in the widest sense of the word), **philology.**

GRAMMĂTĬCE, *adv.* [grammaticus]. *According to grammatical rules,* **grammatically, philologically.**

GRAMMĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γραμματικός]. *Of or belonging to grammar or philology,* **grammatical, philological:** ars g.; tribus gg., *the tribes of the grammarians* (*critics, philologists*); hence, *subst.*, A) Grammaticus, i, *m.*, **a grammarian, philologist,** *a critic and explainer of old, especially poetic, writings:* B) (rar.) Grammatica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **grammar, philology.**

GRAMMĂTISTA, ae, *m.* [γραμματιστής]. (Lat.) **A teacher of grammar,** i. e., *of the rudiments of language* (of a lower rank than a grammaticus).

GRAMPIUS (a, um, *adj.*) MONS. *A mountain of Caledonia,* now the Grampian hills.

GRĀNĀRĬA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [granum]. **A granary,** *a place where corn is kept.*

GRĀNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [granum]. (Lat.) **Having many grains:** malum g., and *subst.* Granatum, i, *n.*, *a pomegranate.*

GRANDAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-aevum]. (poet. & lat.) **Very old, aged, in years,** pater, apes.

GRANDESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of grandis]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become large, to grow.**

*GRANDĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of grandis]. (Pl.) **Somewhat large.**

GRANDĬLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-loquor]. **1)** Speaking in an elevated style. **2)** In a bad sense = **boastful, grandiloquent,** Stoicus.

GRANDĬNAT, 1. *v. impers. intr.* [grando]. (Lat.) **It hails.**

GRANDIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [perhaps kindred with cresco]. **1)** Properly, **full-grown, large, big,** *considerable* (cf. magnus, amplus): membra gg.; g. vas, epistola; coena g., *abundant;* g. pecunia, aes alienum; gg. elementa, *bulky, ponderous;* grandia (*n. pl.* as *adv.*) ingrediens, *with great strides* (= μακρὰ βιβάς). **2)** Esp. of persons, **tall, grown-up,** puer; also, ilex g., **lofty.** Hence, of age = **advanced in years, old:** grandis natu, *aged;* grandior natu, *older;* and of age itself, aetas grandior, *a more mature age.* **3)** Of abstract things: A) of discourse, **grand, sublime, lofty:** g. et robustum dicendi genus; gg. sententiae; thus, likewise, of the orator himself, orator grandis verbis; pro grandibus fiunt tumidi: B) of other things = **great, strong, powerful,** vox, vitium, certamen, ingenium.

*GRANDISCĀPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-scapus]. (Lat.) **Having a large trunk,** arbor.

GRANDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [grandis]. (Rar.) Prop., *greatness;* *trop.*, of discourse, **sublimity, loftiness, grandeur.**

GRANDĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [grandis]. (Poet. & lat., rar.) *Strongly;* *trop.*, **greatly, sublimely.**

*GRANDIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of grandis]. (Com.) **Pretty well grown-up.**

GRANDO, ĭnis, *f.* **Hail**: g. saxea, *hail-stones;* also in the *pl.*

GRĂNĪCUS, i, *m.* [= Γρανικός]. *A river in Mysia,* made famous by the victory of Alexander over the Persians (334 B. C.).

GRĂNĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum-fero]. (Poet.) **Grain-carrying** (of ants).

GRĂNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [granum]. (Lat.) **Full of grains.**

GRĀNUM, i, *n.* [kindred w. cresco]. **A small kernel** *or* **grain,** esp. *of corn:* g. tritici, uvae, salis, piperis.

GRĂPHIĂRĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [graphium]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a style** (an instrument used for writing on a wax-tablet): theca g. = Graphiarium, ii, *n., a style-case.*

GRĂPHĬCE, *adv.* [graphicus]. (Ante-cl.) **Graphically, finely,** *beautifully.*

GRĂPHĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γραφικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., *pertaining to painting or drawing,* **graphic**; hence, *trop.*—**a) fine, exquisite**—**b)** of persons, **skilful, clever, notable, fine,** *nice,* homo, servus.

GRĂPHIUM, ii, *n.* [= γράφιον]. (Poet. & lat.) **A writing-style.**

GRASSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [grassor]. (Lat.) **A prowling about** *the streets* (v. Grassor).

GRASSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [grassor]. (Lat.) **An idler, a vagabond** (v. grassor); also = **a street-robber, way-layer, highwayman**: gg. et sicarii.

*GRASSĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [grassor]. (Lat.) = Grassatio.

GRASSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*intens.* of gradior]. 1) (Rar.) **To go, to go about**: g. ad gloriam virtutis viâ. In partic. = *to go prowling and rioting about,* esp. *at night,* **to roam about, to revel** (from wantonness or wickedness — cf. comissor); hence, of parasites, *to pay court to, to fawn upon.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to proceed, to act** *in any manner* (the manner in which one acts is expressed by an *adv.*, a *subst.*, or *gerundive*): g. jure, non vi, *to proceed according to law, not by force;* g. iisdem artibus, veneno, dolo, *to use;* g. obsequio, *to act obsequiously;* superbe avareque in provincia grassatus est, *he behaved;* illi grassantur assentando multitudini: B) in particular, **to proceed with violence, to act harshly** *or* **violently** *against one,* **to attack,** in aliquem; g. in possessionem agri publici, *to encroach upon;* g. adversus deos.

GRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [gratus]. 1) **Willingly, with pleasure.** 2) **Thankfully, gratefully.**

GRĀTES, tĭbus, *f. pl.* (the *genit.* and *dat.* do not occur) [gratus]. **Thanks** *given to any one,* esp. *the gods,* **thanksgiving** (= gratia, in signif. 4, q. v. — it is the more solemn word, and used in elevated style only): g. ago, habeo, etc.

GRĀTIA, ae, *f.* [gratus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *that with which one is pleased or delighted* (= χάρις); **hence, grace, loveliness, amiableness, agreeableness, charm, beauty**: g. corporis; plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae; g. dicendi. Hence, as a proper name, Gratiae, ārum, *f. pl.* (= χάριτες), **the Graces,** *the three daughters of Zeus and Eurynome*: viz., *Euphrosyne, Aglaia, Thalia, goddesses of Favour, Manners, Grace,* and esp. *of that social pleasure which is ennobled by manners and a sense of beauty.* 2) *The pleasure that others take in us,* **favour, regard, good-will, esteem** *enjoyed by one, a being liked or in favour* (hence, *object.* — cf. favor): floreo hospitiis et gratiâ; in hac summa tua g. et potentia, *popularity;* multum posse gratiâ, *to be in great favour;* inire gratiam ab aliquo, ad plebem, *to find favour with, to conciliate the friendship or good-will of;* ponere aliquem in gratia apud aliquem, *to bring into favour with;* sequi gratiam alicujus, *to solicit one's favour.* Hence: A) = **a good understanding** *or* **friendly relations** *with one:* redire in gratiam cum aliquo, *to be reconciled;* restituere aliquem in bonam gratiam alicujus or cum aliquo, *to restore to friendship with, reconcile to;* mihi cum illo est gratia, *I am on friendly terms with:* B) cum gratia or cum bona g., *willingly, freely, with a good grace:* C) freq. = *political influence, credit, popularity.* 3) (Rar.) **A favour** *shown to another* (*subj.* = favor), **a mark of favour, a kindness, courtesy, service**: peto a te hanc g.; gratia apud eos vim aequi tenuit = *partiality;* in gratiam alicujus aliquid facere, *to do something to please one;* but, in praeteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favour shown to him on the trial.* Hence, gratiam alicui facere rei alicujus, *to excuse, to release* = either *to release from* (jurisjurandi), or *to forgive, to pardon* (delicti); but, also, gratiam dicendi facere = *to give permission to speak;* facere alicui malam gratiam cum aliquo, *to cause to be out of favour with, to cause one to quarrel with.* 4) **Thanks** *for a favour or service rendered:* A) — a) gratiam (rarely gratias) alicui habere, *to feel one's self obliged or indebted, to be thankful,* pro re aliqua; thus, likewise (Com.), diis est gratia, *thank God, heaven be praised;* tam gratia est = *No, I thank you* (in declining something) — b) gratiam (also, of several, gratias) alicui referre (persolvere, reddere), *to thank by act or deed, to requite, to repay,* pro re aliqua; cumulate mihi gratiam refers: B) gratias agere alicui, *to return or give thanks, to thank, to make one's acknowledgments to,* pro meritis. 5) Particular combinations: A) *abl. sing.* gratiâ, with the *gen.* of a *subst.* or the *abl.* of a *poss. pron.* (= causâ, q. v.), **on account of, for the sake of**: alicujus g.; nuptiarum g.; hereditatis g.; recuperandae dignitatis g., *in order to regain;* (by Quinctil. it is sometimes placed before the *gen.*); meâ, tuâ, nostra g.; (rarely) quâ g.? *why?* B)

abl. pl. **gratiis** (thus only ante-cl.), or usually **gratis**, as *adv.*, prop. *for thanks* = **gratuitously, gratis**: facere aliquid g., *without reward or payment;* g. male audire, *to incur odium for nothing, without any profit;* virtutem g. amare, *without any view to gain;* habitare g., *free of cost;* aliquid dono dare gratiis, *into the bargain.*

GRĀTĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor]. **An obliging, gratifying; a showing of kindness, complaisance.**

GRĀTĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [gratus-facio]. **To do a favour** *to, to show a kindness to,* **to gratify, to oblige**; also, *to do something as a favour, to bestow as a gift, to surrender:* g. alicui, odiis alicujus; g. alicui aliquid; gratificantur populo et sua et aliena; g. potentiae paucorum decus et libertatem, *to sacrifice;* *g. pro aliquo.

GRĀTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [gratia]. 1) *Enjoying favour,* **in favour, liked, favoured, agreeable** (esp. of persons — cf. gratus), homo; gratiosus alicui and apud aliquem; causa est apud te gratiosior quam vultus, *has more weight with you.* *2) *Given or granted* **through favour**: g. missio, *a discharge from military service.* *3) *Showing favour,* **obliging, condescending, complaisant**: g. in dando et concedendo loco.

GRĀTIS — v. Gratia.

GRĀTIUS, ii, *m.*, and **Grātia**, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Gratius, *the opponent of the poet Archias.* 2) Gratius Faliscus, *a contemporary of Ovid,* author of a poem on hunting.

GRĀTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [grates]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) = Gratulor (q. v.).

GRĀTUĪTO, *adv.* [gratuitus]. 1) *Without payment or profit,* **gratuitously.** 2) (Lat.) = **Without reason** *or* **cause.**

GRĀTUĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [gratia 5, B]. *That is done without payment, reward, or profit,* **gratuitous, free**: g. opera, egestio cadaverum, *not paid for;* liberalitas, amicitia g., *disinterested;* comitia gg., *in which the votes are not bought;* so, also, pecunia g., *without interest;* gg. in circo loca, *free places;* gg. subsellia, *free seats;* furor g., *spontaneous, arising without particular cause;* ne praeterita parricidia gg. essent, *in vain.*

GRĀTŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor]. **Congratulating,** alicui.

GRĀTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gratulor]. 1) *A wishing one joy,* **congratulation, gratulation**: g. laudis nostrae tua, *your congratulating me on my glory;* thus, likewise, g. illius diei, *on account of that day;* summâ cum civium g., *amidst the greatest expressions of joy on the part of the citizens;* g. sua, *the congratulations addressed to him* (on his obtaining the consulship). 2) In partic., *a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving,* **a public thanksgiving**: facere g. ad omnia deorum templa; decernere alicui gratulationem conservatae reipublicae, *in one's honour for having saved the state.*

GRĀTŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [gratus]. 1) **To wish** *one* **joy, to congratulate** *one on any thing:* veniunt gratulatum; g. alicui; impii cives gg. inter se; gratulor tibi de statu tuo; g. alicui victoriam, libertatem recuperatam, *on the restoration of liberty;* (rar.) g. tibi in illa re, pro tali ingenio, gratulor tibi quod abes, also (poet.) te abesse, *on your being absent;* abs., gratulor, *I congratulate myself, I rejoice.* 2) (Mostly ante-cl.) *To thank joyfully,* **to give** *or* **return thanks,** esp. *to the gods:* g. diis; g. illi dolori.

GRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [root CRA, Greek ΧΑΡ, whence χαίρω, χάρις, carus]. I. *Pass.*—1) **Charming, pleasing, agreeable, beloved, dear**: facies g.; conviva g.; dies g. 2) **Deserving thanks, thankworthy, grateful, acceptable** (in Cicero and Cæsar only of things—cf. carus): ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen g. est; supplicia illorum diis grata sunt; gratus eram, *I was in favour;* so, also, vates diis g.; *subst.* (lat.), Gratus, i, *m., a favourite;* freq., gratum alicui aliquid facere, *to do one a favour;* nihil mihi gratius facere potes, *you can do me no greater favour;* tyrannum occidere gratum est; (rar.) tum quum gratum esse potuit, (facere) nolui, *when it might have procured me thanks.* II. *Act.*—*Feeling and expressing thankfulness,* **thankful, grateful**: g. esse erga aliquem; gratum se praestare: gratâ memoriâ aliquem persequi, *to have a grateful remembrance of one.*

***GRĂVASTELLUS**, i, *m.* [prob. from a root kindred with the Germ. grau, Engl. gray]. **A gray-headed fellow.** (Pl.)

GRĂVĀTE, } *adv.* [gravor]. **With difficul-**
GRĂVĀTIM, } **ty, reluctantly, unwillingly**: haud g., *without difficulty, willingly* (v. Gravor).

GRĂVĔDĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo]. **Subject to catarrhs** *or* **colds.**

GRĂVĔDO, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis]. **Heaviness** *of the limbs,* esp. *of the head* = **a catarrh** *or* **cold.**

GRĂVE-ŎLENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) *1) **Smelling strongly.** 2) *Having a disagreeable smell,* **noisome, rank, offensive.**

GRĂVEŎLENTIA, ae, *f.* [graveolens]. (Lat.) **An offensive smell, stink.**

GRĂVESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [gravis]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To become heavy**; in partic., **to become pregnant**: (poet.) nemus omne g. fetu, *is loaded with fruits.* 2) *Trop.*, **to grow worse,** *to increase:* furor, publica mala.

***GRĂVĬDĬTAS**, ātis, *f.* [gravidus]. **Pregnancy.**

GRĂVĬDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [gravis]. (Rar.) Prop., *to burden,* hence, to **impregnate,** aliquam; *trop.*, terra gravidata seminibus.

GRĂVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [gravis]. 1) Prop., *burdened;* hence, **pregnant, with child,** (rarely of animals) **with young** (cf. fetus): gravida ex

aliquo, *by one;* gravida puero, *with a boy;* facere aliquam gravidam; *subst.* (Pl.), Gravida, ae, *f., a pregnant woman.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.), **full, filled, loaded,** *laden,* nubes, aristae, manus, ubera; g. messis, *an abundant harvest;* (poet.) g. metalli, *rich in;* tempestas g. est fulminibus; pharetra g. sagittis.

GRĂVIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred w. βαρύς]. 1) **Heavy, weighty, ponderous** (opp. to levis), corpus, onus, navis; aes g., *heavy money,* i. e., *coined according to the ancient weight or standard;* argentum g., *uncoined;* cibus g., *heavy for the stomach* = *indigestible.* Hence: A) = **loaded, laden** *with any thing, filled, full:* naves graves spoliis; agmen grave praedâ; *trop.,* gravis morbo, vulnere, aetate, vino et somno = *burdened with, full of:* B) (poet. & lat.) = **pregnant:** sacerdos gravis Marte, *by Mars.* 2) *Trop.,* **of weight, weighty, powerful, influential, considerable, important,** *grave:* causa, res; civitas g. et opulenta; haec mihi gravissima sunt ad spem, *are of the greatest influence in raising my hope;* esp. of persons = *esteemed, revered, eminent, venerable:* homo gravis aetate et meritis; g. auctoritas alicujus. Hence: A) of character, **grave, firm,** *acting from fixed principles* (opp. to levis): homo bonus et g.; vir moderatus et g.; testis, auctor g., *trustworthy:* B) of price, **high, considerable:** pretium, annona, fenus g.: C) of effect, in gen., **strong, powerful, violent, heavy** (usually with the accessory idea of burdensomeness): g. bellum, edictum; g. supplicium, sententia, oratio, *impressive;* aliquid gravius statuere in aliquem, *to pass too severe a sentence upon one;* hence, *that which weighs down,* **oppressive, burdensome, troublesome,** *inconvenient, disagreeable:* labor, fortuna; hoc mihi est grave; grave est in populum Romanum; filius mihi gravior erit, *more dangerous; subst.,* Graviora, ium, *n. pl.* (poet.), *greater sufferings;* hence, in particular — a) of effect upon health, **unhealthy, injurious, noxious,** *dangerous:* coelum, anni tempus, locus; (poet.) gg. animae, aurae, *infectious* — b) of effect upon the senses, α) of sound, **deep, low, grave, bass** (opp. to acutus = *soprano*): vocem recipere ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum; syllaba g., *unaccented;* β) of smell or taste, **strong, unpleasant,** *offensive, nauseous:* odor, hircus in alis.

GRĂVISCAE, ārum, *f. pl.,* or Gravisca, ae, *f. A small town in Etruria.*

GRĂVISCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Graviscae]. *Of or belonging to Graviscae,* **Graviscan.**

GRĂVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [gravis]. 1) **Weight, heaviness** (opp. to levitas): g. armorum, navium, *clumsiness.* Hence: A) **heaviness** *of the body* (from debility), *faintness,* corporis, membrorum, linguae: B) (poet.) **pregnancy.** 2) *Trop.,* **importance, power, strength, greatness, weight, gravity,** imperii, civitatis; lepos mixtus gravitate in dicendo, *gravity, dignity;* **thus, likewise, gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi.** Hence: A) of character, **firmness, dignity, deliberation:** g. Lacedaemoniorum: B) of price, **dearness:** g. annonae: C) of effect, in gen.: g. verborum, sententiae, *impressiveness;* g. belli, *troublesomeness;* in partic. — a) of effect upon health, **unwholesomeness,** coeli — b) of effect upon the senses, **loathsomeness, nauseousness:** g. odoris, animae, *bad smell.*

GRĂVĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [gravis]. 1) **Heavily, weightily, ponderously:** g. cadere; hence, *heavily* = **unwell:** g. se habere. 2) *Trop.,* **weightily, impressively, with dignity:** g. dicere; g. aliquid tractare. Hence: A) = **strongly, vehemently, violently, deeply:** ferire aliquem g.; g. aegrotare, dolere: B) = **severely:** g. decernere de aliquo: g. in aliquem dicere; gravius vindicare in aliquem: C) *heavily* = *with affliction, vexation, chagrin,* **reluctantly, unwillingly:** g. aliquid accipere, ferre = βαρέως, or χαλεπῶς φέρειν, *to take amiss:* D) of tone = **deeply:** g. sonare.

GRĂVIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of gravus]. (Lat.) Of tones, **rather deep.**

GRĂVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [gravis]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To weigh down, to burden, to load:** g. aliquem sarcinis; poma gg. ramos. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to oppress, to incommode:** officium hoc me g.: B) **to render worse, to aggravate,** *to render more miserable:* g. fortunam alicujus. 2) *Pass.,* as *v. dep.,* Gravor, ātus, 1., properly, *to feel incommoded by any thing, to consider any thing as a burden;* hence, A) **to hesitate, to object, to be reluctant,** *to make difficulties:* primo gravari coepit; non gravatus, *without hesitation;* non gravor illud facere; gravari aquam = *to give reluctantly:* B) (poet. & lat.) = **to bear with reluctance:** Pegasus g. Bellerophontem, *did not endure,* i. e., *threw him off.*

GRĔGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [grex]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to a herd** *or* **flock,** equi. 2) *Trop.:* A) in a good sense, only *subst.,* Gregales, ium, *m. pl.,* **comrades, companions:** B) in a bad sense, *of a common sort,* **common, vulgar,** poma; sagulum g., *of a common soldier.*

GRĔGĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [grex] = Gregalis. In partic., miles g., *a common soldier* (in opp. to an officer).

GRĔGĀTIM, *adv.* [grex]. 1) **In flocks** *or* **herds.** 2) **In troops** *or* **crowds.**

GRĔMIUM, ii, *n.* 1) **A lap:** sedere in g. alicujus. 2) *Trop.* = **the interior, centre, bosom** (as the place where one finds nurture, rest, or safety — cf. sinus): abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae; Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, *in the heart of Greece;* impositus in gremio nostro = *committed to our care;* hoc in vestris gg. pono, *I place in your hands;* ad g. praeceptoris, *in the presence of a preceptor.*

GRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [gradior]. (Poet.) **A going, stepping** (in gen.—cf. ingressus, incessus),

a step, pace, course (which one takes, *subj.* — cf. gradus); ferre g., *to go;* inferre g., *to approach, to enter;* recipere g., *to return;* efferre gg. arvis (lat.), *to go from;* agere gg. ad litora, *to walk.*

GREX, ĕgis, *m.* 1) **A flock, herd, drove, swarm** (of sheep and smaller animals, in opp. to armentum; but also of neat cattle: g. armenti). 2) *Trop.*, of men, *a number belonging together*, **a multitude, company, troop, band, crowd:** g. amicorum, philosophorum; hence, freq. of a troop of actors; scribe hunc tui gregis, *receive into the number of your friends;* grege facto (a military expression), *in a body, all together;* in grege annumerari, *among the common herd.*

GRĪPHUS, i, *m.* [= γρῖφος]. (Lat.) Prop., *a net;* trop., **an intricate question,** *a riddle.*

GROSPHUS, i, *m.* [γρόσφος, 'a kind of javelin']. *A Roman surname.*

GRUDII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Belgium*, in the modern Van Groede.

GRUNNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [γρυλλίζω]. Of hogs, to grunt.

GRUNNĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [grunnio]. **A grunting.**

GRUS, uis, *f.* [kindred w. γέρανος]. **A crane.**

GRYLLUS, i, *m.* [Γρύλλος, properly 'a grasshopper']. 1) *A son of Xenophon*, who perished in the battle of Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a treatise entitled Gryllus. 2) *A Roman surname.*

GRYNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Γρύνειος]. *Of or belonging to Grynia*, **Grynian.**

GRŸNĪA, ae, *f.* } [Γρύνεια, and Γρύνιον]. *A*
GRŸNĪUM, ii, *n.* } *small town of the Aeolii*, with a temple of Apollo.

GRYPS, ȳphis, *m.* [= γρύψ]. (Poet. & lat.) *A fabulous bird*, **a griffin.**

GRŸPUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γρῦπος]. **Hook-nosed** (as a surname).

GŪBERNĀCŪLUM, i, *n.* [guberno]. 1) **A helm, rudder.** 2) *Trop.*, **guidance, direction, government:** tenere (sedere and accedere ad) g. or gg. reipublicae, vitae, etc.

GŪBERNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [guberno]. 1) **A steering** *of a ship.* 2) *Trop.*, **a guiding, directing; government, management,** *administration:* g. imperii, tantarum rerum.

GŪBERNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* } [guberno]. 1) **A**
GŪBERNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* } **steersman, pilot.** 2) **A director, ruler, governor, civitatis.**

*GŪBERNIUS, ii, *m.* [guberno]. (Ante-cl.) = Gubernator.

GŪBERNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [= κυβερνῶ]. 1) **To steer** *or* **pilot** *a ship:* g. navem mari tranquillo · ars gubernandi; prov., g. terrâ, *to perform on land the office of a pilot*, i. e., *to give advice, while at the same time keeping clear of danger.* 2) *Trop.*, **to direct, to conduct, to govern,** *to guide:* g. rempublicam, civitates; g. rem docte (Pl.), *to carry the matter through well.*

GŪBERNUM, i, *n.* (Ante-cl.) = Gubernaculum.

GUGERNĪ, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Northwestern Germany*, living in what is now Cleves.

GŪLA, ae, *f.* [kindr. w. collum]. **The gullet, weasand, throat** (only of men, esp. with reference to the appetite and taste for food — cf. guttur): g. constat nervo et carne; gulam frangere laqueo, *to break the neck with a noose, to strangle.* Freq. *trop.*, **gluttony, voracity, daintiness, appetite:** irritamenta gulae; explere g. alicujus; homo sordidae gulae.

GŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [gula]. (Lat.) **Gluttonous, dainty, luxurious:** oculis quoque illis est gulosus; fictile g., *containing dainty food.*

GŪMIA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) **A glutton, gourmand.**

GUMMI, *n. indecl.* [= κόμμι]. (Lat.) **Gum.**

GURDUS, a, um, *adj.* [a Spanish word]. **Doltish, stupid.**

GURGES, ĭtis, *m.* [kindred with γαργαρεών, 'a throat']. 1) **A whirlpool, gulf;** also, **a depth, deep place** *made by a whirlpool* (opp. to vadum; always of a flowing water, or at least of water in motion — cf. vortex, vorago). Hence (poet.) — **water,** *sea*, in gen. 2) *Trop.*, **the whirlpool, abyss** *of the appetites and passions:* gg. vitiorum; profundere aliquid in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem; also, of persons, **a prodigal, spendthrift:** g. atque heluo; g. ac vorago patrimonii.

GURGŪLIO, ōnis, *m.* [gurges]. (Rar.) **Of animals, the gullet, weasand, windpipe.**

*GURGUSTĪDŌNII CAMPI [gurgustium]. (Pl.) A jocosely formed word — **shanty-fields,** *the spacious plains of a shanty.*

GURGUSTIUM, ii, *n.* [kindred with gurges, perhaps because of its straitness]. *A small, mean dwelling*, **a hut, hovel, shanty.**

GUSTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [gusto]. (Lat.) Prop., *a tasting;* hence, 1) *something to whet the appetite*, **a whet;** in later times, taken before the coena. 2) In gen., **a slight repast,** *a light meal.*

GUSTĀTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [gustatio]. *A dish containing something appetizing;* hence, **a whet, relish.**

GUSTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [gusto]. 1) *The sense of tasting*, **taste:** gustatus genera eorum, quibus vescimur, sentire debet; habere g. verae laudis = *to know how to discern.* 2) **The taste, flavour** *of any thing* (= sapor): pomorum g. jucundus est.

GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [root GU, whence also γεύομαι, and Germ. kosten]. 1) **To taste,** *to take a little of any food* (cf. sapio): g. aquam, anserem et leporem; g. de potione; freq. abs., *to take a slight meal, to take a snack or whet:* cubans gustabam. 2) *Trop.*, **to taste, to enjoy, to partake of:** g. partem voluptatis, sanguinem civilem; g. praecepta, *to receive;* g. rhetorem,

to hear for awhile; g. sermonem alicujus, *to have a taste of one's talk.*

GUSTUS, ūs, *m.* [gusto]. 1) **A tasting,** *an eating a little of any thing:* explorare epulas gustu; potio libata gustu. Hence (lat.): A) **a foretaste, specimen:** dare alicui gustum rei alicujus: B) *a light dish partaken of at the beginning of the principal Roman meal,* **a whet, relish.** 2) (Lat. = sapor.) **Taste;** *trop.,* sermo prae se ferens proprium quendam gustum urbis.

GUTTA, ae, *f.* [perh. from χυτός, 'poured']. 1) **A drop** (natural — cf. stilla): gg. imbrium; g. sanguinis; (poet.) of tears. 2) *Trop.:* A) (ante-cl.) **a drop = a little bit, dulcedinis:** B) in the *pl.,* **(natural) spots** *or* **specks** *on animals, stones,* &c.

GUTTĀTIM, *adv.* [gutta]. **By drops.**

GUTTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of gutta]. **A little drop.**

GUTTUR, ŭris, *n.* [kindred with gusto]. **The throat, gullet** (both of men and animals — cf. gula): frangere g. alicujus, *to break one's neck; trop.,* vitium gutturis, magnum g. = *voracity.*

GUTTUS, i, *m.* [gutta]. *A narrow-necked vessel,* **from which fluids** (wine, oil, &c.) **were poured by drops.**

GYĂROS, i, *f.* [= Γύαρος], or Gyări, ōrum, *m. pl. One of the Cyclades,* now Calairo.

GŸGAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Gyges]. *Of or belonging to Gyges* (2) *or to Lydia,* **Lydian:** (poet.) G. lacus (Γυγαίη λίμνη, Hom.), *a lake near Sardes.*

GŸGES, is or ae, *m.* [= Γύγης]. 1) *One of the Gigantes or* (= Gyes) *Centimani.* 2) *A Lydian king,* who ascended the throne after having murdered his predecessor — he was supposed to possess a ring which made its wearer invisible. 3) *A Trojan,* killed by Turnus. 4) *A beautiful youth,* of Cnidos.

GYMNĂSIARCHUS, i, *m.,* or Gymnăsiarches, ae, *m.* [= γυμνασίαρχος or γυμνασιάρχης]. *The director of a gymnasium,* **a gymnasiarch** (an office requiring considerable expense, and which the wealthier citizens of Athens had to take by turns).

GYMNĂSIUM, ii, *n.* [= γυμνάσιον]. 1) *A public place, in or near a Greek town, for gymnastic exercises,* **a gymnasium;** later, they had for such exercises suitable buildings, together with pleasure-grounds, alleys, groves, promenades, and resting-places; hence, *a school in which gymnastic exercises were taught;* jocosely (Pl.), g. flagri, salveto! *school for the whip, health to you!* (a taunting salutation to a slave who had been often flogged); me iste habuit senex gymnasium, *has flogged me desperately.* 2) As these resorts of young men were freqently chosen by Greek philosophers for their discourses and lectures, hence = **a school, college, gymnasium.**

GYMNASTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γυμναστικός]. (Pl.) *Of or belonging to bodily exercise,* **gymnastic.**

GYMNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= γυμνικός] = Gymnasticus.

GYMNŎSŌPHISTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= γυμνοσοφισταί, 'naked philosophers']. *Indian ascetics,* **gymnosophists,** *Brahmins.*

GŸNAECĒUM, } ii, *n.* [= γυναικεῖον]. *That*
GŸNAECĪUM, } *part of a Greek house in which the women lived,* **the women's apartments.**

GŸNAECŌNĪTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= γυναικωνῖτις] = Gynaeceum.

GYNDES, is, *m.* [= Γύνδης]. *A river in Assyria,* now the Karasu.

GYPSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [gypsum]. *To cover or coat with gypsum,* **to plaster.** Hence, *part.* Gypsatus, a, um, as *adj.* with *sup.:* pes gypsatus (the mark of one who was to be sold as a slave); manus gg., *hands coated with gypsum* (which the actors had when personating women).

GYPSUM, i, *n.* [= γύψος]. **Gypsum;** (poet.) = *an image made of gypsum.*

GYRTON, ōnis, } *f. A town in Thessaly,* be-
GYRTŌNA, ae, } tween Pharsalia and Larissa.

GŸRUS, i, *m.* [= γῦρος]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A circle,** esp. *as described by a horse in wheeling;* hence = *a circular course, ring* (for horses): equi docentur variare gyros; anguis traxit septem gg., *wound itself into, described;* gyros capere, *to describe circles,* i. e., *to wheel.* 2) (Poet.) — *The place where horses are trained,* **a course;** hence, *trop.,* **a circuit, course, career,** *field of action:* dies habet angustissimum g.; homines secundis rebus effrenati duci debent in gyrum rationis; pagina tua evecta est praescriptos gg., *limits;* curre gyro tuo.

GYTHĒUM (or Gythium), ii, *n.* [= Γύθειον]. *A seaport town in Laconia,* now Paleopolis.

HA, *interj.* 1) **An exclamation intended as a check or warning — hold! heigh!** 2) Repeated — **ha! ha! ha!** — to express laughter or derision.

HĂBĒNA, ae, *f.* [habeo]. 1) (Poet.) Prop., *that by which any thing is held;* hence — a) = *a shoe-string* — b) = *a whip.* 2) (Mostly in *pl.*) **A rein** (cf. frenum): effundere, excutere hh., *to give the reins;* thus, likewise (poet.), amnes immittunt habenas fluminibus suis, and immittere hh. classi = *to give the ships full sail;* adducere, premere hh., *to draw in.* 3) *Trop.* = **direction, administration, government.**

HĂBENTIA, ae, *f.* [habeo]. (Ante-cl.) *What one has or possesses,* **property, substance, fortune.**

HĂBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [root HAB, kindred with ἍΠΤΩ, ἅπτω, Germ. haben]. 1) **To have** (in the widest sense of the word), **to possess:** habere uxorem, servos, magnas divitias; illi habent dissimiles naturas, magnam auctorita-

tem, summum spem de aliquo; h. aliquid in sua potestate (also in suam potestatem), *to have in one's power;* h. aliquem secum, *to have with one;* h. odium in aliquem, *to cherish hatred against;* but, h. magnam invidiam, *to be the object of indignation;* in animo h. aliquid facere, *to have in mind, to intend;* habet hoc Caesar, *Caesar has this trait of character;* virtus hoc habet, *virtue has this peculiarity;* illud iniquitatem habet, *there is something unfair in it;* hoc difficilem habet explicationem, *is difficult to explain;* (poet.) thalamus, Tartara hh. aliquem, *confines him, he is in the,* &c. Hence: —

A) With a double *accus., to have a person or thing as any thing,* i. e., *in any capacity or for a given purpose:* h. aliquem collegam, *as a colleague;* habes somnum imaginem mortis, *thou hast in sleep an image of death;* h. patrem obvium, *to meet one's father;* reliquas civitatis stipendiarias h.; in particular — a) freq. with a *perf. pass. part.:* eum cognitum habeo, *I know him well;* illud perspectum, expertum, persuasum habeo; plebem in decurias descriptam h.; h. decumas ad aquam deportatas, *to have the tenths (of corn) delivered at the water side* — (such combinations denote the continuance of the completed action of the verb) —b) (lat.) h. statuendum, respondendum, etc., *to have to determine, to answer:* B) = **to have possession of, to have in one's power:** habeo Laïdem, non habeor ab illa; hostis h. muros: C) = **to know;** and, with objective and relative clauses, **to be able, to know how** *to do or say any thing:* habes consilia nostra, *now you know;* habes sententias nostras, *you have now our opinion;* nihil habeo ad te scribere; haec habui dicere, *this is what I had to say;* hoc pro certo affirmare habeo; habeo dicere quem, etc.; quid huic responderet, non habebat, *he did not know how to answer;* non habeo quid dicam, *I know not what to say;* but, non h. quod dicam, *I have nothing to say;* so, also, nihil h. quod scribam: D) mostly abs., **to possess property, to have possessions** *or* **estates:** habere in Bruttium, *to have property in B.;* habet et in numis et in praediis urbanis, *both in ready money and in houses in the town:* E) **to use,** *to wear,* vestem; divitias honeste h.: F) = *to produce,* **to cause:** illud h. dolorem, misericordiam: G) se h., and sometimes simply habere, *to be in a certain condition, to find one's self, to be circumstanced or situated,* **to be:** praeclare (male, sic) se res habet; ego me bene h.; bene habet, *it is well;* atqui, sic habet, *but, so it is;* with Sall., in the same signification: sicuti pleraque haec habentur, *as is commonly the case:* H) (ante-cl.) = habito, **to dwell:** Syracusis h.; ubi nunc habet? I) h. sibi, or secum aliquid, *to have or to keep any thing to or for one's self;* h. hereditatem; freq. as a form used in divorces: istam suas res sibi habere jussit, *he ordered her to take possession of whatever belonged to her,* i. e., *he separated from her;* res tuas tibi habe, *keep your own things to yourself = be hereafter separated from me;* jocosely (Com.), amor, res tuas tibi habe = *I am done with you:* J) tech. term, of a gladiator, &c.: habet, *he has got it* (i. e., *a hit*) = *he is wounded.*

2) **To hold, to keep:** A) *to hold or keep a person or thing in a certain place or condition:* h. urbem in obsidione; h. aliquem in vinculis or in custodia (also in custodiam); h. aliquem in magno honore (also h. aliquem magno honore), *to hold in great honour, to esteem highly;* h. aliquem sollicitum, mare infestum; hence, with an *adv.* = **to treat:** h. aliquem bene; h. exercitum nimis luxuriose: B) = **to cause to take place, to hold, to make, to do, to produce:** h. comitium, *to hold an election;* h. senatum, concionem; h. orationem, sermonem, *to deliver;* h. querelam, *to complain;* h. ludos, *to direct;* h. iter, *to be on one's march, to travel;* h. aetatem, diem, *to pass, to spend:* C) = **to bestow** *upon,* **to show** *to:* h. alicui honorem.

3) **To hold, to deem, to judge, to think, to consider, to count:** h. aliquem fidelem; habebatur filius ejus; h. aliquem pro amico, aliquid pro certo; h. aliquid in rebus maxime necessariis; h. aliquem in deorum numero; h. illos hostium numero, *to reckon among;* nefas h. aliquid facere; satis habeo hoc fecisse, te videre, *I deem it sufficient, am satisfied with;* aegre (graviter) aliquid h., *to be displeased with, to see with displeasure.* Hence: A) sic habeas or habeto (aliquid, or with an object-clause) = *be convinced, be assured of this, take it for granted:* B) **to take** (*well or ill*), **to count as:** h. aliquid honori (laudi), *to regard as an honour;* h. aliquem despicatui, *to despise;* h. aliquid religioni, *to scruple at, to make a conscience of;* aliquid studio sibi h., *to make a thing one's business.*

HĂBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [habeo]. *That is easily handled,* **handy;** hence, **light, convenient, suitable, apt, adapted:** h. gladius, currus, *manageable;* h. calceus; terra habilis frumento, *suitable for grain;* gens h. equis; ingenium h. ad res diversissimas; (poet.) h. vigor, *quickening, making supple;* habilis in aliqua re, *expert, skilful:* non habiles Colchi, *uncivilized.*

*HĂBĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [habilis]. (In the *pl.*) **aptitude, ability:** hh. corporis.

HĂBĪLĬTER, *adv.* [habilis]. (Very rare.) *Handily,* **aptly, skilfully, cleverly, ably.**

HĂBĪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [habito]. **Habitable,** terra.

HĂBĪTĀCŪLUM, i, *n.* [habito]. (Lat.) *A dwelling place,* **habitation.**

HĂBĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [habito]. 1) **A dwelling, habitation:** h. bona; merces habitationis, *house-rent.* 2) (Lat.) **House-rent,** annua.

HĂBĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [habito]. **An inhabitant,** mundi.

*HĂBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [habeo]. (Lat.) **A having,** *possessing,* pecuniae.

HĂBĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [*intens.* of habeo]. 1) *Tr.*, **to have possession of, to inhabit** *a place,* **casas; also,** *pass.*, **inhabitatur in luna,** *the moon is inhabited.* 2) *Intr.*, **to reside, to dwell, to live:** h. in illis aedibus; aves hh. in arboribus; filia h. cum patre, *with her father;* h. tanti, *for so much (rent);* h. triginta millibus aeris, *my rent is* 30,000 asses; h. in via, *on the highway.* Hence, *trop.;* A) = *to remain always in a place,* **to remain, to stay** *or* **keep** *somewhere:* h. in foro, in rostris = *to appear frequently as an orator;* h. in subselliis, *to keep sitting;* h. in oculis, *to be always before people's eyes, to appear constantly in public:* B) = **to dwell upon** *a thing, to be constantly occupied with:* h. cum illis studiis, in illa ratione tractanda; in partic. = *to dwell upon a point in speaking.*

HĂBĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [habeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Habitus.

*HĂBĪTŪRIO, 4. *v. tr.* [*desid.* of habeo]. (Pl.) **To desire to have** *a thing,* **to long for:** h. orationem.

HĂBĪTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of habeo]. (Ante-cl.) 1) **With an** *adv., held or kept in any manner,* i. e., **in a (certain) condition, state,** *or* **humour:** equus male h.; ut patrem vidi h. = *so far as I understand his humour.* 2) In partic., of the body, *well-conditioned,* **well-fed, plump, corpulent:** homo corpulentior atque habitior.

HĂBĪTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [habeo]. 1) **Of the body, habit, condition, carriage, appearance, deportment:** h. optimus; h. corporis, oris; h. brevis, *short stature.* Hence: A) **appearance,** in gen., **aspect:** h. illarum regionum, armorum, temporum: B) **dress, attire** (mostly in later writers — it is, like 'cultus,' more comprehensive than 'vestis,' as it includes armour, weapons, ornaments, &c.): h. Romanus; h. pastorum. 2) Of abstract objects, **condition, quality, character, state:** h. orationis, naturae, fortunae novae; esp., of mind = **disposition, feeling:** h. animorum, etc.; virtus est h. animi naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus; in philosophy, *a perfect state or condition:* h. rationis, virtutis (which one has acquired).

HAC, *adv.* [hic]. (Sc. parte or via.) 1) **This way, here:** h. pater venit. 2) (Poet.) **On this side, here:** h. Jupiter stat.

HAC-TĒNUS, *adv.* **Thus far, so far.** 1) Of space: A) prop. (rar., poet.), **to this place:** h. est illa dominum secuta: B) to denote the limit of a discourse or the like, **to this point, thus far:** h. de amicitia loquutus sum; freq. elliptically, sed haec h., *so much for this, thus far about this matter;* h. in hunc diem, *so much for to-day.* 2) Of time, **up to this time, till now, hitherto.** 3) Of extent, measure, &c.: A) abs. (lat. & rar.), **to this extent, thus much, only:** h. respondere, *nothing but this:* B) *relat.*, corresponding with quatenus, quod, ut, ne, et., **in so far, so (as) far as:** haec artem duntaxat h. requirunt ut, etc.; curandus ille est h. ne, etc.

HADRIA (or Adria), ae, *f.* & *m.* 1) *F., the name of two towns:* A) *a town in Picenum,* the birthplace of the Emperor Hadrian — now Atri: B) *a town in Northern Italy,* founded by the Etruscans, on the coast of the Adriatic Sea (named after it) — now Adria. 2) *M.* (poet. & lat.), **the Adriatic Sea.**

HADRIĂCUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadria]. (Poet.) **Hadriatic,** aequor.

HADRIĀNUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadria]. 1) *Of or belonging to Hadria,* **Hadrian,** ager; *subst.*, Hadrianus, i, *m., the Emperor Hadrian.* 2) **Hadriatic:** Mare H.

HADRIĂTĬCUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadria]. *Of or belonging to Hadria,* **Hadriatic:** H. Mare, *the Adriatic Sea.*

HADRŪMĒTĪNUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* [Hadrumetum]. *Of or belonging to Hadrumetum,* **Hadrumetine;** *subst.* Hadrumetini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Hadrumetum, the Hadrumetines.*

HADRŪMĒTUM (Adr.), i, *n.* [= Ἀδρούμητος] *A town in Africa Propria,* the capital of the province Byzacene — now Hamamet or Herda, in Tunis.

*HAEDILLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of haedus]. *Trop.*, as a term of endearment, **a little kid, kidling.**

HAEDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [haedus]. *Of a young kid,* **kid-.**

HAEDUI — v. Aedui.

*HAEDŬLEA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of haedus]. **A little kid.**

*HAEDŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of haedus]. **A little kid.** (Poet.)

HAEDUS (Hoedus), i, *m.* 1) **A young goat, a kid:** tenero lascivior haedo. 2) **The Kid,** *a small double star,* in the constellation Auriga.

HAEMON, ŏnis, *m.* [Αἵμων]. *A son of Creon,* king of Thebes, and lover of Antigone.

HAEMŎNIA, ae, *f.* [= Αἱμονία]. *An old and poetical name of Thessaly.*

HAEMŎNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Haemonia]. **A Thessalian woman.**

HAEMŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Haemonia]. **Hæmonian, Thessalian:** H. puer = *Achilles;* H. arcus, *the constellation Sagittarius* (originally the Thessalian centaur Chiron).

HAEMUS, i, *m.* [Αἷμος]. 1) *A mountain of Northern Thrace,* now the Balkan. 2) *A celebrated actor.*

HAEREDITAS — v. Hereditas.

HĂEREO, si, sum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To hang, to stick, to cleave, to adhere,** *to be fixed or fastened to a thing:* h. equo or in equo; calceus h. in corpore; classis h. in vado; naves hh. litore;

h. in complexu alicujus, *to cling to one's embrace;* haerent inter se (poet.), *they are locked in a mutual embrace;* scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding together, joined.* Hence: A) prov., h. in luto, *to stick in the mire,* i. e., *to be in trouble;* h. in salebra, *to be on the sands,* i. e., *to stick fast, to be unable to proceed;* thus, likewise, aqua h. — v. Aqua; *trop.* — a) illud h. in animo; h. in visceribus, medullis alicujus = *to be deeply impressed upon the mind or memory;* memoria periculi in illis haerebit, *will not be forgotten;* culpa h. in te, *sticks to you;* dictum aliquid haeret (*trop.*, like hasta h.) = *hits* (*strikes home*); crimen h. in illo, *cleaves to him, he cannot clear himself of;* haesit in illis poenis = *he fell into* (*incurred*) *that punishment;* fama adolescentis ad metas haesit (a figure borrowed from the race-course), *ran against the goal, stuck fast;* haerere apte, *to fit, to suit* — b) h. in tergo or tergis alicujus, *to be at one's heels, to pursue closely* — c) h. ad latus alicujus or alicui, apud aliquem, *to keep near or close to one, to follow, to be attached to;* h. circa libidines; h. superis, *to cling to, to depend on* — d) of time, h. Athenis circa muros urbis, *to remain long;* vultus haerent in nubibus, i. e., *remain long looking at;* h. in jure ac praetorum, tribulibus, *to keep hanging and lowering about* — e) of speaking or writing, *to dwell upon,* in re aliqua — f) to stick fast: vox faucibus h.; lingua h. metu; amor h., *ceased;* negotium, res h. = *is retarded, does not go on aright.* 2) To be embarrassed, perplexed, *or* at a loss, to hesitate, to be doubtful: h. in tabulis, publicis, in multis nominibus; h. quid dicam, *I don't know exactly what to say.*

HAERES — v. Heres.

HAERESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of haereo]. (Lucr.) To adhere, to stick fast.

HAERĔSIS, is and eos, *f.* [= αἵρεσις]. A sect *or* school *of philosophers;* contemptuously, of *the occupation of money-brokers.*

*HAESĪTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [haesito]. (Lat.) Stammering, hesitating.

*HAESĪTANTIA, ae, *f.* [haesito]. A stammering, linguae.

HAESĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [haesito]. 1) Of speech, a stammering, verborum. 2) Of the mind, hesitation, uncertainty, irresolution.

*HAESĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [haesito]. *One who is irresolute,* a delayer.

HAESĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of haereo]. 1) To stick fast, to remain fixed *in a place:* h. in vadis; prov., h. in eodem luto, *to be in the same danger.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of speech, to stammer: h. linguâ: B) of the mind, to be uncertain, doubtful, *or* perplexed, to hesitate, to be at a loss: h. in novis rebus; non haesitans respondit, *without getting perplexed;* h. in majorum institutis, *not well versed in;* h. quid respondeam, *I don't know exactly;* h. de re aliqua.

HALEC, HALEX — v. Alec, Alex.

HALES, ētis, *m.* *A river in Lucania,* now Halente.

HĂLĒSA (Alesa), ae, *f.* [= Ἄλαισα]. *A town in Sicily,* now S. Maria delle Palate.

HĂLĒSĪNUS (Alesinus), a, um, *adj.* [Halesa]. Of *or* belonging to Halesa: *subst.*, Halesini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Halesa.*

HĂLĒSUS (Alesus), i, *m.* [Ἄλαισος]. 1) *A son of Agamemnon,* the founder of Falisci. 2) *One of the Lapithae.*

HĂLIACMON (Aliacmon), ōnis, *m.* [= Ἀλιακμών]. *A river between Macedonia and Thessaly,* now the Platamone.

HĂLIAEĔTOS, i, *m.* [= ἁλιαίετος]. The osprey *or* sea-eagle.

HĂLIARTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Haliartus]. *The inhabitants of Haliartus.*

HĂLIARTUS, i, *f.* [= Ἅλίαρτος]. *A town in Boeotia.*

HĂLĬCARNASSENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Halicarnassus]. *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus,* Halicarnassians.

HĂLĬCARNASSEUS, ei and eos, *adj. m.* [Ἁλικαρνασσεύς]. Of Halicarnassus.

HĂLĬCARNASSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Halicarnassus] = Halicarnassenses.

HĂLĬCARNASSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἁλικαρνασσός]. *A Doric town in Caria,* the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, celebrated for its mausoleum — now Bodrun.

HĂLĬCYAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ἅλικύαι]. *A town in Sicily,* now Salemi.

HĂLĬCYENSIS, e, *adj.* [Halicyae]. *Of or belonging to Halicyae,* Halicyæan; *subst.*, Halicyenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of H.*

HĂLĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [halo]. 1) Breath, exhalation: h. oris; graveolentia halitûs; extremum halitum efflare (poet.). 2) An exhalation, vapour, fume, maris; h. cadi, *the fumes of wine.*

HĂLIUS, ii, *m.* [Ἅλιος]. 1) *A Trojan hero,* one of the companions of Æneas. 2) *A companion of Sarpedon.*

HĂLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet.) 1) *Intr.:* A) to breathe: aurae quae de gelidis vallibus hh.: B) *to breathe or emit fragrance,* to be fragrant: ara h. sertis recentibus. 2) *Tr.*, to breathe, to exhale, flammas.

HĂLŌPHANTA, ae, *m.* [= ἁλοφάντης]. (Com.) Jocosely formed, after the analogy of συκοφάντης; prop., *'a salt-informer,' one who informed against unlicensed exporters of salt;* hence, a rascal, scoundrel.

HĂLOS, ō, *f.* [= ἅλως, 'a round threshing-floor']. (Lat.) A halo *around the sun or moon.*

HĂLŪCĬNĀTIO, etc. — v. Alucinatio, etc.

HĂLUS, i, *f.* [= Ἅλυς]. *A town in Assyria,* now Galula.

HĂLYS, yos, *m.* [= Ἅλυς]. 1) *A river in Pa-*

phlagonia, now the Kisil-Ermak. 2) *A Trojan*, slain by Turnus.

HĂMA, ae, *f.* [= ἅμη]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A water-bucket**, *used in putting out a fire;* hence, *a fire-bucket.*

HĂMADRYAS, ădis, *f.* [= Ἁμαδρυάς]. **A wood-nymph, hamadryad** (who lived and died with the tree in which she had her residence).

HĂMĀTĪLIS, ae, *adj.* [hamus]. **With hooks**, piscatus. (Pl.)

HĂMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [hamus]. 1) *Furnished with a hook*, **hooked**, ungues. 2) **Hook-shaped, crooked**, ensis. 3) *Trop.* (lat.), *baited*, i. e., *catching, alluring:* munera hh.

HĂMAXĂGŌGA, ae, *m.* [ἁμαξαγωγός]. (Pl.) *One who carries off any thing in a wagon.*

HĂMAXO, 1. *v. tr.* [ἅμαξα]. (Pl.) **To yoke to a wagon**, aliquem.

HĂMAXŎBII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἁμαξόβιοι, 'living in wagons']. *A Scythian tribe.*

HĂMILCAR, ăris, *m. The name of several distinguished Carthaginians;* thus, esp. 1) H., *an ally of Xerxes*, defeated by Gelon of Syracuse. 2) H. Barcas, *the father of Hannibal*, a distinguished statesman, and a general in the first Punic war (241 B. C.).

HĀMIŌTA, ae, *m.* [hamus]. (Ante-cl.) **An angler.**

HAMMON — v. Ammon.

HĀMŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of hamus]. **A small hook.** (Pl.)

HĀMUS, i, *m.* [= χαμός, kindred with ἅπτω]. 1) **A hook**, ferreus; lorica conserta hamis, *a coat-of-mail of which the plates were fastened together by hooks or rings;* in partic., **a fish-hook:** pisces capiuntur humo. 2) *Trop.:* A) *Any thing hook-shaped*, e. g., *the curve of a sword:* B) *a means of catching or alluring one:* prov., hamum vorat, *he bites at the hook;* insidiatorem fugere praeroso hamo, *after having carried off the bait*, i. e., *after having taken one's presents.*

HANNĪBAL, ălis, *m.* [Ἀννίβας]. *A proper name among the Carthaginians;* thus, esp., H., *the celebrated general in the second Punic war* (219—202 B. C.), a son of Hamilcar — died 183 B. C.)

HANNO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἄννων]. *A Carthaginian proper name.* Among the most celebrated of the name was the Hanno who made (500 B. C.) an exploring expedition along the western coast of Africa.

HĂPHE, es, *f.* [= ἁφή]. (Lat.) **Sand** *or* **dust** *with which wrestlers, after being anointed, were sprinkled*, to enable them to hold one another.

HĂRA, ae, *f.* **A pen** *or* **coop** *for animals*, esp. *a hog-stye, a goose-pen:* h. suis (of a man, as a term of reproach).

*HĂRIŎLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [hariolor]. (Ante-cl.) **A soothsaying**, *prophesying.*

HĂRIŎLOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [hariolus]. 1) **To divine, to prophesy** *as a soothsayer.* 2) (Ante-cl.) **To talk nonsense**, *to speak foolishly* (cf. garrio).

HĂRIŎLUS, i, *m.*, and Hăriŏla, ae, *f.* [prop. a *dim.* form of an unusual harius, and kindred with ἱερεύς]. **A soothsayer, prophet** (usually implying some contempt).

HARMŎDIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ἁρμόδιος] — v. Aristogito.

HARMŎNIA, ae, *f.* [= ἁρμονία]. **I.** — 1) *An agreement of different sounds*, **harmony, consonance, concord:** canere ad h.; sonorum varia compositio efficit plures hh. 2) (Poet.) *Agreement*, in gen., **harmony, concord.** **II.** — As a proper name, *the daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus.*

HARMŎNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἁρμονικός]. (Rar.) *Of or belonging to harmony*, **harmonious, harmonic.**

HARPĂGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ἁρπάζω]. (Pl.) **To rob, to plunder**, aliquid.

HARPĂGO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη]. 1) **A hook** *for drawing things toward one's self*, esp. **a grappling-hook.** *2) *Trop.* (Pl.), *a rapacious person.*

HARPĂGUS, i, *m.* [Ἅρπαγος]. *A Median nobleman*, minister of Astyages, by whom Cyrus was saved from death.

HARPĂLŸCE, es, *f.* [Ἁρπαλύκη]. *The daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus.*

HARPĂLŸCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἁρπάλυκος]. *A Trojan*, slain by the Amazon Camilla.

HARPE, es, *f.* [= ἅρπη]. (Poet.) *A short, crooked sword*, **a falchion, scimitar.**

HARPOCRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Ἁρποκράτης]. 1) *An Egyptian deity*, son of Isis, the god of Silence, represented with his finger on his mouth; hence, aliquem reddere H. = *to cause one to be silent.* *2) Transferred = *a silent person.*

HARPŸIA, ae, *f.* [Ἅρπυια]. 1) **A harpy**, *a winged monster*, having the face of a woman and the body of a bird. 2) *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds.*

HARŪDES, um, *m. pl. A German people*, who in the time of Julius Cæsar crossed over the Rhine into Gaul.

HĂRUSPEX, ĭcis, *m.* [ἱεροσκόπος ?]. *An interpreter of sacrifices*, **a soothsayer, diviner**, *who foretold events from the entrails of victims* (originally from the Etruscans, afterwards adopted by the Romans, among whom they were held in great honour); (poet.) *a prophet*, in gen.

*HĂRUSPĪCA, ae, *f.* [haruspex]. (Pl.) **A** (female) **soothsayer.**

HĂRUSPĪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [haruspex]. **Of** *or* **belonging to soothsaying;** hence, *subst.*, Haruspicina, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), **the art of divining** *from entrails*, **divination.**

HĂRUSPĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [haruspex]. (Poet. & lat.) *A divining from the entrails of victims*, **divination.**

HASDRŬBAL, ālis, *m.* [Ἀσδρούβας]. *The name*

of several Carthaginian generals; thus, esp. 1) *a son-in-law of Hamilcar*, and his successor as chief commander of the Carthaginians. 2) *A brother of Hannibal*, who fell in the battle at Sena (207 B. C.).

HASTA, ae, *f.* [perh. kindred with the German 'Ast']. 1) Originally, a (long) pole, *the trunk of a young tree*, esp. when used as *the shaft of a lance;* hence, h. pura, *without iron* (given as a present to a brave soldier); h. graminea, *a bamboo shaft.* 2) Usually, a lance, a long spear (cf. pilum, jaculum); *trop.*, h. amentata = *a strong argument;* abjicere h. = *to lose one's courage.* In particular — a) *the spear* used as a symbol on different public occasions: thus, as a declaration of war, a bloody spear was thrown by one of the fetiales into the territory of the offending nation, later, into the 'ager hostilis' near the city; a spear planted in the ground, marked also the place where the Centumviri held their courts, or the place of a public auction (originally for selling the spoils taken in war); hence hastam ponere, vibrare, *to hold an auction;* eos non infinita illa h. satiavit, *that endless auction* (i. e., Sulla's); emptio ab h.; vendere aliquid sub h.; hastae subjicere, *to sell by auction;* ad hastam publicam accessit, *to the farming out of the public revenue;* centumviralem hastam cogere, *to call together the court of the Centumviri* — b) *a little spear*, with which a bride's hair was parted — c) (poet.) = *a sceptre.*

HASTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [hasta]. Armed with spears, acies, currus. In partic., *subst.*, Hastati, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the first rank of a Roman line of battle* (cf. principes, triarii), divided into ten ordines (companies). Hence — a) primus, secundus, etc., h., *the first, second company of the hastati;* ducere primum h. = *to be the centurion (captain) of the first company of the hastati;* decimum ordinem hastatum mihi assignavit, *made me centurion of the tenth company of the hastati* — but, also, b) primus, secundus, etc., h., *the centurion of the first, second company of the hastati* — c) (lat.) Hastatus, i, *m.*, *the centurion (captain) of the first company.*

HASTĪLE, is, *n.* [hasta]. 1) The shaft of a lance *or* spear. 2) (Poet.): A) a spear: B) *a piece of wood in the shape of a lance*, a stake, &c.

HASTŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of hasta]. A small branch. (Lat.)

HAU, *interj.* (Com.) An exclamation of pain or complaint — oh! ah!

HAUD (in more ancient writers also Haut), *adv.* Not (less emphatic and more subjective than 'non'; in classic prose, it occurs almost exclusively before adverbs, sometimes before adjectives, but not before verbs, except in the combination 'h. scio an').

HAUD-DUM, *adv.* Not yet.

HAUD-QUĀQUAM, *adv.* Not at all, by no means.

HAURIO, hausi, haustum, 4. *v. tr.* [kindred with ἀρύω]: 1) To draw up *or* out, to draw (water, &c.): h. aquam de puteo; arbusta hausta a radicibus, *torn loose;* (poet.) h. terram, *to dig up;* h. suspiratus, *to heave a deep sigh;* freq. of writers, *to take something from the writings of others;* prov., h. de faece, *to draw from the dregs*, i. e., *to choose the very worst of any thing.* Hence = *to draw or take into one's self:* A) = to drink, vinum: B) (mostly poet.) *to take to one's self, to take in*, to swallow, to devour: h. cineres, *to scrape up;* h. coelum, auram, *to inhale, to breathe;* urbes hauriuntur terrae hiatibus, *are swallowed up;* arbores haustae in profundis, and equi hauriuntur gurgitibus; incendium h. cunctos, *consumes;* sol medium orbem hauserat, *had rapidly passed through:* C) *trop.*, *to take or drink in, to imbibe:* h. sumptum ex aerario, *to take from;* h. voluptates, *to taste, to enjoy;* h. artes, *to learn;* h. dolorem, *to feel;* h. laborem, *to undergo;* h. calamitates, *to endure;* h. supplicium, *to suffer;* h. lucem (poet.) = *to be born;* h. ignem, *to catch fire;* h. aliquid oculis = *to see;* h. dicta auribus = *to hear;* h. strepitum, *to perceive;* h. aliquid cogitatione, *to think of something, to purpose;* h. spem animo inanem, *to drink in hope;* h. praecepta, *to receive.* 2) (Rar.) *To draw forth and cast away*, to shed, to spill: h. sanguinem alicujus; h. opes, *to lavish.* 3) *To draw the contents out of a thing*, to empty, to drain: h. poculum, pateram; hence (mostly poet.) = *to pierce:* h. ventrem alicujus; *trop.*, pavor h. corda, *drains.*

HAUSTOR, ōris, *m.* [haurio]. (Poet.) A drinker.

*HAUSTRUM, i, *n.* [haurio]. (Lucr.) *A vessel for drawing water*, a bucket.

HAUSTUS, ūs, *m.* [haurio]. 1) A drawing, aquae; *trop.*, hh. fontis Pindarici, *from the Pindaric fount;* hence, h. arenae, *a throwing up* (acc. to others, *a handful of*). 2) A taking in, drinking, swallowing, ignis; h. coeli, *an inhaling;* (poet.) hh. aetherii, *ethereal air.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) A drink, draught: bibere exiguis hh.; *trop.*, bibere haustus justitiae.

HĔAUTONTĪMŌRŪMĔNOS, i, *m.* [= ἑαυτὸν-τιμωρούμενος, 'the self-tormentor']. *The title of a comedy by Terence*, rendered by Cicero 'ipse se puniens.'

HEBDŎMAS, ădis, *f.* [= ἑβδομάς]. The number seven, esp. seven days: quarto h. = *the 28th day;* hebdomadibus lunae, *on every seventh day of the month.*

HĒBE, es, *f.* ["Ηβη]. (Pure Latin, Juventas.) *The goddess of Youth*, daughter of Jupiter and Juno; in Homer, *the cup-bearer of the gods*, and in later writers, *the wife of Hercules*, after his deification.

HĔBEO, 2. *v. intr.* [hebes]. 1) **To be blunt** *or* **dull, ferrum.** 2) *Trop.*, **to be dull, sluggish,** *or* **inactive** (vide Hebes): sanguis (senum) h.; sensus h.; homines hh., *lounge, idle about.*

HĔBES, ĕtis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Blunt,** *not sharp* (opp. to acer — conf. obtusus), cornu, mucro. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the senses and impressions upon them — **dull, faint, weak:** hh. oculi, aures, ictus, color; os h., *without appetite;* dolor h.: B) of the mind — **dull, obtuse, heavy, sluggish,** *inactive, stupid:* h. homo, ingenium; h. ad aliquid; spondeus videtur h., *slow;* exercitus h., *undisciplined;* rhetorica h., *superficial.*

HĔBESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of hebeo]. **To grow blunt, dull, dim,** *or* **faint,** sensus; sidera hh., *are eclipsed; trop.*, acies illorum auctoritatis h.; virtus h.

*HĔBĔTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [hebeto]. (Lat.) **Dullness, dimness,** oculorum.

HĔBĔTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [hebes]. 1) *To make blunt,* **to blunt,** hastam. 2) (Mostly poet.) *Trop., to make dull,* **to blunt, to weaken, to impair, to dim:** h. oculos alicui, corpus, vires reipublicae; dies h. sidera, *extinguishes;* h. flammas, *to quench.*

HEBRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἑβραῖος]. *Of or belonging to the Hebrews,* **Hebrew, Jewish.**

HEBRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἕβρος]. 1) *A river in Thessaly,* now the Marizza. 2) *The name of a Trojan,* who was killed by Mezentius.

HĔCĂLE, es, *f.* [= Ἑκάλη]. *An old woman,* by whom Theseus was hospitably received.

HĔCĂTE, es, *f.* [= Ἑκάτη]. *A powerful goddess,* daughter of the Titan Persæus and Asteria, often represented with three heads, ruling in heaven, upon earth, and in the sea, and worshipped with mystic rites (especially from the time of the tragic poets) as *the goddess of Witchcraft and the terror of the spirit-world.* Hence, freq. confounded with Proserpina or Diana.

HĔCĂTēIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Hecate]. *Of or belonging to Hecate,* **Hecateian:** H. herba, *a kind of magical herb.*

HĔCĂTēIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hecate]. *Of or belonging to Hecate,* **Hecateian:** HH. carmina, *formulae of enchantment, incantations.*

HĔCĂTO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἑκατών]. *A Stoic philosopher,* of Rhodes, a pupil of Panætius.

HECTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Ἕκτωρ]. *The celebrated son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, and leader of the Trojans* — killed by Achilles.

HECTŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hector]. *Of or belonging to Hector, or* (poet.) *to the Trojans, or to (their descendants) the Romans,* **Hectorean, Trojan, Roman:** H. gens, socii, opes.

HĔCŬBA, ae, *f.* [Ἑκάβη]. *Queen of Troy,* the wife of Priam, and mother of Hector and many other children. After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Ulysses to Greece as a captive.

HĔCȳRA, ae, *f.* [= ἑκυρά, 'the step-mother']. *The title of a comedy by Terence.*

HĔDĔRA, ae, *f.* **Ivy** (sacred to Bacchus and the Muses; hence, used for crowning poets).

HĔDĔRĂCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [hedera]. **Of ivy, ivy-.**

*HĔDĔRĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hedera-gero]. (Poet.) **Ivy-bearing.**

*HĔDĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [hedera]. (Poet.) **Full of ivy.**

*HĔDYCHRUM, i, *n.* [= ἡδύχρουν]. *A sweet-smelling unguent, used for beautifying the skin,* **a cosmetic balsam.**

HĒGĒSĪAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἡγησίας]. 1) *A Cyrenaic philosopher,* who lived in the time of Ptolemæus Philadelphus — he found nothing but unhappiness in the world, and persuaded many persons to commit suicide. 2) *An orator,* of Athens.

HEI, *interj.* **An exclamation of complaint or terror — ah! alas! wo! h., occidi! h., vidi uxorem! *ah, there is my wife!* h. mihi! *wo is me!***

HĔLĔNA, ae, *f.* [= Ἑλένη]. *Daughter of Jupiter and Leda,* wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, and celebrated for her beauty. Her abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan war, after the close of which she returned with Menelaus to Sparta.

HĔLĔNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἕλενος]. *A son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer.* After the conquest of Troy, Pyrrhus took him as a captive to Epirus, gave him Andromache for a wife, and made him the ruler of a small territory.

HĔLERNUS, i, *m.* *A grove near the Tiber,* the birthplace of Carna.

HĔLĬĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= Ἡλιάδες]. *The daughters of Helios (the Sun), and sisters of Phaëthon,* after whose death they were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, Heliadum lacrimae = *amber.*

HĔLĪCE, es, *f.* [= ἑλίκη, 'a winding']. 1) *The constellation of the Great Bear* (from its circular orbit); hence, *meton.* = *the North.* 2) *A maritime town in Achaia.*

HĔLĪCON, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἑλικών]. *A mountain in Boeotia,* sacred to Apollo and the Muses — now Palaio-Vuni or Zagara.

HĔLĪCŌNIĂDES, dum, *m. pl.* [Helicon]. **The Heliconians** = *the Muses.*

HĔLĪCŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Helicon]. **Heliconian.**

HĔLĬMUS, i, *m.* *A Centaur,* slain in the battle with the Lapithæ.

HĔLĬŎDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἡλιόδωρος]. 1) *A celebrated physician,* in the time of Juvenal. 2) *A rhetorician,* in the time of Horace.

HĔLĬŎPŎLIS, is, *f.* [Ἡλιούπολις]. 1) *A town in Coelesyria,* now Baalbek. 2) *A town in Lower Egypt* (the On or Beth-Shemesh of the Bible); its ruins are near the modern village Matare.

HĒLIŎPŎLĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Heliopolis]. *The inhabitants of Heliopolis.*

HELLAS, ădis, *f.* [= Ἑλλάς]. 1) (Lat.) **Hellas**, *the mainland of Greece* (in opp. to the Peloponnesus). 2) *A female proper name.*

HELLE, es, *f.* [= Ἕλλη]. *A daughter of the Boeotian king Athamas and Nephele, and sister of Phrixus.* In order to escape the persecution of her step-mother Ino, she fled with her brother on a golden ram to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait which was called Hellespont after her.

*HELLĔBŌRōSUS, a, um, *adj.* [helleborus]. (Pl.) **Needing hellebore**, *out of his senses.*

HELLĔBŌRUM, i, *n.* } (Ell.) [= ἑλλέβορος].
HELLĔBŌRUS, i, *m.* } **Hellebore**, *used by the ancients as a remedy for madness.*

HELLEN, ēnis, *m.* [= Ἕλλην]. (Lat.) *A son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly*, progenitor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

HELLESPONTIĂCUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Helles-
HELLESPONTĪCUS, } pontus]. = Hellespontius.

HELLESPONTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hellespontus]. *Of the Hellespont*, **Hellespontic.**

HELLESPONTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἑλλήσποντος, 'the sea of Helle']. **The Hellespont**, *called after Helle*, q. v., the modern Dardanelles; also, *meton.* = *the country bordering on the Hellespont.*

HĔLOPS (I.), ŏpis, *m. A Centaur*, slain by Pisithous.

HĔLOPS (II.), ŏpis, *m.* [= Ἕλλοψ]. *A sea-fish*, perhaps *the sword-fish.*

HĔLORUS — v. Elorus.

HĒLŌTES, tum, or Hēlōtae, ārum, *m. pl.*) [= Εἵλωτες or Εἱλῶται]. **The Helots**; originally, *the inhabitants of the town Helos* (Ἕλος) *in Laconia*; later, made *the bondsmen of the Spartans*— also called Ilōtae, ārum.

*HĒLUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [heluo]. **Gluttony, gormandizing.**

HĒLUO, ōnis, *m.* [perh. kindred with galba]. **A glutton, gormandizer** (stronger than nepos): h. patrimonii, *a squanderer.*

HĒLUOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [heluo]. **To gormandize, to gluttonize**, *to gorge one's self:* h. libris.

*HELVELLA, ae, *f. A small pot-herb.*

HELVĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Helvetii]. **Helvetian.**

HELVĒTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Helvetians**, *a people of Gallia Lugdunensis*, the modern Switzerland.

HELVĒTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Helvetii]. **Helvetian.**

HELVII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Gallia Narbonensis*, in the modern departement d'Ardèche.

HELVĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Helvii]. *Of or belonging to the Helvii*, **Helvian.**

HEM, *interj.* **An exclamation of surprise and astonishment, both in a good and in a bad sense — oh! oho! indeed! only see! alack hem, quid est? *well, what is the matter?* hem, tibi pro maledictis tuis! *there, take that for your abuse!***

HĒMĔRŌDRŌMUS, i, *m.* [= ἡμερόδρομος, 'one that runs all day']. **A courier** (pure Latin, cursor).

HĒMĬCILLUS, i, *m.* [= ἡμίκιλλος]. **Half an ass** (as a term of reproach).

HĒMĬCYCLIUM, ii, *n.* [= ἡμικύκλιον]. Prop., *a semicircle.* Hence, 1) **a semicircular arm-chair.** 2) (Lat.) **A semicircular place**, *furnished with rows of seats, for learned discussions.*

HĒMĪNA (I.), ae, *f.* [= ἡμίνα]. *A measure:* 1) for liquids = *one-half of a sextarius:* 2) for dry things = *one-sixteenth of a sextarius* (*one-thirty-second of a modius*).

HĒMĪNA (II.), ae, *m. A surname of the historian L. Cassius.*

*HĒMĪNĀRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [hemina]. (Lat.) **Presents**, *each of the measure of a hemina.*

HĒMĬŎLIOS, on, *adj.* [= ἡμιόλιος]. (Lat.) **One and a half** (pure Latin, sesquialter).

HENDĔCĂSYLLĂBI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι]. (Poet. & lat.) Sc. versus, **verses of eleven syllables.**

HĒNIŎCHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἡνίοχοι, 'charioteers']. *A people of Sarmatia.*

HĒNIŎCHIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Heniochi]. *Of*
HĒNIŎCHUS, } *or belonging to the Heniochi*, **Henochian**, montes, rates.

HENNA — v. Enna.

*HĒPĂTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [hepar = ἧπαρ]. (Pl.) **Of *or* belonging to the liver:** morbus h., *the liver-complaint.*

HĒPHAESTIO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἡφαιστίων]. *A favourite of Alexander the Great, and a general in his army.*

HEPTĒRIS, is, *f.* [= ἑπτήρης]. **A galley with seven banks of oars** (on each side).

HĔRA, ae, *f.* [herus]. 1) *The mistress of a house with respect to the servants;* hence, **the mistress, the lady** (cf. domina): h. major and h. minor, *the mistress of the house and her daughter.* 2) (Poet.) *A mistress*, in gen., **a** (female) **ruler**; freq. of goddesses; also = *a sweetheart.*

HĒRACLĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἡράκλεια, 'Hercules's town']. *The name of several Greek towns;* thus, esp. 1) H., *in Lucania, a colony of Tarentum*, now Policoro. 2) H. Pontica, *in Bythinia, on the Black Sea*, now Erekli. 3) H., *on the south coast of Sicily*, called in earlier times Minoa — now Capo Bianco. 4) H., *in Phthiotis in Thessaly, near Thermopylae*, originally called Trachis. 5) H. Sintica, *in Macedonia*, now Bitoglia.

HĒRACLĒENSES or HERACLĪENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Heraclea]. *The inhabitants of Heraclea.*

HĒRACLĒŌTES, a, um, *adj.* [Heraclea]. *Of or belonging to Heraclea, born at Heraclea*, **Hera-**

cleote; *subst.*, Heracleotae, ārum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleotes.*

HĒRACLĒUM, i, *n.* [= Ἡράκλειον]. *A town in Macedonia.*

HĒRACLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ἡράκλειος]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Hercules.**

HĒRACLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἡρακλείδης]. **1) A descendant of Hercules. 2)** *The name of a Greek philosopher*, pupil of Plato and Aristotle, with the surname Ponticus. **3)** *A distinguished inhabitant of Syracuse.*

HĒRACLĪTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἡράκλειτος]. **1)** *A Greek philosopher*, of Ephesus, living about 500 B. C., and belonging to the Ionian school. **2)** H. Tyrius, *an Academic philosopher.* **3)** *An ambassador of Philip of Macedonia to Hannibal.*

HĒRAEA (I.), ae, *f.* [Ἡραῖα]. *A town in Arcadia*, now Agiani (acc. to others, Iri).

HĒRAEA (II.), ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Ἡραῖα, from Ἥρα = Juno]. **The festival of Hera** *or* **Juno.**

HERBA, ae, *f.* [kindred w. φορβή, Æol. φέρβα]. **1)** (Poet.) **A green stalk, stem,** *or* **blade,** esp. *of grass or corn:* h. graminis, frumenti; segetes moriuntur primis in herbis; prov., messis tua adhuc in herba est = *the time of harvest has not yet come.* **2) Grass:** recumbere, residere in h. **2) A plant,** in gen.

HERBĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [herba]. (Lat.) **Grass-green, grassy.**

HERBĀRIA, ae, *f.* [herba]. (Lat.) Sc. ars, *the knowledge of plants*, **botany.**

HERBĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [herba]. (Lat.) **A botanist.**

*HERBESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [herba]. **To grow into stalks** *or* **blades.**

*HERBEUS, a, um, *adj.* [herba]. (Pl.) **Grass-green.**

HERBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [herba]. **1) Full of grass** *or* **herbs. 2) Like grass, grassy.**

HERBĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) *Bringing forth grass*, **abounding in grass, herbiferous.**

*HERBĬGRĂDUS, a, um, *adj.* [herba-gradior]. (Ante-cl.) **Going in the grass.**

HERBĪTA, ae, *f.* [= Ἐρβίτα]. *A town in Sicily*, now Nicosia.

HERBĪTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Herbita]. *Of or belonging to Herbita*, **Herbitan;** *subst.*, Herbitenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Herbita.*

HERBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [herba]. **Full of grass** *or* **herbs, grassy, herbous.**

HERBŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of herba]. **A little herb.**

HERCĒUS, i, *m.* [= ἑρκεῖος, 'belonging to the ἕρκος, or front court']. **The protector of the house** (an epithet of Jupiter, whose altar usually stood in the front yard).

HERCISCO (or Ercisco), 3. *v. tr.* [= herctumcisco, *inch.* of eieo]. Tech. term, **to divide an inheritance:** h. familiam.

HERCLE — v. Hercules.

HERCTUM (or Erctum), i, *n.* [kindred with heres — cf. hercisco]. **An inheritance, patrimony:** h. ciere, *to divide an inheritance.*

HERCŪLĀNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Herculaneum]. *Of or pertaining to Herculaneum*, **Herculanean;** *subst.*, Herculanenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Herculaneum.*

HERCŪLĀNEUM (corruptly, Herculanum), i, *n.* [Ἡράκλειον]. *A town in Campania*, between Naples and Pompeii, destroyed (A. D. 79) by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

HERCŪLĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* **1)** [Herculaneum] = Herculanensis. **2)** [Hercules] (Pl.) **Of Hercules, Herculean:** H. pars, *the tithe dedicated to Hercules, the tenth part;* also, to denote things of a large size: H. formica (Pliny).

HERCŪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hercules]. (Lat.) = Herculeus. **2)** (Gell.) H. pes = *long, large.*

HERCŪLES, is, *m.* [= Ἡρακλῆς]. *The most celebrated hero of Grecian story*, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and husband of Dejanira. By the decree of fate, he became subject to his nephew Eurystheus, at whose command he performed the celebrated Twelve Labours; besides these, he achieved many other wonderful deeds of his own accord; until, being thrown into delirious pain by a poisoned garment, which his wife Dejanira had sent him, he was at his own request burned to death. After his deification, he received Hebe for his wife. The white poplar-tree was sacred to him. — Prov., Herculi quaestum conterere, *to waste every thing* (even the tithe of Hercules). As an oath or asseveration, the Romans used Hercules! and Hercule! colloq., freq. contracted into Hercle! or Mehercles! Mehercle! by Hercules! = *in truth! verily! indeed!* Sometimes 'Hercle' is combined with other, esp. strengthening, particles: sane quidem h.; minime h. vero.

HERCŬLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hercules]. *Of or pertaining to Hercules*, **Herculean:** Trachin H., *built by Hercules;* hostis H. = *Telephus, a son of Hercules;* gens H. = *the Fabian family, descended from Hercules;* arbor H., *the poplar-tree, sacred to Hercules;* H. urbs, *the city of Herculaneum, founded by Hercules;* HH. Metae, i. e., *the Pillars of Hercules* (Straits of Gibraltar).

HERCŸNIA SILVA [Ἑρκύνιος Δρυμός]. *The Hercynian Forest*, in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey long, and nine in breadth, extending from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) to the Hercynian Mountains.

HĒRĒDIŌLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of heredium]. (Lat.) **A small inheritance** *or* **patrimony.**

HĒRĒDĬTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas]. **1) Of** *or* **belonging to an inheritance,** *concerning an inheritance*, lis. **2)** *Derived from an ancestor*, **inherited, hereditary,** cognomen, inperium.

HĒRĒDĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [heres]. **1)** *Abstr.*, **an inheriting, heirship, inheritance:** accipere ali-

quid hereditate; hereditas gloriae meae ad te venit, *you are heir to my renown.* 2) *Concretely,* **an inheritance, heritage,** *an estate devolved by succession:* hereditas magna; hereditas mihi venit, *has descended to me;* capere hereditatem ab aliquo, *to receive;* tradere alicui, *to transmit;* h. caduca — v. Caducus; prov., h. sine sacris (Pl.) = *great advantage without any trouble or cost* (in allusion to the expenses which were incurred by taking charge of the sacred family rites of a deceased testator).

HĒRĒDIUM, ii, *n.* [heres]. **An hereditary estate.**

HĒRENNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Herennius]. *Of or pertaining to a Herennius,* **Herennian.**

HĒRENNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Hērennia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius H., *a friend of Cicero.* 2) H. Senecio, *a historian,* under Domitian.

HĒRES, ēdis, *m.* 1) **An heir, heiress:** facere (scribere, instituere) aliquem heredem, *to make one an heir;* heres ex asse, *a sole heir;* heres ex dimidia parte, *an heir to one-half of an estate;* h. est fratri suo, *he is his brother's heir;* h. secundus, *the second or next heir* (after the death of the first, or in case the latter refuses to accept); *trop.* = *an inheritor, follower, adherent:* h. laudis, artis, academiae. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *An aftergrowth, a young shoot of plants.* 3) (Ante-cl.) = Herus, *an owner or possessor of a thing,* **a master,** alicujus.

HĒRI, and (ante-cl. & lat.) HĔRE, *adv.* [kindr. with χθές, whence hesdi, hesternus, and German gestern]. **Yesterday:** h. vesperi, *yesterday evening;* improp. (poet.), hodie atque h. = *lately, a short time ago, the other day.*

*HĒRĬFŬGA, ae, *m.* [herus-fugio]. (Poet.) *One who runs away from his master,* **a runaway.**

HĒRĪLIS, e, *adj.* [herus and hera]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to the master or mistress of a family,* **the master's, the mistress':** h. filius, mensa, gressus; metus h., *fear of the master or mistress;* nomen h., *the master's name;* peccatum h., *the fault of the mistress.*

HĒRILLII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Herillus]. *The disciples of Herillus.*

HĒRILLUS, i, *m.* [Ἡριλλος]. *A Stoic philosopher,* of Chalcedon, a disciple of Zeno.

HERMAEUM, i, *n.* [= Ἑρμαῖον]. Prop., *a temple of Hermes (Mercury);* hence, as a proper name, 1) *a place on the frontier of Boeotia;* 2) *the name of a summer-house.*

HERMĂGŎRAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἑρμαγόρας]. 1) *A celebrated Greek rhetorician,* of Rhodes. 2) *A rhetorician,* of Temnos, in Æolis, in the time of Augustus.

HERMĂGŎRĒI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Hermagoras]. *The disciples of Hermagoras* (1).

HERMAPHRODĪTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἑρμαφρόδιτος]. **A hermaphrodite,** *a person both male and female;* according to fable, *a son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus).*

HERMĂTHĒNA, ae, *f.* [Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ]. *A double bust of Mercury and Minerva.*

HERMĒNEUMA, ătis, *n.* [ἑρμήνευμα]. (Lat.) **An explanation, exposition, interpretation.**

HERMĒRACLES, is, *m.* [Ἑρμηρακλῆς]. *A double bust of Mercury and Hercules.*

HERMES, or HERMA, ae, *m.* [= Ἑρμῆς, 'Hermes,' 'Mercury']. **A Hermes pillar** — a carved head, on the top of a square column. Such pillars stood, esp. at Athens, in public places and before the entrances of some temples and private houses.

HERMĪNIUS, ii, *m. A mountain range in South-eastern Portugal,* now Sierra de Estrella.

HERMIŌNA, ae, } *f.* [= Ἑρμιόνη]. 1) *A*
HERMIŌNE, es, } *daughter of Menelaus and Helen,* married to Neoptolemus (acc. to others, only betrothed, because Neoptolemus was killed by Orestes before the marriage). 2) *A town in Argolis,* now Castri.

HERMIŌNES, num, *m. pl. A designation of the people of Central Germany,* including the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci.

HERMIŌNĒUS, or Hermonius, a, um, *adj.* [Hermione]. *Of or pertaining to Hermione* (1), **Hermionean.**

HERMIŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hermione]. **Of Hermione** (2).

HERMUNDŪRI, ōrum, *m. pl. A Germanic people,* living near the Elbe, neighbours of the Chatti.

HERMUS, i, *m.* [= Ἕρμος]. *A river in Aeolis,* now the Sarabat.

HERNĪCI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people in Latium,* living between the Æqui and the Volsci.

HERNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hernici]. *Of or pertaining to the Hernici,* **Hernician.**

HĒRO, ūs, *f.* [= Ἡρώ]. 1) *A priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace,* loved by Leander of Abydos, who every night swam across the Hellespont to her, but was finally drowned, whereupon she threw herself into the sea. 2) *One of the Danaides.* 3) *A daughter of Priam.*

HĒRŌDES, is, *m.* [Ἡρώδης]. 1) *Herod the Great, king of Judea.* 2) *A sophist,* of Attica, a friend of both the Antonines.

HĒRŌDŎTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἡρόδοτος]. *The celebrated Greek historian,* freq. called the Father of History — born 484 B. C.

HĒRŌĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ἡρωϊκός]. *Of or pertaining to the heroes,* **heroic,** tempora, aetas; carmen h., *an epic or heroic poem.*

HĒRŌĪNA, ae, *f.* [= ἡρωΐνη]. **A demigoddess, heroine.**

HĒRŌĪS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἡρωΐς]. (Poet. & lat.) **A demigoddess, heroine.**

HĒROS, ōis, *m.* [= ἥρως]. **A demigod, hero** — a human being, of divine origin either on the

paternal or maternal side: hence, transferred = *a brave, heroic man, a hero*: h. illo Cato.

HĒRŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἡρῷος] = Heroicus: h. versus, *heroic verse*: h. pes, *heroic or epic metre.*

HERSE, es, *f.* [= Ἕρση]. *A daughter of Cecrops*, loved by Mercury.

HERSĪLIA, ae, *f. The wife of Romulus.*

HERTHA, ae, *f. A goddess of the ancient Germans, the Earth.*

HĔRUS, i, *m.* 1) **A master of a house** *or* **family** = **a master** *in respect to servants* (cf. dominus): h. major, *the old master*, and h. minor, *the young master* (the father of the family and his son). 2) (Poet.) In gen., **an owner, proprietor, lord, sovereign, ruler**: herus propriae telluris; in partic., of the gods, invitis heris, *against the will of the gods.*

HĒSIŎDĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* [= Ἡσιόδειος]. *Of*
HĒSIŎDĬUS, } *or pertaining to Hesiod*, **Hesiodic.**

HĒSIŎDUS, i, *m.* [= Ἡσίοδος]. *An ancient and celebrated Greek poet*, born at Cumae, in Asia Minor.

HĒSIŎNA, ae, } *f.* [= Ἡσιόνη]. *A daughter*
HĒSIŎNE, es, } *of Laomedon, king of Troy*, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster, and gave in marriage to Telamon.

HESPĔRIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Hesperus]. (Poet.) *Of evening or the west*, **Hesperian, western**; hence, *subst.*, Hesperides, dum, *f. pl.*, 1) *the Hesperides, mythic female beings, daughters of Erebus and Nox*, who, upon an island of the ocean, kept watch over a garden in which was a tree that bore golden apples. 2) *A group of islands, in the Atlantic ocean.*

HESPĔRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hesperus]. *Of or situate toward the west*, **Hesperian, western**: H. litus, undae; H. rex = *Atlas or Hesperus*; *subst.*, Hesperia, ae, *f. pl., the western land*, **Hesperia**; sometimes = *Italy*, sometimes = *Spain.*

HESPĔRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἕσπερος, 'the evening' — cf. vesper]. 1) **The Evening Star, Hesperus.** 2) (Lat.) *Meton.* = **the West.**

HESTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [heri, q. v.]. **Of yesterday, yesterday's**: h. dies, nox; hh. reliquiae, *the remains of yesterday's dinner*; vinum h., *the wine drunk yesterday*; (Com.) Quirites hh., *Romans of yesterday*, i. e., *but recently set free*; crines hh., *not arranged since yesterday.*

HESTIAEŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἑστιαιῶτις]. *A district of Thessaly.*

HĔTAERIA, ae, *f.* [= ἑταιρία]. (Lat.) **A** (religious) **brotherhood, fraternity.**

HEU, *interj.* 1) An exclamation of grief or pain — **alas! ah! oh!** (it is used both alone and in combination with a *voc.* or *acc.*): h. Charine! h. mulier! h. me miserum! h. morbum durum! h. edepol! 2) (Pl.) An exclamation of surprise and admiration — **oh! ha!** heu edepol specie mulier!

HEURĒTES, ae, *m.* [= εὑρετής]. (Pl.) *An inventive person*, **an inventor, discoverer.**

HEUS, *interj.* A sudden exclamation, to call attention or give notice — **ho! hó there! hark! holloa!** h. Strobile! h. ubi estis? h. tu!

HEXĂMĔTER, tri, *m.* [ἑξάμετρος, 'having six measures']. Sc. versus, *a verse consisting of six feet*, **an hexameter.**

HEXĂPŸLON, i, *n.* [= Ἑξάπυλον]. *A gate of Syracuse, with six entrances.*

HEXĒRIS, is, *f.* [= ἑξήρης]. *A vessel with six banks of oars.*

HIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [hio]. Properly, *a gaping*; hence, **an opening, aperture, cleft, chasm**, oris, terrae; (poet.) quid dignum feret tanto hiatu? i. e., *of such pompous language*; (poet.) of the jaws of serpents, quinquaginta atris hiatibus hydra, *with fifty gaping mouths.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), *an eager desire or craving for any thing*: h. praemiorum. 3) In grammar, *a concurrence of two vowels*, **an hiatus.**

HĪBERNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [hiberno]. 1) *Sing.* (rar., lat.), **a winter residence, winter apartment.** 2) *Pl.* (mostly lat.), **winter tents, winter quarters** *for soldiers.*

HĪBERNIA, ae, *f.* [Ἰουερνία]. **Ireland.**

HĪBERNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [hibernus]. **To winter, to pass the winter**; in partic., as a tech. t., of soldiers, *to keep in winter quarters.*

HĪBERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [hiems]. *Of or pertaining to winter*, **wintry, winter-**, mensis, nox; h. grando; annus h. (poet.), *winter time*; tunica h., *a winter garment*; navigatio h., *navigation in the winter*; legio h. (lat.); *in winter quarters*; (poet.) Alpes hh., *the wintry Alps*; Neptunus, mare h., *stormy*; increpare hibernum (as *adv.*), *like a thunder storm.* Hence, *subst.*, Hiberna, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **a winter encampment, winter quarters.**

HĪBISCUM, i, *n.* [ἰβίσκος]. **The marsh-mallow,** althea.

HIBRĬDA (Hybrida and Ibrida), ae, *comm.* [prob. kindred with ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις, 'wantonness,' 'lewdness,' 'lust']. **A mongrel, hybrid**: 1) *an animal begotten of two different species*; 2) of persons = *the child of a Roman and a foreign woman, or of a freeman and a female slave.*

HIC (I.), haec, hoc, *demonstr. pron.* [contr. from hi-ce, hae-ce, ho-ce]. **This** — it denotes that which is nearest at hand, either in space or time, or in one's conception. Sometimes the original and more emphatic form (hice, hujusce, hasce, etc.) is met = *this here*; and, with the interrogative particle 'ne,' it becomes 'hicine' (not hiccine). For the purpose of greater emphasis, it is sometimes combined with other pronouns; as, h. idem, hoc ipsum; huic illi legato, hunc talem virum. — In particular:

1) In opp. to 'ille' and other pronouns, it denotes the last named or mentioned of two or

more objects — this, the latter; freq., however, it denotes the first named or mentioned, if the object referred to is the nearer to the person speaking or writing, in respect to place, time, or other circumstance — that, the former: cave Catoni anteponas Socratem; hujus enim (sc. Catonis) facta, illius (sc. Socratis) dicta laudantur (written by Cicero, as a Roman).

2) It denotes, in gen., that which is nearest to the person speaking or writing: A) of time — a) the present, the actual, of our times: hac annona, *during the present scarcity;* opus in hac magnificentia conspiciendum, *even in the magnificence of our times;* qui haec vituperare volent, *the present condition of the state* — b) to denote time just elapsed = *from the present time,* since, ago: his decem annis, *ten years since;* ante hos tres annos, *three years ago;* hoc biennio, *within two years from now:* B) (colloq., instead of ego, like the Greek ὅδε) of the person speaking = *this, this man here, myself:* huic homini parata erunt verbera, *for me;* tu si hic sis, *if you were in my place;* on the other hand, ne tu hic fueris (of a person just named), *may you never be such an one, in his place.*

3) Freq. it points to something following: A) like 'is,' with a *relat. pron.*, but with a stronger reference to what is present: quam quisque novit artem, in hac se exerceat: B) with an object-sentence, whose purport 'hic' in this case intimates and introduces: hoc ille videt, non esse, etc.; thus, likewise, with 'quod' or 'quia,' 'ut' or 'ne,' following: C) freq. in enumerating, or in quoting the language of any one = the following: his verbis eum allocutus est.

4): A) hoc est, that is to say, that is, namely — for the purpose of explaining something preceding: honos amplissimus, hoc est consulatus: B) (poet.) hoc erat quod, etc.? *was this the reason why? was it on this account, that?* C) the *n. sing.* with a *genit.:* quid hoc hominis, negotii est? *what sort of a person is this? what sort of an affair?* hoc commodi est quod, etc., *the advantage is, that,* &c.; hoc copiarum, *these troops:* D) (ante-cl.) the *neut.* hoc is sometimes used pleonastically with *impers.* verbs: hoc lucescit, *the day is breaking:* E) (poet.) hoc = huc (q. v.)

HIC (II.), *adv. loci* (emphatic, and originally written Hice) [hic I.]. **Here, on this spot, in this place:** h. assum; with a *genit.*, h. viciniae, *here in this neighbourhood, hereabouts.* Hence: A) = *on this occasion, on this point, in this matter, here:* hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit; h. ego nunc de Macedoniae praetore nihil dicam amplius; h. Laelius (inquit): B) (poet.) *at this moment, hereupon, then.*

HICĔTAS,, ae, *m.* [Ἱκέτας]. *A tyrant of Leontium, in Sicily.* He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, 344 B.C.

HIĔMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [hiems]. *Of or pertaining to winter,* wintry, winter-, tempus; aquae hh., *caused by winter rains;* navigatio h., i. e., *stormy.*

HIĔMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) **To pass the winter, to winter;** in partic. of soldiers = to be *or* to keep in winter quarters: legiones hh. circa Aquileïam; mercator h. in undis. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To be wintry, cold, stormy:** h. mare, tempestas; *impers.*, hiemat, *it is cold.* 3) *Tr.* (rar.), **to turn to ice, to freeze** [fr. hiems].

HIEMPSAL, ălis, *m. The son of Micipsa, and king of Numidia.*

HĪEMS, ĕmis, *f.* [χεῖμα, χειμών]. 1) **Winter:** h. summa, acris, *severe winter;* hieme, *in winter time;* hieme et aestate, *winter and summer,* i. e., *in all seasons.* 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) As the winter in southern regions is the season of rains and storms, hence = **rainy and stormy weather, a tempest, storm:** imber noctem hiememque ferens. 3) (Poet.) = **Cold, chill** (cf. frigus): letalis h., *a deadly chill;* hiems amoris mutati = *indifference.*

*HIĔRA, ae, *f.* A word of unknown signification, in Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

HIĔRA-CŌME, *f.* [= Ἱερὰ κώμη, 'the Sacred Village']. *A place in Caria,* south-east of Magnesia, with a temple of Apollo.

HIĔRĂPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Ἱεράπολις]. *A town in Great Phrygia,* celebrated for the worship of Cybele — now Bambuk Kalessi.

HIĔRO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἱέρων]. *A name of two kings of Syracuse:* Hiero I. (477–467 B.C.), *the patron of Pindar, Simonides, and others:* Hiero II. (269–215 B.C.), *an ally of Carthage in the first Punic war, but subsequently an ally of the Romans.*

HIĔRŌ-CAESĂRĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ἱεροκαισάρεια]. *A town in Lydia.*

HIĔRŌ-CAESĂRIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Hiero-Caesarea]. *The inhabitants of Hiero-Caesarea.*

HIĔROCLES, is, *m.* [Ἱεροκλῆς]. *A celebrated orator,* of Alabanda, contemporary with Cicero.

HIĔRŌNĪCA, ae, *m.* [= Ἱερονίκης]. (Lat.) **A victor in the sacred games.**

HIĔRŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hiero]. *Of or pertaining to a Hiero,* **Hieronian,** lex.

HIĔRŌNŸMUS, i, *m.* [= Ἱερώνυμος]. 1) *A grandson of Hiero II., and king of Syracuse.* 2) Hieronymus Rhodius, *a Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic school,* a contemporary of Ptolemæus Philadelphus.

HIĔRŌPHANTA, } ae, *m.* [= ἱεροφάντης]. *A*
HIĔRŌPHANTES, } *presiding, initiating priest,* among the Greeks and Egyptians, who taught the rites and ceremonies esp. of the sacred mysteries, **a high-priest, hierophant.**

HIĔRŌSOLŸMA, ōrum, *n. pl.*, and Hierosolyma, ae, *f.* [Ἱεροσόλυμα]. *The city of Jerusalem, in Palestine.*

HIĔRŌSŎLŸMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hierosolyma]. **Of *or* pertaining to Jerusalem:** *a sur-*

name, jestingly given to Pompey, as the conqueror of Jerusalem.

HIĔTO, 1. *v. intr.* [for hiato, *intens.* of hio]. (Ante-cl.) *To open the mouth wide*, to gape, to yawn.

HĪLĂRE, *adv.* [hilaris]. Cheerfully, merrily, oyfully.

HĪLĂRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Cheerful, merry, gay, lively, joyful, jocund, *good-humoured* (esp. as an habitual characteristic — cf. laetus): h. homo, oculi, oratio, literae.

HĪLĂRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [hilaris]. Cheerfulness, gayety, joyousness, mirth, hilarity, good humour: h. et laetitia; summa erat in eo.

HĪLĂRĪTER, *adv.* [hilaris]. (Rar.) = Hilare.

HĪLĂRĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [hilaris]. (Ante-cl.) = Hilaritas.

HĪLĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [hilaris]. *To make cheerful or joyous*, to cheer, to gladden, to exhilarate, aliquem, sensus.

*HĪLĂRŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of hilarus]. Somewhat cheerful, gay, *or* contented.

HĪLĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [Ἱλαρός]. = Hilaris.

HILLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* 1) The smaller intestines *of animals;* hence, *intestines, entrails*, in gen. 2) *A kind of sausage.*

HĪLUM, i, *n.* [from which nihilum (i. e., nehilum) and nihil — origin unknown]. A little thing, a trifle, bagatelle — nearly always with a negation = *not in the least, not a whit:* neque proficit h., *and accomplishes nothing at all;* also, without a negation, detrahere aliquid hilum de summa.

HĪMELLA, ae, *f.* *A small river in the Sabine territory*, emptying into the Tiber.

HĪMĔRA, ae, *m.* and *f.*, also (poet.) Hīmĕra, ōrum, *n. pl.* 1) *M., a river in Sicily*, the northern branch of which is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso. 2) *F., a town on the northern branch of the river Himera.*

HĪMĔRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Himera]. *Of or belonging to the town Himera*, Himeran.

HĪMILCO, ōnis, *m.* *The name of several Carthaginian generals.*

HINC, *adv.* [hic I.]. 1) Prop., of space — from this place, from here, hence: h. Romam venit; *trop.*, h. incipiam. 2) = From (on) this side, here: h. pudicitia pugnat, illinc stuprum; hence, also, h. ... h., *on this side ... on that side;* h. atque h. (poet.), *on both sides;* hinc et inde, *from different sides, directions.* 3) To indicate origin, occasion, cause — hence, herefrom, from this cause, out of this: h. furta nascuntur; h. illae lacrimae, *hence those tears.* 4) (Lat.) Of time — from this time, after this, hereupon. 5) (Poet. & lat.) = Abhinc (q. v.): h. ducentos annos, *two hundred years ago.*

HINNIO, 4. *v. intr.* To neigh (of a horse).

HINNĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [hinnio]. A neighing.

HINNŬLEUS, ei, *m.* A young stag *or* roebuck.

HINNŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of hinnus]. A young mule.

HINNUS, i, *m.* A mule (the offspring of a horse and a she-ass — cf. mulus).

HIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [χαίνω, χάσκω, whence hiasco, hisco, hio]. I. *Intr.* — 1) (Poet. & lat.) Prop., to gape, to split, to open, to stand open: oculi hh.; concha h.; in partic. = *to have the mouth open, to gape, to yawn.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of discourse, *to gape* (i. e., by reason of the too frequent concurrence of vowels), *to make a hiatus;* hence, *to be ill connected, broken, or interrupted:* oratio h. quum concursas vocalium accedit; loqui mutila et hiantia: B) (poet. & lat.) *to open the mouth wide* — a) with desire or longing = *to be eager, to desire eagerly, to long for any thing:* domus hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur; emptor hians, *eager;* hians avaritia, *open-mouthed* — b) (rar.) with amazement = *to be startled, astonished, or amazed.* II. *Tr.* — (Poet.) *To send forth from the opened mouth* = to bawl out, to utter, *to sing*, carmen.

HIPPĂGŌGUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἱππάγωγος]. Sc. navis, *a vessel used for transporting horses*, a horse-transport.

HIPPARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἵππαρχος]. 1) *A son of the tyrant Pisistratus*, who, together with his brother Hippias, ruled for a time over Athens. He was killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton (v. Harmodius). 2) *A Greek mathematician and astronomer*, about 140 B. C.

HIPPARĪNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἱππαρῖνος]. *A Syracusan, father of Dion.*

HIPPIAS, ae, *m.* [= Ἱππίας]. *A son of Pisistratus.* After the murder of Hipparchus (q. v.), he fled to the Persians, joined them in their expedition against Greece, and fell in the battle of Marathon.

HIPPO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἱππών]. *The name of several towns:* 1) *A city of Numidia*, called also Hippo Regius, now Bona. 2) Hippo Diarrhytus (Ἱππίον διάῤῥυτος), *a town of Zeugitania, west of Utica*, now Ben Zert. 3) *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum.* 4) *An ancient name of the town Vibo, in the territory of the Bruttii.*

HIPPŎCENTAURUS, i, *m.* [= ἱπποκένταυρος]. A hippocentaur, *a fabulous creature, half horse and half man* (v. Centaurus).

HIPPŎCOON, ontis, *m.* [= Ἱπποκόων]. 1) *A companion of Aeneas.* 2) *A son of Oebalus*, and a participator in the chase of the Calydonian boar.

HIPPOCRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Ἱπποκράτης]. *The celebrated Greek physician*, of Cos, founder of the art of medicine — lived about 436 B. C.

HIPPOCRĒNE, es, *f.* [ἵππου κρήνη, 'the horse-fountain']. *A fountain near Mount Helicon*, according to the fable, produced by a stroke from the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus — it was sacred to the Muses.

HIPPŎDĂMĪA, ae, } *f.* [Ἱπποδάμεια, Ἱπποδάμη].
HIPPŎDĂME, es, } 1) *Wife of Pirithous* (q. v.) 2) *Daughter of Oenomaus*, and wife of Pelops, who won her by vanquishing her father in a chariot-race.

HIPPŎDRŌMUS, i, *m.* [= ἱππόδρομος]. (Poet.) *A race-course for horses*, a hippodrome.

HIPPŎLŸTA, ae, } *f.* [= Ἱππολύτη], 1) *A queen*
HIPPŎLŸTE, es, } *of the Amazons*. According to one fable, she was killed in battle by Hercules; acc. to another, Theseus took her for his wife, and had by her Hippolytus. 2) *The wife of King Acastus* — finding her love for Peleus unreturned, she accused him to her husband of an attack upon her chastity.

HIPPŎLŸTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἱππόλυτος]. *The son of Theseus* (v. Hippolyta)—being falsely accused by his step-mother Phædra, of an attempt upon her chastity, he was cursed and devoted to destruction by his father, and torn into pieces by his horses. According, however, to a later fable, he was restored to life by Æsculapius, and, under the name Virbius, brought by Diana to Aricia, where he was worshipped as a demigod.

HIPPŎMĂNES, is, *n.* [= ἱππομανές]. 1) **A slimy humour** *that flows from the groin of a mare when in heat.* 2) *A tough membranous substance on the forehead of a new-born foal*, used as a love-potion.

HIPPŎMĒNĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἱππομενηίς]. *The daughter of Hippomenes of Athens*, thrown to a horse to be devoured for the crime of incest.

HIPPŎMĒNES, ae, *m.* [= Ἱππομένης]. 1) *The husband of Atalanta* (q. v.). 2) *An Athenian, father of Limone.*

HIPPŌNACTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hipponax]. *Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax*, **Hipponactean**; *trop.*, H. praeconium, i. e., *a sarcastic poem*, written by Licinius Calvus; *subst.*, Hipponacteus, i, *m.* (sc. versus), *a kind of iambic metre, invented by Hipponax.*

HIPPŌNAX, actis, *m.* [= Ἱππῶναξ]. *A Greek poet*, of Ephesus, who wrote in iambics, and was celebrated for the bitterness of his satires — he lived about 540 B. C.

HIPPŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Hippo]. *Of or belonging to Hippo*, **Hipponian**; *subst.*, Hipponenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Hippo.*

HIPPŌNĪCUS, i, *m.* [Ἱππόνικος]. *The father-in-law of Alcibiades*, celebrated for his eloquence.

*HIPPŎPĒRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= ἱπποπῆραι]. (Lat.) **The saddle-bags** *of a traveller.*

HIPPŎTĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἱπποτάδης]. *A male descendant of the Trojan Hippotes*, whose daughter was the mother of Æolus.

HIPPŎTHOŌS, i, *m.* [= Ἱππόθοος]. *Son of Gercyon*, a participator in the Calydonian hunt, and later king of Arcadia.

HIPPŎTŎXŎTA, ae, *m.* [= ἱπποτοξότης]. **A mounted archer** (pure Latin, eques sagittarius).

*HIR (also Ir), *indecl. n.* [= χείρ]. (Ante-cl.) **The hand.**

HĪRA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A gut** (the intestinum jejunum).

HIRCĪNUS (Hirquinus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus]. *Of or pertaining to a goat*, **goat-, goat's**, pellis; alae hh., *having the smell of a goat* (vide Hircus 2, B).

HIRCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [hircus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Smelling like a goat** (v. Hircus 2, B), senex.

*HIRCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of hircus]. **A little goat.** (Poet. & lat.)

HIRCUS (also Hirquus and Ircus), i, *m.* 1) **A he-goat.** 2) *Trop.*: A) = *a lecherous man*: B) *the rank smell of the armpits, a goatish smell.*

HIRNEA (Irnea), ae, *f.* *A vessel for liquids*, **a pitcher, pot, jar.**

HIRNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of hirnea]. **A small pitcher** *or* **jar.**

HIRPĪNI (Irp.), ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Lower Italy*, between Campania, Lucania, and Appulia: in HH., *in the territory of the Hirpini.*

HIRPĪNUS (Irp.), a, um, *adj.* [Hirpini]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Hirpini**, ager, fundus.

HIRSŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [kindred w. hirtus]. 1) **Bristly, prickly, shaggy, rough hirsute,** *thickly covered with hair*, &c.: h. bestia, crura genaeque, cor; also, comae hh.; barba, juba h.; vepres h.; sepes h., *set with prickly bushes or thorns*; imagines hh., *images of the Romans of ancient times*, when the hair of the head and beard was suffered to grow untrimmed. 2) *Trop.*, **rude, rough, uncultivated,** vir, ingenium.

HIRTIUS, ii, *m.*, and Hirtia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp., A. Hirtius, *consul* (A. U. C. 711), and author of the eighth of Cæsar's commentaries on the Gallic war. He was killed at Mutina — the battle in which he fell is called after him Hirtinum proelium.

HIRTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* = Hirsutus.

HĪRŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* **A leech, a blood-sucker**; *trop.*, h. aerarii.

HĪRUNDĪNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo]. *Of or belonging to a swallow*, **swallow's**, nidus.

HĪRUNDO, ĭnis, *f.* **A swallow**; prov., quid contendat hirundo cygnis? *trop.*, as a term of endearment.

HISCO, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [*inch.* of hio]. 1) *Intr.*: A) (poet.) **to gape, to yawn, to open, to split**: tellus h.: B) *to open the lips* = **to speak, to mutter**: non audent h. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), **to say, to speak,** aliquid.

HISPAL, ălis, *n.* *A town in South-western Spain (Hispania Baetica)*, now Seville.

HISPĂLENSIS, } e, *adj.* [Hispal]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Hispal** *or* **Hispalis**; *subst.*, Hispalienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Hispal or Hispalis.*
HISPĂLIENSIS, }

HISPĂLIS, is, *f.* = Hispal.

HISPĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Hispania,* the Spaniards.

HISPĀNIA, ae, *f.* [Hispani]. The Pyrenæan peninsula, *including the modern Spain and Portugal,* divided by the river Ebro into H. Citerior or Tarraconensis and H. Ulterior or Lusitania, and Baetica; hence, in allusion to these two parts, duo Hispaniae, or simply Hispaniae.

HISPĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hispani]. (Lat.) = Hispanus.

HISPĀNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Hispani]. *Of or belonging to Spain, existing in Spain,* Spanish: non H. natus sed Hispanus, *not merely born in Spain, but born of a native Spaniard;* bellum H., *Caesar's war in Spain;* legatus H., *a Roman legate residing in Spain.*

HISPĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hispani]. *Of or pertaining to the Spaniards,* Spanish.

HISPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Hairy, bristly, shaggy, rough, *of a wild and uncouth appearance,* facies, frons; agri hh., *made muddy by rain.*

HISTŎRIA, ae, *f.* [= ἱστορία]. 1) (Rar.) An investigation, inquiry; hence, *the knowledge, information obtained by inquiry:* ut est in omni h. curiosus, *how exact he is in the entire investigation;* si quid est in ea epistola historiâ dignum, *that deserves to be known.* 2) A narrative, account, story; hence — a) (Com.) = *talk, report, rumour:* satis historiarum est! — b) (poet.) = *the subject of a narrative:* uti fieres nobilis historia. 3) *A credible narrative of past events,* history; also = *the composition of history, historical writing:* prima est historiae lex ne, etc.; h. Romana; also, in the *pl.*, scriptor historiarum; legere historias; prov. (Pl.), scribere historiam = *to wish to see a thing for one's self, to inform one's self accurately.*

*HISTŎRĬCE (I.), es, *f.* [= ἱστορική]. (Lat.) An explanation, interpretation *of an author.*

*HISTŎRĬCE (II.), *adv.* [historicus]. (Lat.) Historically.

HISTŎRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἱστορικός]. *Of or pertaining to history,* historical: h. genus, *style;* homo h., *versed in history;* hence, *subst.*, Historicus, i, *m.*, an historian = a) *an historical investigator, one who makes historical researches* — b) *a writer of history.*

HISTRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [obsolete hister = histrio]. (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to stage-players,* theatrical: h. imperium, *the management of a theatre.*

HISTRIO, ōnis, *m.* [originally hister, an Etruscan word]. A stage-player, an actor, in gen. (cf. comoedus, tragoedus).

HISTRIŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [histrio]. (Tac.) = Histricus.

*HISTRIŌNIA, ae, *f.* [histrio]. (Pl.) *The art of acting on the stage,* the dramatic *or* histrionic art.

*HIULCE, *adv.* [hiulcus 2]. In a gaping manner = *with a frequent concurrence of vowels,* i. e., *with a hiatus,* loqui.

HIULCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [hiulcus]. (Poet.) To cause to gape, to crack *or* split open, terram; g. exustos agros.

HIULCUS, a, um, *adj.* [hio]. 1) Gaping, split, broken *or* cleft into chinks, *open:* arva hh., *bursting, gaping.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of discourse, *gaping* = *not well connected, harsh* (on account of the too frequent concurrence of vowels): h. concursus verborum: B) (Pl.) *eager, longing for any thing* (as it were, *opening the mouth for*).

HO, *interj.* An expression of astonishment — oh!

HŎDIE, *adv.* [hoc-die]. 1) To-day: h. mane, *this morning;* h. nunquam ad vesperum, *until this evening;* nonae sextiles h. sunt, *to-day is the fifth of August;* jam h., *this very day;* also, of the night time (as pertaining to the civic day), illa nocte aliquis ... dicet, Ubi est hodie lyra? *trop.* (Com.) = *immediately, very soon.* 2) Now-a-days, now, at the present time, *in these days:* locus ubi h. est illa urbs; hence, freq. in later writers, h o d i e q u e = hodie quoque, *until now, yet, to this very day.*

HŎDIERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [hodie]. Of *or* pertaining to this day, to-day's: h. edictum; h. die, *to-day;* ante h. diem, *before this day;* (lat.) in hodierum (*neut.*), *to this day.*

HŎMĒRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ὁμηρικός]. *Of or pertaining to Homer,* Homeric, versus; H. senex, *Nestor.*

*HŎMĒRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Homericus.

HŎMĒRŌMASTIX, īgis, *m.* [= Ὁμηρομάστιξ, 'Homer's scourge']. *The censurer of Homer,* an epithet applied to Zoilus the grammarian; hence, in gen. = *a censorious person, a severe critic.*

HŎMĒRŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Homerus]. (Pl.) An imitator of Homer.

HŎMĒRUS, i, *m.* [= Ὅμηρος]. Homer, *the most ancient and celebrated of the Greek poets,* reputed, from the earliest times, to be the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

HŎMĬCĪDA, ae, *comm.* [homo-caedo]. 1) A man-slayer, murderer, homicide (most frequently without a *genit.* of the person killed — cf. interfector). 2) As a poetical epithet of Hector = *slayer of heroes.*

HŎMĬCĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [homo-caedo]. (Lat.) Manslaughter, homicide.

HŎMO, ĭnis, *comm.* [perh. humo, fr. humus, 'made of earth']. A human being, man (in opp. as well to the gods as to the lower animals, including both sexes — cf. mas and vir): genus hominum, *the human race, mankind;* sometimes in apposition, like the Greek ἄνθρωπος, h. adolescens, senex, histrio; nemo h. (rar.); hh. Romani; si h. nata est (of a woman); inter hh. esse, *to be among the living, to live, to exist;* nihil

hominis est, *he is a very insignificant person;* quid hoc hominis est? *what kind of a man is this?* monstrum hominis, *a monster of a man;* freq. in the *pl.* = *people, men, folks:* relegare aliquem ad hh.; aiunt hh. In partic.: A) = *man*, as *a rational and moral being* — si homo esset, illum potius legeret; or, as *a sentient being* — si vis h. esse; or, as *an imperfect and fallible creature* — fateor me saepe peccasse, homo sum: B) hh. tui = *your adherents, followers;* so, also, h. alicujus = *one's man*, i. e., *slave, servant:* C) paucorum hominum esse, *to hold intercourse with but few, to be choice in selecting one's company:* D) (colloq.) instead of a *demonstrative pron.* = *this man, he* — ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, etc., *the fellow*, &c.: hic h. = *I* (cf. hic); also = aliquis: E) (ante-cl.) *a man*, as distinguished from a woman (mulier): mi homo et mea mulier! *F) *pl.* = *foot-soldiers, infantry:* hh. equitesque: G) prov., quot homines tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds.*

HŎMŎLE, es, *f.* [= Ὁμόλη]. *A mountain in Thessaly*, near Tempe.

HŎMŌNŸMA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ὁμώνυμα]. (Lat.) *Things of the same name*, homonyms (Taurus et mons et animal).

HŎMULLUS, i, } *m.* [*dim.* of homo]. A
HŎMUNCIO, ōnis, } little man, a mannikin: either of men in gen. = *a poor, weak creature* — brevis hic est fructus homullis; or of one man, as distinguished from others — a) *a contemptible fellow, a rascal* — b) lepidissimus homuncio, *a most charming little man.*

HŎMUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of homo]. A little man, a mannikin (of mankind generally, as weak or ignorant, esp. as contrasted with the gods): non haec explicabo ut Pythius Apollo ... sed ut homunculus unus e multis = *as a mere man;* hui, hh. quanti estis! *what poor, unfortunate creatures you are!*

HŎNESTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [honesto]. (Rar.) An ornament, grace.

HŎNESTAS, ātis, *f.* [honestus]. Honourableness: — 1) As to reputation, honour, reputation, respectability, consideration, credit: laus et h.; omnem h. amittere, *to lose all respect, consideration;* honestatis causa = honoris causa (v. Honor); ceterae ante partae hh., *the consideration acquired on many previous occasions.* Hence: *A) omnes hh. civitatis = *all respectable persons:* B) = beauty, grace, *lustre, splendour:* si h. est in rebus ipsis. 2) As to character, honourable feeling, virtue, honesty, probity, integrity, *decency:* ubi est dignitas nisi ubi honestas? honestas sola est expetenda; h. tota his quatuor virtutibus continetur.

HŎNESTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [honestus]. 1) Honourably, nobly: h. natus. 2) Becomingly, decently, with dignity, grace, *or* decorum, virtuously, vestiri, cadere, vivere.

HŎNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [honestus]. To honour = *to clothe with honour, to make honourable*, to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to dignify, to distinguish: h. aliquem decretis suis; h. se sanguine alicujus; pudor h. formam.

HŎNESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [honor]. 1) *Enjoying respect and honour*, respected, esteemed; respectable, honourable, noble, illustrious: homo h. et nobilis; h. familia; honesto loco ortus, *of a good family;* quia deus honestior culpae auctor erat, *a god was a more reputable author of the crime.* 2) *Worthy of honour*, virtuous, worthy, creditable, decent, proper, becoming: haec est h. certatio; h. convivium, homo, labor; h. soror, *virtuous.* Freq., *subst.*, Honestum, i, *n.*, *what is honourable, decent, or proper, honour, honesty, virtue:* honestum aut ipsa virtus est, aut res gesta virtute; honestum a virtute divelli non potest. 3) Of external appearance, becoming, beautiful, graceful, handsome: dignitate honesta esse, *of a dignified and prepossessing appearance;* ita me dii ament, honestus est.

HŎNOR, or HŎNOS, ōris, *m.* 1) Honour, repute, esteem *in which one is held*, respect shown, regard (cf. gloria): decorari honoribus amplissimis; habere aliquem magno honore or in magno honore, *to hold any one in great honour;* esse in honore apud aliquem, *to stand in high repute with any one;* also, esse magno h., *to enjoy great honour;* habere (tribuere, praestare) alicui honorem, and afficere (augere) aliquem honore, *to honour, to do honour to one;* in honorem adducere aliquem, *to raise one to honour;* honori aliquid ducere alicui, *to attribute to one as an honour;* honori ducitur illud, *it is regarded as an honour.* In partic.: A) quem honoris causâ nomino, by way of honour, out of respect (a phrase used in speaking of an estimable or distinguished person): B) honoris alicujus causâ (lat., in the same sense, 'in honorem alicujus'), *out of compliment to one:* C) honorem praefari (dicere), *to excuse the use of a questionable or indelicate expression = to beg leave, to crave pardon;* so, also honos auribus sit, *by your leave, pardon the expression.* 2) = A place *or* post of honour, *public office*, official dignity, preferment: h. tribunicius; h. amplissimus = *the consular dignity;* hh. amplissimi, *the highest posts of honour*, in gen.; honoribus operam dare, *to seek preferment;* ad honores ascendere; maximis honoribus usus, *having enjoyed the highest honours.* 3) An honorary gift: A) a recompense, payment *for a service rendered*, reward, fee: honorem habere medico, *to pay the physician his fee:* B) (mostly poet.) a sacrifice *as an offering of honour to the gods;* a festival *in honour of any one:* honorem indicere templis; mactare hh., *sacrificial animals:* C) h. mortis, *funeral honours:* D) (poet.) *a song of praise, honour, praise.* 4) (Poet.) Beauty, grace; a

charm, ornament, embellishment: December silvis decutit honorem; laetos oculis afflavit honores. 5) Personified, as a deity.

HŎNŌRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [honoro]. (Rar.) Worthy of honor, honourable, estimable, *procuring honour.*

HŎNŌRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [honor]. *Done for the sake of conferring honour, serving as a mark of honour,* honorary: vinum, frumentum h., *presented as an honorary offering to the governor of a province, for his own private use;* arbiter h., *an honorary arbiter* (chosen by the parties themselves, and serving without fee or reward); tumulus h. = *a cenotaph;* docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, *is something done out of respect to an audience.* Hence, *subst.,* Honorarium, ii, *n.,* (lat.), a present *made on being admitted to a post of honour,* a fee, douceur.

HŎNŌRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [honoratus]. (Lat.) With honour, honourably, *in an honourable manner.*

HŎNŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of honoro]. 1) Honoured, respected, esteemed, honourable, vir, praefectura; amici hh., *courtiers;* cani hh., *honourable gray hairs;* Achilles h., *celebrated.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Filling *or* having filled a post of honour, distinguished: comae hh., *of a magistrate.*

HŎNŌRĬFĪCE, *adv.* w. *comp.* (honorificentius) & *sup.* (honorificentissime) [honorificus]. Honourably, with honour.

HŎNŌRĬFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (honorificentior) & sup. (honorificentissimus). *That procures honour and respect,* honourable.

HŎNŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [honor]. To honour, to reverence, to respect, *to decorate or adorn with honour,* aliquem, virtutem; h. aliquem sellâ curuli; h. populum congiariis (lat.), *to present the people with a bountiful gratuity of provisions.*

HŎNŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [honor]. *That brings honour,* honourable, respectable. (Poet. & lat.)

HOPLŌMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= ὁπλομάχος]. (Lat.) A heavy-armed combatant (a kind of gladiator).

HŌRA (I.), ae, *f. The name of the deified Hersilia* (wife of Romulus).

HŌRA (II.), ae, *f.* [ὥρα]. 1) An hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, because they always divided the natural day, from sunrise to sunset, into twelve hours, which therefore corresponded with the astronomical hour only at the period when day and night were equal, being longer in summer and shorter in winter). In partic.: A) in hora, *in the course of an hour;* hora quarta, decima, etc. (reckoned from sunrise); quota hora est? *what's the time? what o'clock is it?* h. prima noctis; horae legitimae, *the time customarily alotted to an orator for speaking:* B) h. mortis, pugnae, etc. (lat.), *the hour of death, the hour of battle,* &c.: C) mutari in horas, *hourly;* so, also, expectari in horas; vivere in horam, *to care only for the present moment;* omnium horarum homo est, *he is always ready for any thing* (e. g., either business or sport). 2) *Pl.* = a horologe, clock: mittere ad hh., *to send (one) to see what o'clock it is.* 3) (Poet.) Time, in general, time of the year, season: atrox h. caniculae; Septembres hh.; arbor omnibus hh. pomifera, *at all seasons of the year.* 4) As a proper name, Horae, ārum, *f. pl.* [Ὧραι], the Hours, *daughters of Jupiter and Themis,* goddesses presiding over the order of nature and the changes of the seasons.

HŌRAEUM, i, *n.* [= ὡραῖον, sc. ταριχος, 'fish pickled in the season']. A pickle, *made in the spring season, of young fish.* (Pl.)

HŎRĀTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Horatius]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to the poet Horace,* Horatian.

HŎRĀTIUS, ii, *m.,* and Horatia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Horatii, *the three twin brothers,* who, under King Tullus, fought against the three Curiatii of Alba. 2) H. Cocles, *a Roman soldier,* who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single handed against the enemy. 3) Quintus H. Flaccus, *the celebrated lyric poet,* son of a freedman — born at Venusia, 65 B. C., died 8 B. C. — a favourite of Augustus, and friend of Virgil and Mæcænas.

HŎRĀTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Horatius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Horatius,* Horatian.

HORDEĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum]. *Consisting of barley,* barley-, farina.

HORDEĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum]. *Of or pertaining to barley,* barley-: aes h., '*provender money,*' a sum of 2000 asses, which each knight received yearly, for the maintenance of the equus publicus used by him, and which the viduae (widows and unmarried heiresses) were required to pay.

HORDEUM, i, *n.* Barley.

HORDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Fordus.

HŎRIA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A fishing-smack.

HŎRIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of horia]. *A small fishing-boat,* a skiff. (Pl.)

HŌRĪZON, ontis, *m.* [ὁρίζων, sc. κύκλος, 'a boundary line or circle']. The horizon, *the circle that bounds our view,* and seems to join the sky to the earth.

HORNŌTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [hornus]. Of this year, this year's.

HORNUS, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus, = ὥρινος, from ὥρα]. (Lat.) = Hornotinus.

HŌRŎLŌGIUM, ii, *n.* [ὡρολόγιον]. A horologe, clock (a sun-dial or water-clock).

HŌROSCŌPUS, a, um, *adj.* [ὡροσκόπος]. (Lat.) That shows the time: vas h., *a water-clock.*

HORRENDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gerund.* of horreo] (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *That makes one tremble or shudder,* dreadful, terrible, frightful, horrible,

rabies, silva; bellua horrendum (ās *adv.*) stridens. 2) *That awakens awe or veneration*, venerable, awful, Sibylla, tectum.

HORRENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of horreo]. Terrible, fearful, horrid, nemus.

HORREO, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) To be stiff, to stand erect, to bristle, *to stand up stiffly:* setae, villi hh. in corpore; rubi, hastae hh. 2) Transf., of the object upon which any thing stands up — to be stiff *with*, to bristle *with any thing, to be covered or overgrown with any thing stiff and bristly:* corpus h. setis; ager h. aristis; mare h. fluctibus, *is ruffled, rough with;* abs., terga horrentia suum (= horrentia setis), *covered with bristles, bristly.* 3): A) (poet.) to shake, to shiver *with cold*, to be chilled, to freeze: calfacienda est manus illius quamvis horreo et ipse; hence, possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim h. terra: B) to shudder *or* tremble *with fright*, to be frightened, terrified, *to be in fear or dread;* freq. *tr.*, h. illum, crudelitatem ejus; illuc progredi horreo, *I am afraid to go thither;* h. ne aliquid fiat; hence (poet.) = *to be amazed, to be astonished at*, aliquid: C) = *to tremble, to move tremblingly:* seges h. ventis. 4) (Poet.) *To be of a frightful appearance*, to be fearful, frightful, terrific: tempestas, annus, terra h.; also, *trop.*, hh. saevis omnia verba minis.

HORREŌLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of horreum]. (Lat.) A small granary.

HORRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*inch.* of horreo]. It indicates the commencement and progress of the condition designated by horreo; hence = 1) to begin to bristle *or* stand erect. 2) To grow rough, to become stiff *or* bristly *with any thing:* bracchia coeperunt nigris horrescere vilis; setis horrescere coepi; segetes hh. flabris; exercitus h. telis. 3) To begin to shudder *or* tremble, to become frightened *or* terrified: puella h., *trembles;* h. injecto metu: h. procellas, *to be afraid of the storms;* quod sacrificium nemo vir aspicere non horruit, *did not shudder to behold.* 4) (Very rare.) *To become fearful, frightful, alarming*, fulmina.

HORREUM, i, *n.* A storehouse, esp. *for grain*, a barn, magazine, granary.

HORRĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [horreo]. 1) Dreadful, frightful, terrible, horrible, pestis, spectaculum, sonitus. 2) (Colloq.) = Extraordinary, astonishing, amazing: sed hoc *répas* (i. e., Cæsar) horribili vigilantia est.

HORRĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [horridus]. Roughly; only *trop.:* A) without elegance, simply, vivere, dicere: B) severely, sternly, rigorously, aliquem alloqui.

HORRĬDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of horridus]. 1) Somewhat bristly, rough, caput. 2) Projecting, swelling, papillae. 3) Rugged, rude, orationes Catonis.

HORRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [horreo]. 1) Standing on end, bristly, rough, shaggy, prickly: myrtus h. hastilibus; barba h.; sus h. 2) Rough, rugged, wild, savage, horrid, hiems, fluctus, aequora; h. ager, *uncultivated.* 3) *Trop.*, rough *in character and behaviour*, rude, unpolished, uncouth, barbarous, stern: h. homo, Germania, vita; h. numerus Saturnius, sermo; te negligit horridus, *a blockhead.* 4) (Mostly poet.) *Producing horror*, fearful, terrible, horrible: h. aspectus, turba, proelia.

HORRĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [horror-fero]. 1) That causes shivering, Boreas, nix. 2) *That causes trembling or shuddering*, terrible, dreadful, horrible, Erinnys, aestus.

HORRĪFĬCE, *adv.* [horrificus]. (Lucr.) *In a way that causes horror*, with horror.

HORRĪFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [horror-facio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To make rough *or* uneven, *to cause to surge or swell up:* venti hh. mare. 2) To make terrible *or* frightful, dignitatem alicujus. 3) Abs., to terrify.

HORRĪFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [horror-facio]. (Poet. & lat.) Causing terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrible, letum, ruina.

HORRĪ-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Sounding dreadfully, frightfully, &c., fremitus.

HORROR, ōris, *m.* [horreo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A roughening *of an even surface*, a bristling, ruffling. 2) A shaking, shuddering, shrinking: A) a shivering *from cold*, a chill: B) dread, terror, horror, dismay; in partic. = *religious awe, veneration:* perfusus horrore venerabundusque. 3) (Ante-cl.) Of the quality or object causing fright, a terror, horror, fear: Scipiades, Carthaginis horror.

HORSUM, *adv.* [huc-vorsum]. (Ante-cl.) Hitherward, hither, *to this place.*

HORTĀLUS, i, *m.* *A surname of the orator S. Hortensius and his descendants.*

HORTĀMEN, ĭnis, } *n.* [hortor]. (Mostly
HORTĀMENTUM, i, } poet. & lat.) *A means of encouragement*, an encouragement, exhortation, incitement: eventus Decii ingens h. erat ad, etc.; also in the *pl.*

HORTĀNUM, i, *n.* *A town in Etruria*, now Orte.

HORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [hortor]. An encouragement, exhortation, remigum.

HORTĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [hortor]. (Lat.) *That serves for encouragement*, encouraging, hortative.

HORTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [hortor]. (Lat.) An encourager, inciter, exhorter: h. scelerum, *to crime;* isto hortatore, *through his incitement.*

HORTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [hortor]. (Lat.) *She that encourages or incites:* manus h., *a warning hand.*

HORTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [hortor]. (Lat.) = Hortatio.

HORTENSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hortensius II.]. *Of or pertaining to a Hortensius*, Hortensian;

subst., Hortensiana, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the treatise entitled Hortensius*, written by Cicero.

HORTENSIS, e, *adj.* [hortus]. *Of or pertaining to a garden*, garden-.

HORTENSIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [hortus] = Hortensis.

HORTENSIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and Hortensia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Quintus H. Hortalus (born 114 B. C.), *who was the greatest orator of Rome before the rise of Cicero, by whom he was excelled and eclipsed;* there existed between them, notwithstanding, friendly if not intimate relations. 2) Hortensia, ae, *f.*, *a daughter of the preceding*, also celebrated for her oratory.

HORTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hortanum]. *Of or belonging to Hortanum* (q. v.).

HORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [kindr. w. ὄρνυμι]. 1) To encourage, to animate, to cheer, to instigate, to incite, to urge on, to exhort (by direct appeal, esp. to one's feelings and inclinations — conf. moneo): h. ad concordiam, ad reliqua accuratius persequenda; h. aliquem ut fugiat infamiam; h. aliquos ne animo deficiant; h. aliquem aliquid, pacem, *to peace;* (mostly poet. & lat.) h. aliquem sequi, *to follow;* h. aliquem de re aliqua (rar.); prov., h. currentem, *to urge one who does not need any urging.* In partic.: A) in milit. lang. = *to cheer soldiers (before battle), to harangue:* pauca hortatus milites, *after a short address to the soldiers:* B) of things, multae res Gallos ad hoc consilium hh. 2) In a *pass.* sense (rar.): ita hoste hortato, majores augebantur copiae.

HORTŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of hortus]. A little garden; *pl.*, hortuli, *garden grounds;* also, *trop.*

HORTUS, i, *m.* [χόρτος, 'an enclosure']. 1) A garden *in every sense of the word*, e. g., *a vegetable-garden, fruit-garden, pleasure-garden or vineyard.* 2) In partic., *pl.*, *a pleasure garden.* 3) (For Olera.) *Plants or herbs that grow in a garden, vegetables, garden-stuff.*

HOSPES, ĭtis, *m.* [kindred with hostis, 'a stranger']. 1) One who enjoys *or* affords hospitality (cf. ξένος): A) *a stranger enjoying hospitality* = a sojourner, visitor, friend, guest: recipere hh.; h. meus; h. vespertinus, *who comes at evening:* B) *one who receives and entertains another* = a host: alter ad cauponam devertit, alter ad h. 2) In opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner; and, as an *adj.*, strange, foreign: h. hujus urbis, *in this city;* hence, *trop.* = *unacquainted with a thing, not versed in, unskilled:* h. in agendo, *in speaking;* also, in addressing a stranger or passer by: dic, hospes, etc., *tell me, stranger*, &c.

HOSPĬTA, ae, *f.* [prop., *f.* of hospitus]. Used substantively as the feminine of hospes. 1) A female guest *or* host, a hostess. 2) A female stranger *or* foreigner, &c. (v. Hospes).

HOSPĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [hospes]. *Of or pertaining to a guest or host*, hospitable (cf. ξένιος, ξενικός): sedes h.; cubiculum h., *a guest-chamber;* beneficia hh., *hospitable treatment;* h. Jupiter, *the patron of hospitality;* caedes h., *the murder of a guest;* hospitalem esse in aliquem, *hospitable.*

HOSPĪTĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis]. Hospitality.

HOSPĪTĀLĬTER, *adv.* [hospitalis]. Hospitably, *as a guest.*

HOSPĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [hospes]. 1) Hospitality, *the relation between a host and a guest* (it was regarded among the ancients as a relation of peculiar sacredness): h. eos conjungit: hospitium mihi est cum illo, *I have connexions of hospitality with him;* utor hospitio ejus, *I share, partake of his hospitality;* facere h. cum aliquo; jungere hh., *to form alliances of hospitality and friendship;* renunciare h., *to renounce the ties of hospitality.* 2) A hospitable reception, entertainment: accipere aliquem hospitio agresti, munifico; hospitium tibi praebebitur apud me; invitare aliquem hospitio, *to invite one to be a guest.* 3) A hospitable abode, *a place of entertainment for guests, visitors, or strangers;* an inn, lodgings, quarters (deversorium, caupona): discedere ex h.; publicum h., *provided by the state;* deducere aliquos in hh.

HOSPĬTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [hospes]. (Lat.) To sojourn, to put up, *or* to lodge *anywhere as a guest:* animus h. in corpore.

HOSPĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.; only in the *f. sing.* and *n. pl.*) 1) Strange, foreign: A) = *that abides anywhere as a guest*, avis, navis: B) = *where one is entertained*, terra, litora. 2) Hospitable: unda h. plaustris, *hospitable to wagons*, i. e., *bearing them on its frozen surface.*

HOSTIA, ae, *f.* 1) A sacrificial animal, a victim, sacrifice: immolare (sacrificare) hostias or hostiis, *to sacrifice;* h. humana, *a human sacrifice.* 2) *Meton., a group of stars*, belonging to the constellation Centaurus.

*HOSTIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [hostia]. (Pl.) Provided with sacrificial victims.

HOSTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [hostis]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Hostile = *of or pertaining to an enemy*, ager, ensis; *subst.*, Hosticum, i, *n.*, *an enemy's territory.*

HOSTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [hostis]. Hostile: A) = *of or belonging to an enemy*, terra, navis; metus h., *fear of the enemy;* bella h., *a war with foreign enemies* (in opp. to civil war); condiciones hh., *terms stipulated with an enemy;* esp. in divination, h. pars, *the hostile part* (of the entrails of an animal — opp. to pars familiaris): B) = *that is suitable to, or in the manner of, an enemy:* multa hh. facere, perpeti; hostilem in modum, *in a hostile manner.*

HOSTĪLĬTER, *adv.* [hostilis]. *In a hostile manner*, **hostilely, like an enemy.**

HOSTĪLIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Hostilius II.]. *Of or belonging to a Hostilius*, **Hostilian:** H. curia, *built by King Hostilius.*

HOSTĪLIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and Hostīlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens*, **from which Tullus H., the third king of Rome, was descended.**

HOSTĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [hostio]. (Ante-cl.) **A requital, recompense.**

HOSTIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To requite, to recompense,** *to return like for like:* h. contra ut meruēris.

HOSTIS, is, *comm.* **1) A stranger, foreigner** (unusual in this sense): status dies cum hoste. **2) An enemy** (i. e., an armed enemy with whom the state, not the citizen, stands in hostile relations — cf. inimicus): confligere cum h.; instruere legiones contra hh. Hence = *an enemy*, in gen., with whom one is supposed to be at war: h. omnium hominum (of a pirate); h. diis hominibusque (of an impious person); h. populo Romano; h. patriae, *an enemy of one's own country;* in the same sense, abs., judicare aliquem h.; of a woman, uxor h. est quae, etc.; (poet. & lat.) of animals and abstract things, rhinoceros h. elephanto; facultas dicendi si h. veritatis invenitur. Further (poet.) — a) = *a rival* — b) *an opponent in a lawsuit.*

HOSTUS, i, *m. A Roman praenomen;* thus, 1) H. Hostilius; 2) H. Lucretius Tricipitinus.

HUC, *adv.* [hic I.]. 1) Prop. of space, **to this place, hither, here:** pater h. me misit; with a *genit.*, h. viciniae, *hither, into this neighbourhood* (cf. hic 2, A); h. et h.; more freq. h. ... illuc (h. et, atque illuc), *hither and thither, this way and that*, curere, volare; h. usque (lat.), *hitherto, thus far.* **2)** Of other relations, **hither, to this, to this point, so far, thus far:** h. accedit, *in addition to this;* so, also, h. adde, adjice, *add to this;* h. arrogantiae venerat, *to such a pitch of arrogance.* **3)** With the demonstrative 'ce,' and the interrogative 'ne,' huccine? **hither? to this? so far?**

HUCCĪNE, *interr. adv.* — v. Huc 3.

HUI, *interj.* **An exclamation of astonishment and admiration — hah! hey! ho! oh!**

HUJUSCĔ-MŎDI, } **used as an** *adj.* **Of this**
HUJUS-MŎDI, } **kind** *or* **sort, like this, such:** h. casus; multa h.; id erat h. ut, etc. (v. Modus).

HŪMĀNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [humanus]. **1) Humanly, in a human manner,** *agreeably to human nature*, loqui; h. pati, *calmly, rationally;* si qui forte — aliquid fecerunt humanius, *if they have yielded somewhat to natural feeling;* ironically, intervalla hh. commoda, i. e., *delightfully convenient.* **2) Humanely, benevolently, kindly. 3) Politely, civilly, courteously,** *finely.*

HŪMĀNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [humanus]. 1) *Everything that distinguishes mankind from the rest of creation*, **humanity, human nature:** magnam vim habet h.; communis humanitatis causa. In particular = **human feeling** *or* **sympathy, kindness, philanthropy:** exuere omnem h. **2) Mildness, gentleness, friendliness** *in behaviour*, **courteousness, affability:** h. et mansuetudo; clementia et h.; equitas et h. **3) Mental culture** *such as becomes a man*, **liberal knowledge, elegance** *of language and behaviour, cultivated and refined taste:* h. politior, studium doctrinae et humanitatis; lepos et h., *polished and engaging discourse;* capere aliquem humanitate sua.

HŪMĀNĪTER, *adv.* [humanus] = Humane: ferre aliquid h., *in a manner becoming a man*, i. e., *with equanimity, calmly, patiently.*

HŪMĀNĬTUS, *adv.* [humanus] = Humane: si quid mihi h. accidisset, *if any thing human had befallen me*, i. e., *if I had died.*

HŪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [homo]. (V. Humanitas and Homo.) **1) Proper to man, of** *or* **pertaining to mankind, human:** h. species; caput h.; hostia h., *a human sacrifice;* genus h., *the human race;* res divinae et hh.; errare est humanum; (ante-cl.) humani = homines. **2) Humane, philanthropic, gentle, courteous, affable, kind:** facilis et h.; moderatus et h. **3) Cultivated, polished, polite, refined:** doctus et h.; peritus et h.

HŪMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [humo]. (Rar.) **A burying, interment.**

*HŪMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [humo]. (Poet.) *One who buries or inters.*

HŪMECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** *Tr.*, **to moisten, to wet:** flumen h. campos. **2)** *Intr.*, **Of the eyes, to be moist, to weep:** oculi hh., *are moist with tears.*

HŪMECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [humor]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Moist, damp, wet.**

HŪMEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To be moist** *or* **damp, to be wet:** locus h. aquâ; mostly in the *part.* Humens, tis, as *adj.*, *damp*, coelum, litora.

HŪMĔRUS, i, *m.* **1) The shoulder** (prop. of man, but 'armus' of quadrupeds: both words are sometimes used interchangeably — cf. axilla): sagittae pendebant ab h.; ex hh. fiunt armi (in a metamorphosis); *trop.*, sustinere tota comitia humeris suis. **2)** (Lat.) Improp. of those parts of other objects which occupy nearly the same relative position as the shoulders in the human form: Rhegium situm est in h. Italiae; hh. arborum.

HŪMESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of humeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To grow moist** *or* **wet:** equi hh. spumis.

HŬMI, *adv.* — v. Humus.

*HŪMĬDE, *adv.* (Pl.) **Moistly,** *by reason of moisture.*

HŪMĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of humidus]. **Rather wet, dampish.** (Poet.)

HŪMĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [humeo]. 1) **Moist, humid, damp,** *wet* (that contains moisture, or into which watery particles have penetrated — cf. udus; it relates to the interior as well as the outer surface of a body — cf. madibus): terrena et humida suo pondere in terram et in mare feruntur; ligna hh.; solum h.; (poet.) h. nox; maria hh. 2) *Trop.*, verba hh., *watery* = *weak.*

*HŪMĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humor-fero]. (Ante-cl.) **Containing moisture, moist.**

HŪMĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [humus, kindred with χαμαλός — cf. χαμαί]. 1) **Low, not high,** *small,* arbor, casa, homo, corpus; hence, fossa h. = *not deep, shallow.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **low** *in rank, station, birth, consideration,* &c., **inferior, mean, insignificant, obscure:** natus parentibus hh.; homo humillimus de plebe; humili loco ortus, *of low descent:* B) — a) of persons, *ranking low in capacity, influence, power,* &c., **weak, powerless:** homines multis rebus humiliores sunt quam bestiae, *are below brutes, are surpassed by brutes* — b) freq. of things, **low** *in value,* **insignificant, petty, trifling:** res h. et contempta; nihil abjectum, nihil humile: C) of language and style, **mean, low, vulgar;** also, **humble, lowly:** sermo demissus et h.; verba hh. et vulgaria; miscere sublimia humilibus: D) of disposition, character, &c. — a) **low, base, paltry,** animus, curae — b) **humble, submissive,** animus, preces; or, in a bad sense, **cringing,** *slavish,* assentator — c) **abject, pusillanimous,** animus.

HŪMĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [humilis, q. v.]. 1) **Lowness,** *want of height,* arboris, navium. 2) *Trop.:* A) **lowness** *of birth, rank, or position,* **lowliness:** h. at obscuritas; despicere humilitatem alicujus: B) *want of authority, power, or dignity,* **insignificance;** or, of things, **littleness, unimportance:** C) **degradation, humiliation:** mors anteponenda fuit huic humilitati; descendere in h., *to lower one's self:* D) *littleness of mind,* **abjectness, submissiveness, baseness:** metus habet humilitatem: E) in a good sense, **humility.**

HŪMĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [humilitas]. **Basely, abjectly.**

HŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [humus]. *To cover with earth;* hence, **to inter, to bury,** aliquem; militari honestoque funere aliquem h.

HŪMOR (Humos, Lucr.), ōris, *m.* [χυμός, 'a liquid']. **A liquid, fluid** (as water, wine, milk, &c.), **moisture:** h. et calor qui est fusus in corpore; (poet.) h. Bacchi, *wine;* h. lacteus, *milk;* h. roscidus, *dew;* h. pluvius, *rain;* h. labitur in genas, *tears.*

HŪMUS, i, *f.* [kindred with χαμαί]. **The earth** *at our feet* (hence, as the lowest part of the visible world, in opp. to the aërial regions — cf. χθών), **the ground, soil** (cf. terra, solum, tellus): h. subacta; pabulum humi; propter h. volare; sometimes = terra (humus injecta mortuos tegit, *the upturned earth*). In partic.: A) to indicate what is low or mean in discourse or thought: vitare humum, deducere ad h.: B) (poet.) = terra, **a region, land, country:** h. Punica, Illyrica: C) as *adv.* — a) **Humi** (like χαμαί), **on the earth, upon the ground, to the ground:** requiescere h.; stratus h.; prosternere aliquem h. — b) **Humo,** *from the earth, from the ground,* surgere.

HYĂCINTHIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [Hyacinthus]. *A festival, celebrated at Sparta, in honour of Hyacinthus.*

HYĂCINTHĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to the hyacinth,* **hyacinthine** (v. Hyacinthus 2), flos; h. lena, *hyacinth-coloured.*

HYĂCINTHUS, i, *m.* [= Ὑάκινθος]. 1) *A Lacedaemonian youth, loved by Apollo,* and accidentally killed by an unlucky throw of his quoit. The flower of the same name sprang from his blood. 2) **The hyacinth;** *which, however, is not our hyacinth, but either a kind of iris or fleur-de-lis, or a larkspur.*

HYĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= Ὑάδες, 'the Rainers']. **The Hyades,** *a group of seven stars, in the head of Taurus,* whose rising (7th—21st of May) generally portended rain; hence, pluviae HH. Acc. to fable, they were daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and sisters of the Pleiads.

HYAENA, ae, *f.* 1) **A hyena.** 2) *A sea-fish.*

HYĂLE, es, *f.* *A nymph,* one of the attendants of Diana.

HYĂLUS, i, *m.* [= ὕαλος]. (Poet.) **Glass** (pure Latin, vitrum).

HYAMPŌLIS, is, *f.* [= Ὑάμπολις]. *A town in Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia.*

HYANTES, tum, *m. pl.* [= Ὕαντες]. *The ancient inhabitants of Boeotia.*

HYANTĒUS, or Hyantĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Hyantes]. *Of or pertaining to the Hyantes,* **Hyantian:** also = *Boeotian; subst.,* Hyantius, ii, *m., the Hyantian,* i. e., *Actaeon, the grandson of Cadmus.*

HYĂRŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Ὑάρωτις]. *A river in India, a tributary of the Indus,* now the Iroti or Ravey.

HYAS, antis, *m.* [= Ὕας]. *A son of Atlas, and brother* (according to others, *the father*) *of the Hyades.*

HYBRIDA — v. Hibrida.

HYBLA, ae, *f.* [= Ὕβλα]. 1) *A mountain in Sicily,* abounding in flowers and honey. 2) *A town near Mount Hybla.*

HYBLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hybla 1]. *Of or pertaining to Mount Hybla,* **Hyblean,** apes.

HYBLENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Hybla 2]. *The inhabitants of the city of Hybla,* the **Hybleans.**

HŸDASPES, is, *m.* [= Ὑδασπής]. *A river in India, which flows into the Indus,* now the Behut.

HŸDRA, ae, *f.* [= ὕδρα]. **The water-serpent,**

a fabulous monster, esp. *the many-headed Lernean Hydra*, killed by Hercules. According to the myth, the Hydra was the mother of Cerberus. 2) *A constellation*, called also Anguis. 3) *A monster with fifty heads*, at the entrance of the infernal regions.

HYDRAULA, ae, *m.* [= ὑδραύλης]. (Lat.)
HYDRAULES, *One who plays on the water-organ.*

HYDRAULĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὑδραυλικός]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to a water-organ*, **hydraulic.**

HYDRAULUS, i, *m.* [= ὕδραυλος]. **The water-organ**, *a musical instrument.*

HYDRIA, ae, *f.* [= ὕδρια]. **A water-pot**; hence, in gen., **an ewer, urn**, e. g., *for drawing lots:* conjicere sortes in h.

HYDRŌCHŎUS, i, *m.* [= ὑδροχόος, 'the Water-pourer']. (Poet.) *The constellation Aquarius.*

HYDRŌPĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὑδρωπικός]. (Poet. & lat.) **Dropsical.**

HYDROPS, ōpis, *m.* [= ὕδρωψ]. (Poet. & lat.) **The dropsy.**

HYDRUS (I.), i, *m.* [= ὕδρος]. (Poet.) **A water-serpent**; hence, **a serpent**, in gen.

HYDRUS (II.), untis, *f.* [= Ὑδροῦς]. *A town in Calabria*, now Otranto.

HYDRUNTUM, i, *n.* = Hydrus II.

HYGĪNUS (Higinus), i, *m. A surname of two Roman authors:* 1) C. Julius Hyginus, *a freedman of Augustus*, author of a collection of fables and a treatise on astronomy. 2) *The author of a work* De Limitibus Constituendis.

HŸLAEUS (I.), i, *m.* ['Υλαῖος, 'the Forester']. 1) *A Centaur*, killed by Atalanta. 2) *One of Actaeon's hounds.*

HŸLAEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Hylaeus I.]. *Of or pertaining to Hylaeus*, **Hylæan.**

HŸLAS, ae, *m.* [= Ὕλας]. *A friend and companion of Hercules*, whom the nymphs carried off for the sake of his beauty.

HŸLEUS (dissyll.), ei, *m.* [= Ὑλεύς]. *One of the Calydonian huntsmen.*

HYLLUS, i, *m.* [= Ὕλλος]. *A son of Hercules and Dejanira.*

HŸMEN, ĕnis, [= Ὑμήν], or HŸMĔNAEUS, i, [= Ὑμεναῖος], *m.* (Poet.) 1) **Hymen**, *the god of Marriage.* 2) **A nuptial song.** 3) **A wedding, nuptials.** 4) *Meton.* of animals, *copulation.*

HŸMETTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hymettus]. *Of or pertaining to Hymettus*, **Hymettian.**

HŸMETTUS, i. *m.* [= Ὑμηττός]. *A mountain in Attica*, celebrated for its marble and honey.

HŸPAEPA, ārum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Ὕπαιπα]. *A town in Lydia*, now Birghe.

HŸPAEPĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Hypaepa]. *The inhabitants of Hypaepa.*

HŸPĂNIS, i, *m.* [= Ὕπανις]. *A river of Sarmatia*, now the Bug.

HŸPĂSIS — v. Hyphasis.

HŸPĂTA, ae, *f.* [= Ὕπατα]. *A town in Thessaly*, on the Peneus.

HŸPĂTAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hypata]. *Of or pertaining to Hypata*, Hypatan; *subst.*, Hypataei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *th inhabitants of Hypata.*
HŸPĂTENSIS, e,

HŸPERBĂTON, i, *n.* [= ὑπέρβατον]. (Lat.) **A rhet. figure, transposition of words, hyperbaton** (pure Latin, transgressio).

HŸPERBŎLE, es, *f.* [= ὑπερβολή]. (Lat.) **A rhet. figure, exaggeration, hyperbole.**

HŸPERBŎREI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ὑπερβόρεοι]. **The Hyperboreans**, *a fabulous people, living in the extreme North.*

HŸPERBŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hyperborei]. *Of or pertaining to the Hyperboreans*, **Hyperborean**; (poet.) = *northern.*

HŸPĔRĪDES, is, *m.* [= Ὑπερίδης]. *A celebrated Attic orator*, and a contemporary of Demosthenes.

HŸPĔRĪON, ōnis, *m.* [= Ὑπερίων]. 1) *One of the Titans*, the husband of Thea, and father of Helios (Sol, 'the Sun'), of Selene (Luna, 'the Moon'), and of Eos (Aurora, 'the Dawn'). 2) (For Ὑπεριονίων = Ὑπεριονίδης.) *The son of Hyperion = Helios, 'the Sun.'*

HŸPĔRĪŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Ὑπεριονίδης]. **The son of Hyperion** = *Helios.*

HŸPĔRĪŎNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Hyperion]. **The daughter of Hyperion** = *Aurora.*

HŸPERMNESTRA, ae, *f.* [= Ὑπερμνήστρα]. *A daughter of Danaus*, the only one of the Danaides (q. v.) who spared the life of her husband.

HŸPHĂSIS, is, *m.* [= Ὕφασις]. *A river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, now the Beyah.

HŸPŎBŎLĪMAEUS, i, *m.* [= ὑποβολιμαῖος, 'the Counterfeit']. *The title of a comedy*, written by Menander.

HŸPŎCAUSTUM, i, *n.* [= ὑπόκαυστον]. (Lat.) *A chamber heated from below, and used for a sweat-bath.*

HŸPOCRĪTA, ae, *m.* [= ὑποκριτής]. (Lat.)
HŸPOCRĪTES, **A mime**, *who accompanied with gestures the declamation of an actor.*

HŸPŎMNĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ὑπόμνημα]. **A written note, memorandum, remark.**

HŸPŎTHĒCA, ae, *f.* [= ὑποθήκη]. **A pledge, security** (esp. of immoveable things — cf. pignus), **a mortgage.**

HYPSĪPŸLE, es, *f.* [= Ὑψιπύλη]. *A daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos.* When the women of Lemnos killed the men, she rescued her father.

HYPSĪPŸLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Hypsipyle]. *Of or pertaining to Hypsipyle*, **Hypsipylean**: H. tellus = *Lemnos.*

HYRCĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ὑρκανοί]. *The inhabitants of Hyrcania.*

HYRCĀNIA, ae, *f. A country of Asia, near the Caspian Sea* (mare Hyrcanium), now Korkan.

HYRCĀNIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Hyrcania]. *Of*
HYRCĀNUS, } *or belonging to the Hyrcani*, Hyrcanian.

HŸRIE, es, *f.* [= Ὑρίη]. *A town in Boeotia.*

HŸRIEUS (I.), ei, *m.* [= Ὑριεύς]. *The father of Orion* (q. v.).

HŸRIĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Hyrieus I.]. Of Hyrieus.

HYRTĂCĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Ὑρτακίδης]. The son of Hyrtacus = *Nisus.*

HYSTASPES, is, *m.* [= Ὑστάσπης]. *The father of the Persian king Darius;* hence, Darius Hystaspis (sc. filius).

IACCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴακχος]. (Poet.) *A poetic name of Bacchus;* hence, in gen. = *Bacchus*, and *meton.* = *wine.*

IĂLŸSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἰαλύσιος]. Of or pertaining to Ialysus (a city of Rhodes); hence (poet.) = *Rhodian.*

IAMBĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἰάμβειος]. Iambic.

IAMBUS, i, *m.* [= ἴαμβος]. 1) *An iambic foot*, an iambus (⏑ –). 2) *An iambic poem.*

IANTHE, es, *f.* [= Ἰάνθη]. *Daughter of Telestes of Crete*, and wife of Iphis.

IANTHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἰάνθινος]. (Lat.) violet-coloured, violet-.

*IĀPĔTĬDES, ae, *m.* [doubtful reading]. *A player on the cithara.*

IĂPĔTĬŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἰαπετιόνιδης]. A (male) descendant of Iapetus = *Atlas.*

IĂPĔTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἰαπετός]. *A Titan*, father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Atlas, and Menœtius.

IĂPIS, ĭdis, *m. The physician of Aeneas.*

IĂPŸDES, dum, *m. pl.* [= Ἰάπυδες]. *A people of North-western Illyria;* in the *sing.*, Iapys, ўdis, as an *adj.*, *of or belonging to the Iapydes.*

IĂPŸDIA, ae, *f.* [Iapydes]. *The territory of the Iapydes.*

IĂPŸGIA, ae, *f.* [Iapyx]. *A district of Lower Italy;* (poet.) = *Apulia or Calabria.*

IĂPŸGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ἰαπύγιος]. *Of or belonging to Iapygia*, Iapygian.

IĂPYX, ўgis, *m.* [= Ἴαπυξ]. 1) *A son of Daedalus* (acc. to others, *a brother of Daunus*, q. v.), who led a colony to Lower Italy, and gave to its south-eastern portion the name Iapygia. 2) (*The Iapygian*): A) *the name of a river in Apulia:* B) *a wind blowing from the south of Italy, the west-north-west wind of the Greeks:* C) as *adj.*, Iapygian.

IARBAS, ae, *m. A king of Mauritania*, and rival of Æneas (with Dido).

IARBĪTA, ae, *m.* [Iarbas]. A descendant of Iarbas; (poet.) = *a Mauritanian or African*, in general.

IARDĂNIS, ĭdis, *f.* The daughter of Iardanus = *Omphale.*

IĂSĪDES, ae, *m.* [Iasius]. The son of Iasius = *Palinurus.*

IĂSIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Iasius]. The daughter of Iasius = *Atalanta.*

IĂSIUS, ii, or Iăsion, ōnis, *m.* [Ἴάσιος, Ἰασίων]. 1) *A son of Jupiter and Electra*, brother of Dardanus, and favourite of Ceres. 2) *A king of Argos*, and father of Atalanta.

IĂSON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἴάσων]. 1) Jason, *a son of the Thessalian king Aeson*, leader of the Argonauts in their expedition to Colchis, and husband of Medea. 2) *A tyrant of Pherae, in Thessalia.*

IĂSŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἰασονίδης]. A son of Jason.

IĂSŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iason]. *Of or belonging to Jason*, Jasonian.

IASPIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἴασπις]. *A green-coloured precious stone*, jasper.

IASSENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Iassus]. *The inhabitants of Iassus.*

IASSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iassus]. *Of or belonging to Iassus*, Iassian; *subst.*, Iassii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Iassus.*

IASSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἴασσός]. *A city in Caria.*

IĂZŸGES, gum, *m. pl.* [= Ἰάζυγες]. *A Sarmatian tribe, on the Danube.*

IĂZYX, ўgis, *adj.* [Iazyges]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to the Iazyges*, Iazygian.

IBĒRES, rum, *m. pl.* [= Ἴβηρες]. The Iberians:—1) *The Greek name for the Hispani; sing.*, Iber, ris = *an Iberian.* 2) *An Asiatic tribe, on the Caucasus* (also called Iberi, ōrum), in the modern Georgia.

IBĒRIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰβηρία]. 1) *The Greek name for Hispania.* 2) *An Asiatic province, on the Caucasus*, now Georgia (cf. Iberes).

IBĒRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iberes 1]. Iberic, Iberian, Spanish.

IBĒRĪNA, ae, *f.* [Iberia 1]. An Iberian (*or* Spanish) woman.

IBĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iberes 1]. Iberian, Iberic, Spanish: pastor I. = *Geryon;* hence, *subst.* — a) Iberus, i, *m.*, *a river in Spain*, now the Ebro: B) Iberi, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Iberes.

ĪBĪ, *adv.* [is]. 1) Prop. of space, there, in that place: i. fui; i. fortunas suas constituit, *there he took up his abode;* (lat.) i. loci, *in that place.* 2) (Mostly ante-cl. & poet.) Of time, then, at that time, thereupon: i. invocat deos: ibi continuo contonat; i. demum, *then only;* ille ubi me vidit, i. homo coepit, etc.; pleonastically, i. tum. 3) Of other relations = in that matter *or* point, there, on that occasion: i. peccavi; i. juventutem suam exercuit, *in these things;* subsensi illos i. esse, *to be at it, occupied with it.*

ĪBĪDEM, *adv.* [ibi-dem]. 1) Of space, in the same place, just there: i. fuerunt alii; i. loci res est, *in the same position;* (Pl.) ibidem una traho, *that I include as well in it;* i. has exaravi (lat.), *on the spot, immediately.* 2) Of other relations, in the same matter, *on the same occasion:* laesit in eo illum, sublevavit i.

IBIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἶβις]. 1) **The ibis,** *a waterfowl,* sacred, in Egypt, to Isis. 2) *The title of a satirical poem,* written by Ovid.

IBȳCUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴβυκος]. 1) *A Greek lyric poet*—lived about 540 B. C. 2) *A poor man,* mentioned by Horace.

ICĂDIUS, ii, *m.* *A famous pirate.*

ICĂRIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰκαρία]. *An island in the Aegean Sea,* one of the Cyclades — now Nicaria.

ICĂRIŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἰκαριωτίς]. 1) *Subst.,* **the daughter of Icarius** = *Penelope.* 2) *Adj., of or belonging to Icarius,* **Icariote**; hence, *of Penelope.*

ICĂRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἰκαρίς] = Icariotis, 1.

ICĂRIUS (I.), ii, *m.* [= Ἰκάριος]. *A brother of Tyndareus,* father of Penelope.

ICĂRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Icarus]. *Of or belonging to Icarus,* **Icarian**: II. aquae, *the Icarian Sea.*

ICĂRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴκαρος]. 1) (Also Icarius) *An Athenian,* contemporary with Pandion, father of Erigone (q. v.), with whom he was placed as a constellation in the heavens. 2) *A son of Daedalus,* who, in his flight from Crete, fell into the sea, which after him was called mare Icarium (the south-eastern part of the Ægean Sea).

ICCIRCO — v. Idcirco.

ĬCĔLOS, i, *m.* [= ἴκελος, 'the similar one']. *A brother of Morpheus* (creating visions in dreams).

ICĒNI, ōrum, *m.* *A tribe living in the southern part of Britain.*

ICHNEUMON, ŏnis, *m.* [= ἰχνεύμων, 'the tracker']. **The ichneumon** *or* **Egyptian rat,** *an animal that hunts and destroys the eggs of the crocodile.*

ICHNŌBĂTES, ae, *m.* [= Ἰχνοβάτης, 'the pursuing one']. *One of Actaeon's hounds.*

ICO, īci, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* **To hit**; hence, **to strike, to smite, to beat, to stab**: i. femur alicujus, *to strike* (as a mark of indignation or grief); ictus telo, lapide; ictus fulmine or e coelo, *struck by lightning.* Hence: A) because it was customary to strike, i. e., to kill, a victim at the ratification of a league or compact: foedus i. = *to make or conclude a treaty* (cf. ferio): B) *trop.,* ictus = *smitten, excited:* ictus desiderio, metu; ictus conscientia, *tormented;* ictus nova re, rebellione, *disquieted;* i. adverso proelio, *cast down;* caput ictum, *fuddled.*

ICON, ŏnis, *f.* [= εἰκών]. (Lat.) **An image.**

ICŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [εἰκονικός]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to an image**: simulacrum i., *of the size of life.*

ICŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἰκόνιον]. *A city in Lycaonia,* now Kuniah.

ICTĔRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἰκτερικός], (Lat.) **Jaundiced.**

ICTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= ἰκτίς]. *A kind of weasel.*

ICTUS, ūs, *m.* [ico]. Prop., *a hitting;* **a hit, blow, stroke, thrust, stab**: i. gladiatoris; nec i. cominus nec conjectio telorum; i. pilorum, fulminis; i. serpentis; i. arietis, *with a batter ing-ram;* ii. alarum, pennarum, *the flapping of the wings;* ii. remorum, *the strokes of the oars;* (poet.) ii. solis, *the piercing rays of the sun;* i. pollicis, *a striking of the lyre with the thumb;* rumpere aëra ictibus aquarum, *with jets of water;* concipere ignem ictibus saxorum, *by the concussion.* Hence: A) in music, *a beating time,* **a beat**: senos reddere ii.: B) *trop.* — a) i. novae calamitatis; hoc non habet ictum quo animum pellat, *has nothing by which it can act upon the mind* — b) (lat.) hoc est sub ictu nostro positum, *so that it can be hit by us = is in our power;* innocentia tua est sub ictu, *is in danger;* legiones dantur (veniunt) sub ictum, *come within reach of the enemy = so near that they can be attacked;* esse extra i. = *out of danger* — c) = *an attack, onset:* uno ictu contendere; singulis velut ii. bella transigere, *by separate attacks* — d) uno ictu temporis, *in a moment.*

*ICUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of icon]. **A small image** *or* **figure.** (Lat., doubtf. read.)

IDA, ae, *f.* [= Ἴδη, Ἴδα]. 1) *A high mountain in Troas,* where the three goddesses appeared before Paris, and Ganymede was carried off by Jupiter. 2) *A mountain in Crete,* where Jupiter was brought up.

IDAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ida]. 1) *Of or belonging to (the Phrygian) Ida,* **Idæan**: pastor I. (hospes) = *Paris;* mater I. = *Cybele;* hence (vide Ida 2) = *Phrygian or Trojan,* in gen.: naves II. 2) *Of or belonging to Ida (in Crete),* **Idæan.**

IDĂLIA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) = Idalium.

*IDĂLIE, es, *f.* [Idalium]. (Poet.) **Venus.**

IDĂLIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ἰδάλιον]. *A promontory and town in Cyprus,* with a temple and grove sacred to Venus.

IDĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idalium]. *Of or belonging to Idalium,* **Idalian,** or *Cyprian,* in gen.: astrum I., *the planet Venus.*

IDCIRCO, *adv.* [id-circa]. **On that account, therefore**: i. vos moneo; usually corresponding with a causal sentence beginning with quia, quod (*because*), also with si (non, si illum defendisti, i. te isti bonum civem putabunt); or with a sentence expressing purpose, and beginning with ut (ne) or with a relative pronoun.

IDEA, ae, *f.* [= ἰδέα]. (Lat.) In the Platonic philosophy, *the image of a thing present to the mind* (as distinguished from its sensible form), **an idea, model, archetype.**

IDEM, eadem, ĭdem, *demonstr. pron.* [is-dem]. **The same, the very same, the very ...**: i. Mithridates; i. semper vultus; in ii. causis; alter i., *a second self;* ego i., hic i., and i. hic; so, also, ille i., and i. ille; i. iste Mithridates; qui i.; unus et i., *the very same;* substantively, idem (*n.*) juris, idem consilii, *the same right, the same*

purpose. In partic.: A) freq., to add something to what has been already said of a person or thing — also, likewise, *at the same time* (if the thing added is of like kind); or, yet, however, still (if it is unlike or opposed): cibus qui et suavissimus erat et i. ad concoquendum facillimus; inventi sunt multi qui vitam pro patria profundere parati essent, iidem gloriae ne minimam quidem jacturam facere vellent: B) as a word of comparison, followed by a *rel. pron.* or by et, ac (atque), que, ut, quam, quasi; also (mostly poet. & lat.), by cum or a *dat.*: idem non est pertinacia et perseverantia; servulus non idem est quod familia; hic eodem mecum patre genitus, *of the same father as I;* idem facit occidenti, *does the same thing as he who slays a man.* Hence, as *adv.:* — a) Ēădem, the same way — b) Ēōdem, to the same place *or* spot.

ĬDENTĬDEM, *adv.* [= idem et idem]. Prop., *the same and the same;* repeatedly, often, *ever and anon:* respicere, quaerere, recipere se in silvas.

ĬD-EO, *adv.* On that account, therefore; usually connected with causal sentences beginning with quod, quia, quoniam (lat.), or with purpose-sentences beginning with ut (ne); *also, with quin: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, i., etc.; non si causa justa est eum oppugnandi, i. vobis quoque, etc.

*ĬDIŌGRĂPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ἰδιόγραφος]. (Lat.) *Written with one's own hand,* autograph.

ĬDIŌTA, ae, *m.* [= ἰδιώτης]. An ignorant, ill-informed person, an ignoramus; *a person who knows nothing of a profession or art* (as opp. to a connoisseur).

ĬDIŌTISMUS, i, *m.* [= ἰδιωτισμός]. (Lat.) A vulgar manner of speaking, a common expression.

IDISTĀVĪSUS CAMPUS [from the old German idista, 'most beautiful,' and wiese, 'meadow']. *A plain bordering upon the Visurgis,* perhaps near the modern Minden.

IDMON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἰδμών]. 1) *The father of Arachne.* 2) *A soothsayer,* of Argos, son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts.

IDMŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idmon]. *Of or belonging to Idmon,* Idmonian.

ĬDŌLON, i, *n.* [= εἴδωλον]. Prop., *an image;* esp., an apparition, spectre.

ĬDŌMĒNE, es, *f.* *A town in Macedonia.*

IDŌMĒNEUS (quadrisyl.), ei, *m.* [= Ἰδομενεύς]. *A son of Deucalion,* king of Crete, one of the heroes engaged in the siege of Troy.

IDŌMĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idomene]. *Of or belonging to Idomene,* Idomenian.

ĬDŌNEE, *adv.* [idoneus]. (Rar.) Fitly, suitably.

ĬDŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* Fit *for any thing,* suitable, meet, proper (from natural qualities or circumstances, not in consequence of a plan or design — cf. aptus): A) *act., fit for doing any thing,* able, capable: i. ad agendum; i. ad amicitiam; (mostly poet.) idoneus arti, pugnae; locus idoneus deversorio; idoneus vitae, *for life;* (lat.) i. in aliquid = ad aliquid; *idoneus dignitate sua, *becoming;* Laelii persona mihi idonea visa est quae de amicitia dissereret, *the most proper one to discourse upon;* rarely followed by ut, (poet.) idoneus facere aliquid; abs., auctor, testis i. = *trustworthy, sufficient;* homines ii., *worthy, deserving;* imperator i., *capable;* tempus i., *convenient:* B) *pass., fit to be used for any thing:* nemo i. erat quem imitarere; res i. de qua quaeratur; impertire hominibus idoneis indigentibus, *to worthy persons who are in need;* digni et ii. = *who have deserved it.*

ĬDOS, *indecl. n.* [= εἶδος]. (Lat.) The form, representation (as copied from some original — v. Idea).

ĬDŪMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Idume]. *Of or belonging to Idumea,* Idumean; (poet.) *Palestinian,* in gen.

ĬDŪME, es, or ĬDŪMAEA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰδουμαία]. *A region of Palestine.*

ĬDUS, uum, *f. pl.* [from the Etruscan word iduo = dividere]. *The day by which a month was divided into (about) two halves* (the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of the other months), the Ides: res acta ante Idus; haec scripsi Idibus Octobribus; a. d. VIII. Idus Januarias, *the sixth of January.* Interest was paid on the Ides; hence, ruinae fortunarum tuarum impendent proximis ii.

ĬDŸIA (trisyl.), ae, *f.* [= Ἰδυῖα]. *The mother of Medea.*

ĬDYLLIUM, ii, *n.* [= εἰδύλλιον, 'a small image']. (Lat.) *A short descriptive poem,* a pastoral, idyl.

IGILIUM, ii, *n.* *A small island on the coast of Tuscany,* now Giglio.

ĬGĪTUR, *conj.* [ig (from i, whence also is and hic) and the derivative syllable tur = tus]. Then, therefore, accordingly; esp., freq. in drawing a conclusion, and in interrogative sentences (in quo i. loco est?), esp. in ironical interrogative sentences (haec i. est tua disciplina?). In particular: A) in resuming an interrupted thought, after a parenthesis: sunt nonnullae disciplinae quae, etc. (nam qui, etc.), hae disciplinae i.: B) in resuming a preceding series of particulars = in short, in a word: ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque coeli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam ... tum vicissitudines dierum ac noctium, ... tum globum terrae eminentem e mari ... tum ... tum ... haec igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, etc.: C) as a special continuation of a thought previously introduced in general terms: nunc juris principia videamus; i. doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege, etc. — It is usually placed after one, sometimes also

after two or more words; but in a direct logical conclusion, as well as in the cases mentioned under C, it stands also at the beginning of a sentence.

IGNĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [in-gnarus]. 1) *Act., that knows nothing of a thing,* **ignorant** *of,* **unacquainted** *with,* **unskilled** *in,* **inexperienced** *in:* hujus oppidi ignarus; i. physicorum, poliendae orationis; ignari, quo essent loco; non sumus ignari, multos studiose contra esse dicturos, *we know well;* me ignaro, *without my knowledge.* 2) (Sall., poet. & lat.) *Pass., that is not known,* **unknown** (= ignotus): i. lingua; regio hostibus ignara, *unknown to the enemy.*

IGNĀVE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [ignavus]. 1) **Sluggishly,** *without energy.* 2) **Timidly.**

IGNĀVIA, ae, *f.* [ignavus]. **Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity,** *want of energy;* also, **cowardice, discouragement:** inertia et i.; secordia et i.; aetatem agere per luxum et i.; ignavia est contraria fortitudini.

IGNĀVĬTER, *adv.* [ignavus] = Ignave.

IGNĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ignavus = navus]. **Sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive;** also = **cowardly, dastardly:** i. homo; ex ignavo strenuus factus est; imbelles et ii.; *(lat.) ignavus laboris, *unwilling to make any exertion.* Hence (poet. & lat.), of things: A) nemora ii., *idle,* i. e., *not cultivated, unfruitful;* palatum i., *speechless;* anni ii., *years of slothfulness;* lux i., *idle day* (of the Jewish Sabbath); conferunt i. stipendium, *only money* (in opp. to arms and soldiers): B) = **relaxing,** *rendering inactive and slothful,* frigus, aestus.

IGNESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [ignis]. **To take fire, to become inflamed, to burn,** mundus; *trop.,* of the passions, *to burn, to glow:* ira, etc., i.

IGNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignis]. 1) **Of fire, fiery,** sidera; (poet.) ii. arces, *the heavens;* sol, aestas i., *burning-hot;* Chimaera i., *vomiting fire;* i. celeritas, motus, *like that of fire;* (poet.) = *fire-coloured, flame-coloured.* 2) *Trop.,* **glowing, fiery, ardent, fervent, eager,** furor, homo.

IGNĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of ignis]. **A small fire, a little flame, a spark;** freq. *trop.* = *the first beginning, origin:* ii. desiderii; virtutum ii. et semina; ii. a natura dati, *the sparks* (of light given us by nature).

IGNĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis-fero]. (Poet.) **Fire-bearing, fiery.**

*IGNĪGĔNA, ae, *m.* [ignis-gigno]. (Poet.) **The Fire-born** = *Bacchus.*

IGNĪ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Fire-footed,** equi, i. e., *running with the utmost speed.*

IGNĪ-PŎTENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Mighty with fire, ignipotent** (an epithet of Vulcan).

IGNIS, is, *m.* 1) **Fire:** capere ignem ab igne; concipere (comprehendere) ignem, *to take fire, to ignite;* ignem facere, accendere, *to kindle;* ignem operibus inferre, subjicere i., *to set on fire, to set fire to;* pluribus simul locis ignes coorti sunt; (poet.) ii. Thessali, *watch-fires;* (poet.) of the lightning, the sun, and the stars — luna inter ii. minores. 2) (Poet.) = **Brightness** *as of fire,* **lustre, brilliancy, splendour, redness:** ostendere ignem suum (of a star); curvati ii. = *the half-moon.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **the fire** *of the passions,* **the glow** *of anger and rage:* exarsere ignes animo; and esp. *of love:* caeco carpi igne, *to be consumed by a secret flame;* hence (poet.) = *a beloved person, a flame:* i. meus: B) *any thing destructive,* **a fire, flame, fire-brand;** thus, of a war, of Hannibal.

IGNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignis]. (Lat.) **Fiery, glowing.**

IGNŌBĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [in-nobilis]. 1) **Unknown** = **not renowned, not noted,** homo, magister dicendi, civitas. 2) *Of unknown birth,* **of low birth, low-born,** familia, vulgus, agmen; abi, ignobilis, *you vile fellow.*

IGNŌBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis]. 1) *Want of renown,* **obscurity.** 2) *Lowness of birth,* **low origin:** i. aut humilitas; i. generis.

IGNŌBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [ignobilis]. (Lat.) **Ignobly, meanly, poorly.**

IGNŌMĪNIA, ae, *f.* [in-nomen]. Prop., *a deprivation of one's good name.* 1) Tech. t. in law and politics, *the loss, or a diminution, of one's civil honours,* **public disgrace** *or* **dishonour, infamy, ignominy** (usually as a result of a civil or military punishment, but not proceeding from the common judgment of men, for which 'infamia' is used): animadversio censoris ignominia dicitur; notare (afficere) aliquem ignominiâ; legionem missam fecit cum i. 2) (Rar.) **Disgrace,** in gen.: i. amissarum navium, *the disgraceful loss;* i. senatus, *inflicted by the senate.*

*IGNŌMĪNĬĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia]. (Gell.) **Disgraced.**

IGNŌMĪNĬŌSE, *adv.* [ignominiosus]. (Lat.) **Ignominiously, disgracefully.**

IGNŌMĪNĬŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia]. 1) *Full of ignominy,* **ignominious, disgraceful, shameful,** fuga, dominatio. 2) (Lat) **Disgraced** (by a censor), *branded with ignominy,* homo.

IGNŌRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* [ignoro]. (Rar.) *That with which one may be unacquainted,* **unknown, indiscernible,** homo, literae.

IGNŌRANTIA, ae, *f.* [ignoro]. (Mostly lat.) **Want of knowledge, ignorance,** *unacquaintance with any thing,* loci, discriminis, scripturae; hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum.

IGNŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro]. **Want of knowledge** *or* **acquaintance** *with any thing,* **ignorance,** locorum, juris; (rar.) i. de re aliqua.

IGNŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ignarus] **Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of** *any thing,* **to be unacquainted with:** i. patrem alicujus; causam, faciem alicujus i., *not to know one personally;* ignoratur, *he is not known;*

quis ignorat, Pompeium fecisse foedus? ille ignorat, quam vere id fiat; *i. de aliquo; *quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint; ignorans hoc fecit, *without knowing it himself;* ignoratus evasit, *unobserved, without being recognized;* non ignorare (= οὐκ ἀγνοεῖν), *to know right well.*

IGNOSCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of ignosco]. (Com.) *Inclined to forgiveness,* placable.

IGNOSCENTIA, ae, *f.* [ignoscens]. (Lat.) Forgiveness, pardon.

IGNOSCĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [ignosco]. (Lat.) Pardonable.

IGNOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [in-nosco]. Prop., *not to know = not to desire to know;* to pardon, to forgive, to excuse, to overlook (as a disposition of the mind — cf. veniam dare, which denotes a remitting of punishment): i. alicui; ignosco omnia tibi; ignosco tibi quod ad me scribis; i. inscitiae, vitiis alicujus; freq., i. adolescentiae tuae, *for the sake of thy youth;* (ante-cl.) i. peccatum alicujus, istuc factum; (poet.) dementia ignoscenda, *pardonable, excusable.*

IGNŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ingnotus = notus]. 1) *Pass.*, unknown, strange, homo, locus; obscurus et i.; terrae ii.; ignoti Achivi, *ignoble;* ignotus in vulgus, *among the people.* Hence (poet.) = *of low origin or rank,* low-born, mater. 2) *Act.* (rar.) = ignarus, unacquainted *with any thing,* ignorant *of:* aliquid ignotis notum facere.

IGŬVĪNĀTES, tum, } *m. pl.* [Iguvium]. *The*
IGŬVĪNI, ōrum, } *inhabitants of Iguvium.*

IGŬVIUM, ii, *n. A town in Umbria,* now Gubbio.

ILERCAONENSES, ium, *m. pl. A tribe in Eastern Spain.*

ĬLERDA, ae, *f. A fortified town in the north-eastern part of Spain,* now Lerida.

ĬLERDENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Ilerda]. *The inhabitants of Ilerda.*

ĬLERGĒTES, um, *m. pl. A people of North-eastern Spain.*

ĬLEX, ĭcis, *f.* The holm-oak, scarlet-oak.

ĬLIA (I.), ium, *n. pl.* 1) *That part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest rib to the genital parts,* the groin, flank: ducere (trahere) ilia, *to pant, to breathe heavily;* ilia rumpuntur ei invidiâ, *burst with envy.* 2) (Poet.) The entrails, intestines *of animals* (as a dainty article of food).

ĬLIA (II.), ae, *f. The poetical name of Rhea Silvia,* daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

ILĬĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ilium]. *Of or belonging to Ilium,* Ilian, Trojan: I. Vesta, *worshipped at Troy;* I. carmen, *Homer's Iliad.*

ĬLIĂDES, ae, *m.* 1) [Ilium] The Ilian *or* Trojan, i. e., *Ganymede.* 2) [Ilia] The son of Ilia, i. e., *Romulus or Remus.*

ĬLIAS, ădis, *f.* [Ilium]. 1) An Ilian (*or* Trojan) woman; freq. in the *pl.* 2) *The celebrated poem of Homer describing the Trojan war,* the Iliad; *trop.* (on account of its great extent), to denote a great number—tanta malorum impendet Ilias, *such an Iliad of evils.*

ILĬCET, *adv.* [ire-licet]. Originally a formula by which an assembly was notified that they might separate = *You may go! It is all over!* Hence: 1) (Com.) Let us go! let's be gone! ilicet: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? i. in malam crucem! *let it go and be hanged!* 2) (Com.) An exclamation used by those who give up a thing — it is all over! *it's all up with me!* actum est, i.! i.! mandata heri perierunt. 3) (Poet.) Immediately, *on the spot:* fugit i. ocior Euro.

ĬLIENSES (I.), ium, *m. pl. A people of Sardinia* (prob. the primitive inhabitants).

ĬLIENSES (II.), ium, *m. pl.* [Ilium]. *The inhabitants of Ilium,* Ilians, Trojans.

ĬLIGNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [ilex]. Of holm-
ĬLIGNUS, } oak, oaken.

ĬLION — v. Ilium.

ĬLIŎNA, ae, } *f.* [= Ἰλιόνη]. 1) *Eldest daugh-*
ĬLIŎNE, es, } *ter of Priam and Hecuba,* wife of Polymnestor, king of Thrace. 2) *The title of a comedy,* by Pacuvius.

ĬLIŎNEUS (quadrisyl.), ei, *m.* 1) *The youngest son of Niobe.* 2) *A Trojan,* who accompanied Æneas.

ĬLIOS, ii, *f.* [= Ἴλιος] = Ilium, q. v.

ILĪTHŸIA, ae, *f.* [= Εἰλείθυια]. *The goddess of Child-birth* (pure Latin, Juno Lucina).

ĬLIUM, ŏr ĬLION, ii, *n.* [= Ἴλιον]. *A poetical name for Troy, the capital of the Trojans.*

ĬLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ilium]. *Of or belonging to Ilium,* Ilian, Trojan; hence, *subst.*, A) Ilii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Trojans:* B) Ilia, ae, *f., the Trojan = Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus.*

ILLĀ, *adv.* [ille], There; also, after verbs of motion, thither, that way, in that direction: hac atque i. rapi, *hither and thither.*

IL-LĂBĔFACTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* Unshaken, firm; *trop.*, i. concordia.

IL-LĀBOR (In-l.) lapsus, 3. *v. intr.* To fall, to glide, *or* to slide down *or* into: flumen i. mari, *flows into;* quae accepta sunt ore, in stomachum illabuntur; (poet.) fractus orbis illabitur, *falls in; trop.*, i. in animos (poet., i. animis), *to steal into.*

IL-LĂBŌRĀTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not wrought *or* laboured, uncultivated, *acquired without labour, spontaneous:* i. terra, oratio; fructus i.

*IL-LĂBŌRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Tac.) To labour at, aedibus.

ILLAC, *adv.* [illic]. 1) There, on that side, that way. *2) With a verb of motion, *to that place,* thither.

IL-LĂCESSĪTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Tac.) **Unprovoked, unattacked.**

IL-LACRĪMĂBĬLIS (In-l.), e, *adj.* (Hor.) *1) **Unwept, unlamented.** *2) *Not to be moved by tears*, **inexorable**, Pluto.

IL-LACRĬMO, āvi, ātum, } (In-l.), 1. *v. intr.*
IL-LACRĬMOR, ātus, *dep.* } 1) **To weep at** *or* **over, to bewail,** morti alicujus, malis nostris; *(lat.) i. mortem alicujus; also, abs., illacrimasse dicitur gaudio. 2) (Poet.) Of inanimate objects, **to weep, i. e., to drip,** *to emit moisture.*

IL-LAESUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Unhurt, uninjured,** corpus.

IL-LAETĂBĬLIS (In-laetab.), e, *adj.* (Poet.) **Cheerless, gloomy,** ora.

IL-LĂQUEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-laqueus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To ensnare, to entangle,** aliquem.

*ILLĀTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-latus]. (Lat.) **Without breadth.**

*ILLĂTEBRO, 1. *v. tr.* [in-latebra]. (Lat.) **To hide in a lurking-place,** se.

ILLĀ-TĒNUS, or ILLAC-TĒNUS, *adv.* (Lat.) **So far.**

IL-LATRO (In-l.), 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To bark at,** manibus.

IL-LAUDĀBĬLIS (In-l.), e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not praiseworthy.**

IL-LAUDĀTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Not praised*, **unpraised, not famed.** *2) **Unworthy of praise** = **detestable,** Busiris.

ILLE, illa, illud, *demonstr. pron.* [perhaps for isle, from is]. **That**; when used substantively, **that one; he, she, it** (it points to the more remote object, either in place or in one's thought; hence, opposed to 'hic' (q. v.),; it refers to that which belongs to an object spoken of, whilst 'iste' refers to that which belongs to a person spoken to). It is freq. connected with other pronouns; as, i. ipse, and ipse i.; huic i. legato; est idem i. tyrannus. In partic., used — A) in opp. to hic: hic ... ille, *this ... that, the latter ... the former* (v. Hic): B) emphatically, to point out a well-known or celebrated object = *the well-known, the famous:* Xenophon, Socraticus i.; Medea i.; also, *subst.*, Illud, followed by a *genit.:* Solonis illud, *the celebrated saying of Solon:* C) in pointing to a sentence following: nonne quum multa alia mirabilia tum illud inprimis, etc.? Thus, esp. in the *n.* illud (= ἐκεῖνο): illud perlibenter audivi, te esse, etc. In the combination illud ago, ut, etc., *I endeavour to*, &c., the pronoun is not considered pleonastic, and hence its use is always necessary. In cases of this kind, 'ille' is sometimes more nearly defined by a sentence beginning with 'enim': illa concitatio declarat, etc., negant enim sine furore, etc.; and sometimes by a relative sentence: illa vox inhumana dicitur eorum qui, etc.: D) to render a predicate or an attribute prominent — a) ille quidem = **certainly, to be sure:** philosophi, minime mali illi quidem sed, etc., *not malevolent, to be sure* — b) ille: accepimus patres, asperrimos illos ad conditionem pacis, legatos tamen misisse, *most averse as they were:* E) hic et i., *this one and that one, the one and the other;* thus, likewise, ille aut ille, *this or this, such and such:* F) (poet.) ex illo (= ἐξ or ἀπ' ἐκείνου), **from that time, since then:** ex illo Junonia permanet ira.

ILLĔCEBRA, ae, *f.* [illicio]. *An alluring or charming quality or object*, **an allurement, enticement, inducement:** virtus suis ii. hominem trahere debet; libidines suis ii. eos incendunt; i. peccandi, turpitudinis, *to sin, turpitude;* but, i. juventutis, *skill in seducing the young; trop.* (Pl.) = *an allurer, enticer, 'a decoy-duck.'*

ILLĔCĔBRŌSE, *adv.* [illecebrosus]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) **Alluringly, seductively.**

ILLĔCEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [illecebra]. (Ante-cl.) **Very enticing, seductive,** *or* **alluring.**

ILLECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [illicio]. (Lat.) *An alluring*, **an attraction, charm.**

*ILLECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [illicio]. (Pl.) **An allurement, enticement.**

IL-LECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lego]. (Poet. & lat., rar.) **Not read.**

IL-LĔPĬDE (In-l.), *adv.* [illepidus]. **Inelegantly, rudely, impolitely.** (Poet. & lat.)

IL-LĔPĬDUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* **Impolite, unmannerly, rude, inelegant,** homo, deliciae.

ILLEX (I.), ĭcis, *adj.* [illicio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Alluring, enticing, seductive;** also *subst.:* A) *a lure, decoy:* B) *a seducer.*

IL-LEX (In-l., II.), ĕgis, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Without law, lawless.**

IL-LĪBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-libo]. *From which nothing has been taken*, **undiminished, unimpaired,** divitiae, imperium, gloria.

IL-LĪBĔRĀLIS (In-l.), e, *adj. Unworthy of a freeman;* hence, **ignoble, ungenerous, mean, sordid, low:** i. quaestus, facinus, jocandi genus; i. in aliquem = *discourteous, disobliging;* res i. ad cognoscendum, *uninteresting, unpleasant.* In partic. = *niggardly:* adjectio i.

IL-LĪBĔRĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [illiberalis]. (Rar.) *Conduct unworthy of a freeman*, **ignoble** *or* **ungenerous behaviour, meanness;** in partic. = *stinginess, niggardliness.*

IL-LĪBĔRĀLĬTER, *adv.* [illiberalis]. **Ignobly, ungenerously, meanly;** in partic. = *stingily, niggardly.*

ILLIC (I.), illaec, illoc, *dem. pron.* [ille-ce]. (Ante-cl.) **That one there, he, she,** *or* **it yonder:** ĭ. homo; monstra mihi illunc; quid illuc est? also, with the interrogative particle 'ne,' illicine est? *is this he?*

ILLIC (II.), *adv.* [illic I.]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) **In that place, there;** *trop.* = *with that person or thing:* i., ubi opus est, nihil verentur.

ILLĬCIO, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-lacio]. **To allure, to entice, to attract** (usually in a bad

sense — cf allicio) = to decoy, to seduce: i. aliquos ad bellum, ad proditionem; i. aliquem in fraudem; ab eo illecti sumus, *misled, seduced.*

ILLĪCĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [illicio]. **A sham-bidder, mock-purchaser,** *one who bids at a public sale in the interest of the seller, only to make others bid higher.*

IL-LĪCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-licitus]. **(Lat.) Not allowed, unlawful, illicit.**

ILLĪCO, *adv.* [in-loco]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Of space, **in the place, on the spot,** manere, consistere. 2) Of time, **forthwith, immediately.**

ILLĪDO, īsi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-laedo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To strike** *or* **dash against** *or* **upon:** i. manus ad vulnus, cestus in ossa, naves in brevia; i. dentem corpori, vultum solo.

IL-LĪGO (In-l.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To bind** *or* **tie on, to fasten to:** literae in jaculo illigatae; i. aliquem in currum; i. manus post tergum; (poet.) i. jugum tauris; i. errantium (stellarum) motus in sphaeram, *to fix in the celestial sphere.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to bind = to lay under obligation,** *to oblige:* magnis et multis pignoribus illigatus: B) **to combine, to connect:** i. omnes sententiarum lepores in illo orationis genere; i. sententiam verbis. 2) *Trop.*, with the idea of motion checked or hindered predominating = **to entangle, to impede, to fetter, to check:** i. se et copias impeditis locis; illigatus praedâ; transf., illigatus angustis disputationibus, *entangled.*

ILLIM, *adv.* [a weakened form, instead of illinc; in Plautus, Cic., and Lucr.] — v. Illinc.

*ILLĪMIS, e, *adj.* [in-limus]. (Poet.) **Without mud:** i. fons, *clear.*

ILLINC, *adv.* [illic]. **1) From that place, thence.** 2) *Meton., from that person or thing,* **from that part** *or* **side:** hinc et illinc, *on this side and on that.*

IL-LĪNO (In-lino), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To smear upon, to lay on:** i. aurum vestibus, nivem agris; i. aliquid chartis, contemptuously = *to write.* 2) **To besmear, to bedaub,** *to anoint with any thing,* taedam pice; *trop.*, venustatis color fuco illitus; donum veneno illitum, *dipped in.*

*IL-LĪQUĒFACTUS (In-l.), a, um, *part.* **Melted, liquefied.**

IL-LĪTĔRĀTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* **1) Unlearned, illiterate, unlettered,** homo. 2) Of things, **unpolished, inelegant,** literae, ea quae scripsi. 3) (Lat.) **Unwritten:** i. consensus Atheniensium.

ILLITURGI, *n. indecl. A town in Hispania Baetica,* destroyed by Cneius and Publius Scipio.

ILLO, *adv.* [ille]. **1) To that place, thither,** venit, accessit. 2) *Trop.*, **to that matter, there:** haec eadem i. pertinent.

ILLOC, *adv.* [illic]. (Com.) = Illuc (q. v.).

*ILLŌCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-loco]. (Pl.) **That cannot be disposed of in marriage** (on account of poverty), virgo.

IL-LŌTUS, or IL-LAUTUS (In-l.), a, um, *adj.* **Unwashed, uncleansed, unclean, dirty,** manus, toralia; sudor i., *not washed off.*

ILLUC, *adv.* [ille]. **1) To that place, thither.** 2) (Rar.) **To that person** *or* **thing, thereto.**

IL-LŪCEO (In-l.), 2. *v. intr.* (Very rare, Pl.) **To shine upon,** *to give light to:* capiti tuo pix i.

IL-LŪCESCO (In-l.), luxi, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1)** *Intr.*, **to begin to shine, to become light, to dawn, to shine forth:** sol tertio die i.; nox cui illuxit dies caedis, *the night which was followed by;* esp., dies i., *the day dawns; impers.*, illucescit, *it dawns, the day breaks; trop.*, vox consulis i. populo Romano in tantis tenebris, *dawned on the Roman people.* 2) (Pl.) *Tr.*, **to shine upon,** aliquem.

IL-LŪDO (In-l.), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** (Poet.) **To play at** *or* **with, to sport with,** *to amuse one's self with:* i. chartis, *to amuse one's self with writing (verses);* palla i. talis, *sports with the ankles;* vestes illusae auro = *lightly interwoven with threads of gold.* 2) In a bad sense, **to make sport of;** hence = **to mock, to jeer** *or* **scoff at, to ridicule:** i. aliquem, artem; i. dignitati horum virorum, rebus humanis; i. in aliquem, and (Com.) in aliquo. Hence: A) = *to destroy or waste in sport, to ruin, to destroy:* i. pecuniae; capreae ii. frondi; paene i. vitam filiae, *to trifle away;* pedes illusi (crapulâ), *staggering, unable to stand:* B) = **to dishonour, to violate,** *to abuse:* i. mulieri, corpus alicujus.

*ILLŪMĪNĀTE, *adv.* [illumino]. **Clearly, luminously.**

IL-LŪMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-lumen]. 1) *To shed light upon,* **to illumine** *or* **illuminate:** sol i. lunam. 2) *Trop.*, **to clear up, to set in a clear light, to illustrate;** hence = **to adorn, to embellish:** perfidia illorum horum fidem i., *sets in a clearer light;* i. orationem translatorum nitore, *to embellish, to render brilliant;* so, likewise, translatum quod tanquam stellis quibusdam illuminat orationem; Pindari os i. Thebas, *makes illustrious.*

ILLŪNIS, e, *adj.* [in-luna]. (Lat.) **Without moonlight,** nox.

ILLŪSIO (In-l.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo]. **A rhet. figure,** *a sneering at one,* **irony.**

*ILLUSTRĀMENTUM (In-l.), i, *n.* [illustro]. (Lat.) *A means of adorning,* **an embellishment, ornament,** pronunciationis.

*ILLUSTRĀTIO (In-l.), ōnis, *f.* [illustro]. **A rhet. tech. t., vivid representation, description.**

ILLUSTRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [in-lux]. Prop., *that is in the light.* **1) Lighted up, clear, bright, light, luminous,** stella, nox, locus, domicilia. 2) *Trop.:* A) **evident, clear, manifest:** haec sunt certa et ii.; res, expositio, exemplum i.: B) **illustrious, distinguished, famous,** orator, nomen; illustri loco natus, *of noble birth;* res i., *remarkable;* vitae ratio illustris, *glorious.*

ILLUSTRIUS, *adv.* in the *comp.* w. *sup.* [illustris]. **More clearly** *or* **perspicuously.**

ILLUSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [illustris]. 1) To make light *or* bright, to illuminate: sol omnia i. 2) *Trop.:* A) to illustrate, to explain, to elucidate: i. consilia aliquorum, verum, philosophiam veterem; omnia illustrantur, *every thing becomes evident:* B) to embellish, orationem: C) = to render famous, to glorify: i. familiam suam; hominum injuria tuam amplitudinem i.; i. aliquid versibus, *to celebrate.*

*ILLŪTĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-luo]. (Pl.) That cannot be washed out.

ILLŪVIES, ei, *f.* [in-luo]. 1) *That which is washed upon something;* hence, in general, filth, dirt, nastiness (mostly of men and animals — cf. situs); i. ac squalor; also, as a term of reproach. 2) (Lat.) An overflow, inundation, aquarum; hence, *concr.* = *water that has overflowed.*

ILLŸRIA, ae, *f.* [Illyrius]. (Poet.) *A province lying between the Adriatic Sea, Epirus, and Macedonia,* now Dalmatia and Albania; also, in the *pl.*, Illyriae, ārum, it being, at a later period, divided into I. Barbara or Romana and I. Graeca.

ILLŸRĬCUS (Illuricus), a, um, *adj.* [Illyria]. *Of or belonging to Illyria,* Illyrian; *subst.*, Illyricum, i, *n.*, *the country of the Illyrians,* Illyria.

ILLŸRII, ōrum, *m. pl.* The Illyrians — v. Illyria.

ILLŸRIS (I.), ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Illyrii]. Illyrian.

ILLŸRIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* = Illyria.

ILLŸRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Illyrii]. (Ante-cl.) Illyrian.

ILŌTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* — v. Helotes.

ĪLUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴλος]. 1) *A son of Tros, king of Troy.* 2) = Iulus, *a surname of Ascanius.*

ILVA, ae, *f. An island in the Tuscan Sea,* now Elba.

IMACHĂRENSIS, e, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to Imachara, a town (now Machara) on the eastern coast of Sicily: *subst.*, Imacharenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Imachara.*

ĪMĀGĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [imago]. (Mostly lat.) *Having only the show of reality,* fancied, imaginary, fasces, militia.

ĪMĀGĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor]. (Lat.) *A forming an image of any thing in one's mind,* imagination, fancy.

ĪMĀGĪNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [imago]. (Lat.) *To give an image of,* to represent, rem.

ĪMĀGĪNOR, ātus, 1, *v. tr.* [imago]. To picture to one's self, to fancy, to imagine, eloquentem, quae futura sint.

ĪMĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) An image, likeness (in general, and freq. natural; usually of paintings — cf. effigies, and simulacrum): ii. et statuae; i. Epicuri; epistola atque i., *the image on.* In partic.: A) imagines (majorum), *ancestral images,* usually of wax, which noble Roman families (cf. nobiles) used to keep in the halls of their houses, each one with an inscription (titulus), stating the name, dignities, and merits of the deceased person. The several 'imagines' were connected by garlands, which were renewed on festival occasions; and, in funeral processions, they were carried before the corpse. Hence, ii. fumosae, on account of the smoke rising from the hearth in the hall; non habeo imagines, *I have no ancestors;* on the other hand, homo multarum imaginum, *of many ancestors;* senatoriae ii., *images of ancestors that had been senators;* sometimes, in the *sing.*: B) *an image that presents itself to the fancy, or, in a supernatural way, to the eye* = an apparition, phantom, esp. *of a deceased person;* also = a shadow (as opposed to substance and reality), semblance, appearance: i. Creusae; i. et simulacrum judiciorum; umbra et i. equitis Romani; ii. somniorum; nullam i. reipublicae reliquerunt, *no shadow;* deceptus imagine decoris, *by a delusive appearance of honour.* 2) *Trop.:* A) a representation *of any thing to the mind,* a conception, thought, idea: memoria et i. Scipionis; imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus erumpunt: B) *any representation or likeness:* i. servitii, *something like servitude;* i. temporum meorum, *description;* plurima mortis i., *various modes of death, death in various forms:* C) tech. t. in rhetoric., *a figurative representation,* similitude, comparison: si ego hac compellor imagine: D) (poet.) *a reverberation (of sound):* i. vocis, and, abs., imago = *an echo.*

*ĪMĀGUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of imago]. (Lat.) A little image.

IMBĒCĪLLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [imbecillus]. 1) Of the body, weakness, feebleness; in partic. = *feebleness of health, sickliness:* morbus et i. corporis; i. valetudinis, *delicate health;* i. ejus = *indisposition;* i. et fragilitas generis humani, *helplessness.* 2) Of the mind, imbecility: i. animi, consilii.

IMBĒCILLE, *adv.* only in *comp.* [imbecillus]. Weakly, *without energy.*

IMBĒCILLUS (rar. & lat. Imbēcillis, e), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (imbecillissimus and imbecillimus) [perhaps from in-bacillum, 'needing a staff']. 1) Of the body, weak, feeble (of natural weakness, resulting from age or from the constitution of the body; hence, of children, women, and old men): senex i.; imbecillus et valetudine et natura, *both from the state of one's health and constitutionally;* also, of things, i. regnum, vox, suspicio. 2) Of the mind, *without strength or energy,* weak: i. animus, accusator; ii. et ignari.

IMBELLIA, ae. *f.* [imbellis]. (Lat.) Unfitness for war: i. militum; abs., *the being unarmed, want of arms:* hominem i. cingit.

IMBELLIS, e, *adj.* [in-bellum]. 1) *Without war,* peaceful (= ἀπόλεμος), annus, triennium, Tarentum. 2) *Not fit for war,* unwarlike: ii.

timidique; i. turba, *consisting of women and children;* esp. = *unmanly, cowardly:* ii. res, *unmanly deeds;* hence, *peaceable, peace-loving:* cervus i.; lyra, cithara i.; telum i., *powerless.*

IMBER, bris, *m.* [ὄμβρος]. 1) **A heavy rain, a shower, rain-storm** (cf. pluvia): erat i. maximus; maximo imbri illuc veni, *in a violent rain;* thus, likewise, vinctus in aëre, in imbri, also per imbrem; i. lapidum, sanguinis, etc., *a shower of stones, of blood,* &c. Hence (poet.): 2) A) = **a rain-cloud, storm-cloud**: caeruleus i. noctem hiememque ferens: B) = **rain-water**: cisternae servandis iis.; in gen. = **water,** *or any other liquid,* e. g., *tears:* C) ferreus i., *a shower of javelins;* grandinis i., *a shower of hail, a hail-storm.*

IMBERBIS, e, *adj.* [in-barba]. **Without a beard, beardless, juvenis.**

IM-BĪBO (In-b.), bi, —, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat. & rar.) **To drink in, to suck in.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **to imbibe** = **to conceive,** *to be impressed with,* opinionem; tantum certamen animis imbiberant, *such a spirit of strife had they imbibed:* B) **to determine, to resolve on,** aliquid, eos reconciliare.

*IM-BĪTO (In-b.), 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To go into, to enter,** domum.

IMBRĂSĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Ἰμβρασίδης]. **The son of Imbrasus,** i. e. *Glaucus.*

IMBRĂSUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴμβρασος]. *The father of Glaucus.*

IMBREX, ĭcis, *f.* (rarely *m.*) [imber]. 1) *A hollowed tile for carrying off rain,* **a gutter-tile.** 2) Improperly, *a mode of applauding* (with hollow hands).

IMBRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [imber]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Rainy,** *rain-bringing.*

IMBRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber - fero]. (Poet.) **Rain-bringing, rainy.**

IMBRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Imbrus]. *Of Imbrus,* Imbrian.

IMBROS, or IMBRUS, i, *f.* [= Ἴμβρος]. *An island in the Aegean Sea, near the Thracian coast,* now Imbro.

IMBUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [in, and root BU, kindred w. BI in bibo]. 1) **To wet, to moisten**: i. vestem sanguine; gladius imbutus sanguine. Hence, manus imbutae caede (= sanguine); testa imbuta odore illo, *filled.* 2) *Trop.,* mentally, *to fill with any thing:* A) **to fill, to steep, to soak, to imbue**; and, in a bad sense = **to stain, to infect**: opinio deorum mentem ejus i.; religione imbutus, *full of religious scrupulosity;* imbutus admiratione, superstitione; bellum odio imbutum, *imbued with hatred;* i. gladium scelere; imbutus maculâ sceleris; i. aures alicujus promissis; imbutus hac crudelitate, scelere: B) = *to fill with experience or knowledge,* **to accustom** *or* **inure** *to,* **to instruct** *in,* **to train**: i. se studiis talibus; i. aliquem castrensibus stipendiis; imbutus aliquo usu, *having some experience;* i. certaminibus plebeiis, *accustomed to;* i. dialecticis, literis, *acquainted with;* i. animos ea pietate ut, etc.; (lat.) imbutus ad legem, ad officia; imbuuntur contemnere deos, *they learn:* C) (poet.) *to make acquainted with for the first time,* **to initiate**: i. terras vomere, *to plough for the first time;* thus, likewise, i. bellum sanguine, *to stain the field of war with blood;* i. opus, *to try for the first time, to make proof of;* i. exemplum.

IMĪTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [imitor]. *That may be imitated,* **imitable, subtilitas.**

IMĪTĀMEN, ĭnis, (poet.) } *n.* [imitor]. **Imi-**
IMĪTĀMENTUM, i, (lat.) } **tation.**

IMĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [imitor]. **Imitation,** alicujus, factorum nostrorum; i. imitationis (lat.), *the copying of a copy.* In partic.: A) *the imitation of an author's style:* B) *the imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia.*

IMĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [imitor]. **An imitator.**

IMĪTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [imitor]. *She that imitates,* **an imitator**: voluptas i. boni.

IMĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. tr.* [root IM — cf. imago and similis]. 1) **To imitate, to act like, to copy after,** aliquem, aliquid; imitando aliquem effingere; also, in *perf. part.,* with a *pass.* signification — imitatus, *imitated:* simulacra ii. et efficta; hence, to resemble: imitatus lunam, metas, *resembling the moon, a cone.* 2) **To represent** *by imitating,* **to copy, to portray**: i. luctum penicillo, pulchritudinem alicujus, chirographum fratris; (poet.) i. capillos aere; i. carmina, *to represent by gesticulation;* hence = *to supply the place of one thing with another;* i. ferrum sudibus; i. pocula fermento.

IMĪTUS, *adv.* [imus — v. Inferus]. (Lat.) **From the bottom.**

*IMMĂCŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-maculo]. (Lat.) **Unstained,** tellus Romana.

IM-MĂDESCO (In-m.), dŭi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To become wet** *or* **moist**: genae ii. lacrimis.

IMMĀNE, and IMMĀNĬTER, *adv.* [immanis]. (Lat.) 1) **Excessively, immoderately, monstrously,** 2) **Dreadfully, horribly.**

IMMĀNIS, e, *adj.* [in-MA, whence magnus]. 1) Of size, **monstrous, immense, vast, huge, enormous,** spelunca, poculum, praeda, magnitudo, avaritia, acta Herculis; immane quantum discrepat, *how vastly different* (also, more fully, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint). 2) Of character, &c., **monstrous, frightful, wild, savage, fierce,** gens, homo, bellua, natura, facinus; vates i.; immanis bacchatur (poet., for the adverb immane), *raves fearfully.* (*Comp.* in Virg., and *sup.* in Cic.)

IMMĀNĬTAS, ātis, [immanis]. 1) (Rar.) Of size, **monstrousness, vastness, immensity.** 2) Of character, **savageness, fierceness, frightfulness, cruelty**: feritas et i. belluae; asperitas et i. naturae; i. in animo, *insensibility, dulness;* i. ista verborum, *exaggeration of language.*

IM-MANSUĒTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* (Poet. & lat.) **Untamed, unruly, wild,** ventus, ingenium.

IM-MĀTŪRE (In-m.), *adv.* (Lat.) **Untimely, unseasonably.**

IM-MĀTŪRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [immaturus]. 1) (Rar.) **Unripeness:** i. sponsarum. 2) *Trop.*, **haste, precipitation.**

IM-MĀTŪRUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* 1) **Unripe,** pirum; infans i., *prematurely born.* 2) *Trop.*, **untimely, premature:** mors non potest esse immaturus consulari; filius obiit i., *at a tender age, too early.*

IM-MĔDĪCĀBĪLIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* (Poet.) **Incurable,** vulnus; i. telum, *fatal (inflicting an incurable wound).*

*IM-MĔDĪTĀTE, *adv.* [immeditatus]. **Without premeditation.**

IM-MĔMOR (In-m.), ŏris, *adj.* 1) *Not thinking of,* **unmindful, forgetful, neglectful, regardless, heedless:** i. rerum a se gestarum; i. cibi, beneficii; in testando nepotis immemor, *without making mention of;* i. libertatis, *indifferent to;* i. armorum, *without thinking of;* i. difficultatum, *regardless of;* i. rerum Romanarum, *ignorant of;* nox immemor quietis, *in which rest was not thought of;* also, ingenium, mens i.; pectus i. (poet.), *unfeeling, dull;* (lat.) i., eum sic nominari, *not imagining that he was so called;* hence, in partic. = **ungrateful;** transf., i. beneficium, *which is not thought of, forgotten.* 2) *Act.* (poet.), **causing forgetfulness,** amnis, i. e., *Lethe.*

IM-MĔMŌRĀBĪLIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* (Antecl.) 1) *Pass., that cannot be mentioned,* **indescribable, inexpressible, spatium;** ii. versus, *not fit for utterance.* 2) *Act., not wishing to mention any thing,* **silent.**

IM-MĔMŌRĀTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unmentioned.**

IMMENSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [immensus]. (Rar.) **Immensity, immeasurableness,** camporum.

IMMENSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [inmetior]. **Immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless** (mostly of space, rarely of time): i. magnitudo regionum; i. mare; i. pondus auri; *trop.*, i. vorago vitiorum. Freq.: A) Immensum, i, *n.*, *an immense extent, immensity, boundlessness:* i. loci, *an immense distance;* i. altitudinis, *an immense depth;* and thus, abs., per i. prorutus, *over an immeasurable extent;* augere ad i.; ardere in immensum, *immensely;* in i. pertinens, *without end, to a boundless extent;* immenso plus, *more than excessively, in an extraordinary degree;* immenso mercari, *at an immense price;* immensum quantum, *exceedingly:* B) Immensum, *adv.*, *immensely:* i. crescere, vigere; i. luxus prorumpit.

IM-MĔRENS (In-m.), tis, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Undeserving, innocent,** dominus; immerentia quaedam, *some harmless things.*

IMMĔRENTER, *adv.* [immerens]. (Lat.) **Undeservedly:** i. damnatus, *though innocent.*

IM-MERGO (In-m.), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To plunge** *or* **dip into, to immerse:** i. manum in aquam; (poet.) i. nautas pelago; i. aliquem undâ; (lat.) i. ferrum aquae. 2) I. se, or, in a medial sense, immergi — **to betake one's self into, to plunge** *or* **throw one's self into:** i. in mediam concionem; i. inter mucrones hostium. Hence, *trop.*, i. se in consuetudinem alicujus, *to insinuate one's self into the company of;* i. studiis, *to give one's self up to, to bury one's self in.*

IM-MĔRĪTO (In-m.), *adv.* w. *sup.* **Undeservedly;** freq., non i. = *with perfect justice;* immeritissimo accusare aliquem, *most unjustly, without any cause whatever.*

IM-MĔRĪTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *Act., undeserving (of harm),* **innocent, guiltless,** gens, locus; (poet.) i. mori, *who deserves not to die;* as *subst.*, immerito meo, *for no fault of mine.* 2) *Pass.*, **not deserved, undeserved, unmerited,** laus, querela.

*IMMERSĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-merso]. (Poet.) **That cannot be sunk = unconquerable:** i. adversis rerum undis.

*IM-MĒTĀTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unmeasured.**

IM-MIGRO (In-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To remove into:** i. in hortos paternos; i. in locum alienum, aliquo; *trop.* (Pl.) i. in ingenium suum (a figure taken from the moving into a house) = *to follow the bent of one's own inclination.*

*IMMĪNENTIA, ae, *f.* [immineo]. (Lat.) **Imminence, nearness.**

IM-MĪNEO (In-m.), 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To project over, to bend** *or* **lean toward, to hang down** *or* **over, to overhang:** tumulus i. urbi; coelum i. orbi; arbor i. antro; carcer i. foro; arx (or lacus) i. mari = *borders upon;* mons i. super locum (rar.); (lat.) luna imminente = *the moon shining overhead;* gestu omni imminenti, *bent towards,* i. e., *as if to attack him;* freq. (poet.) of one who, in pursuing a fugitive, hangs, as it were, over him = **to pursue,** *to be at one's heels:* i. alicui; also, i. tergo. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to be near, to be at hand:** non videre quae quotidie ii.: B) **to impend, to hang over, to threaten:** Parthi ii. Ciliciae; agmen universum i.; freq., of abstract objects — periculum, bellum nobis i., *is impending over us:* C) = **to strive after, to long for, to be intent upon,** *to be on the watch for:* is i. in fortunas nostras; i. in occasionem exercitus opprimendi; (poet.) i. huc, *to strive after this;* i. illi potestati, defectioni Campanorum, spei majoris honoris.

IM-MĪNUO (In-m.), ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lessen, to diminish,** copias, tempus; i. verbum, *to contract;* hence = *to take away from,* **to abate:** i. aliquid de voluptate. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to impair, to weaken, to debilitate,** animum, vires, rem-

pulicam: B) to encroach upon, to injure, to destroy, *to ruin, to violate:* i. auctoritatem, jus, laudem alicujus; i. pudicitiam mulieris; i. pacem Bocchi, *to thwart;* mens imminuta, *weakness or derangement of mind.*

IM-MĬNŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [imminuo]. A lessening, diminution, dignitatis, malorum; hence, i. criminis, *a refutation;* i. corporis, *mutilation.*

IM-MISCEO, scui, stum or xtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) To mingle *with*, to intermix *or* intermingle: i. aliquos; i. corpori militum suorum; togati immixti turbae, *mixed with the throng;* equites ii. se peditibus. Hence, *trop.*, immisceri affinitatibus; i. se bello, *to take part in;* i. se colloquiis aliquorum, *to mingle in;* i. sortem regni cum rebus Romanis, *to unite or identify;* immixtus variis casibus, *having experienced;* (poet.) vestis immiscet cutem, *adheres to the skin;* i. se nocti, nubi atrae (of phantoms), *to vanish, to disappear, to be lost in.*

*IM-MĪSĔRĀBĬLIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* (Poet.) Unpitied.

*IM-MĪSĔRĬCORDĬTER (In-m.), *adv.* (Com.) Unmercifully.

IM-MĪSĔRĬCORS (In-m.), dis, *adj.* (Rare.) Unmerciful.

IMMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [immitto]. Properly, a letting in; hence = *a letting grow*, sarmentorum.

IM-MĪTIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Of fruits, *not soft or mellow*, harsh, sour, uva. 2) *Meton.*, *not mild*, harsh, rough, fierce, cruel, unmerciful: homo natura et moribus immitis ferreusque; i. tyrannus, mandata, oculi; ara i. (on account of the human sacrifices offered thereon); i. caedes; i. serpens; ii. nidi (of the swallows, because they fed their young on bees).

IM-MITTO (In-m.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To send to *or* into *a place:* i. servos in tecta nostra; i. gladiatores in forum; i. milites in stationes. Hence, *trop.*, i. aliquem in bona alicujus = *to put one into possession of;* i. fugam et timorem alicui, *to strike with.* 2) To cast, to throw, to hurl, *or* to drive into *a place or* upon *any thing:* i. corpus in undas; i. pila in hostes; i. tigna in flumen, *to sink;* i. se in medios hostes; (poet.) aurum filis immittitur, *is inserted into, interwoven with.* 3) To let go *or* come, to let run to *or* into *a place*, to let loose: i. equum in aliquem, *to urge at full speed against;* furia immissa superis, *admitted among the celestials;* i. aliquid in aures (Com.), *to listen to;* i. habenas, *to slacken, to let go the reins;* rotis immissis, *swiftly running;* (poet.) i. rudentes velis = *to spread the sails.* Hence, *trop.*, i. aliquid per imprudentiam, *to let something occur.* Hence = *to let grow without restraint:* i. vitem; barba immissa, *hanging down, long.* 4) *Trop.*, *to send against one*, to incite, to instigate, to set on, to suborn: alii eum a Cicerone immissum dicebant; interfecit eum immisso tribuno militum; immissus in rempublicam.

IMMO, or IMO, *adv.* [kindred with imus; hence, prop., 'on the under or opposite side']. (Usually at the beginning of a clause, rar. after a word.) 1) As a responsive particle, when an answer affirms the contrary of what was asked in a preceding question (the contrast may be expressed or understood) = on the contrary, by no means, no indeed; *or*, yes indeed, by all means: Causa non bona est? imo optima; Haec quid ad me? imo ad te attinent; Domin' est? i. apud Discum. Sometimes it is strengthened by a connection with edepol, hercule, vero, etc. 2) In partic.: A) (mostly lat.) to emphasize, and thus to correct a preceding expression — nay rather, nay even, I should rather say: Aliquid, i. multa; Vivit? i. vero etiam in senatum venit: B) (Com.) to denote indignation or surprise — indeed! just listen! Verum vis dicam? i. etiam narrationis incipit mihi initium: C) to denote one's disagreement with another's opinion, esp. in the comb. immo si scias or audias, *if you knew, if you were only to hear.*

IM-MŌBĬLIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) Immovable. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), *immovable* = unchangeable, inexorable: (poet.) Ausonia i. = *that hitherto could not be induced to take part in the war.*

IM-MŌBĬLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [immobilis]. (Lat.) Immovableness.

IM-MŎDĔRĀTE (In-m.), *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Without rule *or* method, moveri. 2) Immoderately, intemperately, extravagantly, vivere.

*IM-MŎDĔRĀTIO (In-m.), ōnis, *f.* *Want of moderation*, excess: i. verborum, *exaggerated language.*

IM-MŎDĔRĀTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* *Having no measure:* 1) (Poet.) Immeasurable, aether. 2) *Trop.*, immoderate, excessive, extravagant, *exceeding due measure*, homo, cupiditas, luxuria, potus.

IM-MŎDESTE (In-m.), *adv.* with *comp.* 1) Immoderately, amare. 2) Impudently, insolently, gloriari.

IM-MŎDESTIA (In-m.), ae, *f.* (Mostly antecl. & lat.) *Intemperate or shameless conduct*, immoderation, excess, shamelessness: i. militum, *the disorderly behaviour;* i. publicanorum, *the insolence, extortion;* i. histrionum, *effrontery, impudence.*

IM-MŎDESTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* 1) Of persons, immoderate, intemperate, extravagant, unrestrained, in vino. 2) Of things, excessive, unreasonable, *licentious:* i. genus jocandi; mores ii.; largitio i.

IM-MŎDĬCE (In-m.), *adv.* *Beyond bounds or measure*, immoderately, excessively.

IM-MŎDĬCUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* *Going beyond measure,* **immoderate, excessive:** i. frigus, rostrum; oratio i., *excessively long; trop.*, i. licentia, fastus; immodicus in numero augendo, *prone to exaggerate in the statement of numbers;* immodicus linguâ, verbis et dictis, and (lat.) immodicus irae, laetitiae, *extravagant in words, anger, joy.*

*IM-MŎDŬLĀTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Inharmonious,** *unrythmical,* poemata.

IMMŎLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [immolo]. **A sacrificing; a sacrifice.**

IMMŎLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [immolo]. **A sacrificer.**

IM-MŌLĪTUS, a, um, *part.* [in-molior]. **Built up, erected.**

IMMŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-mola]. **Prop.,** *to sprinkle with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa). **Hence, 1) to sacrifice, to immolate;** i. bovem or bove; i. hostias or hostiis; also, abs. = *to make an offering, to offer a sacrifice:* Sulla i. ante praetorium. **2)** (Poet.) *To sacrifice* = **to slay.**

IM-MORDEO (In-m.), —, sum, 2. *v. tr.* **To bite into;** only in the *part.* immorsus, *bitten into:* i. collum: *trop.*, stomachus i., *corroded.*

IM-MŎRIOR (In-m.), mortuus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To die at** *or* **upon** *any thing:* i. sorori, *to die upon the corpse of her sister;* thus, likewise, i. hastae; *trop.*, i. studiis = *to work one's self to death.*

IM-MŎROR (In-m.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To remain in, to stay** *or* **tarry at:** avis i. nido; *trop., to employ much time in, to dwell upon:* i. honestis cogitationibus; i. in re aliqua.

IM-MORTĀLIS (In-m.), e, *adj.* **Immortal,** animus; hence, in gen., **imperishable, everlasting,** memoria et gloria, opus. Hence: A) = *eternally famous:* fieri i.: B) (poet.) = *blest like the gods, happy.*

IM-MORTĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [immortalis]. **Immortality:** hominum ii., *immortal nature.* Hence: A) = *immortal glory, imperishable fame:* i. consequitur illam mortem: B) (Com.) = **happiness, blessedness** (like that of the gods).

*IM-MORTĀLĪTER, *adv.* [immortalis]. *Immortally* = *like a god,* **infinitely,** gaudeo.

IM-MŌTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) **1) Unmoved, immovable, motionless,** arbor; sceptrum i. tenere; dies i., *calm;* i. arena = *unploughed;* aqua i. = *frozen.* **2) Firm, unchangeable, steadfast, unshaken,** mens, fata; immotum animo mihi sedet, *it is my unchangeable resolution;* nympha i. procis, *not prevailed upon by suitors.*

IM-MŪGIO (In-m.), ii or īvi, —, 4. *v. intr.* (Poet.) *To bellow near or at any thing;* hence, **to roar, to resound,** Aetna, procella.

IM-MULGEO (In-m.), 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To milk into:** i. ubera labris.

IM-MUNDĬTIA (In-m.), ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Uncleanness,** *filth.*

IM-MUNDUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Unclean, filthy, foul,** homo, popina, contactus; dicta ii., *vulgar language.*

*IM-MŪNĬFĬCUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Not liberal, stingy.**

*IM-MŪNIO (In-m.), īvi, —, 4. *v. tr.* (Tac.) **To fortify:** praesidium immunivit, *he placed a strong garrison over them.*

IMMŪNIS, e, *adj.* [in-munus]. **1) Free** *or* **exempt from a public service** *or* **charge:** i. ager, *free from taxation;* civitas i. et libera; immunis militiâ, ab omni opere; also, with a *genit.* (rar.), i. portoriorum; i. ceterorum nisi propulsandi hostis, *exempt from all military duty, except in a defensive war.* **2)** *Free or exempt from doing any thing,* **contributing** *or* **giving nothing, doing nothing:** immunis placui, *without presents;* virtus non est i., *is not inactive;* (poet.) terra i., *yielding no produce, uncultivated;* i. operum, *laying aside one's employment;* amicum castigare i. est facinus, *a thankless task.* **3)** (Poet. & lat.) **Free from = not sharing** *or* **partaking in:** urbs i. tanti belli; manus ii. tantae caedis = *unstained with;* and thus, abs., manus ii. = *pure, guiltless;* stella i. maris, *never setting in the sea;* exercitus immunis tanta calamitate, *free from;* dentes ii. a dolore.

IMMŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [immunis]. **1)** *Freedom or exemption from public services, burdens, or taxes,* **immunity:** i. omnium rerum. **2) Freedom** *or* **exemption,** in gen.: i. magni muneris.

IM-MŪNĪTUS (In-m.), a, um, *adj.* **Unfortified,** castellum; via i., *not properly made.*

IM-MURMŪRO (In-m.), 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To murmur in, at,** *or* **against:** i. terrae, undis; auster i. silvis, *roars in;* agmen i., *murmur against* (*him*).

*IMMŪTĀBĬLIS (I.), e, *adj.* [immuto]. (Pl.) **Changed.**

IM-MŪTĀBĬLIS (In-m., II.), e, *adj.* **Unchangeable, immutable.**

*IM-MŪTĀBĬLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [immutabilis II.], **Unchangeableness, immutability.**

IM-MŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [immuto]. **1) A changing, an exchange,** verborum. **2)** As a rhetorical figure = **metonymy.**

IM-MŪTĀTUS (In-m., I.), a, um, *adj.* **Unchanged.**

IMMŪTĀTUS (In-m., II.), a, um, *part.* of immuto, q. v.

IM-MŪTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [inmutesco]. (Lat.) **To become dumb** *or* **speechless.**

IM-MŪTO (In-m.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To change** *or* **alter** *entirely;* freq., in a bad sense = *to change for the worse:* i. animum alicujus; i. ordinem verborum; i. aliquid de institutis priorum. **2) To exchange** *one word for another* = *to use metonymically:* Ennius i. Africam pro Afris.

IM-PĀCĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. &

lat) *Unappeased*, not peaceable, unpeaceable, gens, vita.

*IMPACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [impingo]. (Lat.) *A striking against*, collision, concussion.

IM-PAR (In-p.), ăris, *adj.* Unequal, uneven (as to quantity, extent, number, time, &c.—cf. dispar): i. numerus; ii. intervalla; i. benevolentia; (poet.) carmina imparibus facta modis, i. e., *elegiac verses, hexameters and pentameters.* In partic.: A) *unequal* (as to strength, influence, or authority) = unequal *to any thing*, not a match *for a person or thing*, unable to cope *with, weaker, inferior:* i. alicui; i. dolori, *succumbing to;* i. optimatium conspirationi; (poet.) facies i. nobilitate, *inferior to (one's noble) birth* (construed like indignus); on the contrary, freq. with an *abl. of resp.*, impar consilio et viribus, *in prudence and strength;* ii. numero, *in number;* impari juncta erat, *married to an inferior in rank:* B) (poet.) unequal, i. e., *beyond one's strength, to which one is unequal*, pugna, certamen: certavi imparibus, *with my superiors.*

IM-PĂRĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* Unprepared, unprovided *or* unfurnished *with:* paratus incidit in imparatos; inermis et i.; imparati sumus militibus or a militibus.

*IMPĂRENTIA, ae, *f.* [in-pareo]. (Gell.) Disobedience.

IM-PĂRĬLIS (In-p.), e, *adj.* (Lat.) Unequal.

*IM-PĂRĬTER (In-p.), *adv.* (Poet.) Unequally: versus i. juncti = *elegiac verse.*

IM-PĂRĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [imparilis]. (Lat.) Inequality.

IMPARTIO — v. Impertio.

IM-PASTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Unfed* = hungry.

IM-PĂTĬBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-patior]. (Rar.) Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable, dolor, cruciatus.

IM-PĂTIENS (In-p.), tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *That cannot or will not suffer any thing*, not enduring *or* suffering, impatient: homo i. dolorum, vulneris, moeroris, remediorum; (poet.) impatiens irae, *not controlling one's anger, given to anger;* i. Nympharum, *fleeing, avoiding;* also, of inanimate objects, cera i. caloris; navis i. gubernaculi, *disobeying.* 2) (Rare, lat.) *That does not suffer any thing*, impassible, insensible: i. animus.

IM-PĂTIENTER (In-p.), *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Lat.) Impatiently.

IM-PĂTIENTIA, ae, *f.* [impatiens]. 1) Unwillingness *or* inability to endure; hence, abs., impatience: i. frigorum, silentii; i. nauseae et molestiae navigandi; dilabi ad i. 2) (Lat.) Impassibility, insensibility.

IM-PĂVĬDE (In-p.), *adv.* Undauntedly.

IM-PĂVĬDUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) Undaunted, intrepid, fearless, homo, pectora; *trop.*, i. sonus.

*IMPECCĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-pecco]. (Lat.) Faultless, sinless, *impeccable.*

IMPĔDĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [impedio]. 1) *That by which one is entangled or restrained* (esp. as to the feet), a hindrance, impediment: moram et i. inferre; haec res est impedimenti loco or impedimento, *is a hindrance, an obstacle;* hoc mihi impedimento est ad dicendum, *is an obstacle to my speaking;* vicit ii. naturae, *natural obstacles.* 2) In the *pl.*, luggage, baggage (inasmuch as it hinders rapid progress; sometimes, of a traveller; usually, as a tech. term in milit. lang.): conferre se ad ii. et carros suos; diripere ii.

IMPĔDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [in-pes]. Prop., *to entangle the feet.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To entangle, to ensnare, to shackle; hence, in gen., to clasp, to encircle, to surround: i. se in plagas; vincula ii. pedes; i. aliquem amplexu; i. cornua sertis; hederae ii. remos; i. in alternos orbes orbibus, *to involve or fold in each other.* Hence: A) of difficulties, critical circumstances, &c. — to embarrass, to entangle: i. aliquem nuptiis; curae ii. me; abs., i. se, *to embarrass one's self;* i. causam alicujus, *to complicate;* exercitum eadem fortuna, quae impedierat (*brought into difficulty*), expedivit: B) = *to render impassable*, to obstruct: i. saltum munitionibus; i. ea quae plana sunt novo munimenti genere. 2) To impede, to hinder, to prevent, to obstruct, to check: i. manum alicujus, iter, rem, magnas utilitates; impediri studio discendi, religione. *by the desire of knowledge, by religious scruples;* i. aliquem a suo munere, a vero bonoque; i. aliquem negotiis, *to detain from;* i. aliquem in suo jure; impedivit ne id facerem, *hindered me from doing it;* so, also, nulla re impedior quin id faciam, nihil impedit quominus id facere possim; pudor i. me haec exquirere, *prevents me from;* abs., nihil impedio, *I am not in your way, for aught I care;* omnium animis impeditis, *the minds of all being occupied with something else.*

IMPĔDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [impedio]. (Rar.) A hindrance, obstruction.

IMPĔDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of impedio]. 1) Hindered, impeded; esp. as a military tech. term, of soldiers, *impeded by baggage or other causes, not ready for battle*, obstructed, encumbered (opp. to expeditus): hostibus impeditis propter ea quae ferebant onera. 2) *Embarrassed with difficulties*, difficult; esp. of places = impassable, inaccessible: i. locus, navigatio, bellum; tempora ii., *critical circumstances;* via, saltus i.; quid horum non impeditissimum? *full of impediments.*

IM-PELLO (In-p.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To push, to drive, *or* to strike against *or* upon *a thing;* to hit, to strike: i. montem cuspide; i. aequora remis; i. auras mugitibus, *to put in motion*, i. e., *to make reverberate.* 2) To

push, *or* to drive on, to move forward, to set in motion, to impel: i. navem remis, *to propel by oars, to row;* i. sagittam nervo, *to shoot;* i. remos, *to ply the oars;* i. arma, *to brandish;* i. aciem, *to force to give way;* thus, likewise, i. aliquem in fugam, *to put to flight;* i. aliquem in periculum, in fraudem, *to bring into a danger, to lead into a snare.* Hence, emphatically = *to give the finishing stroke to any thing,* to overthrow, to overturn, to ruin: i. arborem; i. aliquem praecipitantem = *to make an unhappy man still more unhappy;* so, also, i. aliquem ruentem, *to ruin one that is already tottering.* 3) *Trop.*, to impel *one to any thing,* to incite, to stimulate, to urge, to instigate, to induce: i. aliquem ad scelus, ad crudelitatem, ad metum, ad illam artem; i. aliquem ut faciat aliquid; (poet.) i. aliquem facere aliquid.

IM-PENDEO (In-p.), 2. *v. intr.* 1) To hang over, to overhang; saxum i. Tantalo; gladius i. cervicibus ejus. 2) Freq., *trop.*, to impend, to be near *or* imminent, to threaten: omnes terrores ii. in illum; poena ei i.; vidit quid sibi impenderet; tantum sceleris i. a consulibus; *(Com.) tanta mala ii. me.

IMPENDIO — v. Impendium.

*IMPENDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [impendium]. (Pl.) *Incurring too great expense,* extravagant.

IMPENDIUM, ii, *n.* [impendo]. 1) Cost, outlay, expense: sine i.; facere ii. Freq. in the *abl. sing.*, impendio publico, *at the expense of the state;* esp. = loss, *sacrifice:* i. probitatis, *by the sacrifice of one's honesty;* so, also, victoria tanto i. stetit. 2) The interest *of capital:* fenus et i. 3) (Colloq.) The *abl. sing.*, impendio, as *adv.*, with comparatives = greatly, very much: i. magis; i. venustius et gratius.

IM-PENDO (In-p.), di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to weigh out for any purpose.* 1) To lay out, to expend: i. pecuniam in illas res; i. sumptum. 2) In gen. = to expend *or* bestow *upon,* to employ *in,* to devote *to* (as time, care, &c.): i. operam, curam in aliquid; nihil sanguinis i. in socios; (lat.) i. vitam usui alicujus; i. studia juvenibus erudiendis.

IM-PĒNĒTRĀBĪLIS (In-p.), e, *adj.* 1) *That cannot be penetrated,* impenetrable: silex i. ferro. 2) *That cannot be overcome,* unconquerable, pudicitia.

IMPENSA, ae, *f.* [impendo]. 1) *A laying out of money,* cost, expense, outlay: i. pecuniae facienda erat; facere i. in re aliqua, in rem aliquam; parcere impensae; ii. ludorum, coenarum, *expenses incurred in.* 2) *Trop., the expending of any thing for any purpose,* a sacrifice, *expense:* i. cruoris; i. operum; i. officiorum, *a rendering of services.*

IMPENSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [impensus]. 1) At great charge *or* cost, *expensively.* 2) *With the expense of great care,* urgently, earnestly, greatly, very much: i. orare; milites i. retinere, *with severity;* impensius modo = supra modum, *immoderately.*

IMPENSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [impendo]. Properly, *richly bestowed upon.* 1) Of price, dear, high, pretium. Hence = expensive costly: nihil impensius est homine ingrato. 2) Considerable, great, vehement, voluntas, cura: impensiorem fieri cibo (Com.), *stouter;* preces impensissimae, *very urgent.*

IMPĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [impero]. (Ante-cl., Induperator.) 1) (Mostly ante-cl.) A leader, in gen., a head, chief: i. histrionum, *director, manager;* bini ii. = *the consuls.* 2) A commander-in-chief, general (who carries on a war — conf. dux): aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet. In partic.: A) *an honorary title,* given to a general after a victory, by his soldiers or by the senate: B) (lat.) = a (Roman) emperor: C) *an epithet of Jupiter.*

IMPĔRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [imperator]. 1) Of *or* belonging to a general, edictum, laus, nomen; i. navis, *an admiral's ship.* 2) (Lat.) *Of or belonging to an emperor,* imperial.

IMPĔRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [impero]. (Rare.) *She who commands,* a mistress, commandress.

IM-PERCEPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [in-percipio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *That has not been perceived,* unperceived. 2) *That cannot be perceived,* incomprehensible.

IMPERCO, 3. *v. intr.* [in-parco]. (Pl.) To spare, alicui.

*IMPERCUSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-percutio]. (Poet.) *Not struck,* unstruck: i. pes, *making no noise.*

IM-PERDĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-perdo]. (Poet.) Not destroyed.

IM-PERFECTE, *adv.* [imperfectus]. (Lat.) Imperfectly, *incompletely.*

IM-PERFECTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* Unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: i. nec absolutus; rudis et i.; cibus i., *not completely digested.*

*IM-PERFOSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-perfodio]. (Poet.) Unpierced.

IMPĔRIŌSE, *adv.* [imperiosus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Imperiously, tyrannically.

IMPĔRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [imperium]. 1) *Possessed of command,* mighty, powerful, civitas, populus; dictatura i., *absolute;* (poet.) i. sibi, *possessed of self-command;* virga i., i. e., *the fasces.* 2) In a bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical, *despotical:* philosophi nimis ii.; i. et impotens; familia i.; (poet.) aequor i., *stormy, turbulent.* Hence, *subst.*, Imperiosus, i, *m.*, *a surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul F. Manlius Torquatus,* on account of their severity.

IM-PĔRĪTE (In-p.), *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* **Unskilfully, ignorantly,** *clumsily.*

IMPĔRĪTIA, ae, *f.* [imperitus]. (Mostly lat.) **Inexperience,** *unskilfulness,* **ignorance,** *want of knowledge:* i. et rusticitas; i. rerum et verborum.

IMPĔRĪTO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*freq.* of impero]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To command, to order,** aliquid, rem aequam. 2) **To rule over,** *to have the command over:* i. magnis gentibus, alicui; decem ii., *have the command;* late i., *to reign far and wide.*

IM-PĔRĪTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Inexperienced** *in,* **unacquainted** *with,* **ignorant, unskilled:** homines ii.; dicere apud indoctos imperitosque; i. juris, rerum; (lat.) i. in verbis; also (rar.), of abstract objects, i. ingenium, exordium.

IMPĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [impero]. 1) **A command, order, decree:** administrare i., *to give orders;* exsequi i., *to execute;* parere imperio, *to obey.* 2) *The right or power of commanding,* **power, authority, command, control:** i. in aliquem, *over one;* esse sub imperio alicujus; i. populi Romani; certare de i.; redigere sub imperium alicujus, *to bring under the sway of;* perferre ii. Romanorum; i. domesticum, *domestic authority;* i. singulare, *sole authority;* i. judiciorum, *over the courts.* 3) In partic., *magisterial command,* **supreme authority:** A) (rar.) of civil authority, i. tribuni; ii. decemvirorum; pro i. submovere, *by virtue of one's authority,* hence = *imperiously, authoritatively:* B) freq. = *the highest military command,* **chief command** *in war* (freq. including the highest civil authority, e. g., of a consul in the field, of a governor of a province); hence = **supreme civil and military authority:** dare alicui imperium; i. Hispaniae; esse in or cum i., *to have;* summa imperii mihi defertur, *is conferred upon me;* haec gesta sunt in meo i., *during my official term;* ii. et magistratus (opposed to each other), *military and civil posts of honour;* gerere ii., *to occupy, to fill.* Sometimes = *royal dignity:* Romulus i. accepit; (lat.) = *imperial dignity.* 4) (Rar.) In the *pl.* = **commanders,** *magistrates or military officers:* provincia erat plena imperiorum. 5) **An empire, state, realm,** esp. of the Roman empire: i. hoc, nostrum; Alexander in Asia fines imperii propagavit.

*IM-PERJŪRĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **That is never sworn falsely by,** Styx.

*IM-PERMISSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* **Unlawful, forbidden,** gaudia.

IMPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-paro]. 1) **To command, to order, to enjoin,** aliquid; i. alicui ut abeat, ne quid celet; (mostly lat.) i. Liviam ad se deduci; (poet.) i. Horas jungere equos; imperor, *I am ordered.* Hence: A) *part.,* Imperatum, i, *n., that which has been ordered, an order:* facere, detrectare ii.; venire ad i., *on being ordered:* B) in partic. = *to order something to be furnished* — a) as a tech. t. in political and milit. lang., **to order to furnish, to demand,** *to make a requisition for:* i. civitatibus equites, *to impose a levy of cavalry upon the states;* i. pecuniam, obsides — b) of a physician, **to order, to prescribe** — c) i. coenam (alicui), *to give orders to one concerning, to order one to get the dinner;* also, abs., domi non imperaveram, *I had given no orders.* 2) *To have command over a person or thing,* **to rule over, to govern, to command:** i. alicui, omnibus gentibus; *trop.,* i. sibi, animo, cupiditatibus, *to control;* freq., abs., i. in pace, domi, illo imperante, *under his command;* adesse (vocari) ad imperandum, *to receive orders;* nimis i. voci = *to exert too much.*

*IM-PERPĔTUUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not perpetual.**

*IM-PERSPĪCUUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *Not transparent* = **not clear,** *obscure.*

IM-PERTERRĪTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unterrified.**

IMPERTIO, īvi or ii, ītum (also, *Impertior, iri, *dep.*), 4. *v. tr.* [in-partior]. 1) *To make one partaker of any thing,* **to impart, to communicate:** i. alicui aliquid or de re aliqua; i. se alicui talem qualis, etc., *to show or prove one's self;* (Com.) sed cesso heram hoc malo impertiri, *to communicate to my mistress, to make her acquainted with;* i. tempus cogitationi huic, *to employ, to devote;* thus, likewise, i. prudentiam suam ad salutem alicujus; i. laborem periculo suo; laus mea impertitur illi, *is bestowed upon him;* i. alicui salutem, *to greet, to salute;* pro his impertitis, *for these favours.* 2) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) = **To endow, to present** *one with;* i. aliquem re aliqua; i. aliquem osculo, *to kiss;* i. aetatem puerilem doctrinis, *to instruct.*

IM-PERTURBĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Undisturbed,** *calm.*

IM-PERVIUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Through which there is no way,* **impassable,** amnis, iter.

IMPETRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [impetro]. 1) *Pass.* (mostly poet. & lat.), *that may be easily obtained,* **attainable,** pax, triumphus. 2) *Act.* (ante-cl. & lat.), *that easily obtains,* **successful,** homo; impetrabilior qui vivat nullus est, *no man can achieve more;* dies i., *propitious.*

*IMPETRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [impetro]. (Only in the *pl.*) **An obtaining** *by request.*

IMPETRIO = v. Impetro 2.

IMPETRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-patro]. 1) (Pl.) **To accomplish, to bring about:** incipere facilius est quam i. 2) In gen., **to obtain** *by entreaties and representations,* **to procure, to effect:** i. exceptionem; i. aliquid ab aliquo; i. aliquid cum gratia, voluntate, *with a good grace, with a good will;* i. ut abire liceat; i. ne mihi succenseat; impetrari non potuit, *it could not be accom-*

plished, effected; i. ab aliquo de sua et militum salute. 2) In partic., in the secondary form, **Impetrio, —, ītum, 4. — a) to obtain by favourable omens:** i. magnas res avibus; impetritum est, *it is settled* — **b) to obtain favourable omens:** qui i. vult, hostiam rebus suis convenientem immolat.

IMPĔTUS, ūs, *m.*, also (ante-cl. & lat.) in the *genit.* Impetis, and in the *abl.* Impete [in-peto]. **1) A rapid onward motion, pressure, impetus:** i. maris, *the heaving;* i. coeli, *the revolution;* ii. ventorum, *the vehemence, impetuosity;* thus, also, i. fluminis, ignis, *the force of.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **eager desire, strong inclination, natural propensity:** i. imperii delendi; animalia, quae habent suos impetus, *their impulses, propensities;* impetus est aliquid facere (poet.), *I have a strong inclination:* B) **vehemence, passionateness, fury, ardour, impetuosity:** i. animi; i. benevolentiae, *the ardour of friendly feeling;* i. dicendi, *of language;* i. belli, *the violence of war;* in partic. — **a) = sudden resolution** (freq. with rashness implied): capere impetum regis occidendi; impetu magis quam consilio — **b) vigour, energy, force** (of mind or of language): aliter nec vis nec i. in oratione est; i. divinus = *inspiration.* **3) An attack, assault, onset:** facere i. in aliquem; sustinere i. alicujus; so, also, ferre, propulsare i. hostium; magno i. oppugnare urbem, *with great vigour;* ii. gladiorum.

IM-PEXUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* **1)** (Poet.) **Uncombed, barba. 2)** *Trop.* (lat.), **unadorned, simple, antiquitas.**

IM-PIE, *adv.* [impius]. **Impiously, undutifully.**

IM-PIĔTAS (In-p.), ātis, *f. Want of reverence,* **impiety, ungodliness, undutifulness** (toward the gods, one's native country, parents, &c.).

IM-PĬGER (In-p.), gra, grum, *adj. Not indolent,* **unwearied, unremitting, indefatigable, active, diligent:** patiens et i. in itineribus et laboribus; i. in scribendo; i. ad belli labores; (lat.) i. militiae, *active in war;* ingenium i. et acre; (poet.) i. vexare, *in ill treatment;* (lat.) i. fluminum, *the most rapid of.*

IMPĬGRE, *adv.* [impiger]. **Actively, readily.**

*IMPĬGRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [impiger]. **Activity, diligence, promptness, quickness.**

IMPINGO, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-pango]. **1) To drive, to strike, to dash,** *or* **to thrust at, into,** *or* **against** *any thing:* i. pugnum in os, *to dash into;* i. alicui lapidem, *to hit one with a stone;* i. se in columnam, *to strike against;* i. caput parieti, *to dash against;* i. navem = *to run aground;* i. alicui compedes (Pl.), *to rivet (clap) fetters on one;* i. agmina muris, hostes in vallum, *to drive to;* i. aliquem in carcerem, *to cast into.* **2)** *Trop.,* **to thrust** *or* **force** *a thing upon one:* i. aliquem in litem, *to involve one in a lawsuit* = i. alicui dicam, *to bring a suit against one;* i. Catilinam patriae, *to incite against;* i. alicui epistolam; i. alicui calicem, *to press upon one;* so, also, res aliqua se i.

IM-PIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-pius]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To pollute** *or* **stain with sin:** i. se erga aliquem, *to sin against one;* i. thalamos facinore.

IM-PIUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-pius]. **1) Undutiful** (toward the gods, one's parents, native country, &c.), **impious, ungodly, abandoned, wicked:** i. et sceleratus; i. erga parentes; qui affinem fortunis spoliare conatur, impium se esse fatetur; dii ii. (Tac.), *invoked in imprecations.* **2)** (Poet.) Of things: A) = **wicked, detestable, nefarious:** i. factum, venena, fama; Tartara ii., *the abode of the wicked after death;* B) = **miserable,** *worthless:* i. poeta, carmen, habitatio.

IM-PLĀCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-placabilis]. **Implacable:** i. in aliquem, alicui.

IM-PLĀCĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [implacabilis]. **Implacably.**

IM-PLĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-placatus]. (Poet.) **Unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed;** *trop.,* gula i., *appetite.*

IM-PLĂCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-placidus]. (Poet.) **Ungentle, rude, savage, fierce.**

IM-PLECTO (In-p.), xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To plait, to wind,** *or* **to twist among** *or* **into, to fold together, to intertwine** (almost solely in the *part.* implexus): ii. dracones, capillus, manus; series i. causarum, *a chain of causes; trop.* (lat.) vidua implexa luctu continuo = *inconsolable.*

IM-PLEO (In-p.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* **1) To fill, to fill up, to make full:** agmen migrantium i. viam; i. pateram vino, and i. ollam denariorum. Hence, *trop.:* A) *to fill:* i. urbem nomine suo; i. aliquem spe; i. adolescentem suae temeritatis; i. hostes fugae et formidinis, *to fill with terror:* B) i. sē sanguine, *to stain;* i. caput alicujus fustibus (Pl.) = *to cudgel;* i. vestigia alicujus (lat.), *to tread in one's footsteps:* C) (poet. & lat.) = *to fill out, to make full, large, or stout:* lunae nascentes ii. conchylia; modica exercitatio i. corpus: D) (poet. & lat.) *to make pregnant,* **to impregnate,** aliquam. **2)** *To fill* = **to satiate;** *trop.,* **to satisfy:** impleri veteris Bacchi (poet.), *to be regaled with old wine;* i. aures alicujus, *to satisfy, to content.* **3)** Of a measure, *to fill up, to make full:* A) **to make full** *or* **complete, to complete,** cohortes; i. equestres facultates (lat.) = *to supply the lack of:* B) of a number, **to amount** *or* **come to:** modius grani non i. sedecim libras: C) of time, **to complete, to finish:** i. annum sexagesimum; i. finem vitae, *to end one's life:* D) of a place or situation, **to fill, to supply:** i. vicem alicujus; i. locum principem. **4)** *To complete* = **to accomplish, to perform, to execute:** i. consilium, *one's design.* Hence = **to fulfil,** fata, spem, promissa.

IMPLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [implico]. 1) **An entwining, interweaving,** nervorum; *trop.*, i. locorum communium. 2) *Trop.*, **an entangling, entanglement, embarrassment,** res familiaris.

IM-PLĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of implico]. **Entangled, confused,** *intricate.*

IMPLĬCISCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [implico]. (Ante-cl.) *To become entangled or confused,* **to fall** *or* **get into disorder.**

*IMPLĬCĬTE, *adv.* [implico]. **Confusedly, intricately.**

*IMPLĬCĬTO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of implico]. (Lat.) **To entwine:** delphinus i. orbes varios.

IM-PLĬCO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, or ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To fold into,* **to enfold, to involve, to entangle, to entwine:** A) prop. (mostly poet.), i. in complexum alicujus; Iulus i. se dextrae (patris), *clings to;* i. acies, *to entangle;* (poet.) i. orbes: B) *trop.* — a) = *to fix deeply or firmly in,* **to implant, to infuse:** i. vim suam naturis hominum; i. ignem ossibus, *the fire of love* — b) *to attach closely* = **to connect intimately** *or* **inseparably, to unite;** usually in the *pass.* = *to be intimately connected, related, associated:* conjuncti et implicati; voluptas penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet; res implicata re aliqua, *with something;* haec fides, etc., implicata est cum pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret; freq. of the ties of kindred and friendship: i. se societate, *to enter into an alliance;* implicati familiaritatibus nostris, *intimately associated with us;* i. consuetudine et benevolentia, *by* — c) *to be involved in* = **to fall into:** implicari morbo or in morbum. 2) The signification of the preposition disappearing: A) *to wind one thing around another,* **to fold around:** i. lacertos circa colla, brachia collo: B) freq., *to envelope one thing with another,* **to encircle:** i. tempora ramo; i. crinem auro; i. comam laevâ, *to grasp;* impliciti laqueis, *entangled:* hence, C) *trop.* — a) **to entangle, to confound, to perplex,** *to hinder:* implicari negotiis, erroribus; i. aliquem ne, etc. — b) **to fetter,** *to keep in bonds:* irae ii. animos eorum.

IMPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [imploro]. **An imploring,** deorum.

IM-PLŌRO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To call upon with tears,* **to implore:** A) = *to call upon one for assistance,* **to invoke,** deos, aliquem; i. fidem illorum, jura libertatis, *to appeal to;* freq., i. auxilium, fidem, misericordiam alicujus; (lat.) i. aliquem in auxilium: B) = *to ask one for a thing earnestly,* **to beseech, to entreat:** i. auxilium a populo Romano; mulieres implorabant ne se in servitutem traderent.

IMPLŪMIS, e, *adj.* [in-pluma]. (Poet. & lat.) **Without feathers, unfledged, callow.**

IMPLUO (In-p.), ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Intr.* & *impers.* (lat.), **to rain into** *or* **upon:** i. in aream; abs., leviter i. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), **to rain upon** = *to moisten with rain,* **silvas;** *trop.* (Pl.), malum i. aliquem.

*IMPLŪVIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [impluvium]. (Pl.) *Shaped like an impluvium* = **four-sided,** vestis.

IMPLŪVIUM, ii, *n.* [impluo]. *A square basin or cistern in the atrium of a Roman house,* into which the water from the compluvium was carried; sometimes, also = compluvium.

*IM-PŎLĪTE, *adv.* [impolitus]. *Trop.*, **without ornament.**

IMPŎLĪTIA, ae, *f.* [impolitus]. (Lat.) *Want of neatness or elegance,* **carelessness, negligence.**

IM-PŎLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-politus]. 1) (Lat.) **Not smoothed, unpolished, rough.** 2) *Trop.*, **unrefined, unpolished, uncultivated, ingenium:** genus hebes et i.; Timaeus non i.

IM-POLLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-pollutus]. (Lat.) **Unpolluted, unstained.**

IM-PŌNO sui, sĭtum (ante-cl., sīvi, stum), 3. *v. tr.* [in-pono]. 1) **To set, to lay, to put,** *or* **to place in, into,** *or* **upon:** i. aliquid in navem; i. aliquem in rogum; i. mulieres eo (= in equos), *upon them;* i. dextram in caput alicujus, *to lay upon;* i. dominum in cervicibus hominum (figuratively); i. clitellas bovi; i. dona aris; i. pontes paludibus, *to make bridges over;* i. claves portis, *to thrust into;* (poet.) i. aliquem coelo, *to translate to heaven;* i. praesidium urbi (perh. also in urbe), *to throw a garrison into, to place a garrison in;* i. aliquem in praesidio, *to place upon the guard;* i. coloniam in agro Samnitium, *to found.* In partic. = **to embark:** i. milites in naves, also (poet.) aliquem carinae, and (lat.) milites impositi nave; and, abs., i. exercitum Brundisii. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to put on, to lay upon, to impose:** i. alicui labores, negotium, partes illas, necessitatem; i. civitati leges per vim; thus, freq., of taxes and duties: i. civitati stipendium, vectigal; i. tributum in singula capita: B) = **to inflict:** i. alicui vulnus, plagam, injuriam; i. belli invidiam consuli, *to impute to;* i. nomen alicui, *to assign to;* i. fraudi speciem juris, *to give to;* i. finem (modum) rei alicui, *to fix a limit to any thing, to set bounds to;* i. summam (extremam) manum rei alicui, *to give the last touch to;* i. labem dictaturae suae, *to fasten upon:* C) **to bring into:** i. aliquem in causam perditam: D) **to appoint** *one* **to** *any particular office, employment,* &c., **to set** *or* **place over** *as overseer, commander,* &c.: imponere aliquem vilicum; imponere triginta viros Atheniensibus: E) (rar.) **to impose upon** *any one,* **to beguile, to deceive** (mostly, by knavishly taking advantage of one's credulity; it is milder than fallere, etc.), alicui.

IM-PORTO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To carry or convey into,* **to bring into, to introduce, to import** (esp. goods, &c., from foreign parts — cf. infero, induco, etc.): i. vinum; i.

commeatus in oppidum; *trop.*, i. artes. 2) *Trop.*, to bring about, to occasion, to cause: i. incommodum alicui; i. pestem; i. detrimenta rebus publicis; i. suspicionem; i. fraudem aut periculum.

IMPORTŪNE, *adv.* with *sup.* [importunus]. 1) (Lat.) Unsuitably, unseasonably, *inconveniently.* 2) Rudely, vehemently, violently, importunately.

IMPORTŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [importunus]. 1) (Lat.) Unsuitableness, inconvenience, loci. 2) Of character and behaviour, rudeness, churlishness, incivility, insolence, effrontery; cruelty, tyranny: importunitas et inhumanitas; i. et superbia Tarquinii; i. et audacia; tanta i. inauditi sceleris.

IMPORTŪNUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Opposed to opportunus.) 1) (Rar.) Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit: locus i. aggeribus, etc. 2) (Sall.) Troublesome, grievous, oppressive: vi regere patriam importunum est. 3) Of character and manners, importunate, troublesome, rude, uncivil, churlish, harsh, cruel, vehement, violent, arbitrary: i. et amens; i. et crudelis; hostis i.; i. natura, libido, sitis famesque argenti; i. paupertas, *burdensome, importunate;* (poet.) importunus fasces dat adimitque, *capriciously.*

IM-PORTUŌSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) *Without harbours,* harbourless, mare.

IMPOS, ŏtis, *adj.* [in-Pot, whence potis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Not having power over *a thing,* not master of, animi.

IM-POSSĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-possum]. (Lat.) Impossible.

IM-PŎTENS (In-p.), tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Powerless = *without power and influence,* weak, feeble: homo infans aut i.; ad opem impotentium, *of the weak, impotent.* 2) Having no power over *a thing,* not master of, *unable to control or manage:* gens i. rerum suarum; i. sui ob sitim; i. laetitiae. 3) With regard to a passion or an affection, *not self-possessed, without restraint:* A) of persons, passionate, eager, headstrong, unruly, ungovernable, *unbridled, despotic:* homo i.; iracundus et i.; ferox et i.; (poet.) i. sperare, *to hope for:* B) of abstract things = wild, unrestrained, immoderate, excessive: i. animus, laetitia, postulatum; i. injuria, *atrocious.*

IMPŎTENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [impotens]. 1) Powerlessly, weakly: elephanti impotentius regebantur, *were scarcely any longer governable, were less effectively managed.* 2) Intemperately, immoderately, obstinately, wildly, cruelly, *despotically.*

IMPŎTENTIA, ae, *f.* [impotens]. *1) (Com.) Inability = *want of means and influence,* indigence, poverty. 2) *Want of self-restraint,* untractableness, unbridledness, excess, passion, violence; in partic. = *despotism, tyranny:* scelera et animi i.; i. muliebris, militum.

IMPRAESENTIARUM — v. Praesentia.

IM-PRANSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *That has not breakfasted,* fasting.

IM-PRĔCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [imprecor]. (Lat.) A cursing; an imprecation, curse.

IM-PRĔCOR (In-p.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) *To wish or pray for something to one,* esp. *some evil,* to invoke upon, to imprecate: i. diras alicui, *to call down upon.*

IMPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [imprimo]. 1) (Lat.) *A pressing upon,* an impressing, impression. 2) *A hostile inroad or irruption,* an assault, attack, onset; facere i. in hostes. 3) *Trop.:* A) a measured stop *or* suspension *of the voice, a division of time* (in oratorical diction): B) of pronunciation, clear articulation, emphasis, *distinct utterance,* vocum.

IMPRĪMIS — v. Primus.

IMPRĪMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-premo]. 1) To press into *or* upon, to impress, to imprint: i. dentes alicui = *to bite;* i. signa tabellis; i. aratrum muris = *to plough; trop.,* i. aliquid in mente, *to inculcate;* i. memoriam publicam tabulis publicis, *to write upon;* i. dedecus reipublicae, *to affix, to put a mark of infamy upon.* 2) *To form by pressing upon,* to impress upon, to engrave, to stamp: i. sigillum in cera; i. literam A humi; i. notas, vestigia ibi. 3) To mark by impressing, to set a mark on, *to furnish with an imprint or stamp:* i. rem signo; an putamus imprimi quasi ceram animum (*to receive impressions*)? *trop.,* i. omnia municipia vestigiis flagitiorum, *to leave traces of his shameless actions in every municipality.*

IM-PRŌBĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [improbo]. (Lat.) *Not worthy of approbation,* objectionable, exceptionable.

IMPRŎBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [improbo]. A disapproving, disallowing, discrediting, *rejecting;* disapprobation.

IMPRŎBE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [improbus]. 1) (Lat.) Improperly, wrongly. 2) Wickedly, knavishly, dishonestly. 3) Immoderately, excessively.

IMPRŎBĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [improbus]. 1) *Bad nature or quality.* 2) (Moral) depravity, wickedness, knavery, dishonesty, improbity: i. perversitasque. 3) In partic., impudence, shamelessness, audacity: i. muscae.

*IMPRŎBĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of improbo]. (Lat.) To disapprove *or* condemn strongly, aliquid.

IM-PROBO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To disapprove, to condemn, to reject, to censure, aliquid, utrumque consilium; i. judicium, *to reverse a judgment;* i. frumentum, *to reject grain (brought for delivery).*

*IMPRŎBŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of improbus]. **Somewhat bad, impudent, knavish, dishonest.** (A poetical word.)

IM-PRŌBUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Not good,** *of bad nature or quality,* merx. 2) *Morally* **bad, depraved, vile, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villanous, malicious,** *blameable:* homo improbus et nefarius, i. et perfidiosus; (poet.) i. te horret (as a word of reproach, used half jestingly), *the obstinate fellow! the blockhead!* testamentum i., *an illegal, improper testament;* defensio improba, *unfair, disingenuous.* 3) In partic.: A) = **intemperate, violent, vehement, immoderate, enormous, immense, excessive,** *great, severe:* i. labor, *incessant labour;* i. rabies ventris, *unappeasable, raging hunger;* thus, likewise, abs. = *hungry, voracious,* anser, anguis: B) = **lewd, indecent, licentious, shameless,** *impudent:* i. dicta, *obscene;* i. adulatio, *shameless.*

IM-PRŌCĒRUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Insignificant, not tall,** *low (of stature).*

IM-PRŌFESSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) *Act., that has not professed or declared adherence to a thing,* **not proselyted;** hence, e. g., *that has not avowed Judaism.* 2) *Pass., that has not been disclosed,* **undeclared.**

IM-PROMPTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* **Not quick, slow, not ready, unapt:** i. linguâ, *with the tongue,* i. e., *in speech.*

*IM-PRŌPĔRĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Not hastened, without haste, slow,** vestigia.

IMPROPRIE, *adv.* [improprius]. (Lat.) **Not suitably, improperly.**

*IM-PROPRIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [improprius]. (Lat.) **An improper use,** verbi.

IM-PROPRIUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Improper, unfit,** verba.

IM-PROSPER (In-p.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unfortunate, unlucky, unprosperous.**

IMPRŌVĪDE, *adv.* [improvidus]. **Improvidently, inconsiderately, heedlessly, carelessly.**

IM-PRŌVĪDUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj. Not looking before;* hence, 1) **not foreseeing, not anticipating:** hostes improvidos opprimere; ii. futuri certaminis, *not apprehending the coming battle.* 2) **Improvident, heedless, incautious, careless,** *inconsiderate, thoughtless:* homo i. et credulus; i. aetas puerorum.

IMPRŌVĪSE, } *adv.* [improvisus]. **Suddenly,**
IMPRŌVĪSO, } **unawares, unexpectedly.**

IM-PRŌVĪSUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* **Unforeseen, unlooked for, unthought of, unexpected, sudden,** res, bellum; (poet.) i. cunctis, *unanticipated by anybody.* Hence, as *adv.*, de (rar. ex) improviso, *suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly.*

IM-PRŪDENS (In-p.), tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Not knowing** *or* **aware of** *a thing,* **not anticipating** *or* **expecting, not foreseeing:** aggredi aliquem imprudentem; vulnera inferre hostibus imprudentibus; imprudens hoc fecit, *unconsciously, without being himself aware of it;* imprudente Caesare, *without the knowledge of Caesar.* 2) **Unacquainted** *with a thing,* **ignorant** *of,* religionis, legis; (poet.) i. laborum, *unacquainted with hardships;* i. maris, *that was never at sea;* non imprudens, eum illud facturum esse, *well knowing, that, &c.* 3) (Lat.) **Imprudent, impolitic, unwise, indiscreet, foolish:** ex prima fronte judicare imprudentium est.

IM-PRŪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [imprudens]. 1) **Ignorantly, unknowingly.** 2) **Imprudently, improvidently, unwarily, foolishly.**

IM-PRŪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [imprudens]. 1) **Ignorance, want of knowledge:** per i. fit, *it is done through ignorance, unknowingly.* 2) **Want of foresight, imprudence, indiscretion, folly:** i. teli emissi, *in throwing a dart;* i. oculorum = *an inadvertent glance.*

IM-PŪBES (In-p.), ĕris, and (poet. & lat.)
IM-PŪBIS (In-p.), is, *adj.* 1) **Not full-grown, not marriageable,** *unripe,* filius, puer; genae ii., *beardless.* 2) **Chaste,** *unmarried.*

IM-PŬDENS (In-p.), tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Impudent, barefaced, shameless,** homo; i. mendacium, *an impudent falsehood;* i. literae; *trop.,* jocosely, i. pecunia = *an amazing sum of money.*

IM-PŪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [impudens]. **Impudently, shamelessly.**

IMPŬDENTIA, ae, *f.* [impudens]. **Shamelessness, impudence, effrontery, boldness:** i. atque audacia; i. scribendi, *in writing.*

IMPŪDĪCE, *adv.* [impudicus]. **Lewdly, unchastely.**

IM-PŪDĪCĬTIA, ae, *f.* [impudicus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Lewdness, immodesty, unchasteness, obscenity.**

IM-PŪDĪCUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Lewd, debauched, unchaste,** homo, mulier. 2) (Pl.) **Shameless, impudent, barefaced.**

IM-PUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [impugno]. (Rare.) **An attack, assault.**

*IM-PUGNĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not attacked, unassailed** (to be distinguished from impugnatus, *part.* of impugno).

IM-PUGNO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To attack, to assail, to assault, to storm:** i. terga hostium, urbem; nostri acrius ii. Hence, in gen., **to fight against, to struggle with, to combat, to oppose** (esp. with words, measures, tricks, &c.): i. regem, morbum; i. dignitatem alicujus, sententiam.

IMPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* [impello]. *1) **A push** *or* **shock** = *a pressing or forcing from without, external pressure or impulse, influence.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **a sudden transport** *of passion,* **impulse, incitement:** B) as an oratorical figure, i. ad hilaritatem, *an inciting to mirth.*

IMPULSOR, ōris, *m.* [impello]. *Trop.,* an

inciter, instigator: profectionis meae suasor et i.; me impulsore hoc factum, *at my instigation.*

IMPULSUS, ūs, *m.* [impello]. (Almost solely in *abl. sing.*) 1) *A pushing or striking against* (from without), an impulse, pressure; esp., *a pushing or pressure by which something is set in motion:* moveri non alieno i. sed sua sponte; scutorum impulsu, *by the dashing together of the shields.* 2) *Trop.*, an impulse (of the mind), incitement, instigation: meo i., *at my instigation;* so, also, patris, libidinum i.

*IM-PULVĔREUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Without dust, victoria, i e., *without trouble.*

IMPŪNE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [impunis]. *Without punishment,* with impunity: i. aliquem occidere; hoc mihi est i., *is done by me with impunity;* thus, likewise, hoc i. fero; habere aliquid i., *to leave unpunished;* i. injuriam accipere, *without taking revenge.* Hence, *trop.* = without loss *or* danger, safely: i. navigare, pasci.

IMPŪNIS, e, *adj.* [in-poena]. (Lat.) Unpunished.

IMPŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [impunis]. *Freedom or safety from punishment,* impunity: i. et licentia; i. a judicio; i. gladiorum, flagitiorum, *licence, unbridledness.*

IMPŪNĪTE, *adv.* [impunitus]. (Rar.) *Without punishment,* with impunity.

IM-PŪNĪTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* Unpunished: injuriam dimittere inultam et i.; scelus i.; hence, *unrestrained, unbridled,* libertas, licentia.

IMPŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of impuro]. Defiled, filthy = abominable, vile, base, homo; as a term of reproach, i. ille, *that abominable wretch!*

IM-PŪRE (In-p.), *adv.* with *sup.* Impurely, filthily; *trop.*, basely, vilely, shamefully.

*IM-PŪRĪTAS, ātis, and (Pl.) *Impūrītia, ae, *f.* [impurus]. *Moral defilement,* impurity, baseness.

IM-PŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [impurus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To render impure or unclean,* to defile, pecuniam.

IM-PŪRUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Rar.) Prop., unclean, filthy. 2) *Trop., morally unclean* = impure, vile, infamous, filthy: i. et impudicus, inverecundus; i. et sceleratus; mulier non i. = *modest*; ii. mores.

IMPŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [imputo]. (Lat.) A reckoner: i. beneficii, *one who makes great account of a benefit conferred by him.*

IM-PŪTĀTUS (In-p.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unpruned, *untrimmed,* vitis.

IM-PŪTO (In-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) *To bring into a reckoning, to enter into an account,* to reckon, to charge: i. in solutum, *as payment.* 2) *Trop., to count as a merit or as a fault,* to attribute, to ascribe, to impute, *to lay to one's charge:* i. alicui beneficium, caedem; absolutely, imputare crimen, *to make a merit of a crime.*

*IMULUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of imus]. (Lat.) The lowest.

IMUS — v. Inferus.

IN (I.), *prep.* [ἐν, εἰς = ἐνς]. I. With an *abl.*, to denote a resting in or upon any thing — in, upon. 1) Of space, in, upon, at *a place:* esse in Sicilia, in urbe, in foro; sedere in solio; coronam habere in capite; ponere aliquid in mensa; freq., in Sequanis, *in the country of the S.; trop.*, in eo loco sunt res nostrae, *our affairs are in this position.* Hence: A) of something that is found in or with a person or thing — in, with: Caesaris nomen obscurius erat in barbaris; erat in illo summa doctrina; in hoc homine admiror eloquentiam: B) of a multitude to which a person or thing belongs — among: sapientissimus in Graecis; habere aliquid in bonis, *to count among:* C) (poet.) of a being in something, i. e., a being covered wholly or in part by clothes, ornaments, arms, &c.: in armis excubare, *armed, in arms;* in crepidis procedere, *in slippers;* in rosa potare, *crowned with roses;* in vinculis esse. 2) Of time: A) = *in, at:* in omni aetate, *at all times, in every age;* in tali tempore, *under such circumstances;* so, also, in gravissimis ejus temporibus: B) = in the course of, during, in: in paucis tempestatibus; also, in pueritia, in bello, in pace; bis in die, *twice a day:* C) in tempore, *at the right time, in time.* 3) Of other relations, to denote a being in a certain condition or situation — in: A) in magno aere alieno, *involved in heavy debts:* in summo timore omnium, *whilst all were in great fear;* in tantis tuis occupationibus, *notwithstanding your great occupations;* in tanta hominum perfidia, *since men are so faithless:* B) in vitio esse, *to be wrong;* res est in integro, in facili = est integra, facilis; in eodem genere est, *is of the same kind;* esse in eadem pulchritudine, *to be just as beautiful;* in eadem sententia, *to be of the same opinion;* in summa quatuor, *in the whole;* in parte, *in part:* C) in gen. = in respect of, as to: idem in bono servo dici potest; freq., also, with a *gerund.* = *at, in:* in deliberando, *in deliberating;* in literis dandis, *in writing letters;* thus, likewise, nocere hostibus in agris vastandis, *by laying waste the fields;* occupatus in scribendo: D) = toward: facere aliquid in aliquo; talis fuit in illo: E) = before: in oculis alicujus, *before one's eyes.*

II. With an *acc.*, to denote motion to or into (opp. to ex—cf. ad, which denotes only approximation to an object). 1) Of space, into, to: ire in illam urbem; mittere in ultimas gentes; ascendere, suspicere in coelum, *up to;* confugere in aram, *to the altar;* spectare, vergere in orientem, *toward the rising sun, toward the East.* 2) Of time: A) to denote the length of time for which any thing has been fixed — for: petere

aliquid in annum; invitare aliquem in posterum diem; in perpetuum, *for ever;* in futurum, *for the future;* in praesens, *for the present;* praedicere in multos annos; (lat.) in tempus, *for awhile:* B) to denote the time until which any thing lasts — **until:** in multam noctem, *deep into the night;* in multum diei, *until broad daylight.* 3) In other relations, where a direction into or toward any thing is more or less implied: A) of measure, sex pedes in longitudinem, *in length:* B) of division, dividere in tres partes, *into three parts:* C) of distribution, in singulos annos, *for every year, from year to year;* thus, likewise, in singulos dies, or merely in dies, *day by day, daily;* mutabilis in diem, *every day;* sextantes in capita conferre, *for each person:* D) (mostly lat.) to denote design — **for:** uti cibo in voluptatem; legere id in certamen; in exemplum; pecunia data in rem militarem; in honorem alicujus: E) to denote a disposition towards, or a personal relation to, any thing — **for, towards:** amor in patriam; indulgentia in liberos; merita in patriam, *in behalf of;* vim habere in aliquid, *to have influence upon;* oratio in aliquem, *against one;* but, hoc dicitur in philosophiam, epigramma in aliquos, *of, concerning:* F) disputare in utramque partem, *on both sides,* pro *and* con; multa dicuntur in hanc sententiam, *in this sense, to this effect;* in eas leges, *upon these conditions;* thus, likewise (Tac.), in haec munera, *upon the condition that these presents be brought;* senatus consultum fit in haec verba, *in these words:* G) servilem in modum, *like slaves;* in urbium modum, *like towns:* H) adverbially, in universum (mostly lat.), *in general;* in speciem, *for show;* in tantum, *so much;* in incertum, *while the matter was uncertain.*

III. After 'esse' and 'habere,' the *prep.* 'in' is sometimes followed by an *acc.*, when the *abl.* ought to be expected — in these instances the previous motion or act by which a person or thing has come into a specified condition is chiefly thought of: esse in potestatem alicujus, *to be in one's power;* habere in potestatem suam, *to have in one's power;* habere in mentem, in conspectum; esse in usum, *to be in use, to be used;* habere aliquem in custodiam; habere in animum (more freq. in animo), *to have in mind, to intend.* On the other hand, the *abl.* occurs instead of the *acc.:* e. g., arma comportabantur in templo = *they were, after being brought together, kept in the temple.*

IN (II.), *insep. particle* [ἀν, privative]. Is used with nouns, adjectives, and participles, and reverses the meaning of the word with which it is compounded = **un-, in-, not:** in-doctus, impar, etc.

ĬN-ACCESSUS, a, um, *adj.* [accedo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible:** spelunca i. radiis solis.

ĬN-ACESCO, ăcui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To become** *or* **turn sour;** *trop.,* haec tibi ii., *sour, embitter thee.*

INĀCHIA, ae, *f.* *The name of a girl,* mentioned by Horace.

INĂCHĬDES, ae, *m.* [Inachus]. **A (male) descendant of Inachus** = A) *Perseus:* B) *Epaphus (son of Io).*

INĂCHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Inachus]. 1) *Adj., of Inachus,* **Inachian:** I. ripa, *of the river Inachus.* 2) *Subst.,* **the daughter of Inachus** = *Io.*

INĂCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Inachus]. *Of or belonging to Inachus,* **Inachian;** hence (poet.) = **Argive, Greek:** I. juvenca, bos = *Io;* heroinae Inachiae = *the Danaides.*

INĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴναχος]. *A river-god, and mythical king of Argos,* father of Io; hence, also = *a river in Argolis,* named after him — now the Najo.

***ĬN-ĂDŪLĂBĬLIS,** e, *adj.* (Lat.) *That refuses to be flattered,* **inaccessible to flattery.**

ĬN-ĂDUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [aduro]. (Poet.) **Unburnt, unsinged.**

***ĬN-AEDĬFĬCĀTIO,** ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico]. (Pl.) **A building up.**

ĬN-AEDĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Only in the *pass.*) **To build in, at,** *or* **upon** *a place,* **to erect:** inaedificatur sacellum in domo tua; i. aliquid in loca publica; (poet.) i. nubila nubilis, *to pile upon.* 2) **To build up, to block up** *with buildings,* plateas.

ĬN-AEQUĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* 1) (Lat.) **Uneven.** 2) *Trop.,* **unequal,** *varying.*

ĬN-AEQUĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* (Lat.) **Unevenly.**

IN-AEQUĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Uneven,** locus. 2) *Trop.:* A) **unequal** = *inconstant, varying:* i. mare, auctumnus: B) in an active sense = **making uneven:** ii. procellae, *raising the waves;* tonsor i., *cutting unevenly, unskilled.*

ĬN-AEQUĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [inaequalis]. (Lat.) 1) **Inequality, unlikeness, disparity.** 2) In grammar, **irregularity, anomaly.**

ĬN-AEQUĀLĬTER, *adv.* [inaequalis]. **Unevenly, unequally.**

***ĬN-AEQUĀTUS,** a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not made equal* = **unequal,** onus.

***ĬN-AEQUO,** 1. *v. tr.* **To make even** *or* **equal,** stipites.

ĬN-AESTĬMĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **That cannot be estimated** *or* **judged of:** nihil tam incertum nec tam i. est quam, etc. Hence: A) = **invaluable, extraordinary,** gaudium; i. homo, *inestimable:* *B) = *that has no value,* **worthless.**

***ĬN-AESTUO,** 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To boil** *or* **rage** in *any thing,* bilis.

ĬN-AFFECTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unaffected, inartificial,** *natural,* oratio.

***ĬN-ĂGĬTĂBĬLIS,** e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Immovable.**

ĬN-ĂGĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unmoved;** *trop.* = *unaffected,* terroribus, *by terrors.*

ĪN-ALPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Living on the Alps, Alpine, gens; *subst.*, Inalpini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of the Alps.*

ĪN-ĂMĂBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unlovely = repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious, homo, regnum Plutonis.

*ĪN-ĂMĂRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet.) To become bitter, epulae.

*ĪN-AMBĪTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unambitious, unassuming, rura.

ĪN-AMBŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inambulo]. (Rar.) A walking up and down (of an orator on the rostrum); (poet.) i. lecti, *a moving or shaking to and fro.*

ĪN-ĂMBŬLO, 1. *v. intr.* To walk *or* pace up and down, in gymnasio, per muros, *on the walls.*

ĪN-ĂMOENUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Undelightful, *unattractive*, gloomy, regna (of the lower world).

*ĪNĀNIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [inanis]. (Pl.) Emptiness.

*ĪNĀNĪ-LŌGUS, a, um, *adj.* [inanis-λόγος]. (Pl.) Talking to no purpose: i. es, *a vain babbler.*

*ĪN-ĂNĪMANS, tis, *adj.* (Doubtf. read., lat.) Inanimate, lifeless.

ĪN-ĂNĪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Doubtf. read.) = Inanimus.

ĪNĀNĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [inanio]. (Pl.) Emptiness.

ĪNĀNĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-anima]. *Without breath*, inanimate, lifeless.

ĪNĀNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [inanis]. To make empty *or* void, to evacuate, locum.

ĪNĀNIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [in-ANis, kindred with vANus; accord. to others, kindred with *ἰνέω* or *ἰνάω*]. 1) Empty, void (of that which ought to be full, hence involving blame — conf. vacuus; opp. to plenus), *without the usual contents:* vas i.; domus nuda et i.; equus i., *without a rider;* i. galea, *taken off* (*'without the head'*); corpus i., *without life* = *dead;* funus i., *without the corpse;* thus, also, sepulcrum, tumulus i., *an empty tomb, a cenotaph;* umbra i., *bodiless;* regna ii., *the realm of the shades.* In partic.: A) = *empty-handed:* redire, etc., i.; Surdus pulsat i., *without a present:* B) homo i., *without fortune:* C) (poet.) laeva i. = *without rings;* i. palea = *light;* vultus i., *deprived of the eyes;* lumina i., *blind;* Gaurus i., *full of clefts:* D) = *with an empty stomach, hungry:* E) (esp. in Lucr.) as *subst.*, Inane, is, *n.*, *an empty space, a void:* F) inanis re aliqua or ab re aliqua and rei alicujus, *devoid of, destitute of.* 2) *Trop.:* A) empty = unsubstantial, unmeaning, literae, verba, sonus vocis; as *subst.*, inania famae, *idle reports:* B) empty, vain, unprofitable, useless: O inanes nostras contentiones! cupiditates ii.; tempus i., *vacant time, leisure:* C) vain = boastful, ingenium.

ĪNĀNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [inanis]. 1) Emptiness an empty space, a void: i. oris, *the hollow, cavity.* 2) *Trop.* = emptiness, vanity, unprofitableness: circumcidere omnem i. et errorem, *every empty and erroneous opinion;* versari in summa i., *to occupy one's self with the most futile things.*

ĪNĀNĪTER, *adv.* [inanis]. *Trop.*, vainly, uselessly, idly: poeta qui pectus meum i. angit (poet.), *by fictitious, unreal pictures.*

*ĪN-APPĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* Want of preparation.

ĪN-ĂRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unploughed, fallow.

ĪN-ARDESCO, rsi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To take fire, to kindle, to glow: nubes i. radiis solis; munus inarsit humeris Herculis, *began to burn on, adhered to while burning;* genae ii., *blush.* 2) *Trop.*, to become inflamed, *to burn* (with a passion): i. cupiditate.

ĪN-ĂRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) To become dry, to dry up: *trop.*, liberalitas i. nimia profusione, *exhausts itself.*

ĪN-ARGŪTE, *adv.* (Lat.) *Not acutely*, without acuteness.

ĪNĂRĪME, es, *f.* [*εἰν Ἀρίμοις*]. *An island in the Tyrrhene Sea, on the coast of Campania*, now Ischia.

ĪN-ĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To plough into the earth*, to plough in, fimum. 2) To plough, to till, solum.

ĪN-ARTĪFĪCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Inartificial, *not in accordance with the rules of art.*

*ĪN-ARTĪFĪCIĀLĪTER, *adv.* [inartificialis]. (Lat.) Inartificially.

*ĪN-ASCENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not mounted *or* ascended.

ĪN-ASSUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unaccustomed.

*ĪN-ATTENUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Undiminished: i. fames, *unappeased.*

*ĪN-AUDAX, ācis, *adj.* *Not bold*, timorous, cowardly.

ĪN-AUDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Mostly ante-cl.) To hear; in partic. = to be informed of, to learn, esp. *something secret:* i. aliquid de re aliqua; i. thesaurum esse domi.

*ĪN-AUDĪTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) A little lecture *or* lesson: i. disciplinae grammaticae.

ĪN-AUDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Not heard* = 1) unheard-of (of something new or strange): novus et i. 2) Unheard = *not allowed to defend himself:* i. et indefensus.

ĪN-AUGŬRĀTO, *adv.* [inauguro]. *After having taken the omens from the flight of birds*, by augury.

ĪN-AUGŬRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to take an augury (i. e., an omen from the flight of birds), *to divine from an augury:* i. fierine possit aliquid, *to inquire by augury, whether,*

&c. 2) *Trr.* to declare a person or thing to be sacred, *after having taken an augury*, to consecrate, to inaugurate, locum, flaminem.

ĪN-AURES, ium, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Pendants, ear-rings.

*ĪN-AURĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Without ears.

ĪN-AURO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-aurum]. To gild, statuam; usually in the *part.* inauratus, as an *adj.*, *gilded, gilt:* vestis inaurata (poet.) = *woven with gold; trop.* = *to make rich*, aliquem.

ĪN-AUSPĪCĀTO, *adv.* [inauspicatus]. Without having consulted the auspices.

ĪN-AUSPĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *At which no auspices were taken*, made without auspices, lex. 2) *Of bad omen*, inauspicious, unlucky, nomen.

ĪN-AUSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Undared, unattempted.

INCAEDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-caedo]. (Poet. & lat.) Uncut, unhewn, silva.

IN-CĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) To grow warm *or* hot, to glow, vino, *with wine;* dies i.; toga i. lacrimis (poet.), *is made wet by the burning tears.* 2) *Trop.*, to glow, to kindle *with a passion*, esp. *with love*, amore; i. deo, *with divine fire or inspiration.*

IN-CALFĂCIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To warm, to heat, cultros, culmos.

IN-CALLĪDE, *adv.* [incallidus]. Without ingenuity, unskilfully.

IN-CALLĪDUS, a, um, *adj. Not ingenious*, unskilful, not shrewd, not cunning, simple, judex, servus.

IN-CANDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To become white: terra i. pulvere. 2) To grow warm *or* hot: plumbum i.; ara i. ignibus, *glows with the kindled fire;* aestas i., *comes with its heat; trop., to grow angry, to fly into a passion.*

IN-CĀNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet.) To become gray *or* white: unda i. spumis.

IN-CANTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to sing in any place or against any one.* 1) (Ante-cl.) To chant (a formula of magic), to mutter over: i. malum carmen. 2) To enchant, to bewitch, to charm, aliquem; vincula incantata.

IN-CĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Quite gray, hoary, barba.

INCASSUM — v. Cassus.

*IN-CASTE, *adv.* [incestus]. (Lat.) Unchastely.

*ĪN-CASTĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unpunished, unchastised, *unreproved.*

INCAUTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [incautus]. 1) Incautiously, inconsiderately. 2) Unreservedly: incautius coenare, *with less restraint, with more freedom.*

IN-CAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) *Act.*, incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate: incautus oppressus est ab hoste; hic homo, i. et rusticus et Romae ignotus, facile occiditur; juvenis incautus a fraude fraterna, *not anticipating;* prudens et minime i.; i. ab rebus secundis, *on account of, by reason of;* sometimes, of inanimate objects, pavor i. ad credendum, *an anxiety that incautiously trusts others.* 2) *Pass.*, not guarded against — a) = unforeseen, *unexpected*, scelus — b) = uncertain, *unsafe, dangerous:* tenebrae ii.; iter incautum hostibus, *left unguarded by the enemy.*

IN-CĔDO, essi, essum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) To step, to walk, *or* to stride along (with measured pace, esp. with solemnity, gravity, &c. — conf. eo, vado, etc.): i. molliter, *to have an easy gait;* i. durius, *to have a clumsy gait;* non ambulamus, sed incedimus, *we do not walk, but move along with a measured step;* tibicen, dea, matrona i.; ovans victoria i.; freq., of soldiers = to march, *to move forward:* ii. in hostes perculsos; victor exercitus i. per urbem. In partic., with the secondary idea of self-complacency = *to walk in state:* regina divum incedo; incedit jaculo melior, *as a master in.* Hence, *trop.*, to proceed *to a thing, to encounter:* i. ad rem and also rei. 2) *Trop.* (almost solely in the *perf.* and *pluperf.*), of abstract objects, to come *or* fall upon, to befall, to happen to, to seize: timor i. exercitui; cura i. patribus; cupido i. illum; (ante-cl.) religio i. in te; abs., lascivia et superbia i.; freq., abs. = to appear, to become prevalent, to approach, to come on: (lat.) postquam tenebrae incidebant; ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat; occultus rumor incedebat, *spread about;* tanta commutatio rerum i., *took place.*

IN-CĔLĔBER, bris, bre, *adj.* (Lat.) Not celebrated.

*IN-CĔLĔBRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Not spoken of, *not made known.*

INCENDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* Causing a conflagration, avis; *subst.*, Incendiarius, ii, *m.*, *an incendiary.*

INCENDIUM, ii, *n.* [incendo]. 1) A fire, conflagration: facere, excitare, conflare i., *to cause;* exstinguere i.; caedes et ii. Hence: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) = *a burning heat* (in the stomach): B) (lat.) = *a shining brightness:* i. siderum: C) (poet.) = *a torch, firebrand.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = *fire, flame, conflagration, destruction, ruin:* conflagrare incendio invidiae, alieni judicii, *to perish by:* i. meum: B) = the fire, heat *of passion and emotion:* ii. cupiditatum; praebere alicui incendia (poet.), *to enkindle, to inflame.*

INCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr* [in-candeo]. 1) To set fire to, to kindle, to burn (on every side — cf. accendo): i. domum, urbum, odores, lychnum; (poet.) i. aram, *to kindle a fire on the altar;*

incensos aestus avertere, *burning heat.* 2) (Mostly poet.) **To make bright** *or* **shining, to illumine:** sol i. lunam. 3) *Trop.:* A) **with the person excited as object, to inflame, to incite, to irritate, to exasperate, to enrage:** i. aliquem querelis, morando; esp. in the *pass., to be inflamed, incited or enraged:* incensus amore; incendi gloriâ ad studia; imperator incensus ad rempublicam bene gerendam, *full of burning zeal for;* incensus ab aliquo in aliquem: B) **with the passion excited as object, to kindle, to rouse, to excite:** i. cupiditatem, odia improborum, lubidinem alicujus: C) (poet.) i. coelum clamore, *to set on fire with = to fill;* i. vires, *to strain every nerve:* *D) (Pl.) = **to endanger,** genus suum.

*INCENSE, *adv.* [incendo]. (Lat.) **Hotly, vehemently.**

INCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [incendo]. **A setting on fire, burning,** Capitolii; delere urbem incensione.

IN-CENSUS, a, um, *adj. That has not made a return of his property to the censor,* **not assessed, not estimated.**

INCENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [incino]. (Lat.) 1) **A blowing on** *a musical instrument,* tibiarum. 2) **An enchantment** (by means of music).

INCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [incipio]. 1) **A beginning,** operis. 2) **An undertaking, attempt,** amentium.

INCEPTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of incipio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To begin, to commence,** canere; i. aliquid, *to undertake, to attempt;* emphatically, i. cum aliquo, *to begin with,* i. e., *to engage in argument with.*

*INCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [incipio]. (Com.) **A beginner.**

INCEPTUM, i, *n.*, and (rar.) Inceptus, ūs, *m.* [incipio]. **A beginning, undertaking, enterprise:** ab i.; perficere i.

INCERNĬCŪLUM, i, *n.* [incerno]. **A sieve.**

IN-CERNO, 3, *v. tr.* **To sift upon, to bestrew** *by sifting,* terram.

INCĒRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-cera]. **To cover over with wax;** hence (poet.) i. genua deorum, *to affix to the knees of the gods many wax tablets containing one's vows = to pray ardently to the gods.*

INCERTE, and INCERTO, *adv.* [incertus]. (Ante-cl.) **Uncertainly, doubtfully.**

INCERTO, 1. *v. tr.* [incertum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To render uncertain** *or* **doubtful,** animum.

IN-CERTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Uncertain.** 1) Objectively = *that cannot be relied upon,* **not sure** *or* **safe, unreliable,** res, consilium, eventus; tempora ii.; incertum est num, etc.; multitudo i., *inconstant, unsteady;* Italici incerti utrum socii an hostes essent, *of whom it was not known, whether,* &c.; thus, likewise, i. infans masculus an femina esset; (poet.) luna i., *dim;* thus, also, i. sol, *the sun in spring* (when frequently covered with clouds); crines ii., *disordered, dishevelled;* vultus i., *disturbed;* securis i., *not striking a sure blow.* Freq., as *subst.*, Incertum, i. *n.*, *that which is uncertain, uncertainty:* creatus in i., *for an indefinite time;* vocare in incertum, *to make uncertain;* res est in incerto, *is uncertain;* sometimes 'incertum' is inserted adverbially, or without a direct connection with the rest of the sentence — Alexander, incertum quâ fide, pacem fecit. 2) Subjectively = *being in uncertainty about a thing,* **doubtful, doubting, hesitating,** *having no certain opinion or information:* plebs Romana suspensa est et i.; me incerto (ante-cl.), *without my knowledge;* incertus quid dicam; incertus sententiae alicujus, veri, sui, *respecting one's opinion, the truth, one's self.*

INCESSO, sīvi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of incedo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To fall upon** *one,* **to assault, to assail:** i. aliquem jaculis saxisque; *trop.,* **to attack, to reproach, to upbraid** (with words): i. aliquem conviciis, criminibus, *to accuse;* i. senatum diris exsecrationibus.

INCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [incido]. 1) *A going or walking,* **gait** (esp. a majestic and dignified gait — v. Incedo): citus, tardus i.; fractus i., *unmanly.* 2) (Tac.): A) **the approach** *of an enemy,* **invasion:** *B) **an entrance:** claudere ii. hostium.

INCESTE, *adv.* [incestus]. **Impurely, sinfully, unchastely.**

*INCESTĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [incestum-facio]. (Lat. poet.) **Committing a bad action.**

INCESTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [incestus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To defile, to pollute, to contaminate:** i. classem funere; in partic. by fornication = **to dishonour,** aliquam.

INCESTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [in-castus]. 1) **Morally and religiously, impure, polluted,** *sinful:* homo, res. 2) In partic. = **unchaste, lewd,** *incestuous,* amores, voces, sermo. Hence, as *subst.*, Incestum, i, *n.*, **incest** (i. e., unchastity expressly prohibited by the laws of the Romans; as, fornication with a vestal virgin, with one's relatives, with freeborn persons): facere (committere) i.; ii. sororum, *with one's sisters;* ii. virginum vestalium.

INCESTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* (Rar.) = Incestum.

INCHOĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of inchoo]. *Commenced* = **incomplete, imperfect,** *unaccomplished:* res i. et rudis; i. et mancus.

INCHOO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [perhaps from conor; acc. to others, from in-chaos]. *To lay the foundation of,* **to begin,** to commence (in opp. to accomplishment—cf. ordior, incipio): absolvere eam partem statuae quae inchoata erat; i. tantas res in consulatu suo; luna inchoatur, *it is new-moon;* i. sermonem; i. mentionem affinitatis, *to mention by the way;* (poet.) i. aras, *to begin to sacrifice upon the altar;* i. templum, *to erect;* res quas (communis intelligentia) in animis nostris inchoavit, *the outlines of which we know by means of.* In partic.: A) = *to begin to*

expound or to set forth, philosophiam, aliquid de oratoribus: B) (lat.) = *to begin to speak:* Caesar i. de, etc.

INCĪDO (I.), cĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. intr.* [in-cado]. 1) To fall into *or* upon, to rush upon: bellua i. in foveam, *into a pit;* caput i. arae; amnes ii. flumini, *empty into;* (poet.) i. ad terram, super agmina; abs., tela ii., *hit;* (poet.) i. undis (of the sun), *sinks.* Hence = to rush into *a place:* i. in vallum portasque; i. portis. 2) To fall *or* come upon *unexpectedly*, to fall in with: i. in hostes, in aliquem or alicui; i. inter catervas armatorum; freq. (with the secondary idea of danger), i. in manus alicujus, *to fall into the hands of.* Hence, 3) *trop.:* A) to fall *or* get into *a state, condition,* &c.: i. in morbum; i. in amicitiam alicujus, *to be entangled in the friendship of one;* i. in mentionem rei alicujus, *to chance to hit upon;* i. in sermonem, *to fall upon a topic of conversation;* incidunt in contentionem honoris, *they get into;* i. ad amplectendam amplitudinem alicujus, *to chance to promote;* id mihi in mentem i. (ἔπος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ), *occurs to my mind;* omnia tibi occurrunt et ii.; i. in Diodorum, *to assent to, to agree with:* B) of a point of time, to fall upon: tu incidisti in illud tempus reipublicae; bella gravissima ii. in ejus aetatem: C) of an event, *to fall out*, to occur, to come to pass, to take place, to happen: saepe ii. tempora ut, etc.; res atrox i.; potest incidere quaestio; potantibus mentio i., *at their banquet they came by chance to speak of;* contentio i. inter ipsos; forte ita i. (ut or ne); i. per id tempus ut, etc.: D) of a condition, disposition of mind, &c., to befall, to come over, to seize: terror i. exercitui; pestilentia i. in urbem.

INCĪDO (II.), cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-caedo]. 1) To cut into *any thing;* hence, to engrave, to inscribe *on:* (poet.) i. dentes, *to cut the teeth into* (*a saw*); aliquid incisum est in aere, in columna aenea, in tabula; i. leges in aes; i. amores arbori. 2) To cut through: i. funem, *to cut;* i. venas alicui, *to open;* i. pennas, vites, *to clip, to lop;* (poet.) marmora incisa notis, *engraved with inscriptions;* i. faces, *to cut torches for one's self;* pulmo incisus, *cut up.* 3) *Trop.:* A) to break off, to interrupt, to check, to hinder: i. poëma, sermonem; vocis genus crebro incidens, *frequently stopping or pausing:* B) to cut off, to take away, aliquid, horam, spem.

INCIENS, tis, *adj.* [kindred with ἐγκύω]. Pregnant, with young, sus.

INCĪLIS, e, *adj.* [contracted, for incidilis, from incīdo]. Cut in; hence, *subst.*, Incile, is, *n.*, *a trench, ditch:* in i. adhaeserunt.

INCĪLO, 1. *v. tr.* [perh. kindred w. ἐγκαλέω]. (Ante-cl.) To rebuke, to scold.

IN-CINGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) To gird about: i. se, or, as a medial form, incingi serpentibus; hence, in general = to surround, to enclose, aras verbenis; incinctus pellibus; incingi lauro, *to crown one's self with.*

INCĪNO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [in-cano]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, to blow. 2) *Tr.*, *to cause to sound*, to sing, to blow, varios modos.

INCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [in-capio]. Prop., *to lay hold of, to take in hand;* hence, 1) *Tr.*, to undertake, to commence, to begin, *to make a commencement of* (opp. to desinere, 'to leave off' — conf. inchoo): i. facinus, iter, bellum; quid incipiam? freq., with an *infin.*, i. bellum gerere; frumentum incipit maturescere. Freq. = *to commence speaking or singing:* sic statim rex i.; i. a Jove; i. ab illa parte. 2) *Intr.* = to commence, to begin: ver i.; febricula i.

INCĬPISSO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To commence, to begin.

INCĪSE, } *adv.* [incīdo]. In short clauses,
INCĪSIM, } dicere.

INCĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* } [incīdo]. An incision =
INCĪSUM, i, *n.* } *a short section or division of a sentence,* a clause.

*INCĬTĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [incito]. (Lat.) An incentive.

INCĬTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [incito]. An incentive, incitement, motive, inducement, periculorum, *to undergo danger.*

INCĬTĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [incitates]. Quickly, speedily, violently.

INCĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [incito]. 1) *A setting in motion*, inciting, incitement; and, *pass.* = *a being incited*, quickness, rapidity: sol fertur tantâ i.; i. orationis. 2) An exciting, rousing, instigating; ardour, vehemence: i. mentis, *enthusiasm;* i. animi.

INCĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of incito]. *Urged on;* hence, swift, rapid, quick, cursus; i. cursu or equo incitato, *at full speed or a gallop.*

IN-CĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To set in rapid motion*, to incite, to urge on *or* forward: i. equos, *to spur on;* i. naves remis, *to propel rapidly forward;* i. se, *to hasten forward;* aestus se incitat, *rushes in;* i. sese ex castris, *to rush out;* also, in a medial sense, motus siderum incitatur, *becomes more rapid;* fluvius incitatur pluviis, *flows more rapidly on account of.* Hence, i. vitem, etc., *to promote the growth of.* 2) *Trop.*, to incite, to excite, to rouse, to stimulate: i. animos; i. aliquem imitandi cupiditate; incitari his cohortationibus ad laborem; i. studium scribendi, *to stimulate one's fondness for writing.* In partic.: A) = to inspire: terrae vis i. Pythiam: B) in a bad sense, to incense, to irritate, to provoke, aliquem in consules; incitatus ob eam rem.

IN-CĬTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [in-cieo]. (Poet.) *Set in motion*, swift, hasta.

IN-CĪTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [in-cieo]. Unmoved, immoveable; only (ante-cl. & lat.) in the

combination 'ad incitas redigere' = *to bring to a stand-still* (as those pieces on a gaming-board that could not be moved any more were called 'calces incitae').

IN-CĪVĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) **Unmannerly, uncivil, rude.** 2) **Unfair, unjust.**

IN-CĪVĪLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [incivilis]. (Lat.) 1) **Without civility, uncourteously.** 2) **Unjustly.**

*IN-CLĀMĪTO, 1. *v. intens. tr.* (Pl.) *To call out against any one,* **to scold,** aliquem.

IN-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To call to:** i. alicui ut opem ferat fratri; i. in eum, se vidisse, etc. 2) **To call upon,** *to call for one:* i. comitem; si inclamaro, advola, *if I call.* In partic. — a) = *to call upon for assistance,* **to invoke:** nemo inclamavit — b) = *to cry out against one,* **to abuse, to chide,** aliquem.

IN-CLĀRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To become famous,** docendi genere.

IN-CLĒMENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Rar.) **Unmerciful, rigorous, severe, harsh:** i. dictator, verbum.

IN-CLĒMENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [inclemens]. **Rigorously, severely, roughly.**

IN-CLĒMENTIA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **Inclemency, unmercifulness, severity, roughness.**

*INCLĪNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [inclino]. (Lat.) **Readily inclining to, prone;** *trop.,* i. in pravum.

*INCLĪNĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [inclino]. (Lat.) **The formative termination** *of a word.*

INCLĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inclino]. 1) **An inclining, bending,** corporis; variae ii. trepidantium. Hence, i. vocis, *a sinking,* esp. *an alternate rising and sinking;* i. coeli, *the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole, latitude.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **an inclination, tendency, propensity:** crudelitas est i. animi ad asperiora; esp., in a good sense = *a favourable disposition towards:* i. voluntatis; judicum i. ad nos; repentina animorum i., *the sudden arising of a favourable disposition:* B) **a turning = alteration, change:** i. fortunae; maximae ii. temporum; i. ad spem meliorem, *prospect.*

INCLĪNĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of inclino]. 1) **Inclined, bent;** of the voice = **low, deep.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **declining, sinking, going down,** fortuna, res: B) **inclined, favourably disposed:** animus ad pacem inclinatior; i. ad causam alicujus; plebs i. ad Poenos.

INCLĪNĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [inclino]. (Gell.; only in *abl. sing.*) **A termination.**

IN-CLĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [Vide Clinatus]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To bend, to incline** *in any direction:* i. caput in dextram partem; milites ii. se in unum locum (in order to break through there); sol i. se, *sinks;* thus, also, in a medial sense, dies inclinatur in pomeridianum tempus; freq., i. aciem = *to cause to fall back;* (poet.) i. oculos, *to close;* i. aquas ad litora, *to lead.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **morally, to incline** *or* **turn** *one's mind or feelings in any direction:* i. se ad Stoicos, *to incline or lean to the opinion of the Stoics;* fortuna se eo i. quo favor hominum; i. animos in illam sententiam, ad hanc causam, *to dispose favourably:* B) *to turn in another,* esp. *a less favourable direction;* in partic. = **to bring down, to cause to decline:** i. eloquentiam, rempublicam, omnia; res inclinata est, *is near a crisis:* C) in grammar, **to inflect.** II. *Intr.* — 1) (Poet.) **To incline, to bend:** corpora ii.; sol i., *sets.* 2) **To yield:** acies i. 3) *Trop.,* **to incline** *or* **lean** *to, to be favourably disposed toward:* i. ad voluptates; sententiae multorum ii. eo ut pugna differatur; sententia i. agmen demittere, animus i., *I am inclined,* &c. 4) (Rar.) **To change, to alter:** ii. jam fata ducum.

INCLĪTUS = Inclutus, q. v.

INCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-claudo]. 1) **To shut up, to confine, to keep in:** i. aliquem in carcere; i. speciem suam in clipeo, *to insert;* i. aliquem in carcerem, in custodias; i. aliquem carcere, castra majoribus castris; i. se Heracleae and Heracleam, *in H.* 2) **To close, to stop** *or* **block up, to hinder, to obstruct:** i. os spongiâ, vocem, lacrimas. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to enclose** *in any thing,* **to insert, to include:** i. aliquid in omnes definitiones; i. verba versu; i. smaragdum auro, *to set;* i. suras auro, *to sheathe;* oratio inclusa libro quinto, *contained;* i. orationem in epistolam, *to insert as an episode;* (poet.) i. fata adamanti, *to engrave in;* i. tempora fastis, *to enter, to mark:* B) (poet. & lat.) **to close, to complete, to end:** dies ille i. fata nobis; vespera i. actionem; annus piscibus inclusus (the 'pisces' being the last sign of the zodiac through which the sun has to pass).

*IN-CLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [includo]. **A shutting up.**

INCLŪTUS (Inclītus or Inclȳtus), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [κλύω, clueo, κλύτος]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Celebrated, renowned, famous,** homo, justitia Numae, fama; mons inclitus magnitudine.

INCLȲTUS = Inclutus, q. v.

IN-COACTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Uncompelled, voluntary.**

IN-COCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Uncooked, raw,** *crude.*

IN-COENĀTUS, a, um, and *INCOENIS, e, *adj.* [in-coena]. (Ante-cl.) **Not having dined, hungry.**

*IN-COENO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat., doubtf. read.) **To dine at** *any place.*

IN-CŌGĬTĀBĬLIS, e, } *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Inconsiderate, thoughtless.**
IN-CŌGĬTANS, tis, }

*INCŌGĬTANTIA, ae, *f.* [incogitans]. (Pl.) **Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.**

IN-CŌGĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Pass.* (lat.), **unconsidered, unpremeditated.** 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Inconsiderate.**

*IN-CŌGĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) *To devise something against one,* to contrive, fraudem alicui.

IN-COGNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unknown, *that is not known or has not been examined,* res; hoc Gallis erat i.; legem i. accipere, *little known;* judicare re incognita, *without a proper investigation;* i. causa condemnare, *without a hearing;* incognita veniere, *things whose owner is unknown, which are unclaimed by anybody;* i. qualis futurus esset, *of whom I did not know what he might be.*

*IN-COHĪBEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To hold together, rem.

IN-CŌHĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [incohibeo]. (Lat.) That cannot be kept together.

INCŎLA, ae, *com.* [incolo]. 1) *One who resides in another than his native country, and is not admitted to the rights of citizenship,* a foreign resident (cf. peregrinus): i. et peregrinus; Pythagorei, ii. paene nostri, *almost our countrymen.* 2) An inhabitant, in gen.: Socrates totius mundi se incolam arbitrabatur; also, of animals, bestiae ii. aquarum.

IN-CŎLO, ui, ultum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.,* to inhabit, urbem, locum. 2) *Intr.,* to dwell, trans Rhenum.

INCŎLŪMIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* Uninjured, unimpaired, *in good condition, without loss:* exercitum salvum et i. reducere; esse i.; omnibus navibus incolumibus; incolumes a calamitate.

INCŎLŪMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [incolumis]. *An uninjured state,* good condition, safety, preservation: i. est salutis tuta et integra conservatio (Cic.).

IN-CŎMĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet.) Unaccompanied, unattended, *alone.*

*IN-CŌMĪTIO, 1. *v. tr.* [in-comitium]. (Pl.) To insult in public.

*IN-COMMENDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not commended, disregarded* = given up: tellus i. (i. e., *to the winds*).

IN-COMMŎDE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [incommodus]. Inconveniently, incommodiously, unseasonably: i. accidere, *unfortunately.*

*INCOMMŎDISTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) A jocosely formed word, for incommodus.

IN-COMMŎDĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [incommodus]. 1) Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness, unseasonableness: i. temporis; multae ii., *great disadvantage.* 2) Unbecomingness, impropriety: abstinere se incommoditate.

IN-COMMŎDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [incommodus]. *To cause inconvenience or trouble to any one,* to incommode, to be inconvenient *or* annoying, alicui; nihil tibi i.

IN-COMMŎDUM, i, *n.* [= of the *adj.* incommodus]. 1) Inconvenience, incommodiousness: locus ille plus habet adjumenti quam incommodi. 2) Unpleasantness, trouble, disadvantage, damage, loss, misfortune: affici incommodo; accipere i., *to suffer;* afferre i., *to cause;* i. valetudinis, *indisposition;* ii. et difficultates.

IN-COMMŎDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *superlative.* 1) Inconvenient, disagreeable, unseasonable, troublesome, incommodious, iter, res, severitas morum; valetudo i., *indisposition.* 2) Of persons, *troublesome,* unfriendly, disobliging, harsh, alicui, *to one;* also, vox i., *harsh language.*

IN-COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Rar.) Unchangeable, status.

IN-COMPĂRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Incomparable, magister.

IN-COMPERTUS, a, um, *adj. Not found out,* unknown.

IN-COMPŌSĪTE, *adv.* [incompositus]. 1) Without order, disorderly, venire. 2) Of discourse, inelegantly, clumsily: aliquid i. efferre, dicere.

IN-COMPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Not well put together,* out of order, disordered, agmen. 2) Esp. of discourse and style, inelegant, clumsy, oratio, motus.

IN-COMPRĔHENSĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) That cannot be held *or* seized; almost always *trop.:* A) that cannot be caught hold of *or* refuted: i. in disputando: B) incomprehensible: C) endless, illimitable, opus.

IN-COMPRĔHENSUS, a, um, *adj. Not comprehended,* incomprehensible.

IN-COMPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) (Prop. of the hair.) Unadorned, undressed, *inelegant,* capillus, caput, homo. 2) Of discourse, unadorned, artless, oratio, versus.

IN-CONCESSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Not allowed, forbidden. *2) *Not conceded* = impossible.

IN-CONCĪLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) To gain over *to one's self,* to entice, to take in, aliquem. 2) *To make an enemy of any one* = to turn against: i. copias in se.

IN-CONCINNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [inconcinnus]. (Lat.) *Want of connection,* awkwardness, inelegance, sententiarum.

IN-CONCINNĪTER, *adv.* [inconcinnus]. (Lat.) Awkwardly.

IN-CONCINNUS, a, um, *adj.* Prop., *badly united or connected* = awkward, inelegant, homo; asperitas agrestis et i.

IN-CONCUSSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unshaken = undisturbed, firm, pax, gaudium.

INCONDĪTE, *adv.* [inconditus]. (Lat.) Confusedly.

IN-CONDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-condo]. 1) Without order, disordered, confused, acies, ordo ramorum; hence, *trop.,* artless, irregular, inelegant, rude, uncouth, genus dicendi, verba, carmina; barbaria i.; libertas i. 2) (Lat.) Unburied.

IN-CONFŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unconfused: *trop.,* animus i., *not disconcerted.*

*INCONGĔLĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-congelo]. (Lat.) That cannot be frozen.

IN-CONGRUENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unsuitable, incongruous,** *inconsistent.*

IN-CONNĪVENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not closing the eyes.**

IN-CONSĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) *Not following* (from the premises), **inconsequent;** hence, per i., *want of consequence.*

*IN-CONSĔQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [in-consequor]. (Lat.) **Inconsequence, inconclusiveness.**

IN-CONSĬDĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [in-considero]. (Doubtf. read.) **Inconsiderateness.**

IN-CONSĬDĔRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [inconsideratus]. **Inconsiderately, thoughtlessly.**

IN-CONSĬDĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *Pass., that has not been considered,* **unadvised, inconsiderate, overhasty,** cupiditas, temeritas. 2) *Act.*, **inconsiderate, heedless,** homo.

*IN-CONSŌLĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Inconsolable** = *incurable,* vulnus.

IN-CONSPECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Indiscreet,** *not well-considered.*

IN-CONSTANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Inconstant, changeable, capricious,** *inconsistent:* i. homo, res; ii. literae, venti.

IN-CONSTANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [inconstans]. **Inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently,** loqui.

INCONSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [inconstans]. **Inconstancy, changeableness, unsteadiness, fickleness.**

IN-CONSULTE, } *adv.* w. *comp.* [inconsultus].
IN-CONSULTO, } **Inconsiderately, unadvisedly.**

IN-CONSULTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Not consulted:** senatu inconsulto aliquid facere, *without having consulted.* *2) (Poet.) *Having received no advice,* **without advice:** abire i. 3) **Inconsiderate, unadvised, injudicious, indiscreet:** homo i. et temerarius; ratio, largitio i.

*INCONSULTUS, ūs, *m.* [in-consulo]. (Pl.) **A not taking advice** (only in the *abl. sing.*): inconsultu meo, *without having consulted me.*

IN-CONSUMPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ovid.) **Unconsumed, undiminished.**

IN-CONTĀMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Uncontaminated, undefiled.**

*IN-CONTENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-contendo]. **Unstretched:** i. fides, *out of tune.*

IN-CONTĪNENS, tis, *adj.* 1) (Lat.) **Not retaining.** 2) *Trop., not restraining one's self,* **incontinent, intemperate,** manus; i. sui.

IN-CONTĪNENTER, *adv.* [incontinens]. **Intemperately, incontinently.**

IN-CONTĪNENTIA, ae, *f.* [incontinens]. 1) (Lat.) **Inability of retaining:** i. urinae. 2) *Inability to restrain one's self,* **incontinence, intemperance.**

IN-CONVĔNIENS, tis, *adj.* **Not accordant,** *inconsistent, dissimilar,* corpus.

IN-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To boil in** *or* **with** *any thing:* i. cruorem herbis; i. radices Baccho, *in wine.* 2) (Poet.) *To dip in,* **to dye:** vellera incocta Tyrios rubores, *with purple.* 3) *Trop.*, **to fill with:** pectus incoctum honesto.

IN-CORPŎRĀLIS, e, } *adj.* (Lat.) **In-**
IN-CORPŎREUS, a, um, } **corporeal.**

*IN-CORRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Uncorrected, unimproved.**

IN-CORRUPTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [in-corruptus]. **Uncorruptly, purely, justly.**

IN-CORRUPTUS a, um, *adj.* with *superlative.* 1) **Uncorrupted, uninjured:** sanguis i.; templum i., *not destroyed;* praeda i., *undiminished;* pro incorruptis restituere, *in their previous uninjured condition.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **uncorrupted, unadulterated, pure, genuine,** *true, upright,* fides, animus; i. sensus, *reliable;* i. judicium, *just:* B) **unseduced, unviolated:** virgo i., *spotless, pure:* C) **unbribed,** judex.

IN-CREBRESCO, or In-crebesco, ui, —. 2. *v. inch. intr.* **To become frequent** *or* **strong, to spread, to increase, to prevail,** ventus, fama belli, mores deteriores; increbescit proverbio, *it becomes a proverb.*

*INCREBRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [in-creber]. (Pl.) **To do frequently.**

IN-CRĔDĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Incredible, extraordinary,** fides, vis ingenii, voluptas; hoc i. est dictu, memoratu, *incredible to relate.* *2) (Pl.) **Unworthy of credit.**

IN-CRĔDĪBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [incredibilis]. **Incredibly, extraordinarily.**

IN-CRĔDĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat., rar.) **Disbelieved.**

IN-CRĔDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Unbelieving, incredulous.** 2) (Lat.) **Incredible.**

IN-CRĒMENTUM, i, *n.* [incresco]. 1) **Growth** (of plants and animals): vitium i. 2) *Trop.*, **growth, increase,** *augmentation:* afferre i. rei alicui; esse in incremento, *to increase.* 3) (Poet.): A) *that from which any thing grows* = **seed:** dentes populi ii. futuri: B) = **a pupil,** *disciple, foster-child:* i. Jovis: C) a rhet. fig., **an advancing** *from weaker to stronger terms* (αὔξησις).

*IN-CRĒMO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To burn,** aliquem.

IN-CRĔPĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq. tr. To call or cry out to one;* hence, *trop.:* A) (poet.) **in a good sense, to call upon,** *to challenge:* B) **in a bad sense, to chide, to taunt, to rail at:** i. et accusare Belgas; irridere et i.; i. aetatem, *to complain of;* hence (lat.) = **to upbraid** *or* **reproach** *one with,* alicui ignaviam.

IN-CRĔPO, ui, ĭtum (rar. & lat. āvi, ātum), 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to make a noise, to rush, to rustle, to rattle,** *to sound:* discus i.; arma ii.; quidquid increpat, *at the least noise;* i. malis (of a dog), *to gnash or grind the teeth.* Hence, *trop.*, **to be noised abroad,** *to be reported:* suspicio, tumultus i.: si quid i. terroris. 2) *Tr.:*

A) *to make a noise against*, to strike against with noise: unda i. latus; (poet.) Jupiter me increpuit, *thunders against me:* B) (poet.) to cause to sound *or* resound, to utter aloud: i. lyram; i. minas; i. aliquid: C) *trop.* — a) to upbraid, to chide, to rebuke, to censure, filium, milites, perfidiam alicujus, eorum arrogantiam; also, i. in aliquem, *to inveigh against* — b) (lat.) to accuse, singulos avaritiae — c) (poet.) to urge on, bovem stimulo — d) (poet.) to complain of *any thing indignantly*, absumptum Itym.

IN-CRESCO, ēvi, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To grow into *or* upon *any thing:* squamae ii. cuti; (poet.) seges ferrea increvit jaculis acutis, *grew into pointed spears; trop.*, irae ii. animis. 2) To grow, in gen., to increase, dolor, audacia; *trop.*, of speech, to advance *from weaker to stronger expressions.*

INCRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-cerno]. (Poet. & lat.) Unsifted = *unseparated*, mixed, mingled: piper i. cum sale.

*IN-CRUENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unbloody, *not stained with blood:* inque cruentatus Coeneus.

IN-CRUENTUS, a, um, *adj.* Bloodless: i. proelium, *in which little or no blood has been shed;* miles i. rediit, *without having shed his blood;* i. exercitus, *that has not lost any men.*

IN-CRUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-crusto]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) To cover with a coat *or* rind, to encrust: (poet.) i. vas sincerum, *to besmear the cleanly vessel*, i. e., *to give to virtues the names of vices.*

IN-CŬBĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Frequent.* of incubo, q. v.; *part.* incubitatus, in Plautus.

IN-CŬBO, ui, ĭtum (rar. āvi, ātum), 1. *v. intr.* 1) To lie in *or* upon *any thing*, stramentis, cortici; (poet.) i. purpurâ, auro; hasta i. humero, *rests upon;* (poet) i. ponto (of night), *to settle, to spread.* In partic.: A) *to lie down or to sleep in a sacred place* (*a temple*, &c.) *in order to receive an oracle or divine inspiration* = ἐγκοιμᾶσθαι; i. in fano, also with the *dat.* fano Aesculapii; i. Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter:* B) (poet.) i. ferro, gladio, *to fall upon one's sword:* C) *to sit upon eggs*, to brood, to hatch: gallinae ii. fetibus alienis; also, ova incubita, *hatched.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (Pl.) *to stay in any place for some time* = to reside, to abide *at:* i. rure; i. Erymantho: B) *to brood over a possession*, to watch carefully, to guard: i. pecuniae, thesauris publicis, *to keep in one's possession:* C) *to impend over any thing*, to threaten: i. Italiae.

IN-CŪDO, dī, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To forge, to fabricate (only in the *perf. part.*): lapis incusus, *a sharpened stone* (for a handmill).

INCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-calco]. 1) To tread in *or* down, to stamp down, semen. 2) *Trop.:* A) to press *or* cram into, *to insert*, verba Graeca: B) to inculcate, to impress, aliquid memoriae judicis: C) to obtrude: qui se auribus nostris inculcant.

IN-CULPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Blameless, inculpable.

IN-CULTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [incultus]. 1) *Without refinement*, roughly, uncouthly, inelegantly. 2) Of speech, artlessly, *plainly.*

IN-CULTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* 1) Uncultivated, untilled, ager, regio; (poet.) i. via, *unbeaten, untrodden;* ii. sentes, *grown wildly together; subst.*, Inculta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *desolate regions.* 2) *Trop.:* A) uncultivated, unpolished, unrefined, rude, ingenium; homines ii. indoctique; ii. versus; incultus oratione; ii. Laestrygones, *savage, wild:* B) disordered, unadorned, coma; in gen. = *neglected, filthy, squalid*, genae; homines intonsi et ii.

IN-CULTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [in-colo]. Want of cultivation: A) of something external = neglect, disuse: suos honores (*honours*) desertos esse per i.: B) of the mind, *neglect of proper culture*, incultivation: i. et socordia; i. et negligentia.

INCUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [in-cubo]. 1) To lay one's self upon, to lean *or* recline *upon, to lean or bend toward:* i. toro, aratro, olivae; i. in aliquem. In partic.: A) *to fall upon:* i. in gladium, or i. ferro, *to fall upon one's sword;* thus, jocosely, i. in spongiam, *to be blotted out or destroyed by a sponge:* B) *to rush upon:* i. in hostem, etc.: C) (poet.) *to lean toward, to overhang:* silex i. ad amnem; laurus i. arae: D) *to fall down upon, to burst or break forth upon:* ventus i. mari, silvae; cohors febrium i. terris: E) *to press upon, to hasten, to decide:* i. fato. 2) *Trop.:* A) to apply one's self *to*, to devote one's self *to*, to exert one's self *in*, to take pains *with:* i. in bellum; i. in aliquod studium; i. in rempublicam; i. ad ulciscendas injurias; i. ad laudem; (lat.) i. huic cogitationi; i. ut, etc. (rar.); huc i. = ad hoc; oratio i. judici jam inclinato, *to press or work upon:* B) of an inclination, disposition, &c., to incline: quocunque incumbit orator, *to whatsoever side he inclines;* municipia ii. eodem, *are inclined the same way;* inclinatio voluntatum i. ad illum (or illo, *to it*); so, also, i. in cupiditatem, *to be inclined to.*

IN-CŪNĀBŬLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* 1) Swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands. 2) *Trop.:* A) = a birth-place: ab incunabulis, *from childhood:* B) origin, beginning: reverti ad ii. sua; dicere de oratoris quasi ii.

IN-CŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Uncared for, vulnus, *uncured.*

INCŪRIA, ae, *f.* [in-cura]. *Want of care*, carelessness, negligence, *indolence:* i. tantae rei, *in so important an affair;* vitia quae fudit i., *inattention.*

IN-CŪRIŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [incuriosus]. *Without care*, carelessly, negligently.

IN-CŪRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) *Act.*,

careless, negligent, indifferent, unconcerned *about any thing:* incuriosus in capite comendo; i. proximorum, *neglectful of;* i. imperii proferendi, *indifferent about;* i. frugibus serendis, *in sowing.* 2) *Pass., not made or done with care,* careless, finis, historia.

IN-CURRO, curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run into, toward, *or* against *any thing,* in columnas; in partic., to rush at *or* upon, to assail, to assault, *to make an attack upon,* in aliquem and alicui (Tac. also i. novissimos); i. levi armaturae hostium; thus, freq. = *to make a hostile incursion into, to invade:* ea gens i. in Macedoniam. 2) *Trop.:* A) to border upon, to extend to: agri privati ii. in publicum: B) to run against, to come into collision *with,* to offend *against:* i. in bene-meritum; hence, abs., quis est tam Lynceus qui nusquam incurrat: C) *to light upon accidentally,* to meet: i. in aliquem; hence, to come *or* fall upon (in reading, writing, or speaking): i. in aliquid; thus, also, i. oculis or in oculos, *to strike or catch one's eye, to become visible:* D) to run into (an evil), to get into, in maximam fraudem, in difficultatem, in damna; i. in reprehensiones, in odia hominum, *to incur;* thus, also, i. in voces, *to fall into disrepute:* E) to inveigh *against, to censure,* in tribunos: F) to befall, to happen to: casus qui in sapientem potest incurrere: G) to take place, to happen, to occur: ii. tempora quae, etc.; i. in diem; aliquid i. in disputationem, *occurs in a treatise.*

INCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [incurro]. 1) A running against, an attack, onset, atomorum, armatorum. 2) An inroad, irruption, incursion: facere i. in fines Romanorum.

IN-CURSĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of incurso.]. (Lat.) 1) To attack, to rush upon: i. in aliquem. 2) To dash against, to clash with.

IN-CURSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*intens.* of incurro]. To run against: (poet.) i. rupibus. In partic.: A) to rush upon *or* against, in aliquem, in agmen Romanorum; hence, to attack, to assail: i. aliquem pugnis, cornibus; i. agros Romanorum, *to make an incursion into;* agmen incursatum ab equitibus, *assaulted by:* B) to fall upon, to occur to, strike: i. auribus, oculis: C) to befall, to come upon *one* (of an evil): i. in aliquem; i. in amicos, *to treat hostilely.*

IN-CURSUS, ūs, *m.* [incurro]. 1) A running *or* rushing in, fluminis. 2) An attack, assault: refugere tela et ii.

*INCURVISCO (Incurvesco), 3. *v. inch. intr.* [incurvus]. (Ante-cl.) To bend *or* curve.

INCURVĪCERVĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [incurvus-cervix]. (Ante-cl.) Having a crooked neck.

INCURVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [incurvus]. To curve, to bend, to crook, arcum; *trop.,* to bow *or* cast down: injuria i. amicum; i. aliquem querelâ, *to move to pity.*

IN-CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* Crooked, curved, bent (prop., *curved at the end*), homo, statua, lituus.

INCUS, ūdis, *f.* [in-cudo]. An anvil; hence, *trop.* — a) prov., eandem i. tundere, *to labour always at the same thing* — b) incudi reddere versus, *to place on the anvil again* = *to revise, to retouch;* juvenis positus in ipsa i. studiorum = *still under training.*

INCŪSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [incuso]. Accusation, blame.

INCŪSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-causa]. To accuse (directly, without the intervention of a court — cf. accuso), to charge *one* with; hence, to censure: i. aliquem superbiae et luxus; i. factum alicujus; i. aliquos quod, etc.; (lat.) mortes liberorum ei incusatae sunt, *were laid to his charge.*

INCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [incutio]. (Lat.) A dashing *or* striking against, armorum.

IN-CUSTŌDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Unguarded, not watched; hence, unobserved, *omitted,* observatio dierum. 2) Unconcealed, amor. 3) Heedless, incautious.

INCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-quatio]. 1) To strike upon *or* against, to dash against: i. scipionem in caput alicujus; prorae puppibus incutiebantur; i. alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear.* 2) To hurl, to cast, *or* to throw *to or at a place:* i. faces et hastas. 3) *Trop.:* to strike into, to inspire with, to excite: alicui terrorem, desiderium; i. alicui foedum nuncium, *to bring bad news;* i. alicui negotium, *to occasion trouble.*

INDĀGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [indago]. A searching into, investigating, verbi rarioris, veri.

INDĀGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [indago]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A searcher, investigator, explorer.

*INDĀGĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [indago]. *She that explores,* an investigator.

INDĀGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To trace out, to track (of dogs in hunting): canis natus ad i. 2) *Trop.,* to trace out, to explore, to investigate, inusitatas vias; i. indicia communis exitii.

INDĀGO (II.), ĭnis, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) An encircling, enclosing *of a wood, by a circle of hunters and nets:* saltus cingere indagine, *with nets and hunters;* hence, *an enclosing, surrounding of enemies:* debellare gentem quasi indagine; also (poet.), *a chain or net-work of fortifications:* indagine claudere; *trop.,* inclusi in illa poenarum indagine, *threatened on all sides by punishments.* 2) An investigation, inquiry.

INDE, *adv.* [is-de]. 1) Of space, *from that place,* from there, thence: non i. venit unde mallem; i. loci, *from that place or region.* 2) Of persons and things, with the signification of the *prep.* ex: A) from this: tum oritur audacia; i. omnia scelera gignuntur: B) erant duo

filii, i. majorem adoptavi, *of them:* C) from *or* on that side, spectare, pugnare. 3) Of time: A) thereupon, then: B) from that time, ever since: C) in combination with other words denoting time: jam i. a principio, *from the very beginning;* i. usque repetens. 4) Of enumeration, then, upon this.

IN-DĒBĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Undue, undeserved: praemia poscere non indebita.

IN-DĔCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* (Poet.) Unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, *ugly*, nasus, risus.

IN-DĔCENTER, *adv*, with *comp.* & *sup.* [indecens]. (Lat.) Unbecomingly, disgracefully, indecently.

*IN-DĔCET, 2. *v. impers. tr.* (Lat.) It misbecomes, aliquem.

IN-DECLĪNĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Inflexible, unchangeable, animus.

IN-DECLĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unchanged, constant, *firm.*

INDĔCOR, ŏris, or INDĔCŎRIS, e, *adj.* [indecor]. (Poet. & lat.) Unbecoming, indecorous, inglorious, *disgraceful.*

IN-DĔCŌRE, *adv.* [indecorus]. Unbecomingly, indecently.

IN-DĔCŌRO, 1. *v. tr.* [indecor]. (Poet., doubtf. read.) To disfigure, to disgrace.

IN-DĔCŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* Unbecoming, indecorous, unseemly, unsightly, gestus, visus; hoc ut turpe sic i. est.

*IN-DĒFĂTĪGĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Unwearied, indefatigable.

*IN-DĒFĂTĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unwearied.

IN-DĒFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* Undefended, *unprotected:* relinquere urbem desertam et i.

IN-DĒFESSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unwearied.

IN-DĒFĪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Indefinite.

*IN-DĒFLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unwept.

*IN-DĒJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not thrown down.

IN-DĒLĒBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet.) Indelible, imperishable.

IN-DĒLĪBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Untouched, uninjured, virgo; ii. opes, *unchanged.*

IN-DEMNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-damno]. Uncondemned, unsentenced = *that has not had a fair trial:* civem i. interficere.

INDEMNIS, e, *adj.* [in-damnum]. (Lat.) Unhurt, without loss.

IN-DĒNUNCIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not announced.

*IN-DĒPLŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unwept, undeplored.

*IN-DĒPRĀVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Uncorrupted, undepraved.

*IN-DĒPRĔCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-deprecor]. (Lat.) That cannot be averted by prayer.

IN-DEPREHENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Undiscovered, unnoticed, error.

*IN-DĒSERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unforsaken.

*IN-DĒSES, ĭdis, *adj.* (Lat.) Not inactive.

*IN-DĒSPECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *That one cannot look down into*, unfathomable.

*IN-DESTRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Untouched, unhurt.

*IN-DĒTONSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unshorn.

*IN-DĒVĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unavoided.

INDEX, ĭcis, *comm.* [indico]. 1) Of persons, a discloser, informer: ii. detulerunt haec; i. venit ad eum qui nunciaret, *a messenger;* Janus i. belli pacisque. In partic., in a contemptuous sense = a spy, betrayer; septus armatis ii. 2) Of impersonal objects: A) *that which discloses or betrays something*, an index, sign, mark: oculi ii. animi; thus, also, annulus i. auctoris: B) digitus i., or merely i., *the forefinger:* C) = a touchstone: D) the title *of a book*, inscription *on a picture*, &c.: E) (lat.) a register, catalogue, librorum, poetarum.

INDI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of India*, the Indians; also, in the *sing.*, Indus, i, *m.*, *an Indian;* (poet.) = *an Ethiopian*, or = *an Arabian.*

INDIA, ae, *f.* [Indi]. India; divided by the ancients into I. Citerior and I. Ulterior (*on this side and on the other side of the Ganges*).

INDĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [indico]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *An indicating*, a fixing *of the price*, rating; hence = value, price, rate.

INDĪCĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) = Indicatio.

*IN-DĪCENS, tis, *part.* [in-dico]. Not saying; only in the combination 'me indicente,' *without my telling.*

INDĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [index]. 1) A disclosure, information, discovery, conjurationis; facere i. alicui = deferre i. ad aliquem, *to give information;* profiteri i., *to inform against accomplices, to turn state's evidence* (in order to escape punishment). Hence: A) = *a permission to give evidence* (against accomplices): postulare i.: B) *a remuneration for giving evidence or information:* edictum cum poena et i.; partem indicii accipere. 2) A sign, mark, token, proof: ii. et vestigia veneni; i. benevolentiae meae; dare, edere i.; indicio esse, *to be a proof*, huic rei, quam vere judicatum sit.

IN-DĪCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To point out, to indicate, to make known (esp. briefly), causam rei, aliquid; esp., *to declare the price at which any thing is to be sold* = to estimate, to value, *to put a price upon:* i. fundum alicui. 2) To betray, to inform against, to disclose, conscios, se, rem omnem; abs., i. de conjuratione. 3) *To betray*, to discover, to reveal: vultus i. mores; i. dolorem lacrimis.

IN-DĪCO (II.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To declare publicly, to proclaim, to announce, to appoint:** i. concilium Bibractę; i. supplicationem Romae; i. diem comitiis. In partic.: A) i. exercitum ad portas, *to order to:* B) = *to impose upon* (as a punishment, &c.): i. alicui multam, tributum; i. sibi, *to enjoin upon one's self:* C) i. familiaribus coenas, *to appoint banquets to one's friends* = *to invite one's self as their guest.*

INDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [indico]. (Lat.) *An imposition of a tax,* **a tax, impost.**

IN-DICTUS, a, um, *adj.* **1)** *Not said,* **unsaid:** dictum reddere indictum; (poet.) i. nostris carminibus, *uncelebrated in my poems.* **2)** In particular, indictâ causâ, *without a hearing, without a defence.*

INDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [India]. *Of India,* **Indian.**

INDĬDEM, *ad.* [inde-idem]. **From the same place:** i. Ameriâ, *likewise from Ameria;* i. ex Achaia; i. verbum duci potest, *can be derived from the same thing.*

INDIES, *adv.* [= in dies]. **From day to day** — v. Dies.

IN-DIFFĔRENS, tis, *adj.* **Indifferent:** A) morally = *that is neither good nor bad:* B) (lat.) in grammar, syllaba i. = *doubtful, either short or long:* C) homo i. circa victum = *not caring for, indifferent about.*

IN-DIFFĔRENTER, *adv.* [indifferens]. (Lat.) **1) Without distinction, indifferently. 2) With indifference.**

*IN-DIFFĔRENTIA, ae, *f.* [indifferens]. (Lat.) *Want of difference,* **likeness.**

INDĪGĔNA, ae, *adj.* [indo = in and gigno]. *Born or grown in a country,* **native, indigenous,** homo, bos; i. Africae, *in Africa;* hence, *subst.,* Indigena, ae, *comm.* = *a native of a country.*

INDĪGENS, ntis, *part.* of Indigeo, q. v.

INDĪGENTIA, ae, *f.* [indigens]. **Need, want, indigence** (subjective, denoting the feeling of need — cf. inopia); also, as a philosophic tech. term = *insatiable desire,* **insatiableness.**

INDĪGEO, gui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [indo = in, and egeo]. **1) To need, to stand in need of:** i. alterius, consilii; i. aliquo, *to need one's assistance;* (lat.) i. addiscere aliquid; hence = *to long for:* i. auri. **2) To be in want of, to lack, to want:** i. pecuniâ, existimatione; hence, *part.* as *subst.,* Indigens, tis, and (ante-cl.) Indiges, is, *comm., a needy, indigent person.*

INDĪGES, ĕtis, *m.* [indo = in and gigno]. (Usually in the *pl.*) **A native hero,** *who, after his death, is worshipped as a tutelary deity of his country:* dii indigetes, *tutelary gods.*

INDĪGES, is, *comm.* — v. Indigeo.

IN-DĪGESTE, *adv.* [indigestus]. (Lat.) *Without arrangement,* **immethodically.**

IN-DIGESTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unarranged, disorderly, confused.**

INDIGNĀBUNDUS, a, um, and INDIGNANS, tis, *adj.* [indignor]. *Full of indignation,* **indignant, enraged.**

INDIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [indignor]. **Indignation:** tanta i. senatus exarsit; hence, in rhet., *an exciting of indignation* (by means of rhetorical art).

*INDIGNĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of indignatio]. **Slight indignation.**

INDIGNE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [indignus]. **1) Undeservedly, unworthily, shamefully, disgracefully:** i. aliquem injuriâ afficere. **2)** *With indignation,* **indignantly:** i. aliquid pati or ferre, *to take offence at.*

INDIGNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [indignus]. **1) Unworthiness; impropriety, baseness, meanness, heinousness** *of any thing:* i. accusatoris (because he was a slave); i. rei. In partic., **unworthy** *or* **undeserved treatment, indignity:** omnes ii. et molestias perferre. **2) Indignation** *caused by unworthy treatment* = indignatio: tacita poterit esse nostra i.?

IN-DIGNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. To consider as unworthy or disgraceful,* **to be indignant at, to be angry at** (from disapprobation and contempt — a more elevated expression than irascor): i. haec, *at this;* thus, likewise, i. vicem ejus; i. quod hoc factum sit; i. aerarium expilari; (poet.) fluvius i. pontem = *does not tolerate;* indignandus, *deserving of indignation.*

IN-DIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Unworthy, undeserving:** indignus honore; indignus qui haec impetret, *to obtain this;* also (rar.), ii. ut redimantur; (poet.) i. referri, *to be told;* (poet.) i. avorum, *unworthy of his ancestors.* Freq., abs. (the thing of which one is unworthy being understood): calamitates hominum indignorum, *not deserving them;* ad ii. et non idoneos exemplum transferre, *to punish innocent persons.* Freq., in a good sense = *too good for a thing:* i. es qui illud facias, *too noble to do this;* (poet.) circumdat vincula collo indigno, *that ought not to bear them.* **2) Unbecoming, unsuitable, improper:** haec sunt ii. genere vestro, majestate populi Romani; non indignum videtur narrare, etc. **3)** *Exciting indignation,* **unworthy, revolting, disgraceful, shameful, shocking, cruel:** i. facinus, mors; nihil illo est indignius; indigna pati, *to suffer ill treatment;* (poet.) i. hiems = *very severe;* sometimes, as an exclamation, i. facinus! or simply indignum! *shame!*

INDĪGUS, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Needy, in want,** opis, *of aid;* hence (lat.), *very desirous:* i. servitii.

IN-DĪLĪGENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* **1)** *Act.,* **Careless, heedless, negligent:** i. rei alicujus. **2)** *Pass.* (lat.), **neglected,** hortus.

IN-DĪLĪGENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [indiligens]. **Carelessly, negligently, heedlessly.**

IN-DĪLĪGENTIA, ae, *f.* [indiligens]. *Want of carefulness*, carelessness, negligence: i. veri, *in the examination of truth;* i. literarum.

INDĪPISCO, (ante-cl.) / INDĪPISCOR, deptus, *dep.* } 3. *v. tr.* [indo = in and apiscor]. 1) To attain, to reach, to overtake, navem; letum i. aliquem; i. multum dolorem, *to suffer.* 2) To obtain, mercedem, divitias. 3) (Lat.) To begin, to commence, pugnam.

IN-DĪRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not direct, indirect, actio.

*IN-DĪREPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unplundered.

INDISCRĒTE, *adv.* [indiscretus]. (Lat.) Without distinction, indiscriminately.

IN-DISCRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Unseparated, undivided, caput; suus cuique sanguis (= *children*) indiscretus, *closely and inseparably connected.* 2) Undistinguished, without distinction, undistinguishable, nomina, similitudo, proles; voces ii., *confused.*

*IN-DĪSERTE, *adv.* [indisertus]. *Without eloquence*, ineloquently.

IN-DĪSERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) *Not eloquent*, ineloquent.

*IN-DISPŌSĪTE, *adv.* [indispositus]. (Lat.) Without order, irregularly.

*IN-DISPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Without order, unarranged, confused.

*IN-DISSĪMŪLĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) That cannot be dissembled.

IN-DISSŌLŪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* Indissoluble.

INDISTINCTE, *adv.* [indistinctus]. (Lat.) Without distinction.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Without distinction, *not properly distinguished;* hence, *trop.*, indistinct, confused, orator.

IN-DIVĪDUUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Indivisible. 2) (Tac.) Inseparable (from any one).

INDO (I.), or Endo, *prep.* (Ante-cl.) = In.

IN-DO (II.), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) To put, to set, *or* to place into *or* upon *any thing:* i. salem in aquam; i. ignem in aram; i. guttam in os, *to pour into;* i. compedes servis, *to put on;* i. pontem, *to throw over* (a river); i. castella rupibus, *to erect;* i. custodes, *to add;* i. venenum potioni, *to put into, to mix with;* Deus toto operi suo inditus, *pervading the whole;* (poet.) i. cicatrices in scapulas, *to imprint.* 2) *Trop.*, i. alicui nomen, *to give;* i. hostibus alacritatem, *to inspire with;* i. novos ritus, *to introduce.*

IN-DŎCĬLIS, e, *adj.* 1) Indocile, unteachable, *learning with difficulty, disliking to learn:* i. et tardus; (poet.) i. pati, *that has not learned to suffer;* i. quieti, *that cannot bear well.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Unlearned, ignorant, uncultivated, rude, uncouth: i. genus; agricola i. coeli, *ignorant of the celestial phenomena;* numerus i., *rude.* 3) *Pass.:* A) *that is taught with difficulty:* i. usûs disciplina, *the slow discipline of experience:* B) (poet.) *untaught* = unshown, via.

INDOCTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [indoctus]. Unlearnedly, ignorantly, *unskilfully.*

*IN-DOCTOR, ōris, *m.* (Doubtful reading, Pl.) An overseer *of slaves.*

IN-DOCTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* Uninstructed, unlearned, ignorant, rude, unskilful, *awkward*, homo, manus, mos; (poet.) i. ferre juga, *that has not learned;* thus, also, indoctus pilae; (lat.) i. pleraque, *in most things.*

INDŎLENTIA, ae, *f.* [in-doleo]. (Rar.) Freedom from pain.

INDŎLES, is, *f.* [indo-olesco]. Inborn *or* natural quality, nature: i. arborum, frugum pecudumque (*the peculiarities of the different sorts of*). 2) In partic., of men, natural talents *or* abilities, genius, disposition: adolescentes bonâ i. praediti; i. segnis, alta; i. virtutis or ad virtutem, *natural inclination to.*

IN-DŎLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [indoleo]. 1) Prop. (lat.): A) to pain, to smart, to ache (of the limbs): pes i.: *B) to feel pain *at any thing:* i. tactum hominum. 2) Mentally, to feel grief *or* affliction, to be grieved, troubled, *or* afflicted: i., me tam sero hoc cognoscere; (poet.) i. aliquid and re aliqua, *to be grieved at any thing;* perh., also, *i. alicujus (doubtf. read.).

*IN-DŎMĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Pl.) Untameable.

IN-DŎMĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Untamed, wild, equus. 2) *Trop.:* A) unconquered, unsubdued. *invincible*, Hercules, mors, nationes: B) unrestrained, unbridled, ungovernable, unmanageable, cupiditas, libido; mare, ventus i. = *impetuous, violent.*

IN-DORMIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) To sleep upon *any thing;* i. cubili, stratis. 2) *Trop.*, *to sleep over any thing* = not to attend to, to do negligently *or* slowly: i. causae, tempori; i. malis, *to be regardless of;* i. in homine colendo.

IN-DŌTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Without a dowry, unportioned, soror; (poet.) corpora ii., *buried without the usual funeral gifts and honours;* ars i., *unadorned, poor.*

IN-DŪBĪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Indubitable.

IN-DŪBĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Beyond doubt*, undoubted, certain.

IN-DŪBĪTO, āvi, ātum, 4. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To doubt *of any thing*, viribus suis.

IN-DŪBIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tac.) Indubitable, certain.

INDŪCIAE, or Indŭtiae, ārum, *f. pl.* [prob. from induo, 'inserted time']. A truce, armistice; ii. biennii cum hoste erant, *for two years;* per ii., *during the armistice;* res est in ii., *there is an armistice;* sumus in ii., *we have a truce.* Hence, *trop.*, in gen. = *a pause, stillness, quiet.*

IN-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* I. — 1) To lead *or* bring into: i. oves in rura; i. aquam in domos; i. exercitum in Macedoniam (poet. & lat.)

i. mare urbi. In partic. — 1) i. reos in curiam (lat.) = *to bring into court;* i. elephantos in circum, *to lead into the circus;* i. gladiatores, *to exhibit;* i. tragoediam, *to bring upon the stage.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to introduce, to bring in *or* into: i. novos mores; i. seditionem in civitatem; i. novum verbum in linguam Latinam; also = *to introduce a person as speaking:* i. novam personam; i. Tiresiam deplorantem coecitatem suam; i. sermonem hominum, *to introduce persons as conversing together, to write a dialogue;* hence, of conversation = *to introduce, to commence:* i. sermonem a tali exordio: B) *trop.* — a) to enter *into an account-book:* i. pecuniam in rationem, alicui, *to bring into an account, to put to any one's account as paid by him;* i. agrum ingenti pecunia, *to charge a great sum for* — b) to induce, to move, to bring to, to prevail upon: i. aliquos ad bellum, ad misericordiam; i. aliquem ad credendum, *to believe,* ut mentiatur, *to lie;* i. in errorem — c) in partic., in a bad sense = to mislead: i. aliquem spe, pretio; hence — d) *to mislead by fraud,* to deceive, to cajole, to take in, socios — e) i. in animum, or simply i. animum, *to bring one's mind to a thing,* to determine, to resolve (esp. of something important, and requiring self-command), *to undertake:* i. aliquid; i. animum ut illud oblivisceretur, ne id aegre patiar, defendere vitam ejus.

II. *To draw over or upon one's self:* — 1) To put on: i. sibi calceum; i. soleas in pedes; i. caestus manibus; i. laurum capellis. 2) To draw *one thing* over *another in order to cover it,* to lay *or* put over: i. plumas membris; i. nitorem cuti; i. nubem coelo; i. coria super lateres; i. pontem flumini, *to throw a bridge over.* 3) With inverse construction, to overlay *with any thing,* to cover, to overspread: i. postem pice, scuta pellibus, *to cover;* (poet.) i. fontes umbrâ. Hence: A) i. solum, *to make level* (by spreading over a layer of earth, and filling it up): B) *to draw wax over the letters on a wax-tablet* = to strike out, to erase: i. nomina, *the items of a debt;* i. senatusconsultum = *to annul.*

INDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [induco]. 1) A leading *or* bringing into, an introducing (cf. Induco), aquarum; i. juvenum in circum, *a bringing forward, exhibition;* i. erroris, *a misleading into.* 2) A) i. animi, a resolution, purpose: B) tech. t. in rhet., induction (ἐπαγωγή) = *a method of reasoning from similar cases and examples.*

*INDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [induco]. (Pl., doubtf. read.) A chastiser, scourger: inductores acerrimi.

INDUCTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [induco]. An inducement, persuasion (only in the *abl. sing.*): alicujus persuasu et i., *at another's instigation.*

INDUCTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of induco]. (Lat.) *Introduced from a foreign country,* foreign; hence, *not belonging to a subject or place,* extraneous, foreign.

*INDŪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [induo]. (Pl.) An undergarment *worn by women.*

INDULGENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of indulgeo]. 1) Indulgent, kind, friendly, tender, gracious: i. alicui and in aliquem, *to one.* 2) Addicted *or* given *to,* aleae. 3) *Pass.* (lat.), fondly beloved.

INDULGENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [indulgens]. Indulgently, kindly, tenderly.

INDULGENTIA, ae, *f.* [indulgens]. 1) Indulgence, kindness, gentleness, forbearance (in opp. to severitas), in aliquem; *trop.* (lat.), i. coeli, *mild weather.* 2) In partic., tender love, tenderness: educari in sinu et i. matris; i. fortunae, *favour.*

INDULGEO, lsi, ltum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [indulcis]. 1) *Intr.,* to be indulgent *or* kind to, *to treat courteously and kindly:* Caesar i. civitati Aeduorum; i. debitori. Hence: A) to gratify, to yield to, alicui and (ante-cl.) aliquem, ardori militum, precibus alicujus; (poet.) i. ordinibus, *to give room to, to set apart:* B) to take care of, to attend to, valetudini; i. hospitio, *to pay attention to one's guest:* C) to indulge in *any thing,* to give one's self up to, to be given to, novis amicitiis, irae, somno, eloquentiae; i. non plus quam sextario vini, *to allow one's self no more than:* D) in partic., i. sibi, *to indulge one's self, to gratify one's lust.* 2) *Tr.* (lat.), to concede, to allow, to grant, to permit, alicui aliquid.

INDŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [induo]. (Lat.) A garment, *clothing.*

INDUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [= ἐνδύω]. *1) (Poet.) *To bring into,* to let pass into (only *trop.*): i. aliquid ex facie hominum in vultus ferarum = *to change.* 2) In partic., reflexively, i. se (rarely, in a medial sense, indui), to get into, to involve one's self in, to be entangled in, to fall into *or* upon: i. se vallis, hastis, *to be impaled upon;* venti se ii. in nubem; i. se in laqueos, *to put one's self in a halter, to hang one's self;* arbor i. se in florem, *begins to blossom;* i. se mucrone, *to stab one's self.* Hence, *trop.*, i. se in laqueos, *to entangle one's self in a difficulty;* indui sua confessione, *to be caught by;* also, i. se reipublicae, *to identify one's self with the state;* indui in poenas legum, *to incur.* 3) To put on: i. alicui vestem; i. sibi torquem; i. galeam; i. soleas pedibus; (mostly poet.) indutus vestem, *clad with a garment;* (poet.) i. scalas, *to carry a ladder on one's head* (by putting the head through between the rounds); i. aures aselli, *to get asses' ears.* Hence — a) i. alicui nomen, *to give a name to* — b) — to assume, munia ducis; i. personam judicis, and i. proditorem, *the part of a judge, of a traitor* — c) (lat.) to adopt, to embrace, *to assume:* i. mores Persarum; i. hostiles spiritus; i. novum ingenium — d) (lat.) i. societatem, *to make a league;* i. seditionem, *to engage in.* 4) (Poet. & lat.) To surround, to cover, to clothe, to furnish, to invest, to indue *with any thing:* i.

cratera coronâ; arbos i. se pomis; freq., in the *pass.*, indutus veste, armis, galeâ, also (poet.) galeam (v. 3); indutus duabus personis, *endowed with two characters.*

IN-DŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) 1) **To become hard, to harden.** 2) *Trop.*, **to harden one's self, to become hardy:** corpus i.; milites induruerant pro Vitellio, *adhered undauntedly to;* i. in pravum.

IN-DŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To make hard, to harden,** nivem. 2) *Trop.*, **to harden,** *to steel,* animum; i. frontem, *to become shameless;* hostium timor induratus (est) resistendo, *the timid enemies were hardened by opposition.*

INDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [= Ἰνδός]. *Of or belonging to India,* **Indian:** I. ebur, dens, *ivory;* II. conchae, *pearls;* hence, *subst.*, Indus, i, *m.:* A) **an Indian;** also (poet.) = *an Æthiopian or Arabian:* B) *the driver of an elephant.*

INDUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Ἰνδός]. 1) *A river in India,* now the Indus or Sind. 2) *A river in Caria and Phrygia.*

*INDŪSIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [indusium]. (Pl.) **A maker of indusia.**

INDŪSIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [indusium]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Clothed with an indusium.**

INDŪSIUM (or Intūsium), ii, *n.* [induo-intus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **An under-garment** *worn by women.*

INDUSTRIA, ae, *f.* [industrius]. **Industry, activity, assiduity** (it denotes a readiness to undertake work—cf. diligentia), *constant or persevering diligence:* i. in agendo; ponere industriam in scribendo, *to take much pains in;* i. itineris, *speed in travelling.* In partic., adverbially, de or ex i., rarely (ante-cl. & lat.) ob i. or simply industriâ, *on purpose, purposely, designedly.*

INDUSTRIE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [industrius]. **Industriously, actively,** *eagerly.*

INDUSTRIŌSE, *adv.* [industriosus]. (Lat., rar.) **Very industriously, actively,** *or* **zealously.**

INDUSTRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat., doubtf. read.) **Very industrious** *or* **active.**

INDUSTRIUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [instead of industarius, from indu-sto = insto]. **Industrious, assiduous, active:** acer et i. in rebus gerendis.

INDŪTIAE = Induciae, q. v.

INDŪTUS, ūs, *m.* [induo]. (Rare, lat.) **A putting on.**

INDŪVIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [induo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Apparel, clothes.**

ĬN-EBRIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-ebrius]. (Lat.) 1) **To make drunk, to inebriate,** aliquem. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to saturate:** B) i. aures alicui = *to fill full of talk.*

ĬNĔDIA, ae, *f.* [in-ĕdo]. *Abstinence from eating,* **fasting, abstinence** (objectively, without reference to the feelings or the health of the hungry person — cf. fames and esuries): necatus vigiliis et inedia.

*ĬN-ĔDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Still unknown.**

ĬN-EFFĪCAX, ācis, *adj.* (Lat.) **Ineffectual:** vox i. verborum, *incapable of producing.*

ĬN-EFFĪGIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-effigies]. (Lat.) **Shapeless.**

*ĬN-ĔLĂBŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unlaboured,** oratio.

ĬN-ĔLĔGANS, tis, *adj. Not neat,* **inelegant, tasteless:** ratio non i., *not without foundation.*

ĬN-ĔLĔGANTER, *adv.* [inelegans]. **Not choicely, inelegantly,** *tastelessly,* dicere; i. dividere, *to make a bad division.*

ĬN-ĔLUCTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *That cannot be overcome,* **unavoidable, inevitable:** i. fatum, tempus; i. servitus.

ĬN-ĔMENDĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) *That cannot be amended,* **incorrigible.**

*ĬN-ĔMŎRIOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet.) **To die in** *or* **at** *any thing,* spectaculo.

ĬN-EMPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Unbought, unpurchased:** i. consulatus, *acquired without bribery.*

ĬN-ĒNARRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **Indescribable, inexpressible,** labor.

*ĬN-ĒNARRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [inenarrabilis]. **In an indescribable manner.**

ĬN-ĒNARRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unexplained.**

ĬN-ĒNŌDĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [in-enodo]. *That cannot be unravelled,* **indissoluble,** capillus; *trop.*, **inexplicable.**

ĬN-EO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* I. *Tr.*— 1) Prop. (rar.), **to go into, to enter,** in urbem, also i. urbem; i. domum; i. viam, *to enter upon;* i. convivia, *to go to banquets;* abs. (Pl.), inibitur tecum, *I will go in with you.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to enter upon** (esp. a business or office), **to begin, to commence** (an action), bellum, magistratum, consulatum; inita aestate, *after the beginning of:* B) **to enter into, to conclude, to make, to contract,** societatem, foedus, hospitium, inducias: C) i. concilium, *to form a plan or resolution;* i. gratiam ab aliquo or apud aliquem, *to gain one's favour;* (poet.) i. somnum, *to fall asleep;* i. suffragia, *to vote:* D) i. numerum, *to tell the number of, to count;* in partic., i. rationem — a) = **to make an estimate,** operarum — b) **to meditate, to consider,** *or* **to reflect upon, to devise:** i. rationem, quemadmodum illa Romam perducatur, de commodis militum augendis; ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem, *he devised this plan for killing him;* thus, also, i. aestimationem, *to estimate, to value:* E) (Pl.) **to fall upon, to attack,** *to seize:* febris i. aliquem. 3) = **To cohabit with.** II. *Intr.* — **To begin, to commence, to set in** (usually in the *part.*): ineunte anno, *in the beginning of the year;* ab ineunte aetate, *from childhood.*

ĬNEPTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ineptus]. **Unsuitably, inconveniently**: i. nocere; hence, **absurdly, awkwardly, foolishly**: i. dicere.

ĬNEPTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (the *sing.* occurs only in the comic writers) [ineptus]. **Fooleries, absurdities, trifles**: ii. paene aniles, *foolish, almost womanish talk*; ii. sententiarum, *excessive affectation.*

ĬNEPTIO, 4. *v. intr.* [ineptus]. (Poet.) **To trifle, to play the fool.**

ĬNEPTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [inaptus]. **Unsuitable, improper, impertinent**; hence, **absurd, foolish, silly**, *pedantic*, homo, res; sīne vivat ineptus, *the pedant, fool.*

***ĬN-ĒQUĬTĀBĬLIS**, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not to be ridden upon**, *unfit for cavalry*, campus (ἄνιππος).

ĬN-ĒQUĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* **To ride upon** *any thing.*

ĬNERMIS, e, and (rarely) **Ĭnermus**, a, um, *adj.* [in-arma]. **Unarmed, defenceless**, miles; *trop.*, i. in philosophia, *not well versed in*; carmen i. (poet.), *hurting no one, unwarlike*; i. gingiva (poet.), *toothless.*

ĬN-ERRANS, tis, *adj.* **Not wandering**: stella i., *a fixed star* (ἀπλανής).

ĬN-ERRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To wander about** *in a place*, montibus. **2)** *Trop.*, **to float before**: memoria imaginis i. oculis, *swam before the eyes*; versus i. in ore, *is at the tip of my tongue.*

ĬNERS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [in-ars]. **1)** *Without skill* (in any art or trade), **unskilled, unskilful**, homo. **2) Inactive, lazy, idle, indolent, sluggish**, homo, otium, senectus; (poet.) i. gleba, *not productive*; i. terra, *immoveable*; i. aqua, *stagnant*; i. tempus (horae), *leisure time or hours*; i. stomachus, *not digesting*; i. frigus, *rendering inactive*; i. caro, *insipid, without flavour*; i. nota censoria, *ineffectual*; querela i., *spiritless*; ii. versus, *frigid, flat*; i. vita, *quiet*: i. aequor, *calm.* In partic. = **cowardly**: i. et infortis; in proelia trudere inertem.

ĬNERTIA, ae, *f.* [iners]. **1)** *Want of skill* (in any art or trade), **unskilfulness, awkwardness.** **2) Inactivity, idleness**: segnities et i.; i. labores, *aversion to labour.*

ĬN-ĒRŪDĪTE, *adv.* [ineruditus]. (Lat.) **Unlearnedly, illiterately, awkwardly.**

ĬN-ĒRŪDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Unlearned, unlettered, illiterate**, homo; voluptas i., *coarse.*

ĬN-ESCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-esca]. *To allure with bait*, **to entice, to decoy**, *to wheedle*: i. animalia cibo; *trop.*, i. aliquem spe beneficii.

ĬN-ĒVECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Mounted upon.**

ĬN-ĒVĪTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unavoidable, inevitable.**

***ĬN-EXCĪTĀBĬLIS**, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Properly,** *unexcitable* = **from which one cannot be aroused**, somnus.

***ĬN-EXCĪTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unaroused** = **calm.**

***ĬN-EXCULTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unadorned,** *plain.*

ĬN-EXCŪSĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Not admitting of an excuse*, **inexcusable**: i. homo, tempus.

***ĬN-EXCUSSUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unshaken.**

ĬN-EXERCĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unexercised, unpractised, untrained, undisciplined**, histrio, miles; i. ad dicendum.

ĬN-EXHAUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Unexhausted**: i. pubertas, *unimpaired.*

ĬN-EXŌRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* *That cannot be moved by entreaty*, **inexorable**: i. in or adversus aliquem, also (lat.) i. delictis, *toward, with regard to*; *trop.*, i. disciplina, *inexorably rigorous*; i. odium, *implacable.*

***ĬN-EXPERRECTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unawakened.**

ĬN-EXPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* **1)** *Act.*, **inexperienced** *in*, **unacquainted** *with*, **unused** *to*: cultura potentis amicis dulcis est inexpertis, *to those that have not tried it*; inexpertus lasciviae; i. ad contumeliam, *unaccustomed to.* **2)** *Pass.*, **untried**, *not proved*, legiones, fides militum, navis.

ĬN-EXPIĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **1)** *That cannot be atoned for*, **inexpiable**, religio. **2) Irreconcileable, implacable, obstinate**, homo, bellum (= ἄσπιστος or ἄσπονδος πόλεμος).

ĬN-EXPLĒBĬLIS, e, *adj.* *That cannot be filled*, **insatiable**, stomachus; *trop.*, cupiditas i.; and, with a *gen.*, i. colloquiorum.

ĬN-EXPLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not filled*, **unsatiated, insatiable**; hence, adverbially, inexpletum lacrimans, *beyond measure.*

ĬN-EXPLĬCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **1)** *That cannot be loosened*, **inextricable, indissoluble, intricate**, vinculum, laqueus. **2)** *Trop.* = *attended with unconquerable difficulties*, **intricate, perplexed**: bellum i., *endless*; i. morbus, *incurable*; i. via, *impassable*; i. res, legatio, *impracticable*; i. multitudo, *innumerable*; i. facilitas, *useless, leading to no result.*

***ĬN-EXPLŌRĀTE**, *adv.* [inexploratus]. **Without previous examination**, proficisci.

ĬN-EXPLŌRĀTO, *adv.* [inexploratus] = Inexplorate, q. v.

ĬN-EXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unexplored, unknown.**

ĬN-EXPUGNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* *That cannot be taken by assault*, **impregnable, inexpugnable**: i. arx; *trop.*, homo i., *unconquerable, firm*; gramen i., *that cannot be rooted out*; via i., *impassable.*

ĬN-EXSPECTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unexpected.**

ĬN-EXSTINCTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unextinguished, unextinguishable**, ignis; *trop.*, i. fames, *unappeasable*, nomen, *immortal*, libido, *insatiable.*

*ĬN-EXSTIRPĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **That cannot be rooted out.**

ĬN-EXSŪPĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **1) Insurmountable,** Alpes. **2) Unconquerable, invincible,** vis fati; *trop., not to be surpassed,* **unsurpassable,** bonum.

ĬN-EXTRĪCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Inextricable, irrecoverable,** error.

IN-FABRE, *adv. Without art or skill,* **unskilfully:** vas non i. factum.

*IN-FABRĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unwrought,** *unfashioned,* robora.

IN-FĂCĒTE, *adv.* [infacetus]. (Lat.) **Unwittily, coarsely,** *insipidly.*

IN-FĂCĒTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Poet.) **Rude jests,** *coarse raillery, low wit.*

IN-FĂCĒTUS, or IN-FĬCĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Not witty, coarse, insipid, rude, ill-mannered,** *clownish,* homo, dictum.

*IN-FĀCUNDIA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) **Want of eloquence.**

IN-FĀCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* **Ineloquent,** *unskilled in speaking, rude in speech.*

INFĀMIA, ae, *f.* [infamis]. **Ill fame, ill report** *of any one,* **disgrace, dishonour, infamy** (it denotes the public talk and opinion of men, as depriving one of his good reputation — it is stronger than ignominia, q. v.): i. et ignominia; trahere aliquid ad i., *to bring into disrepute;* movere alicui i., *to bring disgrace upon;* i. sarcire, *to repair;* (poet.) = *that brings any one into disrepute* (= ἔλεγχος); Cacus i. silvae; i. saecli nostri, *the disgrace of;* (lat.) in *pl.*, subire ii.

INFĀMIS, e, *adj.* [in-fama]. **1)** *Ill-spoken of,* **notorious, infamous,** *disgraceful,* homo, quaestus, vita; i. re aliqua, *on account of any thing.* **2)** (Lat.) *Causing an evil report,* **disreputable,** materia; i. digitus, *the middle finger* (because it was used in pointing at persons insultingly).

INFĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [infamis]. **1) To bring into ill repute,** *to brand with infamy,* injuriam alicujus, aliquem. **2) To accuse** *of,* aliquem temeritatis.

IN-FANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-for]. Prop., *that cannot be expressed* = **detestable, shocking,** *heinous,* res, dolor, mors; ii. epulae, *of human flesh;* Infandum, as *interj., dreadful! pl. n.,* Infanda, as *adv., in a detestable manner:* i. furens.

INFANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [in-for]. *Not speaking:* — **1)** *That cannot speak,* **dumb:** puer infans natus. **2)** *Without oratorical talent,* **ineloquent,** homo; also, of things, i. historia, *feeble in its language;* (poet.) i. pudor, *not talkative.* **3)** *That cannot yet speak,* **infantile, infant, young, little;** in partic., puer i., or simply i., *a little child, an infant;* ab i. or ii. (lat.), *from infancy.* Hence: A) (poet.) *of or belonging to an infant,* os: *B) **childish,** *silly:* omnia haec infantia fuerunt: C) of things = **new, fresh,** boletus, statua (acc. to others = *a mute statue*): D) = *child unborn.*

INFANTIA, ae, *f.* [infans]. *1) (Ante-cl.) **Inability to speak.** **2)** *Want of readiness in speaking,* **ineloquence.** **3) Infancy, childhood** (extended by some to the seventh year): ab i.; sometimes, *concr.* = *children.*

INFANTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [infans]. (Lat.) **Of or belonging to little children:** ii. blandimenta.

IN-FARCIO, or In fercio, si, sum or tum, 4. *v. tr.* **To stuff or cram into,** salem; *trop.,* i. verba, *to cram in.*

IN-FĂTĪGĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Indefatigable.**

IN-FĂTUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-fatuus]. *To make a fool of,* **to infatuate,** aliquem.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unfortunate.**

INFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [inficio]. **A dyer.**

INFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-factus]. **1) Not done, not made, unperformed:** facta infecta, *things done and not done;* omnia sint pro infecto, *shall be considered as undone;* re infecta, *without having effected one's object;* pace i., *without making peace;* victoriâ i., *without having gained the victory;* bello i., *without having finished the war;* dona ii. facere, *to take back;* i. reddere, *to make of no effect, to undo.* **2) Unwrought, unfinished:** i. aurum, *uncoined;* pensa ii. *3) **Impracticable, impossible:** nihil ei infectum ratus.

*IN-FĒCUNDE, *adv.* [infecundus]. (Lat.) **Unfruitfully;** *trop.* **sparingly,** *coldly,* laudare.

IN-FĒCUNDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (Lat.) **Unfruitfulness.**

IN-FĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (Rar.) **Unfruitful:** ager i. arbore, *in trees.*

IN-FĒLĪCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* Prop., *unfruitfulness, infertility;* hence, **unhappiness, misfortune, infelicity.**

IN-FĒLĪCĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [infelix]. **Unhappily, unfortunately.**

IN-FĒLIX, īcis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* **1) Unfruitful,** arbor; tellus i. arboribus, *in trees.* **2):** A) **unfortunate,** homo, patria: B) = *bringing misfortune,* **unlucky, calamitous:** homo reipublicae infelix; arbor i., *on which criminals are hung, the gallows.*

INFENSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [infensus]. **Hostilely.**

INFENSO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [infensus]. (Tac.) **1)** *Tr.,* **to treat in a hostile manner:** i. Armeniam, *to invade.* **2)** *Intr., to act in a hostile manner,* **to be hostile:** abs., diis infensantibus.

INFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* [in, and the unusual fendo—cf. offendo]. **Hostile, inimical, enraged** (of disposition and feeling, esp. of excited feeling — conf. infestus): animus inimicus et i.; (poet.) i. alicui, *to or against;* (lat.) servitium i., *odious, oppressive;* valetudo i., *bad;* ii. opes, *dangerous.*

INFER — v. Inferus.

INFĒRIAE (sc. Victimae), ārum, *f. pl.* [inferus]. Sacrifices in honour of the dead.

INFĔRIUS, *adv.* — v. Infra.

INFERNE, *adv.* [infernus]. (Lucr.) Below, beneath.

INFERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [inferus]. 1) (Rar.) *Situate or lying beneath*, the lower, pars; ii. stagna, *in the low lands;* ii. fulmina, *lightnings issuing from the earth; subst.*, Infernus, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the abdomen.* 2) In partic., of *or* belonging to the lower world, infernal, dii; (poet.) rex i. = *Pluto;* Juno i. = *Proserpina;* palus i. = *the Styx;* i. ratis, *Charon's boat.* Hence: A) Inferni (= Inferi), ōrum. *m. pl.*, *the shades or spirits in the lower world:* B) inferna, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the infernal regions.*

IN-FĔRO, intŭli, illātum, *v. tr.* 1) To carry *or* bring into: i. aliquid domum suam; i. aliquid in ignem, *to throw into the fire;* i. spolia templo (*dat.*): i. pedem in aedes, *to betake one's self into, to enter;* thus, also, i. se per medios hostes, *to go through the midst of the enemy;* also, agmen infertur in urbem, *marches into;* i. fontem urbi, *to lead into.* Hence: A) in partic., i. aliquem sepulcris = *to bury:* B) i. signa hosti or in hostem, *to make an attack upon;* thus, likewise, i. pedem and i. pugnam, gradum, and also, i. arma, *to attack, to rush upon:* C) i. se, *to betake one's self to a place, to repair to, to go into;* i. se in periculum, *to rush into;* i. se hostibus, *to rush upon;* in partic. (Pl.) = *to strut:* D) to bring into (an account), to give in, to charge: i. falsas rationes; i. aliquid rationibus; i. sumptum alicui: E) *trop.* — a) *to bring forward*, to introduce, to utter, to deliver: i. sermonem; i. mentionem rei alicujus, *to mention* — b) *to bring or strike into*, to occasion, to cause: i. alicui timorem, spem, *to inspire with;* i. bellum Italiae, contra patriam, *to commence war against* — c) (poet.) i. ignem gentibus = *to make known* — d) (Pl.) to bring into *any condition:* i. aliquem in pauperiem. 2) (Rar.) To bring, to put, *or* to place upon *any thing:* i. aliquem in equum; i. mensam secundam, *to serve up.* 3) To bring *or* carry to *a place:* i. scalas ad murum; i. vallum usque ad stationes, *to extend.* Hence, *trop.:* A) i. alicui injuriam, *to inflict;* i. alicui calamitatem, periculum, moram, *to cause;* i. mortem (vulnera) alicui; i. manus et vim alicui, *to lay violent hands upon;* i. crimen alicui, *to bring a charge against;* i. litem alicui, *to cause;* i. alicui certamen, *to begin:* B) (lat.) to pay, tributum alicui: C) (poet.) to offer, to sacrifice, cymbia, honores Anchisae. 4) Tech. t. in rhetoric, to infer, to conclude.

INFĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [root IN; whence, with Æolic digamma, in-ϝ-er; like ἔνερθε, from ἐν]. I. *Posit.* — That is below *or* underneath, the lower: A) in the *sing. n.*, limen i., mare i., *the Tuscan Sea* (opp. to mare superum, *the Adriatic*) B) in the *pl.* — a) *m.*, dii ii., *the gods of the lower world;* in partic., as *subst.*, Infĕri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of the lower world*, the dead; also = the lower world, in gen.: apud (ad) ii., *in the lower world;* excitare aliquem ab ii., *to raise from the dead;* ab inferis existere, *to rise from the dead* — b) *n.*, omnia supera infera, *all that is above and below;* loca ii.

II. *Comp.*, Infĕrior, us. — 1) The lower *in situation or place:* i. locus; ferri in inferius, *to be carried downward;* ex i. loco dicere, *below, from the ground* (*not from the* rostra — opp. to ex superiore loco); aqua i., *in the lower part of the town;* i. exercitus (Tac.), *of Lower Germany; subst.*, Inferiores, um, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of the lower part of the town.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of time, later, younger: i. aetate, *in respect to age;* erant ii. quam illorum aetas, *were later, were subsequent to:* B) of number, rank, quality, &c., inferior, weaker: i. erat pecuniis, fortunâ, gratiâ; ii. animo, *less courageous;* causa i., *the weaker cause;* i. erat numero navium, *he was inferior in the number of ships;* crudelis erga ii., *towards one's inferiors;* i. versus, i. e., *a pentameter* (as following after a hexameter); abs., Alexandrum inferiorem fore, *that Alexander would be conquered.*

III. *Sup.* — 1) Infĭmus, a, um: A) the lowest, last, solum, radices montis; i. ara, *the lowest part of the altar;* ab infimo, *from below;* ad infimum, *at the bottom;* cum scripsissem haec ii., *this last part* (of the letter): B) *trop.*, of rank, quality, &c., the lowest, meanest, poorest, worst: i. faex populi; i. conditio; i. loco natus; preces ii., *most humble.* 2) Imus, a, um: A) the lowest, deepest: ab ii. unguibus usque ad verticem; i. quercus, *the lowest part of an oak;* i. vox, *the deepest, the bass;* suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh;* (poet.) superi et ii. deorum: B) *trop.*, of time (poet.), the last, mensis; ad imum, *at last.*

IN-FERVESCO, ferbui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To grow hot, to boil.

INFESTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [infestus]. Hostilely, *with bitterness.*

*INFESTĪVĬTER, *adv.* [infestivus]. (Lat.) Inelegantly.

*IN-FESTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not polished, inelegant.

INFESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [infestus]. (Lat.) 1) *To make unsafe*, to infest, to molest: belluae ii. illas oras. 2) To injure, to hurt, to impair: vinum i. nervos.

INFESTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [infendo]. 1) *Pass., made unsafe*, unsafe, disturbed, infested, *exposed to danger and attack*, pars Ciliciae, senectus ejus, vita filii; via i. excursionibus hostium, *on account of the inroads of the enemy.* 2) *Act., making unsafe*, hostile, inimical, offensive (it denotes hostile actions, but only of a temporary kind—cf. infensus and hostilis): i.

alicui; i. superbiae alicujus; gens i. Romanis; frequently of an attack made in battle: infestus equum admisit in illum; infestis pilis procurrere, *to rush forward with their javelins ready to be hurled;* so, also, infesto spiculo aliquem petere; infestis signis impetum facere, consistere, etc., *with standards pointed against the enemy;* infesto exercitu venire; *trop.*, scelus i., *cruel;* bellum i., *bloody;* infestis speculatoribus dimicare, *the spectators being unfavourable* (and requiring the gladiators to fight until one of them is dead).

INFĬCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-facio]. *To put something upon an object*, esp. *to change its surface.* 1) **To dye, to colour, to stain, to tinge:** i. se vitro, mare sanguine; (poet.) i. diem notâ, *to denote with a black mark;* pallor i. ora; volumina fumi infecere diem, *obscured;* virgo inficitur teneras genas ore rubente, *blushes.* Hence, *trop.*: A) sapientia animum ejus non coloravit sed infecit, *has touched lightly, has only tinged it:* B) i. aliquem artibus, *to imbue with, to instruct in;* i. animos, *to influence, to act upon.* 2) **To mix** *with something*, **to admix:** i. aquam re aliqua; i. pocula veneno. In partic.: A) (poet.) i. pabula tabo, *to taint, to poison;* furia infecta venenis, *with hair of venomous serpents;* scelus infectum, *the crime with which they are polluted:* B) **to infect, to spoil, to corrupt:** i. animum desidiâ; infici opinionum pravitate.

IN-FĬDĒLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup. That cannot be relied upon*, **unfaithful, faithless,** *dishonest*, homo, socii.

INFĬDĒLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [infidelis]. **Unfaithfulness, faithlessness, perfidy,** *infidelity:* vide quantae sint ii. in amicitiis.

IN-FĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unfaithful, untrustworthy, treacherous,** *unsafe*, amicus, civitas, societas regni, (poet.) mare.

IN-FĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To fix, to drive,** *or* **to thrust into:** i. taleas in terram; i. gladium in pectus; (poet.) i. hastam terrae; (poet.) sagitta infigitur arbore, *sticks in;* vulnus infixum, *made by the thrust of a lance.* 2) *Trop.*, in the *perf. part.*, **infixed, impressed:** id quod infixum est in hominum cogitationibus; dolor infixus pectori; (lat.) infixum mihi est vitandi, *it is my firm resolution.*

*INFĪMĀTIS, is, *m.* [infimus — conf. nostras, vestras]. (Pl.) **One of the lowest** (in condition, rank, &c.).

INFĪMUS — v. Inferus.

IN-FINDO, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To cut into, to cleave:** i. sulcos telluri; (poet.) i. sulcos mari, *to plough up, to sail through the sea.*

INFĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [in-finis]. **Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity** = *boundless extent:* i. locorum; in omnem i. peregrinari, *through the boundless space.*

INFĪNĪTE, *adv.* [infinitus]. 1) **Without bounds, without end,** *infinitely;* **hence,** *incessantly.* 2) (Lat.) **Indefinitely.**

*IN-FĪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* **Endlessness, infinity.**

IN-FĪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) **Endless, boundless, unlimited,** *infinite*, spatium, imperium, spes, potestas; i. multitudo, *exceedingly great;* i. odium, *immeasurable;* i. bellum; infinito plus (lat.), *infinitely more; subst.*, Infinitum, i, *n.* (lat.), *an infinite number or quantity:* i. auri. 2) **Indefinite, general,** *without regard to any particular person or time*, quaestio, res.

INFIRMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [infirmo]. (Lat.) 1) *A weakening*, **an invalidating, judiciorum.** 2) **A refuting, disproving,** rationis.

INFIRME, *adv.* w. *comp.* [infirmus]. **Weakly, faintly:** i. animatus; in partic. = *superstitiously.*

INFIRMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [infirmus]. 1) *Want of strength*, **weakness, feebleness:** i. corporis; puerorum; in partic. (lat.) = **infirmity, sickness, indisposition.** Hence, *meton.* = *the weaker sex or age:* haec i. (*women* or *children*). 2) *Trop.*, **of the mind:** A) **weakness,** *want of capacity:* i. animi: B) **fickleness, inconstancy.**

INFIRMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [infirmus]. 1) **To weaken, to enfeeble,** legiones. 2) *Trop., to diminish the consequence or to weaken the effect of any thing:* A) = **to refute, to disprove,** res tam leves, aliquid: B) **to diminish, to invalidate,** fidem testis: C) **to annul,** legem.

IN-FIRMUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *Not strong or firm*, **weak, feeble** (it denotes want of strength in enduring something — cf. debilis, imbecillus): i. homo, classis, valetudo; i. ad resistendum; i. adversus aliquem; nuptiae ii. (Com.), *not lasting.* In partic. = **indisposed, sick,** *infirm*, homo, corpus. 2) *Trop.*: A) **faint-hearted, timid,** *pusillanimous:* animus tenuis et i.; hac re terrentur infirmiores, *less courageous men:* B) = **superstitious:** C) = **unreliable;** D) **of things, of no weight** *or* **consequence, trivial, inconclusive:** res i. ad probandum.

INFIT, *v. def.* [in-fio]. (Rar., and only in this form.) **He begins:** i. ibi postulare; in partic., abs. = **he begins to speak:** ibi i., annum se tertium et octogesimum agere.

INFĪTIAS, or INFĪCIAS, *acc. f. pl.* **A denying;** only in the combination 'i. ire' (usually with a negation), **to deny:** non i. eo, quasdam esse materias, etc.

INFĪTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [infitias]. **Negative,** *consisting in denial*, quaestio.

INFĪTIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [infitior]. **A denying;** esp., *a denying or disowning of a debt.*

INFĪTIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [infitior]. **The denier** *of a debt*, **a cheat:** lentus i., *a bad payer, an insolvent.*

INFĪTIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [infitias]. **To deny, to disown** (from personal reasons and from regard to one's own interest — cf. nego): i. aliquid; in partic. = *to deny a debt or deposit:* i. quod

debetur, depositum; (poet.) fama infitianda factis, *of which the deeds have to be ashamed.*

*INFLAMMANTER, *adv.* [inflammo]. (Lat.) In an inflammatory manner.

INFLAMMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo]. 1) (Lat.) A setting on fire, conflagration. 2) (Lat.) As a tech. t. in surgery, inflammation. 3) *Trop.*, of the mind, a kindling, inflaming.

IN-FLAMMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To set on fire, to kindle, to light up, taedas, classem; vulnera inflammantur, *become inflamed.* 2) *Trop.*, to inflame, to kindle, to rouse, to incite, populum in improbos; i. cupiditates, aliquem amore.

INFLĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp* [inflatus]. *In an inflated manner* — a) proudly, pompously — b) = with exaggeration.

INFLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inflo]. 1) A blowing *or* puffing up, inflation, a swelling up: i. praecordiorum, *inflammation of the breast.* 2) In partic. = flatulence: habet magnam inflationem is cibus, *is very flatulent.*

INFLĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of inflo]. 1) Blown *or* puffed up, inflated, swollen, vestis, bucca, amnis; capilli ii., *flowing.* 2) *Trop.:* A) puffed up, proud, haughty, re aliqua, *on account of any thing:* *B) excited, angry: C) of style, bombastic, turgid.

INFLĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [inflo]. A blowing into *or* upon: primo inflatu tibicinis, *at the first blast, sound; trop.*, i. divinus, *divine inspiration.*

IN-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bend, to curve, capillum; i. se, and in a medial sense, inflecti, *to bend, to turn.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of sound, esp. the voice, to inflect, to modulate: i. voces cantu; vox inflexa, sonus inflexus, *soft, plaintive:* B) to change *or* alter *by bending*, to warp, to turn, animum, orationem; i. magnitudinem animi = *to lessen;* i. jus; i. aliquem precibus = *to persuade;* i. oculos alicujus, *to turn the eyes of a person to one's self.*

IN-FLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unwept, unlamented.

IN-FLEXĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) *That cannot be bent*, inflexible; *trop., unchangeable.*

INFLEXIO, ōnis, *f.* [inflecto]. A bending.

INFLEXUS, ūs, *m.* [inflecto]. (Lat.) A bending, curving; *trop.*, of the voice, i. modulationis, *variations.*

IN-FLĪGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To strike *one thing* on *or* against *another:* i. alicui securim; puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against; trop.*, arripitur ab adversario verbum, et ex eo in eum ipsum aliquid, qui lacessivit, infligitur, *is hurled at, is let fly against.* Hence, 2) to inflict *by striking:* i. alicui vulnus; i. turpitudinem, detrimentum, *to bring upon, to cause.*

INFLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To blow into, aquam in os palumbi; i. verba, *to blow out, to utter with too great exertion.* 2) To blow up, to inflate, *to cause to swell:* ventus i. carbasum; *trop.*, prov., i. ambas buccas alicui, *to puff out both the cheeks against* = *to threaten, to be angry at.* 3) To blow upon (an instrument), calamum, tibias. Hence: A) i. sonum, etc., *to give a tone, to sound;* B) tibicen i., *begins to sound.* 4) *Trop.:* A) to puff up, to inflate, *to elate:* rumor falsus i. animos; i. spem: B) scriptor vehementius i., *fills his cheeks rather too much.*

IN-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To flow into: fluvius i. in pontum, *empties into;* hence, *trop.*, copiae Gallorum in Italiam ii., *pour into;* negotia influentia, *a press of business.* 2) *Trop.* = to steal into *imperceptibly*, to insinuate one's self: i. in animos; i. in aures concionis; sermo Graecus i. in civitates Asiae, *spreads through;* bonum i. illis, *falls to the lot of.*

IN-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* To dig in, to bury, to inter: i. taleas in terram; (poet.) i. corpora terrae.

INFORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [informo]. *A representation, sketch;* hence, of the mind, a conception, idea: i. quaedam dei.

INFORMIS, e, *adj.* [in-forma]. 1) *That has no form, or not a proper form*, shapeless, res, alveus. 2) Ill-formed, deformed, misshapen, horrid, cadaver, facies, hiems, letum.

IN-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To form, to shape, to fashion, clipeum. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the mind, *to form a notion of any thing*, to conceive; hence, to represent, to sketch, to depict, to describe, *to delineate;* i. deos; i. oratorem, *to describe the (ideal) orator:* B) *to form by instruction*, to educate: i. aetatem puerilem ad humanitatem.

INFŌRO, 1. *v. tr.* [in-forum]. (Pl.) A jocosely formed word — *to take to the forum* = to accuse in court, aliquem.

IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* Unfortunate.

*INFORTŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [in-fortuna]. (Lat.) Misfortune.

INFORTŪNIUM, ii, *n.* [in-fortuna]. (Antecl.) Misfortune; esp. = *punishment, chastisement:* habebis i., *thou wilt come badly off.*

INFRA [instead of infera, sc. parte]. I. *Prep.*, with *acc.* — 1) Below, beneath, under: ad mare i. oppidum; i. coelum. 2) *Trop.:* A) of time = after, later than: Homerus non i. Lycurgum erat: B) of size, smaller than: ursi sunt magnitudine i. elephantos: C) of worth, rank, consideration, &c., below, beneath: eum i. homines infimos esse puto; non i. speciem illius est, *not inferior in beauty;* id est i. officium grammatici: D) of number, less than, below: i. decem. II. *Adv.*, with *comp.* (Inferius). — 1) Below, underneath: i. esse; (poet.) inferius currere, *lower;* infra quam, *below the spot where;* i. scripsi, *I have added below* (in the letter); in partic., abs. (poet.) = *in the lower world, down below.* 2) Of value or esteem, below, beneath: despectare aliquem ut multum i.

*INFRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [infringo]. **A breaking to pieces**; *trop.*, i. animi, *dejection, broken spirits.*

INFRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of infringo]. Prop., **broken, shattered.** *Trop.*, 1) **weakened, impaired**: animus i., *dejected*; oratio i., *subdued*; i. tributa, *diminished*; i. fama, *injured.* 2) Of discourse, **broken off, unconnected**: infracta loqui; loquela i. (Lucr.), *lisping talk* (conf., also, Infringo, 2).

IN-FRĂGĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *That cannot be broken to pieces*, **infrangible**; *trop.*, **strong, unbroken**, vox.

IN-FRĔMO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To growl, to bellow, to roar**, aper.

IN-FRĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) **Using no bridle**: eques i., *on an unbridled horse.*

IN-FRENDEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To gnash** (the teeth), dentibus.

INFRĒNIS, e, and INFRĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-frenum]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Without a bridle*, **unbridled**, equus. Hence, *trop.* = *untamed, unrestrained*, lingua. 2) = Infrenatus: Numida i.

IN-FRĒNO (Infraeno), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To furnish with a bridle*, **to bridle**, equum; (poet.) i. currum, *to put the horses to the chariot.* 2) *Trop.*, **to check, to curb, to restrain**, impetum, navigia, aliquem.

IN-FRĒQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Of persons, *that seldom does a thing or is rarely at a place*, **rare, unfrequent, negligent**: cultor i.; i. miles, *that does not appear at his standard, negligent*; hence, also (Pl.), militia i. (of a lover who makes but few presents). 2) Of things, *that seldom occurs or is seldom used*, **rare, unusual**, vocabulum, usus. 3) Of number, **not numerous**, *in small numbers*: i. senatus, *not full*; ii. copiae, hostes. 4) Of places, *where not many come or are present*, **seldom visited, thinly inhabited, solitary**: infrequentissima urbis, *the least inhabited parts of the town*; causa i., *at which only few hearers are present.* Hence, with an *abl.* — **not rich in, not filled with**: pars urbis i. aedificiis, *thinly occupied with*; signa ii. armatis (also only ii.), *surrounded by but few soldiers*; also, with the *genit.*, i. rei militaris, *inexperienced*; *trop.*, i. vocum Latinarum, *unacquainted with.*

INFRĒQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [infrequens]. 1) **Smallness of number, fewness**: i. senatus, *the thinness of the senate*; i. legionum, *incompleteness.* 2) (Tac.) **Solitariness**: i. locorum, *loneliness, absence of population.*

IN-FRĬCO, cui, ctum and cātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To rub in**, aliquid rei alicui; but, also, i. dentes, *to rub the teeth* (*with something*).

IN-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [infrango]. 1) **To break, to break off**, *to break to pieces*, florem; remus infractus, *appearing broken by the refraction of the light in the water*; (poet.) i. vestes, *to tear*; (poet.) i. linguam = *to stammer.* 2) Freq., *trop.* = **to break, to weaken, to impair, to diminish, to restrain**: i. militum vim, res or conatus adversariorum; i. aliquem or animum alicujus, *to deject*; in the *pass.*, veritas pluribus modis infracta, *falsified*; fides infracta metu, *shaken*; testamentum infringitur, *is made void*; verborum ambitus infringitur, *the harmony of the words is disturbed*; numeri infringuntur, *the rhythm is broken*; vox infringitur (lat.), *is made plaintive.* 3) (Poet.) **To strike** *one thing* **against** *another* (so as to break or to hurt it): i. cratera alicui; i. colaphum alicui, *to give one a box on the ear*; i. lumbos postibus et liminibus, *to bruise against.*

*IN-FRONS, dis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Without foliage** = *treeless*, ager.

IN-FRUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unfruitful**; *trop.* = **unprofitable, useless.**

IN-FRŪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-fruniscor]. (Lat.) *Incapable of enjoying*; hence, *trop.* = **senseless, silly, stupid**, animus.

*IN-FŪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Painted.**

INFŪLA, ae, *f.* [in-FUL-a, from the same root with fil-um]. 1) **A band, bandage**: depingere rem in ii. In partic., a **fillet**, *broad, white, and made of wool*, worn by priests and supplicants, and sometimes also by sacrificial victims, as a token of their destiny. 2) *Trop.*, **an ornament, a badge of honour** (prop., as an object of religious veneration): ii. imperii = *the public lands, domain*; (lat.) esse infularum loco = *to be held in great esteem*; ii. domus, *carved work.*

INFŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [infulo]. (Lat.) **Adorned with the infula** (of one who is led to death adorned as a victim).

IN-FULCIO, si, tum, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cram into**: i. cibum alicui; *trop.*, *to put in, to foist in*, verbum.

IN-FŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To smoke**; only in the *part.* infumatus, *dried in the smoke.*

INFUNDĪBŪLUM, i, *n.* [infundo]. **A funnel.**

IN-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To pour in** *or* **into**: i. aliquid in vas; (poet.) with a *dat.*, i. vinum reticulo; i. alicui venenum, *to pour the poison into*; i. alicui poculum, *to pour into, to fill one's cup.* Hence, of things not liquid, i. hordea jumentis, *to pour out, to strew*; populus infusus circo, *that had streamed or rushed into.* 2) **To pour upon, to throw** *or* **cast upon**: i. oleum extis, ceram tabulis; mare i. gemmas litori; i. nimbum alicui; infusa humeris capillos, *with the hair flowing down on the shoulders.* Hence, infusus gremio alicujus, *resting upon one's lap*; infusus collo amantis, *clinging to.* 3) *Trop.*: A) *to pour or throw into*, **to cause to enter, to communicate, to impart**: i. orationem in aures alicujus; i. aliquid in animum; i. vitia in civitatem, *to introduce*; also (rar.), i. detrimenta civitati, *to bring upon*: B) **to mix** *or* **to mingle with**: homines infunduntur in alienum genus.

IN-FUSCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To make dark*, to darken, to blacken: i. aquam atramento; i. vellera, rufum colorem nigro. 2) *Trop.* = to spoil, to disfigure, to sully, to tarnish: barbaries eos infuscaverat, *had disfigured their language;* malevolentia i. vicinitatem; i. gloriam alicujus, *to obscure;* vox infuscata, *not clear.*

INGAEVŎNES, num, *m. pl.* *A people of Northwestern Germany.*

INGAUNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Liguria.*

IN-GĔMINO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.*, to double, to redouble, ictus; i. vocem, *to repeat;* i. Creusam, *to call repeatedly;* ingeminat, "Me miserum!" *repeats,* "*Ah, woe is me!*" 2) *Intr.*, to be redoubled, *to be frequently repeated,* to increase: i. clamor; curae, austri ii.

IN-GĔMISCO, mui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* & *tr.* [ingemo]. To groan *or* sigh *over any thing:* i. malo alicui, and i. interitum alicujus; i. hostem eum esse judicatum, etc.; also, abs., pueri ii. dolore.

IN-GĔMO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To groan *or* sigh *on account of any thing,* to moan over, to bewail, laboribus; i. caesos patres; (poet.) solum i.

IN-GĔNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To produce in any thing* (at the time of its formation), to implant, *to ingenerate;* also = to create, in gen.: natura i. amorem quendam in eos qui, etc.; societas quam ingeneravit natura; freq., *part.* ingeneratus, *inborn, inbred.*

INGĔNĬĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ingenium]. (Antecl. & lat.) Naturally constituted, *disposed by nature:* lepide i.

INGĔNĬŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ingeniosus]. Ingeniously, acutely, wittily.

INGĔNĬŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [ingenium]. 1) (Poet.) Adapted by nature *to any thing,* fit *for:* ager i. ad segetes. 2) Gifted, ingenious, acute, witty, *inventive:* homo i. et sollers; res est i. dare, *requires discernment.*

INGĔNĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-gigno]. (Lat.) Inborn.

INGĔNIUM, ii, *n.* [in-gigno]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Innate or natural quality,* nature: i. loci, camporum, pomorum. 2) Of persons: A) with respect to disposition and morals, natural disposition, temper, character, bent, temperament, pium ac pudicum, inhumanum, mobile; suo i. vivere; redire ad suum i., *to his natural bent;* ingenio bono esse, *of a good disposition, well-disposed, good natured;* i. ingenii (Pl.), *the bent of his disposition:* B) with respect to intellect, natural capacity, understanding, talents, abilities, parts, acuteness, genius, *wit,* &c.: i. acre, tardum, acutum aut retusum; ingenii lumen, vis, celeres motus; ingenio abundare; ingenium alere, exercere, acuere; ii. hominum; ii. rudia; cum ingenio, *with discernment or sense:* C) (lat.) in the *pl.* = *men of genius:* D) (lat.) invention, a good idea, clever thought: id i.; exquisita ii. coenarum, *contrivances at.*

IN-GĔNO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) An old form = Ingigno.

INGENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [perhaps in-genus, 'that goes beyond its kind,' 'monstrous']. 1) Very great, huge, vast, extraordinary, *enormous,* campus; i. pecunia, *a very large sum of money;* i. clamor, gloria; *trop.*, i. spiritus, genus, *noble.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Great in any thing,* rich *in,* great, powerful, *or* distinguished *in:* ingens famâ, opibus; ingens animi, *of a strong mind;* vir ingens rerum, *a man of great deeds.*

INGĔNUE, *adv.* [ingenuus]. 1) *As becomes a freeborn man,* liberally, educatus. 2) Freely, frankly, openly, *candidly,* &c.

INGĔNUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [ingenuus]. 1) *The condition of a freeborn man or gentleman,* good birth: i. alicujus. 2) *Trop., a mode of thinking becoming a freeborn man,* noble-mindedness, frankness (in opp. to a mean and servile spirit).

INGĔNUUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-gigno]. 1) (Poet.) A) *of one's own country,* native: tophus i.: B) innate, natural, indoles, color. 2) Freeborn, *born of free parents* (cf. liber), homo; i. est an libertina? 3) *Trop., worthy of or suitable to a freeborn man,* noble, upright, open, frank, ingenuous; also = cultivated, liberal: i. vita, animus, dolor, jocus; ii. studia atque artes, *the liberal* (i. e., *not servile*) *arts.* 4) (Poet.) Delicate (from being unused to hardship), weak, vires.

IN-GĔRO, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To carry *or* put into (usually of a considerable quantity), to pour *or* throw into *or* upon: i. ligna foco; i. aquam; i. alicui osculum, *to give, to impress upon;* i. pugnos in ventrem, *to 'plant' in;* i. verbera alicui, *to beat;* i. saxa in subeuntes, *to hurl upon;* i. se aliquo (lat.), *to rush to a place.* Hence, *trop., to pour out or forth:* i. alicui contumelias; i. dicta, *to utter, to throw out;* i. praeterita, *to mention;* i. probra in aliquem, *to heap reproaches upon;* i. aliquid coram, *to cast in one's teeth;* (poet.) i. scelus sceleri, *to heap.* 2) To force upon, *to obtrude or press upon,* alicui aliquid.

IN-GIGNO, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Used only in the *perf.* and in the *part.*—v. Ingenitus.) *To instil by birth or nature,* to implant, to engender, *to produce:* tellus i. herbas rupibus; *trop.*, i. hominibus cupiditatem veri videndi; ingenitus, *inborn.*

INGLŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-gloria]. Without glory, inglorious, *not renowned,* homo, vita; i. militiae, *in war.*

INGLŪVIES, ei, *f.* [kindred w. gula]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) The crop *of birds,* the gullet, swallow. 2) *Trop.*, voraciousness.

INGRĀTE, *adv.* [ingratus]. 1) Unpleasantly, disagreeably. 2) Unthankfully, ungratefully: i. aliquid ferre, *to receive with unthankfulness.*

*INGRĀTĪFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ingratus-facio]. (Ante-cl.) **Unthankful.**

INGRĀTIIS, *abl. pl.* of an unusual *subst.*, ingratia = *unthankfulness;* used adverbially = **against one's will:** extorquere alicui aliquid invito et ii.; amborum ii., *against the will of both;* ii. aliquos cogere ad pugnandum, *against their will, unwillingly.*

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Unpleasant, disagreeable,** *not well-received,* labor, jocus, sapor; oratio non i. Gallis fuit. **2)** *Received with no thanks,* **not acknowledged, thankless:** si (illa) ingrata esse sciam, non committam, etc.; id tibi ingratum erit, *you will not be thanked for it.* **3) Ungrateful, unthankful,** homo, animus; i. in aliquem, etc.; (lat.) i. adversus beneficia alicujus; (poet.) i. salutis, *for his preservation;* (poet.) ager i. = *unfruitful;* i. ingluvies = *insatiable;* ii. oculi = *quickly forgetting, forgetful;* cinis i. (poet.), *unable to render thanks.*

IN-GRĂVESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **1) To become heavy** *or* **heavier,** *to increase in weight;* (poet.) = *to become pregnant.* **2)** *Trop.,* **to increase;** esp., **in a bad sense = to become more oppressive** *or* **troublesome:** hoc studium quotidie i.; malum, morbus i.; aetas ingravescens, *advancing age;* corpora ii. defatigatione, *are oppressed;* annona i., *the corn becomes dearer;* alter quotidie i. = *becomes more dangerous, more powerful;* i. falsis (lat.), *to be entangled in greater dangers by false reports.*

IN-GRĂVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) Prop., **to weigh down;** hence, *trop.,* **to make worse, to aggravate:** illa casus meos i.; abs., anni ii., *become oppressive.*

INGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [in-gradior]. **1)** *Tr.* & *intr.,* **to go into, to enter:** i. intra munitiones, in vitam, ad deos penates; (poet.) i. castris, *into the camp;* i. domum illam; i. pontem Milvium, viam, *to tread or set foot upon;* i. mare, *to go to sea.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to enter upon, to engage in:** i. in spem, *to take hope;* i. in sermonem; i. nonum annum, *to enter one's ninth year;* i. iter, consulatum, *to enter upon;* i. pericula, *to undergo;* i. vestigia alicujus, *to tread in the footsteps of any one;* i. viam aliquam vivendi, *to take a course;* i. in rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs:* B) **to begin, to commence** *an action;* i. orationem, disputationem, hanc rationem studiorum; i. dicere, scribere aliquid; (poet.) abs., i. = *to begin to speak:* C) **to rush upon, to attack:** i. aliquem. **2)** *Intr.,* **to go along, to walk, to proceed:** i. tardius, per nives; i. vestigiis patris, *to walk in the steps of the father,* i. e., *to imitate.*

INGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior]. **1) A going into, an entering,** fori. **2) A commencement, beginning.** 3) Of discourse, **the pace, gait.**

INGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [ingredior]. **1)** (Lat.) *A going into* = **an inroad:** excipere ii. hostiles. **2) A going, walking, gait:** prohiberi ingressus, *from moving;* i., cursus, accubitio, etc. = *his manner of walking,* &c. **3)** (Poet. & lat.) **A beginning,** *entrance:* ii. capere, *to take a beginning.*

INGRUO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [in-ruo]. **To rush** *or* **break into:** Aeneas i. Italis, *falls upon, attacks furiously; trop.,* morbus i. in aliquos, *seizes them;* abs., bellum i., *breaks in;* tela ii.

INGŪEN, ĭnis, *n.* [perhaps from in-geno]. *The front part of the body between the hips,* **the groin:** suffodere inguina alicui; hence = *the privy members.*

INGURGĬTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [in-gurges]. **To plunge, to dip,** *or* **to throw** *into* (an abyss): *trop.* — **a)** i. se in flagitia, *into the abyss of vice;* i. in copias alicujus, *to revel or to wallow in any one's wealth* — **b) to glut** *or* **gorge** *one's self with immoderate eating or drinking:* i. se; i. ingenium poculis, *to drown one's understanding in;* i. se in vinum, *to guzzle, to swill down.*

*IN-GUSTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Not tasted** = *not tasted before.*

ĬN-HĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **1) Unmanageable, unwieldy,** navis, telum, corporum moles (of elephants). **2)** *Trop.,* **unfit, unapt, incapable:** i. studiis, labori; ii. ad consensum, *unable to agree upon a common plan.*

ĬN-HĂBĬTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **Uninhabitable.**

ĬN-HĂBĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To dwell in, to inhabit,** regionem; abs., inhabitantes, *inhabitants.*

ĬN-HAEREO, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To hang, to stick, to cleave, to cling,** *or* **to adhere to:** sidera ii. sedibus suis; animi ii. corporibus; i. ad saxa; res i. in visceribus; lingua i., *is grown fast to the mouth* (of a tongue-tied person); (poet.) canis inhaesurus, *that is about to fasten upon* (*the hare*). **2)** *Trop.,* illa i. vultibus tuis (poet.), *hangs on thy looks;* (lat.) i. alicui = *to be always about one;* (poet.) i. studiis, *to apply one's self to;* i. oculis, *to be before the eyes;* illud i. in mente, *is impressed upon;* virtutes voluptatibus ii., *are inseparably connected with.*

ĬN-HAERESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To stick, to cleave,** *or* **to adhere to:** i. in re aliqua or rei alicui; *trop.,* poëtae ii. in mentibus.

ĬN-HĂLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To breathe to** *or* **upon:** i. alicui popinam, *the smell of an eating-house.*

ĬNHĬBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [in-habeo]. Prop., *to hold any thing close to one's self;* hence, **1) to keep back, to hold in, to curb, to check:** i. frenos, equos. In partic.: A) i. remis, or i. navem (retro), or merely i. — **a)** *to row backwards* (without turning the ship) — **b)** less correctly, although so used by Cicero = remos i., *to cease rowing:* B) *trop., to arrest, to check:* i. impetum victoris: C) = *to detain, to keep from:* i. aliquem a re aliqua: D) (lat.) = prohibeo, **to hinder, to prevent, to restrain:** inhiberi rec-

tum agere cursum; inhiberi quominus, etc. 2) (= Adhibeo) *To employ*, to use, to practise, to exercise: i. imperium alicui or in aliquem; i. supplicium alicui, *to inflict upon;* i. damnum aliamque coercitionem.

*ĪNHĪBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo]. A restraining: i. remigum, *a rowing backward.*

ĪN-HIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *To stand open-mouthed*, to gape: inhians Cerberus. In partic. = to gape after *any thing:* infans i. uberibus. 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) to gape *or* gaze at: i. in aliquem; i. gazis; hence = *to inspect, to examine:* i. pectoribus reclusis: B) to desire eagerly, to long for, aurum, hereditatem.

ĪNHŌNESTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [inhonestus]. Dishonourably, disgracefully.

ĪNHŌNESTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [inhonestus]. (Poet.) To dishonour, to disgrace, palmas.

ĪN-HŌNESTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, *indecent*, vita, mors, vulnus, cupiditas; of rank = *base, debased:* inhonestus matre ignota. 2) (Poet.) Ugly, filthy, nasty.

ĪN-HŌNŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Unhonoured, not respected; also, of persons *without any office or post of honour:* i. vita, *private, retired.* 2) Without presents: aliquem i. dimittere; societas i. *unrewarded.*

*ĪN-HŌNŌRĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Dishonourable.

ĪNHŌNŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-honos]. (Lat.) 1) Unhonoured, not respected, ignoble, *of small note.* 2) Ugly, unsightly: signa i., *stripped of their ornaments.*

ĪN-HORREO, 2. *v. intr.* To bristle *with any thing:* acies i. haud secus quam vallo septa, *as if encircled by palisades.*

ĪN-HORRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) To begin to bristle, to bristle up: aper inhorruit armos, *raised his bristles;* gallinae ii., *erect their feathers;* messis spicea i. campis. 2) (Poet.) To begin to quiver *or* shake: aer i.; veris adventus i. foliis, *the leaves rustle at the approach of spring;* mare i., *grows rough;* unda i., *rises, swells.* 3) To shudder, to shake, to tremble *with cold or horror* (v. Horreo).

ĪN-HOSPĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Inhospitable.

*ĪN-HOSPĪTĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* Inhospitality.

ĪN-HOSPĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Inhospitalis.

ĪN-HŪMĀNE, *adv.* with *comp.* Inhumanly, cruelly, *contrary to human affections.*

ĪN-HŪMĀNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [inhumanus]. 1) Inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity. 2) *Want of good breeding:* A) = impoliteness, discourtesy: B) disobligingness, unkindness. 3) Churlishness. 4) Niggardliness.

*ĪN-HŪMĀNĪTER, *adv.* [inhumanus]. Uncivilly, rudely, discourteously.

ĪN-HŪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Inhuman, cruel, barbarous, scelus, homo: testamentum i., *unjust.* 2) *Without good breeding:* A) = impolite, discourteous, homo, negligentia: B) uncultivated, aures. 3) Senes ii., *churlish.*

ĪN-HŪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unburied.

ĪN-ĪBI, *adv.* 1) Of place, just there. 2) Of time, on the point of, nearly, almost: mors i. eum occupavit; i. est, *it is near at hand, will soon happen.*

ĪNĪGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-ago]. (Antecl. & lat.) To drive into, gregem in stabula; hence, *trop.*, to instigate, feras ad nocendum.

ĪNĪMĪCE, *adv.* w. *comp.* &. *sup.* [inimicus]. Inimically, hostilely.

ĪNĪMĪCĪTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [in-amicitia]. (The *sing.* is rarely used; mostly ante-cl.) Enmity, hostility (in one's private relations — v. Inimicus): suscipere ii.; gerere, habere, exercere ii. cum aliquo, *to be at enmity or variance with;* sunt (intercedunt) mihi ii. cum aliquo.

ĪNĪMĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* [inimicus]. (Poet.) To render hostile, *to exasperate*, urbem.

ĪNĪMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [inamicus]. 1) Inimical, hostile (in private relations; it refers to one's personal feeling — cf. hostilis, hostis, and adversarius), *unfavourable:* i. alicui, *to one;* subst., Inimicus, i, *m.*, and Inimica, ae, *f.*, *an enemy:* i. alicujus, meus; inimicissimi ejus, *his greatest enemies.* 2) Of things, unfavourable, injurious: omnia ei ii. sunt; odor nervis i. 3) (Poet.) = hostilis: terra i.; tela ii., *the weapons of the enemy.*

ĪN-ĪMĪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* Inimitable.

ĪNĪQUE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [iniquus]. 1) Unequally, unsuitably: certatio i. comparata, *where the combatants are unequally matched.* 2) Unfairly, unjustly. 3) Unwillingly, *with repugnance:* iniquissime aliquid ferre, *with great repugnance.*

ĪNĪQUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [iniquus]. 1) Unevenness *of the ground*, inequality. 2) Difficulty, disadvantage, *unfavourable condition*, temporum, rerum. 3) Unfairness, injustice, *immoderate severity*, hominis, exitii; in partic. = *an unreasonable demand:* obtinere ii.

ĪNĪQUUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [inaequus]. 1) Uneven, locus. 2) Unfavourable: A) of things — a) esp. of places = incommodious, difficult, locus, via, ascensus, also tempus — b) disadvantageous, *injurious:* vina ii. capiti — c) (Pl.) = disagreeing *with, at variance with:* hoc i. est comico choragio — d) (poet.) = immoderate, excessive: sol i., *exceedingly hot;* i. pondus, *too heavy:* B) of persons, *unfavourably disposed*, inimical, hostile, adverse, alicui and in aliquem; also, *subst.*, ii. mei, *my enemies*,

adversaries. 3) **Unfair, unjust, hard, severe,** *rigorous,* pater, conditio. 4) **Unwilling, discontented, impatient:** iniquo animo (= inique) aliquid pati (ferre), mori, *unwillingly.*

*INĪTIĀMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [initio]. (Lat.) **Initiatory lessons, principles, rudiments;** hence, transferred, *an initiation into secret rites.*

*INĪTIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [initio]. (Lat.) **A participation** *in a secret religious worship.*

INĪTIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [initium]. **To initiate** *or* **admit** *to secret religious rites,* esp. *to the mysteries of Ceres:* i. aliquem Cereri; *trop., to initiate,* in gen.: i. aliquem studiis iisdem.

INĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [ineo]. 1) *An entrance* = **a beginning, commencement,** belli, omnium rerum; facere i. dicendi; sumere (capere) i. ab re aliqua; bonis ii. (as *abl.* abs.), *notwithstanding the good beginning;* (lat.) = *origin:* ii. obscura; ii. Tiberii, *the accession of T. to the crown;* novis ii. opus est, *of a new thing;* in partic., adverbially, initio, *in the beginning, at first.* 2) In the *pl.:* A) in natural philosophy, **the elements,** *the constituent parts of things:* B) **the elements, first principles** *of a science* (cf. principia): C) **secret worship** *of a deity, sacred mysteries;* hence (poet.) = *things used in the celebration of mysteries.*

INĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [ineo]. 1) (Lucr.) *A coming in,* **arrival.** 2) (Lucr.) **A beginning.** 3) (Poet. & lat.) **Copulation.**

INJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [injicio]. **A laying on;** in partic., i. manus, *the laying of one's hands on a person or thing,* as an act of forcible seizure, or a summons to court (v. Injicio, 2).

INJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [injicio]. 1) (Lat.) **A throwing** *or* **casting upon,** pulveris. 2) (Lucr.) **A putting in:** i. animi in corpus.

INJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-jacio]. 1) **To throw, to cast,** *or* **to put in** *or* **into:** i. ignem castris; i. se in ignem, in medios hostes, morti, *to fling one's self into, to rush into.* Hence: A) **to inspire** *with,* **to infuse** *into,* alicui timorem, religionem, mentem, alacritatem et studium: B) **to cause, to occasion,** certamen, cunctationem: C) in discourse, **to mention casually, to suggest,** *to drop a remark,* aliquid; i. de re aliqua; i. aliquid esse factum, *to remark:* D) of the mind, i. se in aliquid, *to throw itself into, to reflect upon.* 2) **To throw, to lay,** *or* **to put upon:** i. pallium in aliquem; more freq., i. pallium alicui, *to throw over;* i. bracchia collo, *to throw around;* i. pontem flumini, *to throw across;* i. manicas (frenos) alicui, *to put on.* In partic., i. alicui manum, *to lay one's hand on* — a) = *to take hold of* (in order to make one stand still) — b) as a symbolic act, *to claim a thing as one's property,* **to take possession of;** hence, *trop.,* i. manum quieti alicujus, *to disturb one's repose* — c) = *to summon before a court.*

*IN-JŪCUNDE, *adv.* in *comp.* [injucundus]. **Unpleasantly.**

*IN-JŪCUNDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [injucundus]. **Unpleasantness.**

IN-JŪCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Unpleasant:** labor nobis i. 2) **Bitter, severe,** adversus malos.

IN-JŪDĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) **Not adjudicated.** 2) **Undecided.**

IN-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To join into,** tigna in asseres. 2) **To join to** *or* **with, to unite** *or* **attach to,** aggerem muro. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to bring upon, to inflict, to occasion,** alicui injuriam, laborem: B) **to lay** *or* **impose upon,** alicui munus, civitatibus servitutem, onus; (lat.) i. alicui ut aliquid faciat; i. sibi ut = *to make it one's business, to resolve, to determine.*

IN-JŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj. That has not sworn,* **unsworn.**

INJŪRIA, ae, *f.* [in-jus]. 1) *The violation of another's right,* **injustice, injury, wrong,** *violence:* facere, inferre, imponere alicui injuriam, *to wrong, to do an injury to;* defendere, propulsare injuriam, *to ward off;* accipere i., *to suffer;* per i. or injuriâ, *unjustly, without cause.* Freq., followed by the *gen.,* with various significations — a) i. ejus, tua, *committed by him, by thee* — b) injuria sociorum, tua, *committed against the allies, against thee* — c) i. judicii, *the injustice of a judgment;* i. legatorum violatorum, *committed by doing violence to the ambassadors.* 2) In partic.: A) in the *pl.,* as a tech. t. in the lang. of law = **injuries, affronts:** actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury:* B) (Com.) = **unjust severity, rigour:** i. paterna: C) = **unlawful acquisition:** obtinere i.: D) **revenge** *for an injury inflicted:* E) **a dishonouring, debauching** *of a woman:* F) **injury,** in gen., **damage, harm:** i. frigoris, temporis, oblivionis; sine agrorum i., *without damaging the fields.*

INJŪRIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [injuria]. (Lat., doubtf. read.) **To do an injury.**

INJŪRIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comparative* [injuriosus]. **Unlawfully, unjustly.**

INJŪRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [injuria]. 1) **Acting unjustly, unjust, wrongful,** in aliquem. 2) *Trop.,* **injurious, noxious,** ventus, pes, *hurtful, destructive.*

INJŪRIUS, or Injūrus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria]. (Rar.) **Unjust.**

IN-JUSSUS (I.), ūs, *m.* **Absence of command;** only in the *abl. sing.:* i. meo, alicujus, *without my or any one's command.*

IN-JUSSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of jubeo]. (Poet.) **Unbidden** = *of one's own accord.*

IN-JUSTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [injustus]. **Unjustly, wrongfully, unfairly:** i. facta, *unjust deeds;* i. vendere, *too high.*

IN-JUSTĬTIA, ae, *f.* [injustus]. **Injustice,** *unjust proceeding;* in partic. = (undue) **rigour, severity.**

IN-JUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* **Unjust:** A) of persons = *that does or means to*

do wrong, homo; (poet.) i. noverca, *harsh, cruel;* i. dens, *malicious:* B) of things = *unreasonable, excessive, oppressive*, onus, fenus, iracundia; regnum i. (poet.), *unjustly obtained.*

*IN-NĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not to be swum in*, not navigable.

IN-NASCOR, nātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To be born in, to grow, *or* to spring up: robora ii. rupibus; hedera i. in cornibus; *trop.*, non mihi avaritia innata est, *I am not covetous by nature;* hoc in animis eorum innatum et insitum est, *is innate.*

IN-NĂTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To swim into: pisces ii. in concham; unda dulcis i. freto, *flows into.* 2) To swim upon, to float upon: homines ii. flumini (*do not sink*); (poet.) undam innatat alnus; *trop.*, innatans verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial.*

IN-NĀVĬGĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* Unnavigable.

IN-NECTO, exui, exum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To tie to, to tie together, to connect: i. palmas remis, comas; innecti cervicibus alicujus, *to embrace one's neck.* Hence, *trop.*: A) i. causas morandi, *to bring forward one after the other:* B) innecti conscientiae alicujus (= ἐμπλέκειν τινί), *to be implicated in:* C) i. fraudem clienti (poet.), *to ensnare, to defraud one's client:* D) innexus alicui or rei alicui, *closely connected with.* 2) To bind *or* entwine *with something*, tempora sertis, fauces laqueo.

IN-NĪTOR, nixus or nīsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) To lean *or* to rest upon, to support one's self by: i. hastae or hastā; i. in aliquem, in cubitum; *trop.*, salus mea i. incolumitati ejus. 2) (Lat.) = To end, to terminate: syllaba i. in b literam.

IN-NO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To swim *or* to float in *or* upon, aquae; (poet.) i. fluvium; *trop.*, classis i. mari, *sails upon;* fluvius i. litori, *flows upon.*

IN-NŎCENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Harmless, vinum, epistola; ii. contentiones, *carried on without acrimony.* 2) Innocent, guiltless, faultless, irreproachable, homo; i. factorum, *in respect of.* 3) In partic. = disinterested, unselfish, praetor.

INNŎCENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [innocens]. Innocently, irreproachably, harmlessly.

INNŎCENTIA, ae, *f.* [innocens]. 1) (Lat.) Harmlessness. 2) Innocence, guiltlessness, irreproachableness. 3) In partic., disinterestedness, integrity.

INNŎCUE, *adv.* [innocuus]. (Poet. & lat.) Harmlessly: i. vivere, *without injuring others.*

IN-NŎCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-noceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Harmless, innocuous, herba; lupi ii. homini, *not unjurious;* litus i., *safe.* 2) Innocent, inoffensive: agere causas innocuas, *to plead the cause of the innocent.* 3) Uninjured, *undamaged*, navis.

IN-NŌTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To become known *or* noted, re aliqua, *by any thing.*

IN-NŎVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., to renew; *trop.*, i. se ad suam intemperantiam, *to return to.*

INNOXIE, *adv.* [innoxius]. (Lat.) Harmlessly.

IN-NOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Harmless, innoxious, animal; vulnera ii., *not mortal;* saltus, iter i., *without danger.* 2) Innocent, servus. 3) Undeserved, paupertas. 4) (Ante-cl. & lat., and in Sall.) Unhurt, uninjured.

*IN-NŪBĬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) Unclouded, cloudless.

*INNŪBIS, e, *adj.* [in-nubes]. (Lat. poet.) Cloudless.

IN-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* To marry into: i. thalamis vestris; ea quo innupserat, *the family into which she had married.*

INNŪBUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-nubo]. (Poet.) Unmarried: laura i., *the virgin laurel* (because Daphne, who was changed into the laurel tree, was unmarried).

IN-NŪMĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* Innumerable, countless.

INNŪMĔRĀBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [innumerabilis]. Innumerableness, infinite number.

INNŪMĔRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [innumerabilis]. (Lucr.) Innumerably.

INNŪMĔRĀLIS, e, (Lucr.), and IN-NŪMĔRUS, a, um, (poet. & lat.), *adj.* = Innumerabilis.

IN-NUO, nui, nūtum, 3. *v. intr.* To nod to, to give a nod, alicui.

IN-NUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unmarried: (ante-cl.) ii. nuptiae (= γάμος ἄγαμος), *an unhappy marriage, not deserving the name of a marriage.*

IN-NUTRIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To nourish *or* bring up in *any thing:* i. aliquem castris, mari, bellicis laudibus.

INO, ūs or ōnis, *f.* [= Ἰνώ]. *The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of the Theban king Athamas, mother of Learchus and Melicertes, and step-mother to Phrixus and Helle.* Being persecuted by Athamas, she threw herself into the sea, and was afterwards worshipped as the sea-goddess Leucothea.

*ĬN-OBLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not forgetful = thankful.

*ĬN-OBRŬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not overwhelmed.

ĬN-OBSĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) Disobedient.

ĬN-OBSERVĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) *Not to be observed*, inobservable.

ĬN-OBSERVANTIA, ae, *f.* Inattention; in partic. = *want of punctuality.* (Lat.)

ĬN-OBSERVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Unobserved, unperceived.

ĬN-OCCĬDUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Later poet.) Not setting: i. axis, *the North Pole.*

ĬN-OCCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To harrow in, semen.

ĬNŌCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo]. An inoculating.

ĬNŌCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [inoculo]. An inoculator, ingrafter.

ĬN-ŌCŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To inoculate, to ingraft.

ĬN-ŌDŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Without smell: ii. ossa, *not anointed.* 2) Without the sense of smell, animalia.

ĬNOFFENSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [inoffensus]. (Lat.) Without stumbling, *without hindrance.*

ĬN-OFFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Without stumbling, without hindrance, pes. 2) *Trop.:* A) unobstructed, undisturbed, mare, vita: B) uninterrupted, via; (lat.) i. literarum conjunctio, *not harsh or grating.*

ĬN-OFFĬCIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* Undutiful, disobliging, in aliquem; in partic., testamentum i., *unkind* (in which nothing is bequeathed to the nearest relatives).

ĬN-ŌLESCO, ēvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, to grow in *or* upon *any thing:* i. libro, *upon the bark; trop.*, vox i. linguae = *remained fixed in the memory.* 2) *Tr.* (lat.), to implant, alicui amorem sui.

ĬN-ŌMĬNĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) = Inominatus.

ĬN-ŌMĬNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Inauspicious = *unlucky.*

ĬN-ŎPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Uncovered; *trop.*, i. veritas, *naked.*

ĬNŌPIA, ae, *f.* [inops]. Want: 1) a lack, scarcity, dearth *of any thing:* i. argenti, rei frumentariae, occasionis, advocatorum. 2) In particular, *a want of necessaries*, need, poverty, indigence, helplessness (objective = *a want of means*, in itself considered; opp. to copia or opulentia — cf. egestas and indigentia): i. publica, *pecuniary embarrassment of the state;* i. aerarii, *exhaustion of the treasury.* In partic.: A) = *want of provisions:* ad ultimum inopiae adducere, *to the extremity of want;* inopia locorum = *the want of provisions in those places:* B) *trop.*, of an orator, *a poverty of words and ideas:* i. et jejunia.

ĬN-ŎPĬNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) *That no one would have supposed*, inconceivable. 2) Disreputable.

ĬN-ŎPĬNANS, tis, *adj.* Not expecting, contrary to one's expectation, unawares: inopinantes eos oppressit; illo inopinante, *contrary to his expectation.*

ĬNŎPĬNANTER, *adv.* [inopinans]. (Lat.) Unexpectedly.

ĬNŎPĬNĀTE (Lat.), *adv.* [inopinatus]. Unexpectedly.
ĬNŎPĬNĀTO (Liv.),

ĬN-ŎPĬNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unexpected; as substantive, Inopinatum, i, *n.*, *something unexpected.*

ĬN-ŌPĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unexpected.

*ĬNŎPIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [inopia]. (Pl.) In want *of something*, consilii.

*ĬN-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Unsuitable, inopportune.

ĬN-OPS, ŏpis, *adj.* [in-ops, opes]. 1) Without means, helpless; in partic. = poor, destitute, indigent: inopes relicti a duce; inopes coacti sunt ad opulentiorum auxilium confugere; vita i., *wretched;* aerarium i., *exhausted;* i. conscendere, *unable;* urbs i. ab obsidione, *without provisions by reason of.* 2) Poor *in any thing*, destitute *of*, in want *of:* i. ab amicis or amicorum; senatus i. consilii; via i. aquarum; i. somni cibique, *without;* homo i. mentis, *distracted.* 3) *Trop.:* A) of style and discourse, poor, meagre, *jejune*, orator, lingua Latina: B) (poet.) animus i., *dejected;* amor i., *unsuccessful.*

ĬN-OPTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Undesired.

ĬN-ŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Not pleaded; only in the combination 're i.,' *without a hearing.*

ĬN-ORDĬNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) Disordered, *without order;* almost always of troops (= *not in ranks*), while 'incompositus' signifies 'not in regular divisions'; *subst.*, Inordinatum, i, *n.*, *disorder:* aliquid ex i. in ordinem redigere.

*ĬN-ŎRIOR, 4. *v. intr.* (Doubtful read., lat.) To show one's self.

ĬN-ORNĀTE, *adv.* [inornatus]. Without ornament, inelegantly.

ĬN-ORNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Unadorned. 2) *Trop.:* A) of style, simple, plain, orator, verba: B) uncelebrated.

ĬNŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-os]. (Lat.) *Without a mouth*, speechless.

ĬN-ŌTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Not idle, very busy.

ĬNŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ino]. Of *or* belonging to Ino (q. v.).

INQUAM, inquis, —, *v. def.* I say; it is placed between the words of a quotation, and used — 1) in citing the very words of a person: Romulus 'Jupiter,' inquit, 'tuis jussus avibus,' etc.; rarely with a *dat.*, i. mihi. 2) In repeating emphatically one's own words = I say. 3) In stating objections made to one's arguments = it is said. N.B.—Sometimes 'i.' is superfluous (hoc adjunxit: Pater, i., meus, etc.); sometimes it is pleonastically repeated, and sometimes it is wanting where it ought to be.

IN-QUIES, ētis, (Lat.) 1) *Subst. f.*, restlessness, unquietness. 2) *Adj.* (= Inquietus), restless, unquiet.

INQUIĔTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto]. (Lat.) Disturbance, agitation.

INQUIĒTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [inquietus]. (Lat.) To disturb, aliquem.

INQUIĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [inquietus]. (Lat.) Disquietude.

INQUIĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* with (lat.) *comp.* & *sup.* Restless, unquiet: i. ingenium; i. mare, *tempestuous.*

INQUĪLĪNUS, i, *m.* 1) *One who lodges in a hired house,* a tenant, lodger, sojourner: te inquilino, non domino: ii. privatarum aedium. *2) *Trop.*, as *adj.*, M. Tullius inquilinus civis urbis Romae, *a foreign-born citizen.* [fr. incolo].

INQUĪNĀTE, *adv.* [inquinatus]. Impurely, loqui.

INQUĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of inquino]. 1) Befouled, polluted. 2) *Trop.*, contaminated, sullied, impure, sordid.

INQUĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in and the unusual verb cunio]. To defile, to pollute, to contaminate, vestem; *trop.*, to stain, to disgrace: i. amicitiam nomine criminoso; i. famam alterius; i. se parricidio; vita inquinata omnibus vitiis.

INQUĪRO, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-quaero]. 1) To seek after, to look *or* search for, *to try to find out,* corpus alicujus, sedes; i. vitia alicujus. 2) To search *or* inquire into (conf. anquiro): i. in patrios annos; i. quid sit furere; nimium in se i., *to be too rigorous against one's self.* 3) In partic., to search for *grounds of accusation against one, to seek for evidence:* i. in competitores.

INQUĪSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro]. 1) A seeking *or* searching for, militum; esse alicui inquisitioni (Pl.), *to have to be looked for* = *not to be at hand.* 2) An inquiring into, examination, investigation, veri. 3) *A searching for grounds of accusation against one,* a legal inquisition: i. annuam impetrare, *to obtain a whole year for.*

INQUĪSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [inquiro]. 1) A seeker, searcher; in partic., in the time of the emperors, a secret emissary, spy. 2) An examiner, investigator, rerum. 3) In partic., a searcher *for documents in support of an accusation.*

IN-R. — v. IRR.

IN-SĂLŪBRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Lat.) 1) Unwholesome, unhealthy. 2) *Trop.*, unprofitable.

IN-SĂLŪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Ungreeted, unsaluted.

IN-SĀNĂBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* Incurable, morbus; *trop.*, contumelia i., *irreparable;* ingenium i., *incorrigible.*

INSĀNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [insanus]. Madly, insanely; improp. = *excessively,* amare.

INSĀNIA, ae, *f.* [insanus]. 1) Madness, mad *or* senseless behaviour; *pl.* = *mad tricks:* (poet.) i. belli, *a mad desire for war;* concupiscere ad i., *even unto madness.* 2) Improp. (v. Insanus): A) = *poetic inspiration:* B) = *mad extravagance;* esp. = *extravagant luxury, magnificence, excess:* i. mensarum, villarum, libidinum, *in debauchery.*

INSĀNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [insanus]. To be mad, crazy, *or* senseless, *to be seized with madness or rage* (esp. of the passions and affections — most freq. of love, hatred, anger, &c.): i. ex amore, ex injuria; (poet.) i. amore or amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with;* i. in libertinas, *to run madly after;* (poet.) i. similem errorem, *to be mad in a like manner;* i. solemnia, *to be a fool after the usual fashion.*

INSĀNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [insanus]. (A word formed by Cicero, and used by him only.) Unhealthiness, unsoundness, *diseased condition.*

IN-SĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Properly, *not sound.*) 1) Mad, insane. 2) *Mad with a passion* (love, hatred, anger, &c.), raging, raving, frantic, homo, mens, cupiditas. 3) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) vates i., *the inspired priestess* (Sibyl): B) of things — a) (poet.) roaring, raging: procellae, fluctus ii.; forum i., *resounding with noise* — b) excessive, vast, immense, mons, moles substructionum, dolor, fulgores. Hence, the *n.* Insanum, as an *adv.* = *immoderately, excessively.*

INSĂTIĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* 1) *That cannot be satisfied,* insatiable, cupiditas, avaritia; (lat.) with a *genit.*, i. sanguinis, *with blood.* 2) *That never clogs or satiates,* not satiating, unsating, varietas, pulchritudo.

INSĂTIĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [insatiabilis]. Insatiably.

*IN-SĂTIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* (Pl.) Insatiableness, insatiateness.

IN-SĂTŪRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* Insatiable.

INSĂTŪRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [insaturabilis]. Insatiably.

INSCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [in-scando]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Ascendo. To step into *or* upon, to climb up, to mount, in currum, in lectum, in arborem; i. quadrigas, equum; abs., i. = *to embark.*

INSCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo]. A mounting, ascending: i. in navem, *an embarking.*

IN-SCIENS, tis, *adj.* 1) Not knowing: me insciente factum est, *without my knowledge;* inscius fecit, *unknowingly.* 2) (Com.) Ignorant, silly.

INSCIENTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [insciens]. Ignorantly, stupidly, facere.

IN-SCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [insciens]. Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience *in any thing* (opp. to scientia — cf. inscitia): i. et error; i. locorum, bellum.

IN-SCĪTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [inscitus]. Unskilfully, absurdly.

INSCĪTIA, ae, *f.* [inscitus]. 1) Ignorance, unskilfulness, awkwardness *in any thing:* i. rerum, *inexperience in;* (poet. & lat.) i. veri, aedificandi; i. erga domum suam (Tac.), *of his domestic affairs;* per inscitiam ceterorum, *without the*

knowledge of. 2) *Want of reflection,* **inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness:** i. barbarorum; male mereri de immerente inscitia est.

IN-SCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Unskilful, ignorant, awkward, simple, stupid.**

INSCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-scio]. **Not knowing, ignorant** (cf. nescius), homo; fecit inscius, *unknowingly;* me inscio, *without my knowledge;* i. omnium rerum, and (Pl.) i. de re aliqua; ii. quid gereretur, *without knowing;* non sum inscius, *I know very well, I am well aware.*

IN-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To mark** *by a trace or track,* pulvis inscribitur hastâ; hence = **to brand.** 2) **To write in** *or* **upon** *any thing:* i. aliquid in statua, and i. aliquid monumento (*dat.*), *to place an inscription upon; trop.,* inscriptum est in fronte ejus = *it is written upon his brow.* Hence, *trop.:* A) i. aliquid in animo, *to impress upon one's mind:* B) i. sibi nomen, *to assume;* i. vitiis sapientiam, *to give to vices the name of wisdom;* (poet.) i. deos sceleri, *to use the gods as a pretext for crime;* i. suam dexteram leto alicujus, *to charge with.* 3) *To write upon* = **to mark with an inscription,** statuam, aras. In partic.: A) *to give a title to a book,* **to entitle, to inscribe:** i. librum "Oratorem," *to entitle a book "The Orator";* liber qui "Oeconomicus" inscribitur, *which is entitled:* B) **to offer for sale** *or* **rent** *by posting up a bill:* i. aedes venales; i. aliquem literatorem, *to offer a man for sale as a grammarian;* C) (poet.) **to make known,** *to indicate.*

INSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inscribo]. 1) **An inscription** *on a statue,* &c. 2) **The title** *of a book.* 3) **A branding:** i. frontis.

IN-SCRIPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) **Unwritten.** 2) *Concerning which nothing is written in the laws,* **unmentioned.**

IN-SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To carve** *or* **cut into, to engrave,** aliquid saxo, literas tabellae. 2) *Trop.,* **to imprint,** *to impress upon,* aliquid in mente.

IN-SĔCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) *That cannot be cut up,* **inseparable, indivisible.**

IN-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To cut into:** i. corpora mortuorum, *to dissect.* 2) (Poet.) = *To form by cutting into:* dentes insecti pectine.

INSECTANTER, *adv.* [insector]. **Acrimoniously, bitterly.** (Lat.)

INSECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [insector]. 1) **A pursuing, hostis.** 2) *Trop., a pursuing with words,* **a railing at, mocking, deriding, insulting,** *censuring:* i. nostri, *of us.*

INSECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [insector]. **A persecutor;** *trop., a censurer,* vitiorum.

INSECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obsol. inseco = 'to tell']. (Ante-cl.) **A narration.**

IN-SECTOR, ātus, *dep.,* and (Pl.) Insecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To pursue, to attack:** A) with weapons, &c., i. hostem telo; (poet.) i. herbam rastris = *to try to extirpate:* B) with words, &c. = **to rail at, to censure,** *to inveigh against:* i. aliquem maledictis; i. audaciam alicujus.

INSECTUM, i, *n.* [inseco—cf. ἔντομον]. (Lat.) **An insect.**

*INSECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [inseco]. (Lat.) **An incision.**

*INSĔDĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [in-sedo]. (Lucr.) **Unquenchably.**

IN-SĒMĬNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To sow into,** *to implant; trop.* i. morbum.

IN-SĔNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To grow old in** *or* **at** *any thing* = *to spend much time in:* i. iisdem negotiis, libris.

IN-SENSĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) *That cannot be felt, insensible; trop.* = **incomprehensible.**

*IN-SENSĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Insensible** = *imperceptible by the senses.*

IN-SĔPĂRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Inseparable.**

*IN-SEPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Hedged in.**

IN-SĔPULTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unburied:** mors i., *without burial;* sepultura i., *a burial without the usual rites* (with reference to the burning of Cæsar's corpse in the forum).

IN-SĔQUOR, cūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To follow** *closely,* **to follow after,** esp. in the order of time: i. aliquem; suspicio i. facta improborum; abs., vocalis, nox i.; i. navem oculis. 2) In partic., *to follow with a hostile intention,* **to pursue, to harass:** i. aliquem bello, *to war against;* i. hostem; (poet.) i. arva, *to labour at;* i. ora manu, *to strike;* abs. = *to press with questions.* Hence: A) of inanimate objects = **to overtake:** mors i. Gracchum: B) *to pursue with words,* **to censure, to reproach, to asperse:** i. aliquem dictis, contumeliâ; i. turpitudinem vitae. 3): A) **to pursue** *any thing earnestly, to go on with:* i. longius, *to pursue the matter further:* B) *to take pains,* **to endeavour,** ut erudiam aliquem, i. aliquid facere.

IN-SĔRO (I.), sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To sow** *or* **plant in, to ingraft,** surculum arbori or in arborem; i. oleae truncos, *to plant between;* also (poet.), **to graft,** *to furnish with grafts, to put a graft upon,* vitem; arbutus inseritur fetu nucis, *is grafted with.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to implant, to ingraft:** eloquentia i. novas opiniones: i. vitia; in particular, *part.* insitus = **implanted, inborn,** *deeply rooted:* sapientia i. in istam domum; hoc naturâ est insitum; odium, opinio penitus insita; amor menti insitus: B) = *to admit into (a family):* insitus in Calatinos.

IN-SĔRO (II.), rui, rtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To put in** *or* **into, to insert:** i. collum in laqueum; i. rostrum lagenae; i. cibum alicui in os; (poet.) i. oculos in pectora, *to look into.* 2) *Trop.,* **to bring** *or* **introduce into, to mix** *or* **mingle with:** i. querelas; i. deos vel minimis rebus; i con-

ciones operi, *to insert;* i. aliquem sceleri, *to involve in;* i. se rei, *to mingle with, to engage in;* (poet.) i. aliquem stellis, *to place among the stars;* insertus numero civium, *admitted into.*

INSERTA, ae, *f.* [insero]. (Lat.) **An ornament.**

*INSERTIM, *adv.* [insero II.]. (Ante-cl.) **By insertion:** i. fundere, *to pour in.*

INSERTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of insero II.]. (Poet.) **To put into, to insert:** i. dexteram clipeo.

IN-SERVIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) (Lat., rar.) **To serve, to be a slave to,** alicui. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to serve, to be devoted** *or* **attached to, to do a service** *or* **favour to, to assist,** alicui and (Pl.) aliquem: B) *to conform to,* **to adapt one's self to,** temporibus; nihil est a me temporis causa inservitum, *I have never temporized:* C) **to be devoted to** *any thing,* **to take care of,** honoribus, famae, suis commodis, *to promote.*

IN-SĪBĬLO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To whistle** *or* **hiss in:** Eurus i. pinetis.

INSĪDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [insedeo]. 1) **To sit in** *or* **upon** *any thing,* toro, equo. Hence, *trop.* = **to be fixed** *or* **seated in, to adhere to:** res i. in animo, in sensu, *makes a lasting impression;* desiderium mihi i., *has taken root.* 2) **As a military tech. t., to keep possession of, to occupy,** arcem, locum; viae insidentur hostium praesidiis. Hence = *to inhabit,* ea loca.

INSĪDIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [insideo]. 1) **An ambush, ambuscade** = A) *the place where one lies in wait for an enemy;* and, B) *the persons who lie in wait:* invadere aliquem ex ii.; milites collocare in ii.; collocare, disponere insidias. 2) *Trop.,* **a snare, ambush, plot,** *deceitful attack:* interficere aliquem ab ii. or per ii.; insidias struere, parare, tendere, comparare alicui (also, contra aliquem), *to lay snares or traps for;* insidias caedis atque incendiorum deposcere, *the office of* (*secretly*) *spreading fire and slaughter.* Hence, in gen. = *an artifice, stratagem, crafty or insidious conduct:* adhibere insidias; insidiis or ex ii. or per ii. (opp. to aperte), *by artifice, craftily.*

INSĪDIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [insidior]. 1) **One who lies in ambush** (a soldier or bandit). 2) *Trop., one who lies in wait for any person or thing,* **a lurker, waylayer.**

INSĪDIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [insidiae]. **To lie in ambush, to lie in wait for;** *trop.,* **to lay snares for, to plot against:** i. alicui; i. tempori, *to wait for an opportunity;* i. temporibus, *to watch craftily all the circumstances of the times.*

INSĪDIŌSE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [insidiosus]. **Cunningly, artfully:** i. ficta, *malicious inventions.*

INSĪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [insidiae]. **Insidious, deceitful, artful,** homo; of things, **dangerous, delusive,** locus, pocula.

IN-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) **To sit down in** *or* **upon, to settle on:** apes i. flori; i. alicui, *on any one's lap;* digiti ii. membris (poet.), *leave an impression upon.* So, also, Capitolium insessum diris avibus, *on which — have settled;* (poet.) i. cineres patriae, *to make one's abode upon.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to settle, to remain fixed** *or* **rooted:** quum semen insedit in iis locis, etc.; id penitus insedit in memoria; genus ibi insedit (poet.), *settled there:* B) (poet.) **to take possession of,** *to establish one's self in,* **to occupy:** i. arces.

INSIGNE, is, *n.* [insignis]. 1) **A mark, token, badge:** i. fortunae; i. virtutis, laudis. 2) **A sign:** quod erat insigne, eum omnibus sui copiam facere, *a sign or proof, that,* &c.; quod erat i. quum arma capienda essent, *a signal.* 3) In partic.: A) = **a badge of office** *or* **honour:** ii. regia, *a diadem;* ii. consularia, pontificalia or pontificum: B) i. navis, *a flag or figure at the stern of a ship:* C) **an ornament, badge,** *worn by warriors upon their shields, helmets,* &c.

INSIGNIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [insignis]. (Lat.) *To put a mark upon,* **to mark, to distinguish:** i. rem aliqua re; *trop.,* insigniri = *to distinguish one's self, to make one's self conspicuous;* also, *to distinguish above others,* **to adorn:** (poet.) Io i. clipeum auro, *a golden image of Io adorned the shield;* i. aliquem, *to make known, to name.*

INSIGNIS, e, *adj.* [in-signum]. 1) **Marked** *with any thing,* **remarkable** *by,* **distinguished** *by:* i. maculis; Phoebus i. crinibus; *trop.,* homo i. omnibus notis turpitudinis, *branded;* vestis i., *peculiar, distinguished by certain marks or ornaments.* 2) = **Extraordinary, striking;** in a good sense = **distinguished, eminent, remarkable, noted;** in a bad sense = **immoderate, excessive:** i. virtus; i. studium erga aliquem; i. odium, periculum, impudentia; homo insignis facie or debilitate aliqua corporis, also i. ad debilitatem, *for, by.*

INSIGNĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [insignitus]. **Extraordinarily, signally.**

INSIGNĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [insignis]. **Notably, extraordinarily, signally.**

INSIGNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of insignio]. 1) **Distinguished** *by a mark;* hence, **clear, plain.** 2) **Distinguished, striking, remarkable.**

*INSĬLIA, ium, *n.* [insilio]. (Lucr.) **The treadle** *of a weaver's loom.*

INSĬLIO, lui (rarely lii), —, 4. *intr.* [in-salio]. **To leap into** *or* **upon:** i. in phalangas, e navi in scaphum, in equum; also (poet. & lat.) i. puppi (*dat.*) and tauros, *to rush upon;* i. Aetnam, undas, *down into; trop.,* i. in malum cruciatum = *to come to.*

IN-SĬMUL, *adv.* (Lat.) **At the same time.**

INSĪMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [insimulo]. **A charge, accusation,** probrorum.

IN-SĬMŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To charge** *or* **to tax** *one with*, **to accuse** (originally, of an unjust accusation — cf. accuso, criminor): i. aliquem proditionis, repetundarum crimine, falsis criminibus; i. aliquem omnia incerta dicere, *to charge one with having said;* thus, also, Alcibiades insimulatur mysteria enunciavisse; (Com.) i. aliquem magnum facinus, *of a great misdeed;* i. aliquem durum, *to accuse one of severity;* abs., i. aliquem. 2) With the *acc.*, **to allege, to maintain** *something against one*, aliquid; neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor insimulari potuit.

IN-SINCĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) (Poet.) *Not genuine*, **adulterated.** 2) (Lat.) *Not candid*, **unfair, insincere.**

*INSĬNUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [insinuo]. **A tech. t. in rhetoric,** *a mode of beginning a speech by which an orator seeks to gain the favour of his hearers*, **an insinuating, ingratiating** *one's self into favour.*

IN-SĬNUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To bring into the midst** *of a thing*, **to introduce, to cause to arrive at,** *or* **to get to:** i. ordines, *to push the files into the open spaces of the enemy's ranks;* i. aestum per septa domorum, *to let in;* (poet.) opes tibi ii., *are imparted to thee.* In partic., reflexively, i. se, **to penetrate, to make one's way into, to get to:** i. se inter equitum turmas; i. se ad aliquem; flumen i. se inter valles; (lat.) Tigris i. se mari, *empties into.* 2) *Trop.:* A) i. se in philosophiam = *to acquire a thorough knowledge of:* B) i. se in familiaritatem, consuetudinem, usum alicujus, *to insinuate, to ingratiate one's self into:* C) (lat.) i. aliquem alicui, *to bring one into favour with another.* 3) *Intr.* (rar.) = i. se, *to penetrate into:* i. ad causam, *to make one's way to, to arrive at;* i. alicui, *to ingratiate one's self with.*

INSĬPIENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [insapiens]. **Unwise, foolish.**

INSĬPIENTER, *adv.* [insipiens]. **Unwisely, foolishly.**

INSĬPIENTIA, ae, *f.* [insipiens]. **Injudiciousness, indiscretion, folly.**

IN-SISTO, stĭti, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *To set one's self in or upon any thing*, **to stand** *or* **to tread upon, to set foot upon:** i. in jugo; i. jacentibus (*dat.*), *upon those that had fallen;* i. vestigiis alicujus, *to tread in one's footsteps;* thus, also, i. honoribus alicujus, *to fill the same offices;* (lat.) i. in sinistrum pedem; i. firmiter, *to get a firm footing;* abs., prave i., *to take a false course, to act unjustly.* So, also, *tr.*, **to step upon, to tread upon,** plantam, limen; i. vestigia, *to make steps;* in partic., i. iter, viam, **to enter upon;** *trop.*, i. rationem rei alicujus, *to determine upon.* 2) *To follow at one's heels*, **to press upon; to pursue,** hostibus; hence, bellum i. moenibus, *comes up to.* 3) **To pursue eagerly, to apply one's self to:** i. rei alicui and in rem aliquam, also *tr.*, i. negotium, *to attend to.* 4) **To continue, to persevere,** *or* **to persist in,** flagitare, urbem oppugnare. 5) *Intr.*, **to stand still, to stop:** paulum i.; motus stellarum ii.

INSĪTĪCIUS (Insitit.), a, um, *adj.* [insero I.]. (Lat.) **Engrafted;** hence, *trop., foreign.*

INSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [insero I.]. 1) **An engrafting.** 2) = *The season for grafting.*

INSĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [insero I.]. (Poet. & lat.) **Engrafted;** *trop., spurious, substituted.*

INSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [insero I.]. **An engrafter.**

IN-SŎCIĀBĪLIS, e, *adj. That cannot be joined together*, **insociable, incompatible,** gens; i. alicui; regnum est i., *admits no partner.*

*IN-SŎLĀBĪLĬTER, *adv.* [in-solor]. (Poet.) **Inconsolably.**

IN-SŎLENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [soleo]. 1) **Unaccustomed, unused to:** i. belli, ruris colendi; i. in dicendo; i. malarum artium, *inexperienced in;* i. infamiae; abs. (Com.), quid tu Athenas insolens? *why do you, contrary to your custom, come to Athens?* 2) **Unusual, excessive, immoderate,** laetitia. 3) *Unable to bear unwonted good fortune*, **haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent:** i. et superbus; i. ostentatio; i. in re aliena = *extravagant, lavish.*

INSŎLENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [insolens]. 1) **Contrary to custom, unusually.** 2) **Too greatly, immoderately, excessively:** laete et i., *with immoderate joy.* 3) **Haughtily, proudly, insolently.**

INSŎLENTIA, ae, *f.* [insolens]. 1) *A being unaccustomed to any thing*, **unacquaintance** *with:* i. judiciorum, fori. 2) **Unusualness, novelty** *of any thing:* i. loci, verborum. 3) *Want of moderation*, **excess, extravagance,** esp. *in expenditure:* i. hujus seculi. 4) Freq., **haughtiness, pride, insolence:** i. ex rebus secundis.

*IN-SŎLEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To be wont, to use.**

INSŎLESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of insoleo]. (Rar.) **To grow haughty** *or* **insolent, to become elated,** rebus secundis.

*IN-SŎLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not solid* = **soft, tender.**

IN-SŎLĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Act.*, **unaccustomed** *to any thing*, rerum bellicarum; exercitus i. ejus tumultus: i. ad laborem; abs., cogo aliquem insolitum prodire, *contrary to his habit.* 2) *Pass.*, **unusual, uncommon,** loquacitas, labor.

IN-SŎLŪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) **Indissoluble.** 2) *That cannot be paid*, creditum. 3) **Incontestible.**

INSOMNIA, ae, *f.* [insomnis]. **Sleeplessness:** carere insomniis, *to have no sleepless nights.*

INSOMNIS, e, *adj.* [in-somnus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Sleepless,** homo, nox.

IN-SOMNIUM, ii. *n.* [in-somnus]. 1) **A dream.** 2) = Insomnia.

IN-SŎNO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, **to sound in** *or* **on** *any thing:* ca-

verna i., *resounds;* ventus, unda i., *roars;* also = *to hawk, to hem.* 2) *Tr.*, to cause to sound, verbera; abs., i. flagello, *to crack or snap with a whip;* i. calamis, *to play upon.*

IN-SONS, tis, *adj.* 1) Innocent: arguere aliquem i.; i. probri, *of a misdeed.* 2) (Poet.) Harmless, *not hurting,* Cerberus.

IN-SŌPĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Not lulled to sleep* = sleepless, watchful, draco.

IN-SPECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inspecto]. (Lat.) 1) (Doubtf. read.) A looking into, considering. 2) In the *pl.*, *points of a smooth substance upon which the sun shines.*

IN-SPECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inspicio]. 1) A looking at, inspection, agri. 2) *Trop.:* A) a looking over, revision, examination, tabularum: B) consideration, contemplation; hence = *theory* (as opp. to practice).

IN-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To look at, to behold, aliquem; also, abs., me inspectante, *before my eyes;* i. per impluvium, *to peep through.*

INSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [inspicio]. (Lat.) A looking at, beholding, inspecting.

*IN-SPĒRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Not to be hoped for.

IN-SPĒRANS, tis, *adj.* (Does not occur in the *nom.*) Not looking for, not expecting: me insperante, *contrary to my expectation;* accidit mihi insperanti.

INSPĒRĀTE, } *adv.* [insperatus]. Unexpect-
INSPĒRĀTO, } edly.

IN-SPĒRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* Unhoped for, unexpected, praesidium; pecunia i.; also, of unpleasant things = *unforeseen,* malum; ex i. (= ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου), *unexpectedly.*

INSPERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-spargo]. 1) To strew *or* sprinkle into *or* upon: i. molam et vinum; i. farinam potioni, *to mix into or with.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To bestrew, to besprinkle, oleam sale.

INSPĬCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-specio]. 1) To look into *or* upon: i. in speculum; i. domos, *to look down upon;* freq., of a reader, *to look into, to read;* in partic., i. libros (Sibyllinos). 2) To look at, to view, to inspect, to examine *carefully:* i. exta, *the entrails of the victims.* In partic., of generals and officers = to review, to inspect: i. arma, viros, classem, singulos milites. 3) Mentally, to look at, to examine, to consider, to become acquainted with, to understand: i. ingenia Graecorum, legem; i. aliquem (*one's character, manner of living,* &c.); i. res sociorum; i. quid deceat.

*INSPĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* [in-spica]. (Poet.) *To make pointed,* to sharpen (so as to resemble an ear of corn), aliquid.

IN-SPĪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Intr.*, to blow into *or* upon: aurae ii. ramis arborum; i. conchae. Hence (lat.) i. literae, *to aspirate, to pronounce with a rough breathing.* 2) *Tr.:* A) to blow *or* breathe into *one,* venenum; i. animam homini; usually *trop.* — a) = *to infuse into, to inspire with,* alicui amorem, iram — b) (lat.) i. sonum fistulâ, *to produce by blowing:* B) to inspire, aliquem; also, in gen. = *to inflame, to excite.*

IN-SPŎLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unplundered, not robbed.

IN-SPUO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* To spit into *or* upon: i. alicui in frontem, in faciem alicujus.

IN-SPŪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of inspuo]. (Pl.) To spit upon, aliquem.

IN-STĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) Not fit to stand upon, *on which one cannot stand,* tellus, locus. 2) Not standing fast *or* firm, unstable, tottering, gradus; i. ingressus, *unsafe* (of the climbing up a steep hill); thus, also, acies i., hostis i. ad conferendas manus, *not maintaining its (his) ground;* arbor i. (that has been sawed through). 3) *Trop.*, unstable, inconstant, fickle, motus, animus.

INSTANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of insto]. 1) Present, tempus; *subst.*, Instantia, um, *n. pl.*, *present occurrences.* 2) Urgent, pressing, cura.

INSTANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [instans]. Urgently, vehemently, dicere, petere.

INSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [instans]. (Lat.) Urgency; force, vehemence (in speaking); earnestness (in supplication).

INSTAR, *n. indecl.* 1) (Poet.) External appearance, figure: quantum i. in ipso est! *what a majestic frame!* habere i. urbis, *to have the appearance of.* 2) A likeness, *image:* parvum i. eorum quae, etc., *merely a shadow of,* &c. 3) In combination with a *gen.*, i. and ad i. denote *likeness to, equality with* (in appearance, value, number, &c.): equus i. montis, *as large as;* cohortes quaedam, quod i. legionis videretur, post silvam erant, *so many as to look like;* obtinere i. puncti, *to look like;* unus ille dies mihi i. immortalitatis fuit, *is worth immortality to me;* Plato mihi est i. omnium, *is worth them all;* aliquid mortis i. putare, *as bad as death.*

INSTAURĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* [instauro]. A renewal, repetition (v. Instauro).

INSTAURĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [instauro]. Renewed, repeated, ludi.

INSTAURO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-STAUR-o, from sto]. 1) To renew, to repeat, to celebrate anew (esp. of things that are repeated at stated intervals and with fixed ceremonies): i. ludos, ferias, sacrificium. Hence (poet.) = *to consecrate:* instaurare diem donis. 2) To renew, in gen., bellum, caedem. Hence — a) (lat.) = to restore, to repair — b) (poet.) to requite, alicui aliquid.

IN-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To lay upon *as a cover,* to spread over: i. pulpita tignis. 2) To cover *or* cover over *with:* i. cavernam paleâ; alipedes instrati

ostro; insternor humeros pelle, *I cover my shoulders with a skin;* equus instratus speciosius, *more magnificently caparisoned;* torus modice instratus, *with modest, plain coverings.*

INSTĪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* } [instigo]. (Lat.) An
INSTĪGĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* } instigator.

INSTĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fr. instinguo]. To instigate, to set on, to incite, to stimulate: i. Romanos in Hannibalem; te instigante, *at your instigation.*

IN-STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To drop into: i. oleum caulibus; i. merum in ignem; *trop.*, to instil: i. praeceptum. 2) (Poet.) To drop upon: guttae ii. saxa.

INSTĪMŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [instimulo]. An instigator, stimulator.

IN-STĬMŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To stimulate, to urge on, aliquem.

INSTINCTOR, ōris, *m.* [instinguo]. (Lat.) An instigator, sceleris, *of a crime.*

INSTINCTUS, ūs, *m.* [instinguo]. (Almost always in the *abl. sing.*) Instigation, impulse: divinus i., *divine inspiration;* also = *instinct.*

IN-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly in the *part.* instinctus.) To instigate, to incite, to impel: instinctus illis vocibus, divino spiritu.

IN-STĬPŬLOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) To stipulate *or* to bargain for.

INSTĪTA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) The fringe *or* border *on the tunic of a Roman lady;* hence, nulla i. = *no lady.*

*INSTĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [insisto]. A standing still.

INSTĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [insto]. *One who sells goods, or carries them about for sale, on another's account,* a factor, trader, hawker, pedler: aqua habet ii. (lat.), *even water is hawked about; trop.*, i. eloquentiae (lat.), *one who shows off his eloquence* (as a merchant his wares), *a charlatan, mountebank.*

INSTĬTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [institor]. (Lat.) The trade of a pedler *or* huckster.

INSTĬTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [in-statuo]. 1) Prop.: A) (Com.) to put, to place, *or* to set into: i. argumenta in pectus, *to introduce, to form in;* i. aliquid in animum: B) i. aciem, *to draw up;* i. arbores, *to plant.* 2) *To set or put up,* to build, to erect, to make, turrim, pontem, vineam. 3) *To set up,* to found, to establish, officinam. Hence: A) to prepare, to arrange, *to draw up,* convivium, delectum, actionem; i. sermonem, *to enter into:* B) *to put in order,* to regulate: i. vitam, aciem: C) to introduce, to appoint, to institute, to ordain: i. festos dies, ludos; i. legem; i. condicionem, *to make;* i. ut, etc., *to provide that,* &c.; multa i., *to make many regulations:* D) to constitute, aliquem heredem, tutorem: E) to procure, magnum pilorum numerum; i. aliquos sibi amicos, *to make one's self friends.* 4) To begin, to undertake, historiam, iter; esp. with an *infin.*, i. scribere; ut ad id quod institui revertar, *on which I have commenced to write.* 5) To resolve, to determine, to purpose, aliquid facere. 6) To instruct, to form, to train up: i. aliquem ad dicendum; i. aliquem artibus, *in the arts;* i. lyrâ, *to play upon the lyre;* i. aliquem Latine loqui.

INSTĬTŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [instituo]. 1) An arranging, ordering (*abstr.* — cf. institutum); arrangement, disposition, rerum. 2) Custom, manner, *plan or method of action:* ratio et i. nostra. 3) Instruction, education: i. puerilis, *in boyhood;* suscipere i. de re aliqua, *an explanation, treatise;* also, i. philosophi = *the system of.*

INSTĬTŪTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of instituo]. 1) An arrangement, regulation, custom, practice, esp. *in civil affairs* (*concr.* — cf. institutio): leges et ii. majorum; mors et i.; parere institutis patriae, *the customs sanctioned by ancient usage;* ex i., *according to agreement.* 2) Habit, *mode of life:* oblivisci instituti sui. 3) An undertaking, purpose, plan, design, project: perficere i.; institutum vitae capere, *to form a plan of life;* i. libri, *the plan of a book.* 4) Instruction; in partic., ii. philosophiae or philosophorum (in opp. to praecepta), *the practical principles inculcated by instruction.*

IN-STO, stĭti, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To stand in *or* upon: i. in medio triclinio; i. jugis. Hence (Pl.), i. rectam viam, *to go right, to be right.* 2) Of place, to be near: Varus i. cum tribus legionibus. 3) Of time, to be near at hand, to impend, to threaten: poena, ludi ii.; iter mihi i. subitum et longum, *is before me;* also (Pl.), exitium eum i.; agere id quod i., *that which now claims attention, the business at hand.* 4) *Trop.:* A) *to be near in a hostile manner,* to pursue, to harass, *to press hard upon:* i. fugientibus; hostes audacius ii.: B) to push *or* to urge forward, to pursue, *to devote one's self to any work with assiduity and zeal:* i. operi; (poet.) i. currum, *to work at;* so, also (ante-cl.), i. mercaturam; (Com.) insta! *hasten!* i. famae, *to advance one's fame:* C) to continue, to persist in, poscere: D) to request *strongly,* to solicit, to demand: negare alicui instanti; i. ut fiant nuptiae; i. alicui: E) (Com.) to affirm *persistingly,* to insist upon *any thing,* aliquid esse factum.

*IN-STRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Not strewed, unspread, cubile.

IN-STRĒNUE, *adv.* [instrenuus]. (Lat.) Not courageously, mori.

IN-STRĒNUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Inactive, sluggish; in partic. = cowardly, *undetermined,* dux.

IN-STRĔPO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* (Rar., poet.) To resound, to rattle, to creak.

IN-STRINGO, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* To bind, aliquem vinculis.

INSTRUCTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [instructus]. With great preparation.

INSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [instruo]. 1) (Lat.) An erecting, building, balnei. 2) An arranging, setting in order, militum.

INSTRUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [instruo]. A preparer, convivii.

INSTRUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of instruo]. 1) Arranged, set in order, drawn up, exercitus. 2) Furnished *or* provided *with*, re aliqua. 3) Instructed, in re civili, omnibus artibus; i. ab historiā, *with regard to;* accusatores instructi et subornati, *instructed beforehand.*

INSTRŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [instruo]. *That with which one must be furnished in order to do or to practice any thing;* hence, 1) household stuff, furniture, moveables: i. regium; i. ac supellex Verris. 2) A tool, implement *of any kind:* i. villae (rusticum), *agricultural implements;* thus, also, tueri arationes magno i.; i. militare, *requisites for war, military equipage.* 3) = Dress, apparel; ornament, embellishment: ii. anilia. 4) *Trop.*, a means, furtherance, *assistance:* ii. virtutis, *the natural qualities that may assist one in practising virtue;* i. oratoris (dicendi), *the accomplishments requisite for an orator;* ii. luxuriae, *means of luxury.* 5) A register, record, document.

IN-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To build into, to join to *by building:* i. contabulationem in parietes. 2) To build, to erect, muros, aggerem. 3) To set in order, to arrange, esp. of soldiers, *to draw up in battle array:* i. aciem, copias; i. milites in plures ordines; i. insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush.* 4) *To make the necessary arrangements for a thing*, to prepare, to arrange, litem, accusationem, *to prepare the necessary documents, evidences,* &c., *for an accusation;* i. testes, *to fit out* (to furnish them with all the necessary documents, proofs, &c.); instructus ad caedem, *hired for murder;* i. fraudem, *to devise a fraud.* 5) To furnish *or* to provide *with any thing*, to fit out, to equip: i. mensas epulis; i. socios armis; i. domum, *to furnish with everything necessary;* i. se ad aliquid; i. filiam (lat.), *to portion;* i. bellum (like parare bellum), *to prepare for war;* res quae vitam instruunt (lat.), *embellish, make comfortable.* Hence (Pl.), i. alicui aurum = *to procure.* 6) To instruct, aliquem artibus.

*INSUĀSUM, i, *n.* (Pl., doubtf. read.) *A kind of dark colour.*

IN-SUĀVIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup. Not sweet*, unpleasant, disagreeable, odor, litera, homo.

IN-SUĀVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (Lat.) Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

INSŪBĪDE, *adv.* [insubidus]. (Lat.) Awkwardly, stupidly, foolishly.

IN-SŪBĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* (Lat.) Awkward, stupid, foolish.

INSUBRES, ium, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Cisalpina (Northern Italy).* In the *sing.*, Insŭber, bris, *m.*, also as *adj.* = Insubrian.

IN-SŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To sweat at *or* on *any thing*, libellis insudat manus.

*INSUĒFACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of the otherwise obsolete insue-facio]. Accustomed *or* inured to.

IN-SUESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. inch. tr.* & *intr.* 1) (Poet.) *Tr.*, to accustom *or* to habituate *one to any thing:* pater me i. ut, etc.; ista a pueris insueti sunt, *they are accustomed to it.* 2) *Intr.*, to accustom *or* to habituate *one's self*, to become accustomed *to any thing*, alicui; i. fallere.

IN-SUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Act.*, unaccustomed, unused to: i. vera audire; i. operi, *not used to the work;* i. moribus illorum; i. ad onera portanda; i. ad tale spectaculum; hence = inexperienced in, unacquainted with: i. laboris, navigandi, rerum majorum. 2) *Pass.*, *to which one is not accustomed*, unusual, unwonted, iter, pabula, solitudo; fetus i. (poet.) *a monster;* adverbially, Insueta (*n. pl.*), *unusually*, rudens.

INSŬLA, ae, *f.* [kindred with ἔναλος (ἐν, ἅλς), 'in the sea']. 1) An island. 2) A building (of several stories) *containing dwellings for several families, and let out to poor people;* usually forming, either alone or together with a few other houses, mostly belonging to the same proprietor, a district of its own, separated from others by alleys, &c.; hence the name.

INSŬLĀNUS, i, *m.* [insula]. An islander.

INSŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [insula]. (Lat.) *The keeper of an isolated house* = the keeper of a temple.

INSULSE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [insulsus]. Tastelessly, insipidly, absurdly.

INSULSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [insulsus]. Want of taste, insipidity, silliness, absurdity, villae, Graecorum.

INSULSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [insalsus]. 1) Unsalted = unsavoury, cibus. 2) *Trop.*, tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd, homo, dicta.

INSULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [insulto]. (Lat.) Properly, *a jumping or leaping over; trop.*, a scoffing at, insulting.

INSULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [in-salto]. (Poet.) 1) To leap, to jump, *or* to spring at *or* upon: i. rogo, busto, *upon;* i. aquis, *down into;* carinae ii. fluctibus, *skip over;* (Com.) i. fores calcibus, *to kick at;* i. nemora (poet.), *to bound through the forests;* also, abs. (of horses) = *to stamp.* 2) *To behave insolently toward*, to scoff at, to revile, to insult: i. alicui in calamitate; i. casibus alicujus; i. in miserias alicujus; i. in rempublicam; i. morte alicujus (Poet.), *to behave wantonly at one's death;* (lat.) i. omnium capitibus = *to treat wantonly;* (ante-cl. & lat.) with an *acc.*, i. segnitiem alicujus.

*INSULTŪRA, ae, *f.* [insilio]. (Pl.) A leaping at *or* upon.

IN-SUM, fui, esse, *v. intr.* 1) To be in *a person or thing*, to be found in: numi ii. in marsupio; vitium i. in moribus; also, with the *dat.*, huic virile ingenium i.; audacia i. animo, *dwells in;* abs., admonitio frequens inerat, *took place.* 2) (Poet.) To be upon *any thing:* annulus i. digito; comae ii. capiti.

IN-SŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum (or sumsi, sumtum), 3. *v. tr.* 1) To take for *any thing*, to apply to, to spend in, to bestow upon: i. pecuniam (sumptus) in rem aliquam; frustra i. operam; (lat.) i. paucos dies classi reficiendae; i. operam rei alicui or in re faciendā; i. curam ad aliquid faciendum. 2) (Lat.) To take *to or for one's self:* i. animum aliquid faciendi, *to form the resolution.*

IN-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To sew into, to sew up in, aliquem in culeum; (poet.) i. puerum femori; i. aurum vestibus = *to embroider;* (poet.) insutus pelle, *wrapped in;* terga boum insuto plumbo (of the cestus), *loaded with lead.* 2) (Doubtf. read.) = To tack to: i. reipublicae privatam impensam.

IN-SŪPER. I. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Prep.*, with the *acc.* — Over, above. II. *Adv.* — 1) Above, on the top, incumbere, castellum imponere. 2) (Lat.) From above. 3) Over and above, moreover, besides: stipendio i. imposito; aliam i. addere ignominiam; (lat.) i. habere, *to slight, not to mind.*

IN-SŪPĔRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* 1) *That cannot be passed over*, insurmountable, impassable, Alpium transitus, via. 2) Unconquerable, gens; i. morbus, *incurable;* i. fatum, *unavoidable.*

IN-SURGO, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To rise, to get up (for the purpose of performing any action, esp. to strike a blow, &c.): si forte prolapsus est, insurgere haud licitum; in partic., i. remis (of rowers, who, as they pull their oars, raise themselves from their seats) = *to row hard;* Entellus ostendit dextram insurgens (of a pugilist). Hence: A) of inanimate objects, aquilo, pulvis i., *rises;* silva i., *appears on the ascent of the hill:* B) *trop.* — a) mens, poëta, oratio i., *soars, becomes sublime;* vox i., *rises* — b) = *to become more powerful:* Caesar i.: C) in partic. — a) *to rise for any thing* = *to take pains about* — b) *to rise against:* i. regnis alicujus.

IN-SŪSURRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) To whisper *something into one's ear*, alicui aliquid; also, abs., i. familiariter in aurem. 2) *Trop.*, Favonius i. navigandi nobis tempus esse, *whispers to us, reminds us.*

IN-TĀBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To melt: cera i. igni; hence, to pine *or* to waste away: i. videndo, *to die of envy.*

*IN-TACTĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lucr.) Not tangible.

IN-TACTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* 1) Untouched: i. nix, *not melted away;* i. cervix, *untouched by the yoke;* i. saltus, *not entered before, untrodden;* *trop.*, i. Pallas, *the virgin;* i. virgo, *chaste, innocent.* 2) In particular, frequently = unhurt, uninjured: i. profugit; intactum aliquem dimittere; vires ii., *unimpaired;* bellum i. trahere, *to protract.* In partic., of something injurious = *untouched by, free from:* intactus infamiâ; i. a sibilo, *never hissed;* i. religione, *without religious scruples.* 3) Untried, unattempted; nihil i. reliquit.

*IN-TACTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* (Lucr.) Intangibility.

IN-TĀMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in and the unusual verb tamino — cf. contamino]. (Poet.) Uncontaminated, undefiled, honor.

IN-TECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Uncovered: homo prope i., *naked;* pedes ii., *without sandals.* 2) *Trop.*, open-hearted, frank.

INTĔGELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of integer]. Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured.

INTĔGER, gra, grum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [in-TAG, tango]. *Untouched:* — 1) undiminished, whole, unimpaired, unhurt: i. thesaurus, annus; exercitum i. reducere; i. valetudo; aetas i., *blooming;* vires ii., *fresh, unimpaired;* i. ac salvus; caput i., *unchanged* (opp. to transfiguratum). In particular: A) aper i. = *fresh, not spoiled;* (poet.) fons i., *pure, limpid:* B) gentes ii., *not attacked* (also ii. ab aliquo); ii. procumbunt, *unwounded:* C) virgo, etc., i., *chaste:* D) die integro, *the day being still whole* = *early in the morning.* Hence, *subst.* — a) restituere, etc., in integrum, *to restore to its former condition* — b) de or ex integro, *anew.* 2) *Trop.:* A) healthy, fresh, sound, corpus, sanguis: B) morally, uncorrupted, innocent, spotless, irreproachable, honest, virtuous: vir, vita, animus, testis i.; (poet.) integer vitae, *blameless in life;* i. a conjuratione, *innocent of:* C) *untouched by a passion, a vice,* &c.: adhuc i. = *not in love:* servare se i., *impartial;* mens i., *sound, uncorrupt:* D) *in or with which nothing has yet been done*, undecided, undetermined: certamen, pugna i.; res erat integra or in integro, *untouched, undisturbed;* ei ne integrum quidem erat, *he was no longer at liberty, it was no longer in his power;* discipulus i., *who has not received any instruction.*

IN-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To cover, turrem coriis.

INTEGRASCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [integer]. (Com.) To renew itself, *to begin anew.*

INTEGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [integro]. (Com.) A renewal.

INTEGRE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [integer]. 1) (Lat.) Wholly, entirely. 2) *Trop.:* A) uncorruptly, correctly, purely, dicere, scribere: B) Irreproachably, honestly, disinterestedly.

INTEGRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [integer]. 1) An unimpaired *or* undiminished condition *of any thing*, entireness, soundness, corporis, valetudinis. 2)

Trop.: A) **pureness, incorruptness,** sermonis; i. mulieris, *chastity:* B) **irreproachableness, honesty, probity, integrity.**

INTEGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [integer]. 1) **To restore** *to its former condition:* i. artus in pravum elapsos, *to cure;* (poet.) i. mare, *to fill.* Hence, *trop.*, **to recreate, to refresh:** animus defessus integratur. 2) **To renew,** pugnam, seditionem, *to begin anew.*

INTĔGŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [intego]. **A covering, envelope;** hence, *trop.*, i. dissimulationis, *of dissimulation,* i. e., *which amounts to dissimulation:* but, i. flagitiorum, *that conceals one's crimes;* (Pl.) joocosely, i. corporis alicujus = *one's constant companion.*

*INTELLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [intelligo]. Prop., *an understanding* (*of a whole by a given part*); hence, as a rhet. tech. t., **synecdoche.**

INTELLECTUS, ūs, *m.* [intelligo]. 1) (Lat.) 1) **Discernment, perception** *by the senses:* i. saporum, acrimoniae; intellectus in cortice peritis, *connoisseurs know a tree by its bark.* 2) **Understanding, comprehension:** i. boni; capere intellectum disciplinarum, *to comprehend;* hoc caret intellectu, *cannot be understood, is unintelligible;* illud habet intellectum, *can be understood.* 3) (Lat.) = *The faculty of understanding,* **understanding, intellect, reason:** nostro intellectu, *according to our judgment.* 4) **The meaning, signification, sense** *of a word:* verba quaedam diversos ii. habent.

INTELLĬGENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of intelligo]. 1) **Understanding, knowing well, acquainted with:** vir i. dicendi; *subst.*, and abs., Intelligentes, *connoisseurs.* 2) **Intelligent,** in gen.

INTELLĬGENTER, *adv.* [intelligens]. **Intelligently.**

INTELLĬGENTIA, ae, *f.* [intelligens]. 1) *The power of discerning or understanding,* **understanding, intellect:** deus inclusit i. in animo; id quod in nostram i. cadit, *that which can be understood by us;* i. communis or popularis, *common sense.* 2) **Intelligence, discernment, understanding, knowledge, taste,** *connoisseurship:* ii. omnium rerum; i. pecuniae quaerendae; also = *discernment by the senses:* est intelligentia quaedam, etsi vitiosa, in gustu et odoratu.

INTELLĬGĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [intelligo]. (Lat.) **Intelligible.**

INTELLĬGO, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [interlego]. 1) **To perceive, to observe, to see,** *to discern* (mostly by means of the external senses): ex vultu cujusdam Ephori intellexit P., insidias sibi fieri; mihi ea irata est, video et i.; de gestu intelligo, quid respondeas; ex tuis literis i., te audisse, etc.; ibi i. preces suas non audiri, *he saw, noticed;* intelligor falsus esse (Tac.), *it is discovered that I am false;* i. quod dicas, *I know well.* 2) *To have an insight into,* **to understand, to comprehend:** i. aliquid; i. quid sit deus; i. ista esse vera; i. magna ex parvis. In partic.: A) non multum in re aliqua i., *to have no great insight into;* nihil i., *to have no knowledge;* Catonem sua aetas non i.: B) (Com.) intellextin' (for intellexistine)? *do you understand?* also, in answers, intelligo = *very well, I understand you:* C) intelligendi auctor, *a thinker:* D) sometimes = *to mean, to understand by:* sanguinem quid intelligis? hoc intelligi volo, *I wish this to be understood by it;* motum illum ex aeterno intelligi convenit, *this motion must be understood as being from eternity;* illud unum intelligi volumus (with the *acc. c. inf.* following), *we would have this one thing understood, that,* &c.; ea quae non dicunt sed intelligi volunt, *wish to be understood.*

INTĔMĔLII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Ligurian tribe, living east of the Alps.* Their capital was called (Albium) Intemelium.

IN-TĔMĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Undefiled, unviolated, inviolate,** fides; munera ii., *pure;* castra ii., *unattacked;* i. modestia, *undiminished.*

IN-TEMPĔRANS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* **Without moderation** *or* **self-control, intemperate, immoderate,** homo, animus; i. in cupiditate rei alicujus; paulo intemperantior = *rather merciless, unforbearing;* in partic. = *incontinent, debauched.*

INTEMPĔRANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [intemperans]. **Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately.**

INTEMPĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [intemperans]. 1) *Immoderate quality,* **intemperateness:** i. coeli, *too great coldness or heat.* 2) **Want of moderation, immoderateness, intemperance,** libidinum; militum i., *unruliness, insubordination;* i. Pausaniae = *haughtiness, arbitrariness;* i. vini, *immoderate use of;* i. risus, *immoderate laughter.*

IN-TEMPĔRĀTE, *adv.* [intemperatus]. **Intemperately,** vivere.

IN-TEMPĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* (Lat.) 1) Of climate, **untempered, inclement.** 2) **Immoderate, intemperate,** benevolentia.

INTEMPĔRIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [in-tempero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) = Intemperies 1. 2) *Trop.* = **intemperate behaviour, madness:** quae te ii. tenent? *are you mad?*

IN-TEMPĔRIES, ei, *f.* 1) Of the weather, **intemperateness,** *too great cold, heat,* &c., i. coeli = *unpleasant weather;* i. aquarum, *excessive rains;* also, in gen. = *a storm, tempest.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **calamity, misfortune:** B) **intemperate behaviour,** *fury, madness,* amici; i. militum, *unruliness.*

INTEMPESTĪVE, and (lat.) Intempestīvĭter, *adv.* [intempestivus]. **Out of season, unseasonably.**

*INTEMPESTĪVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [intempestivus]. (Lat.) **Unseasonableness.**

IN-TEMPESTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unseason-**

able, inopportune, *inconvenient*, epistola, timores; i. Minerva, *unseasonable spinning* (of which art Minerva was the patroness).

INTEMPESTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-tempestas]. 1) **Unseasonable**: i. nox, *the dead of night* (in which it is not convenient to undertake any thing); hence, personified, Nox i., *the dismal Night*. 2) (Poet.) **Unwholesome, unhealthy.**

IN-TENDO, tendi, tentum or tensum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To stretch out**, arcum, nervos; i. dextram ad statuam; telo intento, *with a drawn sword*. Hence: A) (poet.) i. vincula collo, *to lay or put on*: B) i. longiorem fugam, *to extend one's flight farther*: C) tenebrae ii. se, *spreads*: D) *to furnish with any thing by stretching*: i. brachia tergo, *to bind with the cestus*; i. citharam nervis, *to string*; i. sellam loris; (poet.) i. locum sertis, *to hang with*; tabernacula intenta velis, *covered with*: E) (poet.) i. sagittam (for i. arcum) = *to shoot*; i. numeros nervis, *to play*. 2) *Trop.*, **to strain, to exert**, vocem, animum, se ad firmitatem: i. officia, *to exert one's self for the fulfilling of one's duties*. Hence: A) **to augment, to increase**: i. odium, formidinem; i. pretia alimentorum; (lat.) i. syllabam, *to make long*: B) = **to maintain, to assert**: i. se esse illius sororem. 3) **To direct** *or* **turn** *toward any place*: i. pugnam in omnes partes; *trop.*, i. aliquem ad custodiae curam = *to spur on, to urge on*; quoad aciem oculorum intendere possum, *as far as I can see*. Hence: A) **to direct one's thoughts** *or* **attention to** *any thing*, **to be intent upon**: i. animum in or ad rem and rei alicui (also, abs., i. in or ad aliquid, and rei alicui, esp. lat.); i. curam, ingenium, etc., also i. se; quo animum intendis? *what do you purpose? what have you in mind?* (lat.) i. in se, *to contemplate one's self*: B) i. iter or merely i., *to direct one's course somewhere*, i. e., *to go, to repair to a place*, in Italiam, aliquo: C) i. or animo i., **to intend, to purpose, to exert one's self, to endeavour, to undertake**, aliquid facere or aliquid: D) i. alicui litem, actionem, *to try to fasten upon, to seek to bring upon*; thus, likewise, i. crimen in aliquem, *to bring forward*; i. alicui fallaciam, *to practise a deception upon*; i. periculum alicui or in aliquem, *to prepare for one*.

INTENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [intento]. (Lat.) **A stretching out** *toward any thing*, digitorum.

IN-TENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Untried, unattempted.**

INTENTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [intentus]. 1) **Intently**, *with close attention*. 2) **Intensely, eagerly**, *with great exertion*.

INTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [intendo]. 1) **A stretching out, straining**, nervorum, aëris. 2) *A directing of the mind toward any thing*, **exertion, effort**, animi. In partic. = **close attention, application**: i. lusus, *to the game*. 3) (Lat.): A) **intention, purpose**: haec i. tua ut libertatem revoces: B) **a charge, accusation**: C) tech. t. **in rhetoric**, *the first or major premiss in a syllogism*.

IN-TENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of intendo]. 1) **To stretch out** *toward a person or thing*: i. manus in aliquem; i. gladium alicui. 2) *Trop.*, **to hold out threatingly, to threaten with**: i. alicui vulnera, mortem; i. arma Latinis, *to threaten the L. with war*; i. nomen Romanum, *to hold out the Roman name as an object of terror*: so, also, i. alicui fulmen dictatorum; periculum intentatur ab re aliqua, *is impending*; i. crimen, *to threaten an accusation*; abs., i. = *to attack*, **to accuse.**

INTENTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of intendo]. **Bent, stretched, strained**, arcus; *trop.*, **full of expectation**: animus i. Hence: A) **intently occupied** *with*, **eager**: intentus operi; intentus aliquo negotio; Romani intenti festinabant; senatus nihil sane i.: B) **intent upon, attentive to**, *watching attentively*: i. rei alicui and in or ad rem aliquem: C) = **strict, vigilant**, cura, disciplina: D) oratio i., *vehement*; pretium i., *raised*.

INTENTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [intendo]. **A stretching out**, palmarum.

IN-TĔPEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To be lukewarm.**

IN-TĔPESCO, pui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To become lukewarm.**

INTER, *prep.* with *acc.* 1) **Of two, between, betwixt**: Mons Jura est i. Sequanos et Helvetios; emissi i. stationes hostium. Hence, judicare i. Marcellos et Claudios; interest i. hominem et bestiam. 2) **Of more than two, among, amidst**, *in the midst of*: quum Hercules i. homines esset; i. multitudinem; versari i. tela hostium; i. se, *mutually*; i. nos, *among ourselves, confidentially*; adolescens i. suos nobilis, *among his fellows*; honestissimus i. suos numerabatur; disertus i. paucos (lat.), *as but few are*; venisti i. falcarios, *among the scythe-makers*, i. e., *to their street or quarter of the town*; but, accusare aliquem i. sicarios, *to charge one with being an assassin*. 3) **Of time**: A) **between**: i. horam tertiam et quartam: B) **in the course of, during**: i. decem annos; i. ipsum pugnae tempus; freq., i. coenam; i. has turbas; esp. before a gerund or a gerundive = **at**: i. ludendum, *during play*; i. haec, *in the mean while*; i. vias, *on the way*; i. omnia, i. cuncta, *before everything*; i. cetera, *especially*.

*INTER-AESTUANS, tis, *part.* (Lat.) **Bubbling up at intervals**: i. stomachus, *that has frequent eructations*.

*INTERĀMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* **Timber** *for the building of a ship*, esp. *the hold*.

INTERAMNA, ae, *f.* *The name of two Italian towns* — a) *in Umbria*, now Terni, the birthplace of Tacitus, the historian — b) *in Latium*, now perhaps Teramo.

INTERAMNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Interamna]. Of *or* belonging to Interamna; *subst.*, Interamnates, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Interamna.*

INTER-ĂRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To become dry, to dry up.

*INTER-BĪBO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To drink up.

*INTER-BĪTO, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) = Intereo.

INTERCĂLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [intercalo]. *Of or for insertion,* intercalary, dies, mensis; Calendae ii., *the first day of an intercalary month;* ii. calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (Julius Cæsar having inserted two such months).

INTERCĂLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* = Intercalaris.

INTERCĂLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo]. An intercalation (*of a day or month*). (Lat.)

INTER-CĂLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to proclaim that any thing is to be inserted;* hence, to insert, to intercalate; freq., *impers.*, intercalatur, *an intercalation* (*of a day or month*) *is made.*

INTERCĂPĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [intercipio]. An interruption, intermission, *delay for some time.*

INTER-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To go *or* to come between, to intervene: luna i. inter solem et terram; si tertius hic i. 2) *Trop.:* A) aegritudo i. huic gaudio, *interrupts;* magni casus ii., *occur:* B) of time, *to intervene, to pass:* dies, nox i.: C) *to step between, to interpose* — a) tech. t., of the tribunes of the people, to protest against: i. rogationi; i. de re aliqua; i. pro aliquo, *in behalf of any one;* i. quominus aliquid fiat — b) (lat.) to resist, in gen., to oppose, to hinder: i. iniquitatibus magistratuum; i. imaginibus, *to demand the removal of;* i. casibus, *to remedy:* D) to interpose, to become surety for, pro aliquo; i. magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, *to procure by going security for him.* 3) To be *or* to lie between: palus i. Hence, *trop.*, of any relation between two persons or things — to exist: ira i. inter eos; vetus nobis usus i., *we have been for a long time on friendly terms;* amicitia, bellum i.

*INTERCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio]. A taking away.

INTERCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [intercipio]. *One that takes away,* an intercepter, usurper, embezzler, praedae; i. litis alienae, *who adjudges to himself the property in dispute.*

INTERCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [intercedo]. 1) (Lat.) An intervention. 2) An objection, protest. 3) A mediation, interposition; in partic. in money affairs, a becoming *or* giving surety.

INTERCESSOR, ōris, *m.* [intercedo]. 1): A) a protester: B) a hinderer, opposer. 2) A mediator; hence, a surety.

INTERCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [intercedo]. (Lat.) An intervention.

INTERCĪDO, ĭdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [inter-caedo]. (Lat.) To cut through *in the middle,* to cut asunder, to cut into pieces; i. arundinem, venas; i. Isthmum, *to dig through;* i. montem, *to cut through;* i. pontem, *to break down;* jugum mediocri valle intercisum a castris, *separated.* Hence, in partic. (lat.), i. commentarios, *to falsify by cutting out single leaves.*

INTERCĬDO, cĭdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [inter-cado]. 1) To fall between: nullum telum vanum i. inter arma et corpora. Hence, *trop.*, to fall out, to happen, to come to pass: si qua ii. 2) To fall to ruin, to be lost, to perish, inimici, libri; verba ii., *fall into disuse;* hoc mihi i., *has slipped from my memory;* thus, likewise, id in. memoriâ ejus.

*INTERCĬNO, 3. *v. tr.* [inter-cano]. (Poet.) To sing between: i. aliquid medios actus.

INTERCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [intercapio]. 1) *To stop a thing between its starting-point and goal,* to intercept, to catch up: i. tela, literas, commeatum; hostes ii. magnum numerum jumentorum; a suis interceptus, *cut off from;* (poet.) i. hastam, *to receive in one's own breast the spear aimed at another.* 2) To take *or* to snatch away: i. aliquid ab aliquo or (poet.) alicui; i. pecunias, *to embezzle.* Hence, of death, to carry off: fata eum ii.; interceptus veneno; (poet.) i. Cererem, *to destroy the seed.* 3) (Cat.) To interrupt, *to hinder,* iter, sermonem.

INTERCĪSE, *adv.* [intercido]. Interruptedly, piecemeal, confusedly.

INTERCLŪDO, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. tr.* [interclaudo]. 1) To shut *or* to block up, to stop (*a passage*), to cut off, fugam, viam; i. alicui aditum; i. hostibus commeatum. 2) To cut off *a person from any thing:* i. aliquem re frumentaria, commeatu, ab auxilio. Hence = to hinder: dolore intercludor quominus, etc. 3) To shut in: i. aliquem angustiis or in angustiis.

INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo]. 1) A stopping, checking, animae. 2) (Lat.) A parenthesis.

INTERCŎLUMNIUM, ii, *n.* [inter-columna]. *The space between two columns,* an intercolumniation.

*INTER-CONCĬLIO, 1. *v. tr,* (Lat., doubtful reading.) To gain the favour of, to conciliate.

INTER-CURRO, curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run between; hence, *trop.:* A) to be intermingled with, to be among: dolor i. his exercitationibus: B) to step between, to intercede. 2) To run in the mean time *somewhere:* ipse i. Veios.

INTER-CURSO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of intercurro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To run between; also, of countries = to be *or* to lie between.

INTERCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [intercurro]. (Rar., only in the *abl. sing.*) *A running between,* intervention, interposition: luminis i.

INTER-CUS, ŭtis, *adj.* [inter-cutis]. *Between the skin and the flesh,* under the skin, inter-

cutaneous: aqua i., *dropsy;* hence, *trop.* (lat.) *internal.*

*INTER-CUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [inter-quatio]. A striking between, luminis. (Doubtf. read.)

INTER-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To interdict, to forbid: i. ne illud facias; i. alicui aliqua re; (mostly lat.) i. alicui aliquid; i. feminis convivia; interdicta voluptas (poet.), *a forbidden pleasure;* also, gener interdici non potest socero, i. e., *intercourse with his son-in-law.* In partic., i. alicui aquâ et igni, *to forbid the use of fire and water,* i. e., *to banish* (fire and water being regarded as the greatest necessaries of life); aqua et igni mihi interdicitur, *I am banished;* i. sacrificiis, *to exclude from the services of the gods* (*to excommunicate*). - 2) Tech. t., of a praetor: A) to issue an interdict, to make a provisional decree *relative to the possession of a property,* until the title thereto is decided by judicial process: B) *to bring forward a complaint in accordance with a praetor's interdict.* 3) To mention by the way.

INTERDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interdico]. An interdicting, forbidding: i. finium, *approach to the boundaries;* i. aquae et ignis, *banishment.*

INTERDICTUM, i, *n.* [interdico]. 1) A prohibition. 2) Tech. t., an interdict, *provisional decree of a praetor* (v. Interdico).

INTERDIU, and (ante-cl.) INTERDIUS, *adv.* [inter-dies]. During the day, by day (opp. to noctu or nocte, 'by night').

INTER-DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.), and (Pl.) INTERDUO, *subj.* -duim. 1) To distribute: cibus interdatus (through the body). 2) To give for: nihil i., *I care nothing about it.*

INTERDUĀTIM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Interdum.

*INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, *m. A separation of words by points,* interpunctuation.

INTERDUM, *adv.* [instead of interduatim, from interdo]. 1) Now and then, occasionally, at times (it denotes less frequency than 'nonnunquam,' and greater than 'aliquando'). 2) (Lat.) = Interea.

INTERDUO — v. Interdo.

INTER-EĀ, *adv.* 1) Meanwhile, in the mean time (it denotes a duration which at least partly coincides with the duration of another action — cf. interim and tantisper): i. tamen dum haec, etc. In the comic writers, the *gen.* loci is added, without altering the signification. 2) To denote opposition (= tamen), meanwhile, however; esp. in the comb. 'quum i.,' *whilst, however.*

INTEREMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interimo]. A slaughter.

INTEREMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [interimo]. (Lat.) = Interfector, a slayer, murderer, alicujus.

INTER-EO, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr. To go among* (*several things so as no longer to appear*), *to disappear,* to be lost, to go to ruin (stronger than pereo): literae ii.; navis i. naufragio; muriae stilla i. magnitudine maris; pecunia i.; sacra ii., *fall into disuse;* salus urbis i.; (Com.) interii! *I am undone!* usus tormentorum i., *is in vain;* freq. = to perish, to die (in any manner, whilst 'pereo' implies a violent death): inteream si, etc., *may I perish,* &c.

INTER-ĔQUĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* To ride between: i. ordines, *between the ranks.*

*INTER-FĂCIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Very doubtf. read.) To make between, murum.

INTERFĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interfor]. A speaking between, an interruption *of* (*one's own or another's*) *speech.*

INTERFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interficio]. (Very rare.) A killing, murdering.

INTERFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [interficio]. A slayer, murderer (always followed by a *gen.* of the person murdered — cf. homicida).

INTERFECTRIX, īcis, *f.* [interficio]. (Lat.) A murderess, alicujus.

INTERFĪCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [interfacio]. To destroy, to kill, to slay (in gen.—cf. neco, jugulo, occīdo, etc.), aliquem; i. exercitum, *to cut to pieces;* (poet.) i. messes, fructum, *to destroy;* (ante-cl. & lat.) i. aliquem vitâ, *to deprive of life.*

INTER-FĪO, fiĕri, —, *v. intr. irr.* (Ante-cl.) To be destroyed, to perish, *to pass away.*

INTER-FLUO, xi, —, 3. *v. intr.* To flow between: fretum i. illas urbes.

INTER-FŎDIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To dig *or* to pierce through, pupillas.

INTER-FOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Not used in the *first pers. pres. ind.*) *To speak between,* to interrupt (*in speaking*), aliquem.

*INTER-FŬGIO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To flee between.

*INTER-FULGEO, 2. *v. intr.* To shine between.

INTER-FUNDOR, fūsus, 3. *v. pass.* (Poet. & lat.) To be poured between: aequora interfusa Cycladas, *flowing between;* maculis interfusa genas, *with cheeks stained* (*with blood*).

INTĔR-ĪBI, *adv.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Interim, meanwhile.

INTĔRIM, *adv.* [inter]. 1) Meanwhile, in the mean time (of something momentary — cf. interea). Hence: A) = *between whiles:* B) *notwithstanding.* 2) (Lat.) = Interdum, sometimes.

INTĔRĪMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* [interemo]. *To take away from the midst,* to destroy, to kill, to slay, to annihilate: i. aliquem, vitam, sensus; i. sacra, *to abolish.*

INTĔRIOR, *adj.* in the *comp.* (cf. intimus) [intra]. The inner, interior: i. pars domus; nationes ii., *living farther inland;* epistolâ interiore, *in the midst of the letter.* Hence: A) cursus, gyrus i. = *the shorter:* B) rota i. (on a race-course), *the inner wheel;* thus, also, i. ictibus tormentorum, *too near to be hit by shots from, inside of the range of the tormenta;* i. periculo vulneris, *too near to be in danger of a wound:* C) *trop.,* closer, more intimate: societas, amicitia

i.; timor i., *penetrating more deeply:* consilia ii., *secret, confidential.*

INTĔRĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (rar.), and INTĔRĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [intereo]. Ruin, destruction, legum, exercitus.

INTER-JĂCEO, 2. *v. intr.* To lie between: campus i. Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis; (lat.) with the *acc.*, i. duas syrtes; i. inter eam et Rhodum.

INTER-JACIO — v. Interjicio.

INTERJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio]. (Lat.) 1) *A throwing between* = an insertion, parenthesis. 2) An interjection.

INTERJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [interjicio]. *A throwing between* = interposition, intervention, terrae; i. temporis, noctis, *expiration.*

INTERJĬCIO or INTER-JĂCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* To throw, to cast, to place, *or* to put between: i. cohortes; nasus interjectus est oculis, *is between;* hence, *trop.*, *to intermingle* (in speech), *to introduce*, suspiciones, preces et minas; i. moram, *to grant.* Freq., *part.* interjectus, *thrown or placed between, situated between:* illi ii. sunt inter philosophos et eos qui, etc., *occupy a middle position between;* paucis diebus interjectis, *after a few days;* longo intervallo i., *at a great distance.*

INTER-JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) 1) To join together, manus. 2) (Lat.) To unyoke, equos; hence, *trop.*, *intr.*, to rest.

INTER-LĂBOR, psus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet.) To glide *or* to flow between.

*INTER-LĂTEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To lie concealed between.

INTER-LĔGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To pluck off here and there, frondes.

INTER-LĪNO, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To smear between, to besmear *with:* i. caementa luto. 2) To falsify *documents*, &c., *by smearing over single words, to make erasures in*, tabulas.

*INTER-LŎCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To place between.

INTERLŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interloquor]. (Lat.) *A speaking between*, interlocution.

INTER-LŎQUOR, lŏquūtus or lŏcūtus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) *To speak between*, to interrupt *in speaking*, alicui.

INTER-LŬCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To shine *or* to glitter forth, sol. 2) (Poet.) To be seen through (on account of thinness of substance or smallness of numbers), acies. 3) *Trop.:* A) *to appear, to be visible:* B) aliquid i. inter gradus dignitatis, *a distinction is made between.*

INTER-LŪNIUM, ii, *n.* [inter-luna]. (Prop. the *neut.* of the otherwise unusual *adj.* interlunius.) The time of new moon.

INTER-LUO, 3. *v. intr.* To flow between: fretum i. Capreas et Surrentum.

*INTER-MĂNEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To remain between.

INTER-MENSTRUUS, a, um, *adj.* Between two months, tempus; *subst.*, Intermenstruum, i, *n.*, *the time of new moon.*

IN-TERMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Unbounded.

INTER-MĪNOR, ātus, *dep.*, and (ante-cl. & poet.) INTER-MĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* To threaten, to menace, alicui; i. alicui vitam, *to threaten to take one's life.* Hence = *to forbid threateningly:* i. ne quis, etc.; also, cibus interminatus.

INTER-MISCEO, scui, xtum or stum, 2. *v. tr.* To mix among, to intermix *or* to mix up *with*, dignos indignis.

INTERMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [intermitto]. An intermitting, breaking off, discontinuing: i. operae forensis; i. epistolarum, *of a correspondence;* i. fit ab actione.

INTER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.*—1) *To let come between*, to let pass, diem; nullum tempus i. quin, *to let no time pass without*, &c.; brevi tempore intermisso, *after the expiration of a short time;* also, trabes intermissae paribus spatiis, *between which there were equal intervals.* 2) To leave free from: i. reliquum tempus a labore or ad laborem, *to intermit the labour for the rest of the time;* usually in the *part.:* pars intermissa a flumine, *where the river was not;* loca intermissa custodiis, *not occupied by guards;* per intermissa, *through the openings in the wall.* 3) To leave *or* to break off *for a time* (cf. mitto, omitto, cesso), to interrupt, to discontinue, to intermit: i. studia doctrinae, proelium, laborem; i. literas ei mittere; so, also, coelum i. nitescere. Thus esp., freq. *part.* intermissus, *interrupted, discontinued*, ventus, libertas; mos i., *gone out of use;* verba ii. usu quotidiano, *no longer in daily use.* II. *Intr.* — To leave off *for a limited distance or time*, to cease: qua flumen i., *leaves an interval.*

INTER-MŎRIOR, tuus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To die off *or* away *by decreasing slowly and imperceptibly* (cf. morior, demorior, etc.); hence, freq. *trop.*, to wither, to decay, to become extinct: ignis, stirps i.; esp. in the *part.* intermortuus, *dead, extinct, lifeless*, civitas, concio, reliquiae Catilinae, boni mores; also = to swoon.

INTERMUNDIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [inter-mundus]. *The spaces between the worlds, according to the system of Epicurus.*

INTER-MŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* Between two walls, amnis.

INTER-NASCOR, nātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To grow among *or* between.

INTERNĔCIO, or INTERNĬCIO, ōnis, *f.* [inter-neco]. *An utter, complete destruction;* a massacre, extermination, carnage: cum magna i. improborum; bella gerere ad i., deleri, trucidari ad i., *to the last man;* concurrere ad i., *until one of the parties is killed;* i. memoriae, *extinction of.*

INTERNĔCĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [internecio]. Murderous, destructive, bellum.

INTER-NĔCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) To kill, to destroy *utterly*, hostes.

INTER-NECTO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To tie together, to bind up, crinem.

INTER-NĪTEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To shine forth *from between the openings of an opaque object:* praecipue obscuritas terrori erat: nam etiamsi qua sidera internitebant, etc.

INTERNŌDIUM, ii, *n.* [inter-nodus]. (Poet. & lat.) *The space between two knots or joints*, an internode.

INTER-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, 3. *v. tr.* *To know one thing from another*, to distinguish, to tell apart: i. blandum amicum a vero; i. fures, *to distinguish from other men.*

*INTER-NUNCIO, 1. *v. intr.* To send messengers between (from one party to another).

INTER-NUNCIUS, ii, *m.*, and INTER-NUNCIA, ae, *f.* *A bearer of messages between two parties or persons;* a negotiator, mediator, messenger, go-between.

INTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [intra]. 1) The inner, interior: mare i., *the Mediterranean Sea.* 2) = Inward, internal, ignis; *trop.*, domestic, discordia, bellum; *subst.*, Interna, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *internal or domestic affairs.*

IN-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To rub into, to crumble into: i. aliquid potioni; *trop.*, tute hoc intristi, tibi omne exedendum est, *you have made this mess, now you must eat it* = "*as you have brewed, so you must drink.*"

INTERPELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interpello]. 1) An interruption, *of a speech.* 2) An interruption, hindrance.

INTERPELLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [interpello]. An interrupter, disturber, sermonis.

INTERPELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [interPELLo, prob. akin to the German 'bellen' and the Anglo-Saxon 'spellian']. 1) *To speak between*, to interrupt *one in a speech*, aliquem. 2) *To bring any thing forward as an objection*, to object, aliquid. 3) In gen., to hinder, to obstruct, to disturb: i. aliquem in jure suo; i. victoriam jam partam; also with ne, quominus, and (poet.) *infin.* 4) (Lat.) To importune *with entreaties or questions*, to beset, aliquem.

INTERPŎLIS, e, *adj.* [inter-polio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Polished up, vamped up, *painted*, mulier.

INTERPŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [interpolis]. To polish *or* to furbish up: i. togam, *to dye over again;* i. satietatem epularum ludis, *to vary, to interchange;* i. tabulas, *to falsify;* (Pl.) jocosely, i. aliquem = *to disfigure one by beating, to beat into a new shape.*

INTER-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To set, to lay, to place, *or* to put between: i. Numidas inter illos; i. pedites equitatui. In partic. = *to insert* (in a speech), verba, aliquid. 2) *Trop.*, *to let enter or come between*, to interpose: A) of time, *to suffer to elapse:* i. moram; i. spatium ad recreandos animos; triduo interposito, *after three days;* (lat.) i. cunctationem, *to cause delay:* B) *to interpose for the purpose of deciding, mediating,* &c. — a) i. judicium, decretum, *to pass, to issue;* i. poenas, *to fix, to determine;* i. auctoritatem suam — b) to pledge: i. fidem suam in rem aliquam; i. jusjurandum, *to take an oath* — c) to bring forward, to allege (esp. as a reason, objection, &c.): i. causam; gladiatores interpositi sunt, *as a pretext for making the complaint* — d) to employ, *to use*, operam, studium pro aliquo: C) to intermix, to intermingle, querelas; i. se bello; i. se in istam pacificationem, *to interfere* (as a mediator); i. nomen alicujus in re turpi: D) *to interpose* (as a hindrance): i. se, to oppose one's self, audaciae alicujus; nihil me interpono, *I have no objection;* i. se quominus, etc.

INTERPŎSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interpono]. 1) *A putting in between*, insertion (in a speech), certarum personarum; also = *an insertion of words between the lines of a manuscript.* 2) Tech. t., *an inserted sentence*, a parenthesis.

INTERPŎSĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [interpono]. *A putting between*, interposition: i. terrae, *between the sun and the moon.*

INTERPRES, ĕtis, *com.* [inter-PRET, ΦΡΑΔ, φράζω, 'to point out,' 'to tell']. 1) *One who negotiates between two parties*, a mediator, negotiator, agent, pacis; i. judicii corrumpendi, *in the bribing of the judges;* te interprete, *through your agency;* as goddess of Marriage, Juno is called (poet.) i. (harum) curarum, *the author of;* i. divum (of Mercury), *the messenger of the gods* (i divum, in another sense, see below). 2) An explainer, expounder: i. juris = *a lawyer;* i. coeli = *an astronomer;* ii. comitiorum, *the haruspices*, who determined from the auspices whether the comitia were properly held; i. divûm, *a prophet.* 3) A translator: nec converti ut i. sed ut praetor. 4) An interpreter: appellare, audire, aliquem per i.

INTERPRĔTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) = Interpretatio.

INTERPRĔTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interpretor]. 1) An explanation, exposition, interpretation: i. juris, ostentorum et somniorum; nec i. facilis est. 2) *Meton.*, signification, meaning. 3) A rhetorical figure, *an explanation of one word by another.*

INTERPRĔTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [interpres]. 1) *Intr.* (Pl.), to act as mediator *or* interpreter; *trop.*, i. memoriae alicujus, *to assist the memory of one.* 2) To explain, to expound, to interpret: i. somnia, fulgura, jus alicui. In partic. — a) = *to understand, to regard, to judge of any thing in a certain manner:* i. ali-

quid in mitiorem partem; i. beneficia grate; i. sententiam alicujus recte; interpretabatur se jurejurando esse liberatum, *he interpreted it in this way, that*, &c.; i. victoriam ut suam, *to lay claim to;* pauci Agricolam ii. (lat.), *comprehended* — b) = *to conclude, to infer:* i. consilium ex necessitate, *to judge of the intention from the necessities of one's situation.* 3) *To explain* = to decide, to determine: non i., recte an perperam illud factum sit.

INTER-PRĬMO, essi, essum, 3. *v. tr.* [interpremo]. (Ante-cl.) To press *or* to squeeze to pieces, to crush, alicui fauces.

*INTERPUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interpungo]. *A placing of points between words,* interpunction.

INTER-PUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr. To place points between words,* to point, to punctuate; hence, *part.* interpunctus, *well-divided,* oratio; *subst.,* Interpunctum, i, *n.* = interpunctio.

INTER-QUĔROR, estus, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To interrupt with complaints, to interpose a complaint *while another is speaking:* i. quod, etc.

INTER-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* To rest between whiles.

INTER-REGNUM, i, *n.* An interreign:—1) under the kings, *the interval between the death of a king and the election of his successor,* during which the ten principal senators (i. e., the chiefs of the ten decuriae of the Ramnenses) were in turn invested with the highest power, each one for five days. The senator in office was called 'interrex.' 2) During the republic, *the time when there were no consuls in Rome,* either because they were absent, or because they had died: then a patrician senator was elected 'interréx,' who was provisionally invested with the supreme power, and presided at the election of new consuls.

INTER-REX, ĕgis, *m.* An interrex, regent—v. Interregnum.

IN-TERRĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Unterrified, undaunted: i. leti, *not afraid of;* (poet.) classis i. fertur, *without obstruction.*

INTER-RŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interrogo]. 1) A questioning, interrogating; freq. of judicial interrogations: i. testium, *the hearing of.* 2) As a rhetorical figure, an interrogation. 3) In dialectics, an argument, syllogism, because dialecticians frequently gave to a syllogism an interrogatory form.

INTER-RŌGĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of interrogatio]. A short syllogism.

INTER-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To interrogate, to ask; to question: i. aliquem aliquid or de re aliqua, *concerning any thing;* i. sententias, *to ask for their opinions;* sententiae interrogari coeptae sunt; sententiam interrogatus, *being asked for his opinion.* In partic. of judicial examinations = *to examine, to cross-question,* testem. 2) To go to law with *one,* to bring an action against, to sue: i. aliquem lege or legibus (also without the latter word); (lat.) i. aliquem facti alicujus, *to call to account for any deed.* 3) (Lat.) *Intr., to make a syllogism in the form of interrogations,* to argue — v. Interrogatio 2.

INTER-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To break asunder *or* into pieces: i. venas, *to cut;* i. pontem, *to break down.* 2) *Trop.,* to interrupt, to break off, to disturb, orationem, iter.

*INTERRUPTE, *adv.* [interruptus]. Interruptedly, *with interruption.*

INTERRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interrumpo]. (Lat.) An interruption.

INTERRUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of interrumpo]. 1) Broken up, broken asunder, interrupted, disturbed, voces, consuetudo; ignes ii. (poet.), *at intervals.* 2) Separated, incolae terrae.

INTER-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To tear asunder: i. pontem, *to break down;* i. venas, *to cut;* i. aggerem, *to pull down.* Hence = to separate: Chalcis interscinditur freto. 2) *Trop.,* to interrupt, to disturb, laetitiam.

INTER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To write between.

INTER-SĒPIO, sepsi, septum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To fence about, to hedge in, to stop up, to enclose, foramina. 2) To cut off, to separate: i. urbem vallo ab arce; i. alicui conspectum exercitus abeuntis.

INTER-SĔRO (I.), sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* To sow *or* to plant between, vites.

INTER-SĔRO (II.), sĕrui, sertum, 3. *v. tr.* To put between, to interpose: i. oscula mediis verbis (poet.); i. causam, *to plead, to allege.*

INTER-SISTO, stĭti, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To stop in the middle *of a speech.*

INTER-SĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Situated between, interposed.

INTER-SPĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* A drawing breath between.

INTER-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) *Part.* interstinctus (prop., *pointed here and there*), set with here and there, checkered: facies i. medicaminibus, *covered here and there with salves.* 2) (Ante-cl.) To extinguish, ignem.

INTERSTĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [intersisto]. (Lat.) A pause, respite.

INTER-STRĀTUS, a, um, *part.* of the otherwise unusual verb intersterno. Laid between.

INTER-STRĔPO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To shriek *or* scream among: anser i. olores, *cackles among.*

INTER-STRINGO, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To squeeze tight: i. alicui gulam, *to throttle.*

INTER-SUM, fui, esse, *v. intr.* 1) To be between: A) of space, pons i. inter eos: B) of time, quadraginta anni ii. inter eos. Hence, *trop.,* to be different, to differ: vera ii. a falsis, *differs from;* *τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest τοῦ φθονεῖν (an imitation of a Greek construction); (Com.)

hoc dominus ac pater i., *there is this difference between.* 2) **To be present** *at any thing*, **to take part** *in* (cf. assum): i. in convivio; i. negotio alicui, proelio; i. rebus divinis, *to be occupied with;* (lat.) i. alicui, *to be with one.* 3) *Impers.*, Interest: A) **there is a difference**: i. inter hominem et bestiam; multum, nihil i., *there is a great difference, no difference:* B) **it concerns, it is of interest** *or* **importance**: i. meâ, tuâ, *to me, to thee;* i. illius, *him;* i. Ciceronis; multum, magni, maxime i., *it is of great consequence,* &c.; quid illius i.? *what does he care?* ad rem nihil i., *it has nothing to do with;* multum i., duos esse consules; i. ut (ne) illud fiat; i. qualis aditus sit.

INTER-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) **To interweave, to intertwine**: i. flores hederis. 2) *To adorn by interweaving:* i. vestem notis.

*INTER-TRĂHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To take away**: i. puteo illi omnem animam = *to exhaust utterly.*

INTERTRĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [inter-tero]. 1) **Loss by rubbing, waste** (of gold or silver in melting, &c.). 2) *Trop.*, **loss, damage.**

INTERTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [interturbo]. **Confusion, disquietude, animi.**

INTER-TURBO, 1. *v. intr.* (Com.) **To cause confusion, disquietude,** *or* **disturbance.**

INTERVALLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [intervallum]. (Lat.) **Having intervals**: febris i., *intermittent fever.*

INTERVALLUM, i, *n.* [inter-vallus]. Prop., *the space between two palisades:* — 1) **an interval, distance**: sequi aliquem magno i. 2) Of time, **an interval, pause**: dolor dat i., *intermits for a while;* video te longo (or ex longo) i., *after a long time;* datur hoc i., *this respite;* dicere intervallo, *after a pause;* (lat.) ex i., *soon after.* 3) **Difference, dissimilitude**: quantum intervallum inter te et illum interjectum putas?

INTER-VELLO, vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) **To pluck out here and there**: barbam aut vellunt aut ii., *thin, by pulling out the hairs here and there.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), **to take away** *out of the midst.*

INTER-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) **To come between** = **to come in** *while something is going on,* **to come upon**: vereor ne molestus interveniam; i. sermoni, *during the conversation;* i. alicui, *to take one by surprise;* casu i. 2) *Trop.*: A) **to intervene** = **to interrupt, to disturb, to hinder, to stand in the way of**: nox i. proelio; i. gloriae alienae; i. alicui aliquid cogitanti: B) (lat.) *to act as a mediator,* **to interpose, to interfere**: C) of public authorities, *to exercise official authority,* **to interfere**: eatenus interveniebat ne quid perperam fieret: D) **to happen, to occur, to fall to**: exigua fortuna i. sapienti (= βραχεῖα σοφῷ τύχη παρεμπίπτει), *a scanty fortune falls to the share of the wise.*

INTERVENTOR, ōris, *m.* [intervenio]. *One who comes in between,* **an interrupter, disturber**: dies vacuus ab ii., *from troublesome visitors.*

INTERVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [intervenio]. 1) **A coming between, intervention,** lunae, noctis. 2) *Trop.*, **interposition, mediation, assistance.**

INTER-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) *To turn to evil,* **to change, to alter, to pervert,** ingenia. 2) *To turn aside* = **to embezzle, to purloin,** pecuniam; i. consulatum, *to deprive of.* 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To defraud** *one of any thing,* **to cheat** *out of,* aliquem muliere, possessione. 4) (Lat.) **To squander, to waste,** pecuniam.

INTER-VĪSO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To look after, to go to see,** quid faciant coqui; (Pl.) i. domum, *to go and take a look at.* 2) **To visit from time to time,** aliquem.

INTER-VŎLĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly about among.**

INTER-VŎMO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To pour out amongst, to throw up,** undas.

IN-TESTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj. Incapable, by reason of bad character, of being a witness or of making a will;* hence, **detestable, abominable, infamous, dishonourable,** homo, saevitia: (Pl.) as a pun = *castrated.*

INTESTĀTO, *adv.* [intestatum]. *Without having made a will,* **intestate,** mori.

IN-TESTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) (Com.) **Not convicted by witnesses.** 2) **Intestate,** *dying without having made a will:* mortuus est i. 3) (Pl.) In a double sense = *castrated.*

INTESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [intus]. **Inward, internal, intestine, malum, bellum;** opus i., *fine, inlaid work.* In partic., as *subst.*, Intestina, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **the guts, intestines** (in the lower part of the abdomen — cf. exta, viscera): i. medium, *the mesentery.*

IN-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To weave into, to inweave**: i. diversos colŏres picturae; i. purpureas notas filis. Hence, *trop.*, **to interweave, to intermingle, to add to**: venae toto corpore intextae; i. laeta tristibus; i. aliquid in causa; i. ridicula versibus; i. Varronem, *to introduce as speaking;* (poet.) i. facta chartis, *to commit to writing.* 2) (Poet.) **To bind around, to surround, to cover,** ulmos vitibus, hastas foliis.

INTEXTUS, ūs, *m.* [intexo]. (Lat.) *A weaving into,* **inserting** (of words).

INTIBILI, ōrum, *m. pl. A town in Spain, at the mouth of the Ebro.*

INTĬME, *adv.* [intimus]. 1) **Most intimately**: i. aliquo uti, *to be on intimate terms with one.* 2) **Most cordially,** commendari.

INTĬMUS, a, um, *adj.*, *sup.* to interior [intra]. 1) **The inmost, innermost**: in i. sacrario, *in the inmost part of the sanctuary;* abdidit se in i. Macedoniam, *in the interior of M.;* (lat.) *subst.*, Intima, *n. pl.*, *the intestines.* 2) *Trop.*: A) = *most profound, deepest:* i. artificium, disputatio,

philosophia: B) = secret, hidden, consilia: C) most intimate, closest, familiar, amicus, familiaritas; i. consiliis alicujus, *with the designs of one;* hence, *subst.*, Intimus, i, *m.*, *a most intimate friend;* i. alicui, *of one;* ii. mei, *my most intimate friends.*

IN-TINGO, or In-tinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To dip in, calamum, faces sanguine.

IN-TŎLĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* Intolerable, insupportable.

INTŎLĔRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [intolerabilis]. (Lat.) Intolerably.

IN-TŎLĔRANDUS, a, um, *adj.* Intolerable, insupportable; the *n.* Intolerandum, as *adv.*, intolerably.

IN-TŎLĔRANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *Act., that cannot bear any thing*, intolerant, impatient: homo i. laboris, rerum secundarum, *who cannot bear his prosperity.* 2) *Pass.* (poet. & lat.), insufferable, intolerable.

INTŎLĔRANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [intolerans]. Intolerably, immoderately: i. gloriari.

INTŎLĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [intolerans]. 1) (Lat.) Intolerance, impatience. 2) Intolerableness, insufferableness, insolence: i. morum; i. regis = *intolerable haughtiness.*

IN-TŌNO, ui, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* — To thunder: pater (Jupiter) i. ab alto coelo; *trop.* = to resound, to roar: nemus, vox tribuni i. II. *Tr.* — To thunder forth: i. aliquid; (poet.) hiems intonata fluctibus, *thundered over;* (poet.) i. tumultus, *to sing* (on a loud sounding lyre).

IN-TONSUS, a, um, *adj.* Unshorn, capilli, coma, deus, os; (poet.) mons i. = *leafy, covered with bushes*, &c.; freq. *trop.*, of the ancient Romans, who did not cut their hair or shave their beards = *rough, stern, severe;* hence, in gen., rude, uncivilized, savage: homines ii.

IN-TORQUEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To twist, to wind, to turn around: i. oculos, *to roll;* i. pallium circa bracchium, *to wrap around;* i. angues capillis, *to entwine;* i. funem, *to plait, to twist.* 2) To brandish, to hurl: i. jaculum alicui; i. telum in hostem; i. hastam equo (poet.), *from the horse; trop.*, i. contumelias, *to cast, to hurl.* 3) To wrench, to strain, talum; i. mentum, *to distort the mouth (in speaking); trop.*, oratio intorta, *perplexed;* mores intorti, *distorted, corrupted.*

INTRA [in]. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* — 1) Of space, within: esse i. parietes; i. Taurum montem; venire i. illas regiones. Hence: A) to denote a limitation or boundary: i. verba peccare (lat.), *to transgress in words only;* i. nos, *among;* i. se meditari, *within one's self;* i. legem, *within the limits of the (sumptuary) law;* i. famam, *below his reputation:* B) of number, under: classis erat i. centum. 2) Of time: A) within: i. viginti dies; i. decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, *after he had arrived:* B) in the course of: i. viginti annos tectum non subierat. II. *Adv.* w. *comp.* (interius) & *sup.* (intime, q. v.). — Within, on the inside; *trop.*, interius attendere, *more carefully.*

*INTRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [intro]. That can be entered.

IN-TRACTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Intractable, unmanageable: homo i., *rough, stubborn;* genus i. bello, *unconquerable;* i. locus, *uninhabitable;* i. bruma, *intolerable.*

IN-TRACTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Not handled: i. equus, *unbroken;* i. scelus, *unattempted.*

IN-TRĔMISCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of intremo]. (Lat.) To begin to tremble *or* to quake.

IN-TRĔMO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To tremble, to quake.

IN-TRĔPĬDE, *adv.* [intrepidus]. Undauntedly, intrepidly.

IN-TRĔPĬDUS, a, um, *adj. Not trembling*, unshaken, undaunted, intrepid, homo, vultus; hiems i., *spent in quiet winter quarters.*

IN-TRĪBUO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To contribute (taxes), aliquid.

INTRĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-tricae]. (Ante-cl.) To entangle, to perplex, aliquem.

INTRINSĔCUS, *adv.* [intra]. (Lat.) 1) *On the inside*, inwardly. 2) *Toward the inside*, inward.

IN-TRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-tero]. Not rubbed away; *trop.*, not weakened, cohortes.

INTRO (I.), *adv.* [in]. 1) *To the inside*, within: venire i. ad aliquem. 2) (Ante-cl.) *On the inside*, inwardly, internally.

INTRO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* To go into, to enter, in hortos, in Capitolium, ad aliquem; abs. (lat.), *to appear before a court;* freq., of enemies = to penetrate: arma Romana eo ii.; i. intra praesidia. Hence: A) *trop.*, *to penetrate into;* i. in rerum naturam, *to pierce into;* i. in mentem judicis = *to be rightly understood;* i. in familiaritatem alicujus, *to become one's intimate friend:* B) *tr.*, to enter: i. portum, januam, regnum; i. mare; *trop.*, cupido gloriae i. animos, *seizes.*

INTRŌ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To lead *or* to bring into, to introduce: i. milites, copias in fines hostium; i. philosophiam in domos; i. ambitionem in senatum; i. consuetudinem, exemplum. Hence, *trop.:* A) *to introduce in speaking* = *to quote*, sermones suos: B) *to bring forward as an assertion*, to maintain: i. non modo natum mundum, sed etiam paene manu factum.

INTRŌDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [introduco]. A leading in, introduction.

INTRO-EO, īvi or ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* To go into, to enter: i. in urbem, ad aliquem; i. domum, curiam, urbem; i. portâ, *by the gate.*

INTRŌ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, 3. *v. tr.* **To carry into,** aliquem in urbem; cibum liberis.

INTRŌ-GRĔDIOR, essus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [intro-gradior]. (Poet.) **To step into, to enter.**

INTROĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [introeo]. 1) **A going into, an entering:** nocturnus i. Smyrnam, *into S.;* thus, also, i. in urbem; primo i., *at his first entrance;* prohibere aliquem introitu. Hence, *trop.:* A) **an entering upon** *an office;* i. sacerdotii: B) **an entrance = a beginning, introduction,** *prelude:* i. defensionis, operis, fabulae. 2) *Concr., a place of entrance* = **a passage:** omnes ii. praeclusi erant.

INTRŌ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* **To send in, to let into,** *to permit to enter,* aliquem ad aliquem; i. legiones; i. neminem in aedes; *trop.* (lat.) i. verba in usum, *to introduce.*

INTRORSUM, } *adv.* [intro and versum or
INTRORSUS, } versus]. 1) *Toward the inside,* **inwards:** accipere hostes i. in castra; i. perspicere; reducere aliquid i. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Inwardly, internally, within:** i. est turpis.

INTRŌ-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. intr.* **To break into, in aedes.**

*INTRO-SPECTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To look into.**

INTRO-SPĬCIO, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To look into,** domum; *trop.* (lat.) = *to look at, to view:* i. aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis. 2) *Trop.* = **to examine, to inspect,** *to observe:* i. mentem alicujus; i. in omnes reipublicae partes; i. in mentem suam.

INTRŌ-VŌCO, 1. *v. tr.* **To call in,** aliquem ad filium.

IN-TRŪDO, si, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To thrust in;** *trop.,* i. se, *to obtrude one's self.*

INTŪBUM, i, *n.* }
INTŪBUS, i, *c.* } **Endive, succory.**

IN-TUEOR, ĭtus, 2., also (ante-cl.) Intuor, 3. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* 1) **To look closely at, to look** *or* **to gaze upon:** i. solem; i. in aliquem, huc atque illuc. In partic.: A) = *to look upon one with admiration,* aliquem; B) of localities, **to look towards,** *to have an aspect towards.* 2) *Trop.,* of the mind: A) = **to observe, to consider, to contemplate,** aliquid: B) **to pay attention to, to keep in view:** i. tempestatem impendentem; i. oratores; i. quid illi sentiant.

IN-TŪMESCO, mui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To swell up,** genae. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to rise, to swell, to increase:** vox i.; fluctus i.; motus i.: B) = **to be puffed up, to be elated:** C) i. alicui, *to become angry at.*

IN-TŪMŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unburied.**

IN-TURBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not alarmed,** *not disconcerted.*

IN-TURBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tac.) 1) **Undisturbed, calm,** annus. 2) *Not causing disturbance,* **quiet,** homo.

INTUS, *adv.* [in]. 1) (Pl.) *From the inside,* **from within:** aliquid i. proferre foras. 2) *On the inside,* **within:** esse i.; estne frater i.? *is your brother at home?* (Pl.) *i. domum esse, *at home;* i. agere equos, *to keep close to the goal* (of a poet); hence, *trop., in one's inmost soul:* i. canere, *to sing to one's self* = *to think only of one's own advantage.* 3) *Toward the inside,* **within, in:** deducere aliquem i.

IN-TŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Not safe,* **unguarded, unfortified,** castra. 2) **Unsafe,** *unreliable,* amicitia.

*ĬN-ŪBER, ĕris, *adj.* (Lat.) **Not full, ill-fed.**

INŬLA, ae, *f.* [ἑλένιον]. **Elecampane** (a plant).

ĬN-ULTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Unrevenged:** A) *not having avenged one's self:* inultus animam amisit: B) *whom others have not avenged:* imperatores suos inultos jacere sinebant. 2) **Unpunished:** A) of things, i. injuria: B) of persons, aliquem inultum esse sinere; hostes inultos abire pati; (poet.) dum catulos ferae celent inultae, *undisturbed;* proficiscor i., *safe.*

ĬN-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *To cast a shadow upon,* **to shade,** locum; vespera i., *evening sets in with its shade.* 2) *Trop.,* **to obscure,** dignitatem alicujus.

ĬNUNDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inundo]. (Lat.) **An overflowing, inundation.**

ĬN-UNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) **To overflow, to inundate,** terram; Enna inundabitur sanguine; also, imbres ii. campis; *trop.,* Cimbri ii. Italiam. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Intr.,* **to be inundated** *by,* **to overflow** *with:* fossa i. sanguine.

ĬN-UNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) *To besmear with ointment,* **to anoint:** inungi, abs. = *to use eye salve.*

ĬNURBĀNE, *adv.* [inurbanus]. **Inelegantly,** *in an unpolished manner,* **rudely.**

ĬN-URBĀNUS, a, um, *adj. Without refinement, taste, or cultivation:* — 1) **not refined, not witty, inelegant, coarse,** dictum, homo. 2) **Impolite, rude, boorish, uncomely, unseemly,** homo, gestus, habitus.

ĬN-URGEO, si, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To push, to thrust.**

ĬN-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To burn in, to brand,** notam vitulo. 2) **To burn,** *to consume:* i. sanguinem vulnere. 3) *Trop., to attach or to affix indelibly,* esp. *something bad:* A) **to stamp, to imprint, to brand:** i. alicui notam; hence, also, i. aliquem notâ; i. alicui ignominiam; i. famam turpitudinis: B) = *to cause, to inflict:* i. alicui dolorem; so, also, i. reipublicae mala multa; i. leges nobis, *to force odious laws upon.*

ĬNŪSĪTĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp. & sup.* [inusitatus]. **In an unusual manner, unusually.**

ĬN-ŪSĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* **Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary.**

ĬN-USTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Unburnt.**

IN-USTUS (II.), a, um, *part.* of inuro.

*IN-ŪSUS, ūs, *m.* (Pl., doubtf. read.) *A not using*, disuse.

IN-ŪTĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Useless, unserviceable, unfit:** homo i. ad pugnam and pugnae, *for battle;* i. ad usus civium; res est i. mihi, *to me.* Freq. emphatically = **hurtful, injurious:** civis seditiosus et i.; oratio i. civitati.

INŪTĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [inutilis]. **Uselessness, unserviceableness;** emphatically = **injuriousness.**

INŪTĪLĪTER, *adv.* [inutilis]. 1) **Uselessly.** 2) **Injuriously.**

INUUS, i, *m.* [ineo]. *The god of Herds;* among the Latins, identified with the Arcadian Pan.

IN-VĀDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) **To go, to come, to get,** *or* **to penetrate into** (usually, in a hostile manner, and doing mischief): quocunque ignis i.; malum i. in vitam hominum; i. in collum alicujus, *to fall (impetuously) upon one's neck.* Hence (poet.), i. viam, *to enter upon;* i. magnum aliquid, *to undertake, to attempt;* abs. (lat.) i. tria millia stadiorum, *to advance.* 2) In partic., *to penetrate into with a hostile intention,* **to rush upon, to attack, to invade:** i. in Asiam, in aliquem; i. castra, hostes; i. alicui barbam, *to take hold of one's beard.* Hence = *to attack with words,* **to address harshly, to censure:** i. aliquem minaciter; i. consules cur, etc.; i. dictum alicujus. 3) **To seize upon** *a thing,* **to take possession of,** *to usurp:* i. regnum; i. in nomen Marii, *to assume.* 4) **To fall upon, to seize:** terror i. hostes; avaritia i. in animos eorum; in this signification, also (later), with the *dat.,* furor i. improbis.

INVĂLENTIA, ae, *f.* [invaleo]. (Lat.) **Weakness, indisposition.**

*IN-VĂLĔO, 2. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To be strong.**

IN-VĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To grow strong, to increase** *in power,* **to become more powerful, to prevail:** rex opibus i.; luxuria, amor i.; verba ii., *come into use.*

IN-VĂLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Not strong, weak, feeble, impotent, ineffectual,** homo, exercitus; stationes ii., *not sufficiently defended;* moenia ii. adversus irrumpentes, *not affording sufficient protection.* 2) **Weakened** *by sickness,* **infirm:** i. et aeger.

INVECTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [inveho]. (Lat.) **Introduced** *from abroad,* **not native;** *trop.,* gaudium i., *not hearty.*

INVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [inveho]. 1) **An importing** (*of goods*), rerum. 2) **An inveighing against, invective.**

IN-VĔHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To carry, to bring,** *or* **to bear into, to introduce:** i. pecuniam in aerarium; i. artem illis; divitiae ii. avaritiam, *bring on.* 2) Hence, *pass.* and the *part.* invehens, in a medial sense: A) i. curru, equo, navi (sometimes the latter words are omitted, and must be supplied from the context) = **to drive, to ride,** *or* **to sail** *into:* i. litori, *to sail to the shore;* i. corpori patris, *to drive over;* i. per auras, *to glide through the air;* also, i. urbem, *to ride into;* i. sinum Corinthium; invehens curru, *driving;* in the same signification, also (prop. only of cavalry), invehere se, *to break into, to penetrate:* B) = **to rush upon,** in aliquem; victores ii., *rush on, advance;* in partic., *trop.* = *to attack with words,* **to inveigh against:** vehementer i. in aliquem; multa invehens in eum, *with many reproaches.*

*IN-VENDĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Pl.) **Unsaleable.**

IN-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To come** *or* **to light upon, to find** (usually, by chance — cf. reperio): i. aliquem domi; i. naves paratas; inveniuntur qui, etc., *there are persons who,* &c. Freq., i. in libro, in annalibus, apud plerosque auctores, *to find by reading.* 2) **To find out, to ascertain, to discover:** i. aliquid ex captivis; i. conjurationem. 3) **To invent, to devise, to contrive,** artes, fallaciam; non i. quid faciam, *I do not know.* 4) *To come by,* **to obtain, to procure, to acquire, to effect:** i. gloriam ex re, veniam ab hoste, nomen ex re aliqua; (poet.) i. mortem manu = *to kill one's self;* i. cursum incredibilem, *to make possible;* i. laudem, *to gain;* i. auspicia, *to introduce;* (Com.) i. infortunium, *to meet with.* 5) (Poet. & lat.) I. se = **to find one's way:** dolor se invenit, *appears.*

INVENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [invenio]. 1) **An inventing, invention.** 2) *Abstr.,* **the faculty of invention.**

INVENTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of inventio]. **A trifling invention.**

INVENTOR, ōris, *m.* [invenio]. **An inventor, contriver:** i. legis, *author.*

INVENTRIX, īcis, *f.* [invenio]. **An inventress, authoress.**

INVENTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of invenio]. **An invention, contrivance, discovery:** i. meum est; ii. Zenonis.

IN-VĔNUSTE, *adv.* [invenustus]. (Lat.) **Ungracefully, inelegantly.**

IN-VĔNUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Ungraceful,** *inelegant.* *2) (Com. = ἀναφρόδιτος.) *Unfortunate in love.*

INVĔRĒCUNDE, *adv.* [inverecundus]. (Lat.) **Immodestly, shamelessly.**

IN-VĔRĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* **Immodest, shameless, impudent.**

IN-VERGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) Prop., *to incline or to turn to;* **to pour upon:** i. vina fronti; i. liquores in aliquem.

INVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [inverto]. 1) **An inversion,** verborum. 2) *Trop.,* in rhetoric: A) **irony:** B) **an allegory:** C) **transposition.**

IN-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To turn upside down, to turn about,** annulum; alvei na-

vium inversi. Hence (poet.) i. terram vomere = *to plough;* i. mare = *to stir up;* i. vinaria, *to upset, to empty;* Boreas i. ornos, *overthrows;* coelum invertitur, *revolves;* annus inversus, *the turn* (i. e., *the end*) *of the year.* 2) *Trop.*, to turn about, to invert, to pervert, to change *for the worse:* i. virtutes, *to misrepresent* (by means of sophisms); i. verba, *to use ironically;* also, verba inversa, *perverted from their proper sense, having a double meaning, ambiguous, obscure;* hence = *used figuratively;* mores inversi, *perverted;* consuetudo inversa, *perverse;* i. aliquid (Tac.), *to express in other words.*

IN-VESPĔRASCIT, 3. *v. impers. intr.* (Rar.) It becomes evening, *evening approaches.*

INVESTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [investigo]. A searching into, investigation, veri.

INVESTĪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [investigo]. *He that traces out,* an investigator, *discoverer:* i. conjurationis.

IN-VESTĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To track or trace out,* to search into, to investigate: i. captivos, causas rerum, voluptates. 2) To find out *by investigating,* to ascertain, aliquid, ubi ille sit; i. literas per notas scriptas, *to decipher.*

IN-VESTIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat., rar.) To clothe, to cover, porticum pictura.

IN-VĔTĔRASCO, āvi, ātum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To grow old: A) esp. = *to become settled, established, or inveterate:* i. aes alienum; exercitus i. in Gallia; mos, opinio i., *becomes prevalent;* inveteravit in nostra civitate ut, etc., *it has become customary,* &c.: B) = *to fall into oblivion:* si inveteravit, actum est.

*INVĔTĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [invetero]. *A growing old* = inveteracy (of a disease).

INVĔTĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To render old; almost solely in a medial sense, inveterari = *to become old;* and, *part.* Inveteratus, a, um, as *adj.* = old, inveterate, *established,* amicitia, malum.

IN-VĪCEM, *adv.* [v. Vicis]. 1) By turns, alternately: timor atque ira i. sententias variabant; multis i. casibus victi victoresque; requiescat Italia, uratur i. Africa; his i. sermonibus nox traducta est. 2) (Mostly lat.) Mutually, reciprocally, on both sides: haec i. obstant; i. diligere; flagitia i. objectaverunt.

IN-VICTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [in-vinco]. Unconquered; hence, unconquerable, invincible, imperator; gens i. armis; i. a labore, adversus gratiam, in mortem (*by*). Hence, *trop.*, defensio i., *irrefutable;* i. pietas, *unshaken;* i. adamas, *indestructible;* civitas sibi quaedam invicta fecerat = *certain unalterable limits;* (poet.) i. ad vulnera, *invulnerable.*

IN-VICTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* (Lucr., doubtf.) An insupportable life.

INVĪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [invideo]. (Rar.) A philosophical tech. t., an envying, envy.

IN-VĪDEO, īdi, vīsum, 2. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) (Antecl. & lat.) To look maliciously at, *to cast a spiteful look upon,* aliquid. 2) To envy, to grudge *anybody any thing:* i. alicui honorem (rarely), or (freq.) i. honori alicujus, *to envy one an honour;* i. commodis alicujus; (rar.) i. alicui in re aliqua, (lat.) i. alicui re aliqua, (poet.) i. alicui rei alicujus, *to envy one any thing* (after the Greek φθονῶ τινί τινος); (poet.) res invidenda, *enviable;* invidetur mihi, *I am envied.* Hence (poet.): A) *to be loth, to be unwilling:* invidens deduci triumpho: B) *to hinder, to prevent:* multa ii., pure apparere tibi rem; cur ego invideor? *why should I be hindered?*

INVĪDIA, ae, *f.* [invideo]. Envy, grudge, jealousy, ill-will, *hatred:* A) *act., an envying, hating:* proditus est invidiâ ducum; absit i. verbo, *without boasting:* B) freq., *pass.*, of one who is the object of envy, hatred, &c. — odium, unpopularity: esse in invidiâ or invidiam habere, *to be hated;* adducere aliquem in invidiam, *to make one odious;* regnare sub alienâ i., *so that another has to bear the odium;* i. decemviralis, *hatred of the decemvirs;* also, in the *pl.*, procellae invidiarum.

INVĪDIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [invidiosus] Spitefully, enviously, hatefully, odiously: i. aliquem criminari; i. queri, *bitterly.*

INVĪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [invidia]. 1) (Poet.) *Full of envy,* envious, jealous, dea, alicui. 2) *That excites envy,* envied, enviable, possessio, pecunia. 3) *That creates odium,* odious, hated, hateful, res, homo; i. apud aliquem; hoc vobis invidiosum est, *brings ill-will upon you;* copia non i., *satisfactory.*

INVĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [invideo]. 1) *(Poet.) *Looking malignantly at* = angry *with:* vicus i. aegris. 2) Envious, jealous, laudis alicujus, *of one's glory;* nox i. coeptis nostris (poet.), *unfavourable to our undertaking;* *subst.*, Invidus, i, *m.*, *an envier.*

IN-VĪGĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat. 1) To be awake at, in, *or* on account of *any thing,* rei alicui. 2) *To watch over any thing,* to be watchful for, to be intent upon, *to pay great attention to:* i. victui, pro re aliqua; i. venatui.

IN-VIŎLĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Poet.) Inviolable.

INVIŎLĀTE, *adv.* [inviolatus]. Inviolately.

IN-VIŎLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Unhurt, inviolate. 2) Inviolable.

IN-VĪSĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-visito]. 1) Unseen, alicui, *by any one.* 2) (Lat.) Unvisited, unfrequented.

IN-VĪSO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To go to see, to look after, *to take a look at,* i. e., *for the purpose of seeing how matters stand,* res rusticas, domum. 2) To visit, to go to visit, ad aliquem, Delum.

INVĪSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.*

[*part.* of invideo]. **Hated, detested, odious, disagreeable,** homo, negotium; res i. alicui.

IN-VĪSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [video]. **Unseen.**

INVĪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [invito]. (Lat.) **Charming, attractive.**

INVĪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [invito]. *An inviting quality,* **a charm, incitement, allurement.**

INVĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [invito]. **An invitation,** hospitis, alicujus in Epirum; i. ad dolendum, *a courting of grief.* In partic., *an invitation to drink at table;* hence = **a feast, banquet, carousal.**

*INVĪTĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of invitatio]. (Vide Invitatio.) Ii. vini, *little drinking matches.*

INVĪTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (Only in the *abl. sing.*) **An inviting, invitation.**

INVĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [invitus]. **Against one's will, unwillingly.**

INVĪTO, āvi, ātum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To invite** *one as a guest,* and hence = *to treat, to regale, to entertain:* i. aliquem ad coenam, in hospitium; i. aliquem domum or lecto ac domo. Hence: A) = **to drink to, to pledge:** i. aliquem poculis: B) i. se (Com.), *to regale one's self,* **to carouse;** hence, *trop.,* i. aliquem (or se) gladio, *to treat to the sword, to seek to kill.* 2) **To invite,** in gen., **to incite, to allure, to summon, to challenge:** i. aliquem ad audiendum, in libidinem; i. hostes ad deditionem; i. et allicere appetitum animi; i. assentationem: (poet.) i. culpam, *to allure to;* i. somnos, *to invite to.*

INVĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [in-volo]. *Against one's will,* **unwilling, reluctant:** invitus hoc feci; invitissimus eum dimisi, *very much against my will;* id fiet illo et me invitissimo, *very much against the will of us both;* (poet.) ope invita, *involuntary.*

INVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-via]. *Without a road,* **impassable,** saltus, collis; (poet.) maria invia Teucris; nil virtuti invium, *is impossible; subst.,* Invia, ōrum, *n. pl., impassable places.*

IN-VŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [in-voco]. **An invoking, invocation.** (Lat.)

IN-VŎCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Uncalled.** 2) **Uninvited.**

IN-VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To call upon, to invoke,** esp. *as a witness or for aid:* i. deos; i. fidem militum; i. aliquem ad fortunam communem defendendam; i. arma alicujus adversus aliquem. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To call** *one by a name, to name:* i. aliquem dominum.

*IN-VŎLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [involo]. **A flying, flight.**

IN-VŎLĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of involo]. (Poet.) **To float** *or* **to wave upon:** comae ii. humeris.

IN-VŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) **To fly to** *or* **into** *a place.* 2) *Trop.,* **to fly at** *a person or thing,* **to rush** *or* **to pounce upon:** i. ad aliquem, alicui in oculos; i. in possessiones alicujus. Hence, as *tr.* = *to attack:* i. castra, aliquem; cupido i. animos, *seizes;* (poet.) i. aliquid *to carry off, to take possession of.*

*IN-VŌLŪCER, cris, cre, *adj.* (Lat.) *Unable to fly,* **unfledged.**

INVŌLUCRE, is, *n.* [involvo]. (Ante-cl.) **A napkin** (used in shaving).

INVŌLUCRUM, i, *n.* [involvo]. *That in which any thing is wrapped,* **a wrapper, covering, case;** *trop.,* ii. simulationum.

INVŌLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of involvo]. **Wrapped up** = **obscure,** *difficult to understand,* res.

IN-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To roll to** *or* **upon** *a thing:* i. montem monti; (poet.) mons i. silvas secum, *sweeps down with itself;* i. orbem, *to form a circle.* 2): A) **to wrap** *or* **to wind** *one thing* **around** *another:* i. aliquid corpori: B) *to surround by wrapping or enveloping,* **to enwrap, to envelope, to cover, to involve:** i. sinistram sago; i. vulpem foeno; (poet.) nimbi ii. diem; capite involuto, *with the head veiled; trop.,* i. se literis, *to be absorbed in study;* i. se sua virtute, *to wrap himself up in his virtue.*

INVOLVŬLUS, i, *m.* [involvo]. (Pl.) **A caterpillar,** *that wraps itself up in leaves.*

IN-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Rar.) 1) *Tr.* (lat.), *to bring before the public,* **to publish,** aliquid, disciplinas. 2) *Intr.,* **to make a deposition, to give evidence.**

IN-VULNĔRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Invulnerable.**

IN-VULNĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unwounded.**

IO, *interj.* [= ἰώ]. An expression of pain, **oh! ah!** or of joy (esp. io triumphe!), **ho! huzzah! hurrah!**

IO, ūs or ōnis, *f.* [= Ἰώ]. *A daughter of the Argive king Inachus.* Being beloved by Jupiter, she was changed, through the jealousy of Juno, into a cow, and watched by the hundred-eyed Argus. After long wanderings, her human form was restored to her in Egypt, where she gave birth to Epaphus, and was afterwards identified with Isis.

IŌCASTA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰοκάστη]. *A daughter of Menoecus, sister of Creon, wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus.*

IŎLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Ἰόλαος]. *A son of Iphicles, and companion of Hercules.*

IOLCIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iolcus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Iolcus.**

IOLCUS, i, *f.* [= Ἰωλκός]. *A town in the Thessalian province of Magnesia,* where Jason built the ship Argo.

IŌLE, es, *f.* [= Ἰόλη]. *A daughter of King Eurytus of Œchalia,* whom Hercules carried off, and gave in marriage to his son Hyllus.

ION, ōnis, *m.* [= Ἴων]. *A son of Xuthus and Creusa, and mythical progenitor of the Ionian race.*

IŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Ἴωνες]. **The Ionians,** *one of the four principal Hellenic tribes,* who, after the Trojan war, emigrated for the most part to the coast of Asia Minor, and there founded numerous colonies, to the inhabitants of which the name Iones was, in later periods, esp. applied.

IŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰωνία]. *A district of Asia Minor,* between Caria and Æolis.

IŌNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iones]. (Poet.) **Ionian, Ionic.**

IŌNĬCE, *adv.* [Ionicus]. (Lat.) **In the manner of the Ionians.**

IŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iones, = Ἰωνικός]. **Ionian, Ionic.**

IŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Iones, = Ἰωνίς]. **Ionian;** *subst., an Ionian woman.*

IŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iones, = Ἰώνιος]. **Ionian, Ionic:** mare I. — a) (usually) *the sea between Italy, Sicily and Greece* — b) = *the Adriatic Sea.*

IŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iones]. **Ionian;** *subst.,* **Iona,** ae, *f.* (poet.), *an Ionian woman.*

IOS, i, *f.* [= Ἴος]. *One of the Sporades, in the Ægean Sea,* now Nio.

IŌTA, *n. indecl.* [= ἰῶτα]. *The Greek letter* **iota.**

IPHIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Ἰφιάς]. **The daughter of Iphis** = *Evadne.*

IPHĬCLUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴφικλος]. *An Argonaut and famous racer.*

IPHICRĀTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Iphicrates]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Iphicrates;** *subst.,* **Iphicratenses,** ium, *m. pl., the soldiers of Iphicrates.*

IPHICRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Ἰφικράτης]. *A celebrated Athenian general.*

IPHĬGĔNĪA, or IPHIĂNASSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰφιγένεια, Ἰφιάνασσα]. *A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra,* who, when on the point of being offered, by the Greeks in Aulis, to Diana, as an expiation for her father's offence, was carried off by the goddess to Tauris, and there made her priestess.

IPHĬNOË, es, *f.* [= Ἰφινόη]. *A daughter of the Argive king Proetus* (v. Proetus).

IPHĬMĔDĪA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰφιμέδεια]. *The wife of Aloeus, and mother of Otus and Ephialtes.*

IPHIS (I.), is, *m.* [= Ἶφις]. 1) *Grandfather of Iphis* (II.). 2) *A youth of Cyprus.*

IPHIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἶφις]. *A daughter of Ligdus and Telethusa,* changed into a boy.

IPHĬTUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴφιτος]. 1) *One of the Argonauts, son of Eurytus and Antiope.* 2) *A Trojan, companion of Æneas.*

IPSE (ante-cl. Ipsus), ipsa, ipsum, *dem. pron.* [is-pse]. **Self:** it is used with substantives and pronouns of all three persons; when used alone, it is of the third person, and = **himself, herself, itself:** quaeram ex i., *I shall ask him himself;* ego i., *I myself;* tu i., *thou thyself;* qui i., *who himself;* Caesar i.; omnibus potius quam nobis ipsis consuluimus; valvae ipsae se aperuerunt, *of themselves, of their own accord;* ipsius domus, *his own house.* In partic.: A) ipse per se or simply ipse (= αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτόν) = **in, of,** *or* **by himself** (*herself, itself, themselves*): per se ipsa maxima est; moventur per se ipsa: B) ipse, to denote the master of the house, or a master in gen. = **he, the master;** thus, also, ipsa, to denote the lady of the house = **she, the mistress:** ego eo quo me ipsa misit; ipse dixit (αὐτὸς ἔφα), the well-known formula of the Pythagoreans: C) et ipse (= καὶ αὐτός), *also himself, he likewise,* if the same predicate is attached to a new subject: victor ex Aequis transiit in Volscos et ipsos bellum molientes, *who on their part prepared for war;* Crassus et i. tres recitatores excitavit: D) to emphasize a statement = **just, precisely, exactly, the very:** triennio ipso major; triginta ipsi erant dies, *it was just thirty days;* nunc ipsum, *just now;* tum ipsum, *just then;* in tempore ipso, *at the very nick of time;* eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *and that was the very cause of the war:* E) the *sup.* ipsissimus is found in Pl.: i. sum (= αὐτόματος), *I am the very person.*

IRA, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred w. ἔρις]. **Anger, wrath, rage:** with *obj. genit.,* i. vulnerum, fugae, *on account of;* so, also, i. praedae amissae, dictatoris creati; ii. suae et paternae, *against himself and his father;* plenus irarum paternarum, *burdened with the anger felt against his father;* ii. coelestes, *the wrath of the gods;* ii. humanae, *of men;* per iram = irâ incensus aliquid feci, *in anger;* res mihi est irae, *excites my anger;* eo irarum procedere, *so far in one's anger.* In particular, ira belli, *the rage, fury;* differre iras = *the satisfying of one's anger, revenge;* dic aliquam iram (poet.), *a cause of anger.*

IRĀCUNDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [iracundus]. **Angrily, wrathfully.**

IRĀCUNDIA, ae, *f.* [iracundus]. 1) *Natural proneness to anger,* **irascibility.** 2) **Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion:** reprimere, remittere i., *to subdue;* iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, *to part with for the sake of the state;* inflammari iracundiâ.

IRĀCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ira]. **Irascible, choleric, irritable, passionate,** *ireful,* homo; i. in (adversus) aliquem; (poet.) leo i.; fulmina ii., *hurled in wrath, wrathful.*

IRASCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [ira]. **To be angry, to be in a rage,** alicui; also, i. admonitioni, *on account of an admonition;* i. aliquid, *at any thing;* i. nostram vicem, *on our account;* (poet.) taurus i. in cornua, *presses his rage into his horns.*

IRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [iratus]. (Lat.) **Angrily.**

IRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ira]. **Angry, enraged,** alicui, *with one;* quum iratior factus esset; (poet.) mare i., *stormy;* i. sitis, *raging;* i. venter, *hungry.*

IRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ἶρις]. 1) *The goddess of the*

Rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of the gods. 2) (Lat.) The rainbow. 3) (Lat.) The sword-lily (a plant).

IRŌNĬA, ae, *f.* [= εἰρωνεία]. **Irony**: sine ulla ironia loquor.

IR-RĀSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of irrado]. (Ante-cl.) **Shorn, shaved,** caput.

IR-RĀTIŌNĀLIS (In-r.), e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Irrational**: usus i., *mechanical exercises.*

IRRAUCESCO, rausi, —, 3 *v. inch. intr.* [inraucus]. **To become hoarse.**

*IR-RĔDĪVĪVUS (In-r), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Prop.,** *that cannot be restored* = **irreparable.**

*IR-RĔDUX (In-r.), ŭcis, *adj.* (Lat.) **That does not bring back.**

IR-RĔLĪGĀTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unbound**: irreligata comas, *with the hair untied.*

IR-RĔLĪGIŌSE, *adv.* [irreligiosus]. (Lat.) **Impiously, irreligiously.**

IR-RĔLĪGIŌSUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* **Impious, irreligious, undevout.**

IR-RĔMEĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-remeo]. (Poet.) **From which one cannot return,** unda.

IR-RĔMĔDIĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [in-remedium]. (Lat.) 1) **Incurable.** 2) *Trop.*, **implacable.**

IR-RĔPĀRĀBĪLIS (In-r.), e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Irreparable, irretrievable.**

IR-RĔPERTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Not found, undiscovered.**

IR-RĔPO (In-r.), psi, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To creep in, into,** *or* **upon**: serpens i. in (ad) aliquem, arbori, *upon the tree.* 2) *Trop.*, **to creep** *or* **to steal into,** *to come into imperceptibly, to insinuate one's self*: i. in animos hominum; i. in testamenta locupletium; dolor i. animo (lat.); abs. = *to insinuate one's self as a friend.*

IR-RĔPREHENSUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Blameless, irreprehensible.**

IR-RĔQUIĒTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unquiet, restless.**

*IR-RĔSECTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-reseco]. (Poet.) **Uncut, unpared.**

*IR-RĔSŌLŪTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Unloosed,** vincula.

IR-RĒTIO (In-r.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr. To catch in a net,* **to ensnare, to entangle,** aliquem; *trop.*, i. aliquem corruptelarum illecebris; i. aliquem laqueis interrogationum.

*IR-RĒTORTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Not turned back.**

IR-RĔVĔRENS (In-r.), tis, *adj.* (Lat.) **Irreverent, disrespectful**: i. operis, *indifferent about.*

IR-RĔVĔRENTER, *adv.* [irreverens]. (Lat.) *Without reverence,* **irreverently, disrespectfully.**

IRRĔVĔRENTIA, ae, *f.* [irreverens]. (Lat.) *Want of reverence or respect,* **irreverence.**

IR-RĔVŌCĀBĪLIS (In-r.), e, *adj.* w. *comp.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *That cannot be recalled,* **irrevocable,** aetas, verbum. 2) *Trop.*, **irreversible, unalterable,** casus; animus i., *implacable.*

IR-RĔVŌCĀTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) **Not called back**; hence, *not asked to repeat a thing.* 2) **Not to be recalled** *or* **kept back.**

IR-RĪDEO (In-r.), īsi, īsum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to laugh** *at any person or thing,* **to joke, to jest,** in re aliqua. 2) *Tr., to laugh to scorn,* **to deride, to scoff, to ridicule,** *to make sport of*: i. aliquem, deos.

*IR-RĪDĬCŬLE, *adv.* [irridiculus]. **Unwittily.**

IR-RĪDĬCŬLUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Laughable, ridiculous**: hence, *subst.*, Irridiculum, i, *n.*, **a laughing-stock**: irridiculo habere aliquem, *to make a laughing-stock of*: esse irridiculo, *to be a laughing-stock.*

IRRĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [irrigo]. **A watering, irrigating.**

IR-RĪGO (In-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **In agriculture, to lead** *or* **to conduct** *water,* &c., *to a place*: i. aquam in areas. Hence (poet.), i. imbres, **to pour over** *or* **upon**; *trop.*, somnus i. quietem per membra, *diffuses rest over the limbs.* 2) **To water, to irrigate, to inundate**: Nilus i. Aegyptum; i. hortulos fontibus. Hence, **to moisten, to wet, to bedew**: cruor i. terram; ille i. genas fletu; sopor i. artus, *bedews*; hence, *trop., to refresh, to strengthen*: i. vino aetatem; jocosely (Pl.), i. aliquem plagis, *to cudgel soundly.*

IRRĬGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [irrigo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Act.*, **watering, irrigating,** aquae; hence, **moistening**; *trop.* (poet.), somnus i. *refreshing.* 2) *Pass.*, **watered,** herba, hortus; hence, *moistened, wet*: corpus i. mero, *soaked.*

IRRĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [irrideo]. **A deriding, mocking**: cum i. audientium, *amidst the scoffs of.*

IRRĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [irrideo]. **A derider, mocker.**

IRRĪSUS, ūs, *m.* [irrideo]. **Mockery, derision**: irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*; irrisui aliquem habere, *to make sport of one*; ab i., *out of mockery.*

IRRĪTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [irrito]. *Easily excited,* **irritable.**

IRRĪTĀMEN, ĭnis, (poet.) } *n.* [irrito]. *A means of exciting a passion or of inciting to a thing,* **an incitement, incentive, provocative**: acuere iras militum omnibus ii.; i. gulae, *of the appetite*; i. invidiae; ii. pacis, *the inducements to peace*; (poet.) opes ii. malorum, *the incentives to crime.*
IRRĪTĀMENTUM, i, }

IRRĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [irrito]. **An exciting, inciting**; an incentive, provocative: i. gulae, animorum; ii. conviviorum, *allurements presented at banquets.*

IRRĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [irrito]. (Lat.) **An inciter, instigator.**

IRRĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of irrito]. (Lat.) **Excited, irritated.**

IRRĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [prob. in-ringor, rictus]. 1) **To excite, to irritate, to incite, to instigate,** esp. *to anger*: i. aliquem; i. animos

ad bella; i. iracundiam. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) *to incite*, in gen., to urge on, to stimulate, to prompt: i. infantiam ad discendum; haec segnius ii. animos: B) *to excite* = to rouse, to provoke, *to cause:* i. cupiditatem, suspiciones; i. amores.

IRRĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [in-ratus]. 1) Invalid, void, testamentum. 2) Vain, without effect, useless, inceptum, labor; i. telum, *hurled without effect;* i. donum; praeda i.; i. lingua, *not believed;* freq., the *n.* as *subst.:* ad (in) irritum cadere (redigi), *to fail, to come to nought.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of persons, accomplishing nothing, undertaking in vain: irritus revertitur, *without having attained his object;* also, irritus legationis, *effecting nothing by his embassy;* i. spei, *disappointed in his hope.*

*IRRŎBŎRASCO, rāvi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [in-roboro]. (Lat.) To acquire strength.

IRRŎGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [irrogo]. An imposing (of a fine).

IR-RŌGO (In-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) Prop., to propose against *any one:* i. alicui multam, *to impose with the consent of the people.* 2) To impose, in gen., to appoint, to ordain, to inflict: i. sibi mortem, *to kill one's self;* i. plus labori, *to bestow upon.*

IR-RŌRO (In-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To drop *or* to sprinkle upon *like dew:* i. liquores vestibus. 2) To bedew, to moisten, to wet: i. crinem aquis. 3) *Intr.*, to drop *or* to trickle upon *like dew:* lacrimae ii. foliis.

*IR-RUCTO (In-r.), 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To belch into: i. alicui in os.

IR-RŪGO (In-r.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To wrinkle, aliquid.

IRRŪMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [irrumo]. Actus irrumandi (Catull.).

IRRŪMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [irrumo]. (Catull.) Qui irrumat; *trop., a deceiver, impostor.*

IRRŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [in-ruma]. *To practise a kind of filthy obscenity.*

IR-RUMPO (In-r.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To break, to burst, *or* to rush in *or* into: i. in castra, intra tecta; with *acc.*, i. portam, oppidum, limina domus; (poet.) i. thalamo, *into the chamber.* 2) *Trop.*, to enter, to penetrate, to rush into: imagines ii. in animos nostros; calamitates ii. ad me; i. in patrimonium alicujus, *to seize;* in partic., i. in fletum alicujus = *to endeavour to prevent;* i. quietem, *to disturb.*

IR-RUO (In-r.), ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To rush into: i. in mediam aciem, *to force one's way into;* also (ante-cl.) i. se. 2) *Trop.* — a) i. in alienas possessiones, *to seize upon* — b) *to run against:* multa circumspicienda ne quo irruas; i. in odium offensionemque populi Romani, *to incur.*

IRRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [irrumpo]. A breaking into, an irruption: facere i. in popinam.

*IR-RUPTUS (In-r.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Unbroken.

IRUS, i, *m.* [= Ἶρος]. *A beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca;* proverbially = *a beggar*, in gen.

IS, ea, id, *dem. pron.* [ī, ĭ̄]. He, she, it; this, that: is qui, *he who* (when 'is' would be in the same case as the relative, it is not usually given, unless for the sake of emphasis or clearness); eas divitias putabant, *this they considered as wealth.* In partic.: A) et is or isque is used to describe more precisely the preceding subject, or to make it more conspicuous = and indeed, and that, and what is more: sermo isque multus de nobis fuit; vincula eaque sempiterna: B) is qui is sometimes connected with a verb in the first or second person = I who, thou who: haec omnia is feci qui sodalis ejus eram; qui in proximum annum consulatum peteres, is per municipia — cucurristi, etc., *thou who wast seeking the consulship for the next year, wast running about,* &c.: C) sometimes, after a preceeding relative, it is used instead of a second relative: omnes tum fore, qui —, nec eos, etc.: D) it is used emphatically, to refer back to a preceding pronoun or substantive (especially when such pronoun or substantive is separated from the predicate by an inserted sentence): id ipsum honestum, quod, etc., id efficit turpe; plebem, quae, etc., eam Milo delenivit: E) to denote, in a certain person or thing, a particular quality = such a one, of such a nature *or* kind: non is es qui glorieris, *you are not such a one as to, not the man to,* &c.: F) id est, that is to say, that is — to explain something that precedes, freq., by adding a clearer expression: mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga; quid sonat vox, id est, quae res huic voci subjicitur? G) in eo esse — a) *to be gone so far* = to be on the point of: in eo est ut miles in muros evadat, *the soldier is on the point of scaling the walls* — b) to depend *or* to rest upon that: in eo mihi sunt omnia — c) to be so: quod scribis, non est in eo, *is not so, is not true:* H) id, substantively: ad id (locorum), *as yet;* ad id diei, *until that day;* id temporis, *at the same time;* in id, *for that purpose, to that end;* id prodeo (Com.), *therefore I come forward;* idne estis auctores mihi (Com.)? *do you advise me to that?* ex eo, also eo, *hence.*

ĬSAEUS, i, *m.* [= Ἰσαῖος]. 1) *A Greek orator, of Chalcis,* teacher of Demosthenes. 2) *An orator at Rome, under Hadrian,* a native of Assyria.

ĬSĂGŌGE, es, *f.* [= εἰσαγωγή]. (Lat.) An introduction.

ĬSĂRA, ae, *m.* *A river in Gaul,* now the Isère.

ĬSAURIA, ae, *f.* *A country in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Cilicia.*

ĬSAURĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isauria]. Isaurian; *subst.*, Isauricus, i, *m.*, *a surname of P. Servilius Vatia,* who conquered Isauria.

ĪSAURUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isauria]. **Isaurian**; *subst.*, Isauri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Isaurians.*

ISCHŎMĂCHE, es, *f.* [= Ἰσχομάχη]. *The wife of Pirithous*, called also Hippodamia.

ĪSĔLASTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= εἰσελαστικός]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the entrance** *of a victorious general into the city:* certamen i., *public games celebrated at the time of a triumphal entrance; subst.*, Iselasticum, i, *n.*, *a present made to a victorious general by the emperor.*

ĪSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Isis**; *subst.*, Isiacus, i, *m.*, *a priest of Isis.*

ISIONDENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to the city of Isiondum (in Pamphylia)*, **Isiondian**; hence, Isiondenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Isiondum.*

ĪSIS, ĭdis or is, *f.* [Ἶσις]. *The principal goddess of the Egyptians, wife of Osiris;* later, confounded by the Greeks with Io.

ISMĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ismarus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Ismarus**; (poet.) = *Thracian.*

ISMĂRUS, i, *m.*, and Ismăra, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Ἴσμαρος]. *A mountain of Thrace, on the Hebrus*, with a town of the same name.

ISMĒNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Ismenus]. (Poet.) = *A Theban woman.*

ISMĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ismenus]. **Ismenian**; (poet.) = *Theban.*

ISMĒNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἰσμηνός]. *A river in Boeotia, near Thebes.*

ĪSŌCRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Ἰσοκράτης]. *A celebrated rhetorician and orator, of Athens*, who, after the battle of Chæronea (338 B. C.), committed suicide.

ĪSŌCRĂTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isocrates]. **Isocratic.**

ĪSŌCRĂTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Isocrates]. (Lat.) **Isocratic**; *subst.*, Isocratius, ii, *m.*, *a pupil of Isocrates.*

ISSA, ae, *f.* [= Ἴσσα]. *An island in the Adriatic Sea*, now Lissa.

ISSAEUS, or Issaicus, a, um, and Issensis, e, *adj.* [Issa]. *Of or belonging to Issa*, **Issæan**; *subst.* Issenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Issa.*

ISSĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Issus]. **Of Issus**: I. sinus, *the Gulf of Issus*, now Golfo di Ayas.

ISSUS, i, *f.* [= Ἰσσός]. *A maritime town in Cilicia*, made famous by the victory of Alexander over Darius — now Lajazzo.

ISTĀC, *adv.* [istic I.]. (Poet.) **There, that way.**

*ISTAC-TĒNUS, *adv.* (Pl.) **Thus far.**

ISTAEVŎNES, num, *m. pl.* *A people of Northwestern Germany.*

ISTE, a, ud, *dem. pron.* [is-te]. **This, that** — it usually refers to the person spoken to, or to things belonging to the person spoken to (cf. hic), so that it freq. may be rendered, **this** (*or* **that**) **of yours**: i. oratio, *that speech of yours;* nunc isti doceant, *those philosophers whom you follow;* **homines ista auctoritate praediti qua vos estis**; ista ipsa in dicendo facilitas, *that fluency you have in speaking.* Hence: A) with the secondary notion of contempt (perhaps, originally, of the opposite party, in the trial of a cause, to whom the orator is supposed to address his speech — Cicero, in his orations, uses this pronoun almost exclusively in speaking of Verres): iste vir optimus; non erit ista amicitia sed mercatura, *that will be no friendship, but a bargain:* B) to denote an object that has been mentioned before, and is referred to again as something more remote: sunt ista = *it is so, such is the case.*

ISTER (also Hister), tri, *m.* [= Ἴστρος]. *The name of the lower part of the Danube* (the upper part, Danubius).

ISTHMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [isthmus]. (Poet.) = Isthmius, q. v.

ISTHMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [isthmus]. *Of or belonging to the Isthmus*, **Isthmian**: *subst.*, Isthmia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the Isthmian games.*

ISTHMUS, i, *m.* [= Ἰσθμός]. 1) **An isthmus**, esp. *the Isthmus of Corinth.* 2) (Poet.) = *The Straits of the Dardanelles.*

ISTIC (I.), aec, oc or uc, *dem. pron.* [iste-hic]. A strengthened 'iste' — **this same, the one here** *or* **there**: istuc considerabo, *that which you now say;* homo istuc aetatis, *of that age.* With the interrogative particle 'ne' it forms 'istĭcĭne.'

ISTIC (II.), *adv.* [istic I.]. 1) **There,** *in that place* (where you are, or to which you point). 2) **In that matter** (which you mention). 3) *Trop.*, i. sum, *I am all attention.*

ISTIM, *adv.* [iste]. **Thither,** *to that place.*

ISTINC, *adv.* [istic I.]. 1) **Thence,** *from that place* (where you are): istinc loquere. 2) (Pl.) **Thereof,** *of that* (which you have there): dimidium mihi i. de praeda da.

ISTIUS-MŎDI, as an *indecl. adj.* **Of that kind** *or* **nature, such.**

ISTO, *adv.* [iste]. 1) (Pl.) *On that account,* **therefore.** 2) **Thither,** *to that place* (where the person spoken to is). 3) **Thereinto** = *into that matter:* admiscere aliquem i.

ISTOC, *adv.* [istic I.]. **Thither, there,** *to that place* (where you are).

ISTORSUM, *adv.* [isto-versum]. (Com.) **Thitherwards,** *towards that place* (where you are).

ISTRI (Hist.), ōrum, *m. pl.* [Istria]. **The Istrians.**

ISTRIA (Hist.), ae, *f.* [= Ἰστρία]. *A district bordering upon Illyria.*

ISTRIĀNI (Hist.), ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) = Istri.

ISTRĬCUS (Hist.), a, um, *adj.* [Istria]. **Istrian.**

ISTUC, *adv.* [istic I.]. (Com.) 1) **Thither, there,** *to that place* (where you are). 2) **To that**

matter (which you speak of); i. ibam, *I was just about to speak of that.*

ĪTĂ, *adv.* [is-ta]. 1) (Rar.) To denote degree — so (= tam, adeo): i. accurate ut. 2) To denote manner — thus, so, in such a manner: i. se gessit, tamquam, etc.; so, likewise, ita ... quomodo or ut, *as ... so also;* ita est, *so it is;* ut quisque optimus est, ita, etc., *in the same proportion as one is good,* &c.; ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, *I have resolved that,* &c.; itane? *indeed? is it so?* Sometimes 'ita' stands, almost superfluously, beside a pronoun (quod quidem ita malo) or before an explicative sentence. 3) In partic.: A) in an answer = ay, yes, certainly: 'Mihine?' 'Ita': B) in asseverations, as sure as: ita vitam, ut maximos sumptus facio: C) to denote a restriction — only this much, with this restriction, only under this condition: ita fama variat ut tamen, etc.; ita vos irae indulgere oportet, ut potiorem irâ salutem habeatis; ita admissi milites, ne senatus tamen iis daretur; ita in Etruriam transmissurus fuit S., si, etc.: D) non ita, not very, not particularly: non i. multi; haud i. magna manu; non i. valde: E) sometimes = itaque, therefore.

ĪTĂLIA, ae, *f.* [probably fr. Ἰταλός 'a bull,' on account of the excellence and abundance of its cattle]. Italy.

ĪTĂLĪCA, ae, *f.* [Italicus]. 1) *The confederate name of Corfinium during the Social war.* 2) *A town in Hispania Baetica.*

ĪTĂLĪCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Italica]. Of *or* belonging to Italica; *subst.*, Italicenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Italica.*

ĪTĂLĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Italia]. Italian: bellum I., *the Social war;* hence, *subst.*, Italicus, i, *m., an Italian; pl.* Italici, ōrum, *the confederate Italians in the Social war.*

ĪTĂLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Italia]. (Poet.) Italian; *subst., an Italian woman.*

ĪTĂLIUS, ĪTĂLUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Italia]. Italian; *subst.*, Itali, ōrum, *m. pl., the Italians.*

ĪTĂ-QUE, *adv.* 1) (Prop. = et ita, in all its significations.) And so, and thus, &c. 2) As an inferential particle, therefore, for that reason, consequently, *now* (usually in the beginning of a sentence; in later writers, placed after one or several words); sometimes, pleonastically, i. ergo, *and hence therefore.*

ĪTEM, *adv.* [is]. 1) Just so, in like manner (usually corresponding with ut, sicut, quemadmodum, etc.): fecisti i. ut praetores solent; non i. ceteri. 2) Likewise, also: secuti et i. alii; Romulus augur cum fratre Remo i. augure.

ĪTER, ĭtĭneris, *n.* [eo, ire, itum]. 1) A way, journey *made by one to a place;* in partic., of soldiers, a march: in itinere, *on the way, on the march;* ex i., *from the line of march (by a movement to one side);* parare, comparare, instituere i., *to prepare for a journey;* ingredi i., *to set out on;* facere i., *to make (= to travel, to march);* conficere i., *to finish;* intendere (maturare) i., *to hasten;* convertere i., *to direct somewhere;* habere i. aliquo, *to have a journey before one, to intend to travel somewhere;* hence, *trop.*, i. disputationis, interrumpere i. amoris = *progress.* 2) A journey, march (as a measure of distance): i. unius diei, *a day's journey or march;* quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam contendit, *by forced marches.* 3) *Concr.*, a way, road (that leads to a place — cf. via): ii. pedestria, *roads by land;* deviis ii. proficisci in provinciam; (poet.) i. aquae, *passage.* Hence: A) = *a street* (in a town): refertis itineribus agrestium turbâ: B) *trop.*, senectae iter; i. pronum ad honores relicturus; esp. = *a way, course, means, mode of proceeding:* duo ii. audendi; i. salutis, *means of safety;* patiamur puerum ire nostris itineribus, *to go our way = to be instructed in the same method as ourselves:* C) *the right of going somewhere:* dare alicui iter in provinciam, *admittance.*

ĪTĔRĀTIO, ōnis, f. [itero]. A repetition, iteration.

ĪTĔRĀTO, *adv.* [itero]. (Lat.) Again, once more.

ĪTĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [iterum]. To do a second time, to repeat, aliquid; i. facta sua, *to relate again;* itera mihi haec, *say it again;* i. pugnam, *to begin anew;* i. campum, *to plough a second time;* (poet.) i. januam, *to pass through again;* i. aequor, *to navigate again;* i. mella lapsa truncis, *to sing again;* lanae iteratae muricibus, *dyed twice;* i. tumulum, *to raise again;* i. catenas, *to double;* i. jactata, *to throw again.*

ĪTĔRUM, *adv.* 1) A second time, again: i. consul; primo..., i., ...tertio; semel iterumque = *several times;* (poet. & lat.) iterum iterumque, i. atque i., *over and over again, repeatedly.* 2) (Rar.) On the other hand, on the contrary.

ĪTHĂCA, ae, } *f.* [= Ἰθάκη]. *An island of the*
ĪTHĂCE, es, } *Ionian Sea,* where Ulysses reigned — now Teaki.

ĪTHĂCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Ithaca]. *Of or belonging to Ithaca,* Ithacan.

ĪTHĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ithaca] = Ithacensis; *subst.*, Ithacus, i, *m.*, the Ithacan = *Ulysses.*

ĪTĪDEM, *adv.* [ita-idem]. *In the same manner,* just as, likewise, also: mihi i. ut tibi, *to me as well as to you.*

ĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [eo]. A going, walking, walk: ii. crebrae; obviam i.; domum i.

ĪTIUS (ii, *m.*) PORTUS. *A port in Gaul, opposite to Britain,* now, acc. to some, Boulogne.

ĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of eo]. (Rar.) To go, ad coenas.

ĪTŌNE, es, *f.* [= Ἰτώνη]. } *A town in Boe-*
ĪTŌNUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴτωνος]. } *otia.*

ĪTŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Itone]. **Itonian.**

ĪTŪRAEA, ae, *f.* [= Ἰτουραία]. *A country of Coele-Syria, northeast of Palestine.*

ĪTŪRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ituraea]. *Of or belonging to Ituraea,* **Iturean**; *subst.*, **Ituraei**, ōrum, *m. pl., the Ituraeans.*

ĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [eo]. **A going, gait**; esp. in opp. to reditus = *a going away, departure.*

ĪTŸLUS, i, *m.* [= Ἴτυλος]. *A son of the Theban king Zethus,* killed by his own mother, she mistaking him for the son of Amphion.

ĪTYS, yos, *m.* [= Ἴτυς]. *A son of Tereus and Procne,* killed by his mother, and served up to his father as food.

IŪLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Iulus]. **Julian:** A) *named after Iulus, the son of Æneas:* B) *relating to Julius Caesar and his family* = Julius.

IŪLUS, i, *m.* *The son of Æneas,* called, also, Ascanius.

IXĪON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ἰξίων]. *The king of the Lapithae, in Thessalia, father of Pirithous;* for an attempt upon the virtue of Juno, he was bound to a perpetually revolving wheel, in the lower world.

IXĪŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ixion]. *Of or pertaining to Ixion,* **Ixionic.**

IXĪŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Ixion]. **The Ixionide** = *Pirithous.*

JĂCEO, cui, cĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* [jacio, 'to throw']. Prop., *to be cast or thrown down,* **1) To lie** = *to lie prostrate* (as opposed to standing upright, both of lifeless and living objects—cf. cubo, situs est): j. humi, in litore, ad pedes alicujus; j. in aqua; jacuit rupto corpore. In partic.: A) = *to lie dead, wounded, or overpowered, to have fallen:* j. pro patria sua; victa jacet pietas; jacent suis testibus, *they are struck down by their own witnesses:* B) = **to lie ill** *or* **sick:** C) = *to lie in bed:* ad quartam horam jaceo, post hanc vagor: D) (poet.) oculi jacentes, *bent to the ground, downcast:* E) (lat.) of places, *to lie low, to be low or flat:* loca urbis plana et jacentia; mare jacet (poet.), *is calm;* hence, in gen., of countries, instead of situm esse, *to be situate, to lie:* quae gens j. supra Ciliciam: F) (poet.) = *to lie or to hang loose:* crines, lora jj., *lying loose:* G) = *to lie spread out:* summo despexit ab aethere terras infelix Phäethon penitus jacentes. **2)** *Trop.:* A) *to lie down* = *to be sunk in any condition or state:* j. in moerore, amore, in silentio: B) *to remain long anywhere,* esp. *in a state of inactivity,* **to be idle** *or* **inactive,** *to be quiet and still:* j. Brundisii; in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit; omnia hic jacent, *everything is dull here, there is nothing stirring:* C) **to be cast down, to be dejected:** Gneius noster totus j.; militum animi jj.: D) **to be prostrate, to be without power, influence,** *or* **esteem:** Caesar nunc j.; pauper ubique j.; justitia j.; **hence, of things = to be neglected** *or* **disregarded, to be of no avail** *or* **effect:** ea jj. quae improbantur; maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante; beneficium j.; ars illa j., *is of no use;* E) *not to be in use, to be idle or unemployed:* cur hoc nomen tamdiu j. in adversariis? *why is this sum left standing so long in your memorandum-book?* pecunia j., *is not turned to account:* F) *to fall to the ground, to be refuted:* jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum: G) *to be low in price:* praemia praediorum jj.: H) *to lie open, to be obvious:* verba jj.

JĂCIO, jēci, jactum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To throw, to cast, to hurl:** j. fulmen in medium mare; j. materiam de muro in aggerem. Hence: A) (poet.) j. odorem, *to send forth, to emit;* interdum j. igniculos viriles: B) j. scuta, etc., *to throw away:* C) *trop.* — a) *to throw, to cast:* j. contumeliam in aliquem; j. probra in feminas illustres; j. ridiculum, *to heap ridicule (upon one's opponent);* j. odium, *to strew, to sow* — b) **to throw out** (in speaking), **to utter, to mention, to intimate:** j. aliquid, and de re aliqua; j. fortuitos sermones, *to touch upon casual topics of conversation;* j. querelas; j. mentionem rei alicujus; j. adulteria, *to charge with;* inter alias res jecit, oportere, etc., *among other things he mentioned, that,* &c. **2) To lay, to set, to construct** (prop., *by throwing, casting,* &c.): j. fundamenta urbis; j. aggerem; (poet.) j. muros.

JACTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [jacto]. (Gell.) **1) Tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy. 2) Boasting, vaunting.**

JACTANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of jacto]. **Bragging, boastful, vain-glorious,** epistola, rex.

JACTANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [jactans]. **Boastfully, ostentatiously.**

JACTANTIA, ae, *f.* [jactans]. (Lat.) **A boasting, bragging, ostentation,** militaris; j. sui.

JACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [jacto]. **1) A throwing** *or* **tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation:** esp *the motion or action of the body in speaking, gestures:* j. corporis, manus; j. navis, *the tossing of a ship in a storm;* j. maritima. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **a bragging, boasting, ostentation, vanity:** j. et insolentia hominum nonnullorum; j. verborum; j. eruditionis, *display:* B) jj. animorum, *violent agitations:* C) j. popularis, *a boastful display, made for the purpose of securing popular favour.*

JACTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [jacto]. (Lat.) **A boaster, braggart.**

JACTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [jacto]. (Lat.) = Jactatio 1.

JACTĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of jacto]. (Rar.) *Trop., to mention frequently,* **to throw out, to utter:** j. ridicula; j. officium.

JACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of jacio]. **1) To throw, to cast, to fling, to hurl, to scatter:** j. hastas, lapides in locum aliquem; (poet.) jj.

vulnera, *they wound each other with the javelins.* Sometimes, in partic. = **to throw away, to cast off,** arma, merces; j. jugum, *to shake off;* j. sua, *to expose.* Hence: A) (poet.) j. lucem, *to scatter, to spread:* B) *trop.,* **to throw** *or* **to fling out** *threats,* &c.; j. probra in aliquem; j. minas; j. terrorem, *to spread terror.* 2) **To throw** *or* **to toss about, to shake, to swing, to drive about,** esp. of an orator making gestures: j. brachia, cerviculam, corpus, oculos, se; jactari adversa tempestate, in mari, *to be driven up and down;* jactari domi suae, *to be hustled about, assaulted in one's own house.* Hence, *trop.:* A) jactari febri, clamore, ab aliquo, *to be disturbed, disquieted, or plagued:* B) numus jactatur, *fluctuates in value:* C) **to consider, to discuss:** pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat; j. curas pectore, *to consider within one's self, to revolve:* D) **to intimate, to throw out, to mention, to utter, to say:** j. rem in concione; talia jactanti; j. aliquem beatum, *to proclaim one happy;* j. aliquid in condicionibus, *to mention expressly in;* jactantur voces, *it is said:* E) reflexively, j. se — a) *to talk boastfully of one's self,* **to boast:** j. se intolerantius, in or de re aliqua, (poet.) alicui, *before, in the presence of, some one* — b) *to make an ostentatious display, to behave with self-sufficiency and arrogance* (e. g., of orators and philosophers, when in disputing they feel entirely certain of their positions): j. se magnificentissime; j. se in pecuniis insperatis, *to be extravagant and insolent from the sudden acquisition of wealth;* j. se tribuniciis actionibus — c) j. se, and *pass.* jactari, **to be officious** *or* **active in, to occupy one's self with,** *to devote one's self to,* forensi labore, in causis: F) **to boast** *or* **to brag of, to vaunt, to extol:** j. gratiam urbanam, nomen; j. victoriam esse suam.

JACTŪRA, ae, *f.* [jacto]. 1) **A throwing away,** esp. *a throwing overboard:* si in mari j. est facienda. 2) **Expense, cost, sacrifice:** provincia exhausta sumptibus et jacturis; magnam j. facere; magnis jacturis animos conciliare, *to secure by great sacrifices.* Hence, 3) **loss, damage, detriment** (originally of that to which one voluntarily submits, in order to escape something worse — cf. damnum, detrimentum): jacturam facere or accipere, *to suffer;* jacturam afferre, *to occasion, to cause;* j. rei familiaris.

JACTUS, ūs, *m.* [jacio]. 1) **A throwing, casting, a throw, cast,** fulminum, teli, tesserarum; (poet.) j. sagittae. Hence, jactu se dare in mare, *to cast one's self.* 2) (Lat.) *Trop.,* **a throwing out, an uttering:** j. vocis, *a casual assertion.*

JĂCŬLĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [jaculor]. (Poet.) **That may be thrown** *or* **hurled,** telum.

JĂCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [jaculor]. (Lat.) **A throwing, casting, hurling;** *trop.,* j. verborum, *an uttering.*

JĂCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [jaculor]. **A thrower, caster, hurler;** in partic. — a) as a milit. tech. term, *a thrower of the javelin* (a kind of light-armed soldier — b) (Pl.) = *a fisherman.*

*JĂCŬLĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [jaculor]. (Poet.) *She that hurls* (an epithet of Diana).

JĂCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [jaculum]. **I.** *Tr.* (poet. & lat.) — 1) **To throw, to cast, to hurl:** j. ignes puppibus; j. silicem in hostes. Hence, j. se in tela hostium = *to rush upon;* j. verba, j. lucem, *to throw out, to emit.* 2) **To throw** *or* **to hurl at, to hit, to strike,** cervos; j. aëra disco, *to cleave.* Hence (poet.), *trop., to aim at, to strive after:* jaculare multa. **II.** *Intr.* — **To hurl the javelin:** j. in dextrum latus, totum diem. Hence, *trop., to attack, to assail:* j. in aliquem probris, sententiis, *with reproaches, imputations, gibes,* &c.

JĂCŬLUM, i, *n.* [Jaculus]. **A dart, javelin.**

JĂCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [jacio]. **That is thrown:** rete j., or *n.* jaculum, as *subst., a fishing-net:* hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis.

JAM, *adv.* [is — conf. coram, clam, palam]. *At this or at that time:* — 1) denoting earliness, **now, already:** scio j.; j. a prima adolescentia; admirabatur, non j. supplicium de eo sumptum esse, *not yet;* j. diu; j. dudum. 2) Denoting lateness, **now at last, at length, only now:** jam sero diei, *not till late in the day;* jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras. 3) Of future time, **soon, presently, immediately:** ille quidem aut j. hic aderit aut j. adest; j. intelliges, etc. Hence: A) j. ut (Pl.), *as soon as:* B) (poet. & lat.) jam ... jam, *now ... now, at one time ... at another:* C) esp. in commands and exhortations, *now! come!* jam age! jam parce! jam desine! *pray, have done!* 4) With comparatives, **still, yet:** hic jam plura non dicam; quid j. amplius exspectes? 5) As a particle of transition, **furthermore, now, so now, therefore:** jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis; j. illud cujus audaciae est? 6) With other particles: jam non, *not yet;* jam tum, *just then, already;* jam nunc, *even now.*

JAMDIU, JAMDŪDUM, JAMPRĪDEM, are now generally written separately — vide Diu, Dudum, Pridem.

JĀNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Janus]. **Of Janus:** J. virga.

JĀNĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* (or mons Janiculus). *One of the seven hills of Rome.*

JĀNĬGĔNA, ae, *com.* [Janus-gigno]. (Poet.) **A descendant of Janus.**

JĀNĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [janua]. **A door-keeper, porter:** j. carceris; coeli j. = *Janus;* inferorum j. = *Cerberus.*

JĀNĬTRIX, īcis, *f.* [Janus]. **A portress,** *a female door-keeper.*

JĀNUA, ae, *f.* [Janus]. **A door, a house-door** (of a private house, esp. considered as the

opening through which persons pass in and out of the house — cf. ostium, fores, valvae): claudere, aperire j. Hence: A) (poet.) an entrance, in gen., Ditis: B) *trop.*, an access, approach: aliâ j. ingressus sum in causam; januam famae patefacere.

JĀNUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Janus]. Of *or* pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis, or, *subst.*, Januarius, i, *n.*, *January*.

JĀNUS, i, *m.* [perh. from Ζάν, poet. for Ζεύς]. I. As a *prop. noun, the deity who presided over the first beginnings of things*, hence *the god of the Year, of Time*, &c. — he was represented with two faces. II. As an *appell. noun*, a covered passage *or* arcade, esp. *from one street to another*. In partic.: A) *the gate through which, agreeably to the ancient custom, the army passed*, when proceeding to war, and probably also when they returned again, and which therefore remained open in time of war, and was closed in time of peace (claudere janum, janus apertus): B) *pl.*, Jani, *three arched passages, leading from the Forum to the adjoining streets*: J. summus, medius, imus. Under the J. medius the bankers had their stands.

JĔCUR, ŏris, or jĕcĭnŏris, jŏcĭnoris, *n.* [ἧπαρ]. The liver; freq. mentioned, in the poets, as *the seat of the passions*.

JĔCUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [jecur]. A little liver.

JĒJŪNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [jejunus]. Meagerly, dryly, jejunely.

JĒJŪNĬOSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [jejunus]. (Pl.) Fasting, hungry.

JĒJŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [jejunus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Hungriness, *emptiness of stomach*. 2) *Trop.*: A) of style, dryness, meagreness, jejuneness: B) ignorance, bonarum artium,

JĒJŪNIUM, ii, *n.* [jejunus]. 1) A fasting, fast: instituere j. Cereri. 2) (Poet.) Hunger: satiare jj. 3) Leanness, poorness (of an animal).

JĒJŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [kindred w. κένος]. 1) Fasting, hungry: plebecula misera et jj.; (poet.) dentes jj.; sonus j., *a howling from hunger*; (poet.) = *thirsty* (negare jejunae aquam). 2) *Trop.*: A) without *or* destitute *of any thing*: (poet.) corpora jj. succo; aures jj. hujus orationis, *unacquainted with*; (poet.) j. divitiarum et imperii, *greedy of*: B) barren, unproductive: j. ager; hence, cognitio j., *useless*: C) poor, paltry, weak, powerless, contemptible: j. animus, res gesta, ars, concertatio verborum: D) in partic. of style, dry, feeble, jejune, spiritless.

JENTĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [jento]. (Lat.) A breakfast.

JENTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To breakfast.

JŎCĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [jocor]. (Lat.) Jocular.

JŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [jocor]. (Rar.) A joking, a joke.

JŎCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [jocus]. 1) *Intr.*, to jest, to joke, cum aliquo, de re aliqua. 2) *Tr.*, to say in jest: j. aliquid.

JŎCŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [jocosus]. Jestingly, jocosely.

JŎCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [jocus]. Jocose, humorous, funny, droll, homo, res, imago.

JŎCŬLĀRIS, e, and (Com.) JŎCŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [joculus]. Facetious, jocular, droll, laughable; *subst.*, Jocularia, um, *n. pl.*, *jests, jokes*.

JŎCŬLĀRĬTER, *adv.* [jocularis]. (Lat.) In a jocular *or* comical manner.

*JŎCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [joculor]. A jester, joker.

*JŎCŬLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [joculator]. Jesting, jocular.

JŎCŬLOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [jocus]. (Only in the *pres. part.*) To say jokingly, to joke, aliquid.

JŎCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of jocus]. A little joke.

JŎCUS, i (*pl.* joci and joca), *m.* 1) A jest, joke (cf. ludus): agere, agitare jj. cum aliquo; joco or per jocum, *by way of a joke, in jest*; joci causâ, *for the sake of the joke*; extra jocum, joco remoto, *joking aside, without joking*; hospes multi joci, *given to joking*; dare jocum, *to occasion, to give rise to*; jocum movere, *to crack a joke*; movere alicui jocum, *to divert*. 2) (Poet.) = Ludus, play, pastime, a trifle.

JOHIA, *interj.* Oh! O!

JORDĀNES, is, *m.* The Jordan, *the principal river of Palestine*.

JŪBA (I.), ae, *f.* 1) The mane *of a horse*. 2) *Meton.*, *the hair of the head, the crest of a helmet*, &c.

JŪBA (II.), ae, *m.* *The name of two Numidian kings*:—1) J. I., *the son of Hiempsal, an adherent of Pompey*, who committed suicide, after Cæsar's victory at Thapsacus. 2) J. II., *son of the preceding*, who was taken, after the death of his father, to Rome, by Cæsar, where he distinguished himself as a historian. He was finally restored to his kingdom by Augustus.

JŪBAR, āris, *n.* [juba I.]. (Poet.) 1) The radiance *of a heavenly body*, brightness, splendour. 2) *Meton.*, *a heavenly body, a luminary*: it portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus; hanc animam fac jubar, *make into a constellation*.

JŪBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [juba I.]. Having a mane *or* crest.

JŪBEO, jussi, jussum, 2. *v. tr.* [kindred with guberno]. 1) To order, to bid, to command: j. aliquem abire, illos in hoc loco exspectare; j. se duci, aliquid aegrotanti dari; consules jubentur exercitum scribere; faciunt quod jussi sunt, *what they were bidden to do*; with the thing ordered as the subject: locus lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa sunt, *were ordered for*. Rarer combinations are: j. alicui aliquid facere, alicui ne

haec scribat and j. respondeat; j. ut naves Euboeam petant; consules jusserunt ne id fieret; (Pl.) jubet famulos, rem divinam apparent. Hence: A) = *to impose, to lay upon:* (lat.) j. alicui tributum; j. caedem, *to order, to command:* so, also, labores jussi, mors, poena jussa; (rar.) j. aliquem aliquid: B) in a milder sense, to bid, to entreat, *to counsel:* j. aliquem sine cura esse; esp. in the phrases: j. aliquem salvere, *to salute, to greet one;* j. aliquem valere, *to bid one farewell.* 2) Polit. tech. t., of the senate and people, to order, to decree, to ratify, to approve: j. legem, rogationem; j. aliquem regem, tribunum, *to choose;* j. alicui provinciam, *to allot.*

JŪCUNDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [jucundus]. Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: j. esse; jucundius bibere.

JŪCUNDĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [jucundus]. Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: j. vitae; dare se jucunditati, *to enjoyment;* esp. of persons = cheerfulness, liveliness: tanta est in homine j.; plurimae tuae jj., *thy favours, kind offices.*

JŪCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [juvo]. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful (either to the senses or to the mind — cf. gratus): j. homo, ager, officia; hoc mihi est jucundum; verba ad audiendum jj.

JŪDAEA, ae, *f.* 1) Judea, *the southern part of Palestine.* 2) = Palestine.

JŪDAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Judaea]. Jewish; *subst.*, Judaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Jews.*

JŪDAĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Judaea]. Of the Jews, Jewish, bellum, victoria.

JŪDEX, ĭcis, *m.* [jus-dico]. 1) *One who hears and decides lawsuits,* a judge (the Roman 'judex' partook partly of the character of an arbitrator and partly of that of a juryman): habere j. de re aliqua; esse j. in aliquem, or de re aliqua; ferre alicui judicem (of the plaintiff), *to propose a judge;* dicere judicem (of the defendant), *to name a judge;* dare judicem (of the praetor), *to grant a judge;* in partic., j. quaestionis, *a judge who presided over a trial in place of the praetor.* 2) A judge, umpire, in gen.: me judice non sordidus auctor.

JŪDĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [judico]. (Rar.) 1) A judicial investigation, a judging. 2) A judgment, opinion.

JŪDĬCĀTO, *adv.* [judico]. (Lat.) Deliberately, considerately.

*JŪDĬCĀTRIX, ĭcis, *f.* [judico]. (Lat.) *She that judges or decides.*

JŪDĬCĀTUM, i, *n.* [judico]. (Rar.) A matter adjudged *or* decided.

JŪDĬCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [judico]. (Rar.) The office of a judge.

JŪDĪCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [judicium]. *Of or pertaining to judging,* judicial, consuetudo; annus j., *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials;* j. genus dicendi, *the forensic kind of speaking.*

JŪDĪCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [judicium]. *Of or pertaining to the courts,* judiciary: j. lex, *relating to the courts of justice.*

JŪDĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [judex]. 1) A judicial investigation, a trial (esp. respecting facts as distinguished from law): facere, exercere judicium, *to institute, to conduct;* dare judicium (of the praetor), *to grant;* committere j., *to hold, to undertake* (prop., *to summon the jurors together*); accipere j., *to accept the office of a judex;* ferre j. (of a judge), *to give his vote;* judicio quempiam arcessere, *to sue;* jj. publica, *criminal trials;* jj. privata, *civil trials;* jj. legitima, *prosecuted within the city.* Hence, *meton.:* A) a court of justice; aliquem in judicium vocare, deducere, adducere, *to summon before court:* B) a suit *at law:* habere j.; vincere judicium, *to gain one's suit:* C) *the body of judges:* sortiri j.: D) the sentence *or* decision *of a court:* j. senatus, populi; judicium condonare potentiae alicujus. 2) A judgment, decision, opinion, in general: judicium facere rei alicujus, *to give an opinion about any thing* (dignitatis suae, quanti quisque faciendus sit); meo j., *in my opinion or judgment;* res non est mei judicii, *I am not able to decide about it;* si quid est mei judicii, *as far as I am able to judge.* 3) *The faculty of judging,* judgment, discernment: fama judicii mei; j. intelligens, subtile; judicio minus firmo praeditus. Hence = discretion, good judgment: judicio aliquid facere.

JŪDĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [jus-dico]. 1) To investigate judicially, to decide, to judge, to give judgment: j. rem minime dubiam; j. recte et ordine; j. falsum, *to decide unjustly;* j. deberi viro dotem. In partic.: A) *to prosecute, to charge, to condemn:* j. alicui capitis vel pecuniae, *to prosecute one for a capital or finable offence;* so, also, j. alicui perduellionis, *to charge with treason;* j. alicui perduellionem (of a judge), *to pronounce guilty of treason:* hence, B) *part. perf.* judicatus — a) of things = *decided:* res, causa judicata — b) of persons = *condemned:* judicatum duci. 2) Beyond the sphere of law: A) to judge, in gen., to deem, to be of opinion, recte, aliquid, de re aliqua; j. aliquid verum esse: B) to judge of, to estimate: j. aliquem ex suo ingenio; j. aliquid pondere; j. sensu oculorum: C) to declare, to proclaim: j. aliquem hostem; j. Socratem sapientissimum: D) to determine, to resolve: j. abesse eorum consiliis; mihi judicatum est, *I am resolved.*

JŪGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [jugum]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Fastened to a yoke, yoked together; jumenta. 2) *Trop.*, matrimonial, nuptial, vinculum, lectus.

JŪGĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [jugum]. Yoked together.

JŪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [jugo]. A binding (*of vines to props or rails*).

JŪGĔRUM, i, (also jūgĕre, jūgĕrum, jūgĕrĭbus, acc. to 3d decl., from an old *nom.* juger or jugus), *n.* [jugis]. **A juger** *or* **acre** *of land* (containing 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length and 120 in breadth — about five-eighths of an English acre).

JŪGIS (I.), e, *adj.* [jungo]. **Joined together:** auspicium j., *a marred auspice* (occasioned by a yoke of oxen voiding dung at the same time).

JŪGIS (II.), e, *adj.* **Perpetual, lasting, perennial**; esp. of water = *always flowing:* j. puteus, aqua.

JUGLANS, dis, *f.* [= Jovis-glans]. **A walnut.**

JŪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. [jugum]. **1) To yoke on** *to something*, esp. *to bind a vine to cross-laths or rails.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to join together, to connect:** virtutes inter se jugatae sunt; verba jugata, *kindred:* B) *to join in marriage*, **to marry:** j. aliquam alicui.

JŪGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [jugum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Mountainous.**

JŪGŪLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [jugum]. *The three stars in Orion's belt;* hence, *meton.* = *Orion.*

JŪGŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [jugulo]. *A cutting of the throat*, **a murdering, killing.**

JŪGŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [jugulum]. **1) To cut the throat, to murder, to kill, to slay** (esp. by stealth — conf. neco, trucido, etc.), aliquem. **2)** *Trop.*, **to confute, to convict, to overthrow:** j. aliquem factis decretisque; jugulari sua confessione; prov., suo gladio jugulari, *to be beaten with one's own weapons;* j. aliquem plumbeo gladio = *to overcome without difficulty.*

JŪGŪLUM, i, *n.* [jug, root of jungo]. **1) The collar-bone. 2) The throat:** dare, praebere, offerre alicui jugulum, *to present the throat* (to be cut); petere j., *to aim at the throat*, and, *trop.* = *to attack the main argument;* hence, j. causae = *the chief point.*

JŪGUM, i, *n.* [= ζυγόν—cf. jungo]. **1) A yoke** *for oxen;* also, *a yoke or collar for horses:* imponere bestiis j.; equi excutiunt j. Hence: A) **a yoke** *or* **pair** *of draught cattle*, **a span** *of horses:* arare paucioribus jj.; (poet.) flectere jj., *to guide the chariot;* hence, *trop.* = **a pair**, in gen.; j. impiorum: B) *trop.* — a) **the yoke** *as the badge of subjection and slavery:* j. servile; accipere, exuere j.; especially of a conquered army: sub jugum or jugo mittere, *to make pass under the yoke* (consisting of two upright spears and one crossing them at the top); hence, also, of abstract things: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to overcome* — b) *the yoke, as denoting a union of effort and activity:* pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts* — c) *the yoke of misfortune:* ferre jugum pariter dolosi — d) *the yoke of love, affection, or marriage:* in pari j. caritatis; Venus eos aeneo jugo cogit. **2)** *Meton., any yoke-like crossbar, connecting two things together:* A) *the cross-lath of a trellis for supporting vines*, &c.: B) *the beam of a pair of scales*, and hence, *the constellation Libra:* C) *a weaver's beam:* D) *a rower's bench.* **3)** *The ridge or peak of a mountain*, also *a chain of mountains:* in jugo consistere; jj. silvarum.

JŪGURTHA, ae, *m.* *A king of Numidia*, conquered, after a long and tedious war, by C. Marius, and carried in triumph to Rome.

JŪGURTHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Jugurtha]. **Jugurthine, bellum.**

JŪLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Julius I.]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Julius Cæsar;** *subst.*, **Juliani**, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the soldiers of Julius Caesar in the Civil war.*

JŪLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Jūlia, ae, *f.* *The name of an old patrician gens*, in which the most illustrious family was that of the Cæsars — v. Caesar. Of the women of the gens Julia, the most famous are the following: — 1) *A daughter of C. Julius Caesar*, married to Pompey. 2) *The daughter of the Emperor Augustus* — she was banished, for her dissoluteness, from Rome.

JŪLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Julius I.]. **Julian:** J. lex, *a Julian law;* Julius mensis, or simply Julius, *the month of July*, so called in honour of J. Cæsar — its original name was Quintilis.

JŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [for jugumentum, from jungo]. **1)** *A beast used for drawing or carrying*, **a beast of burden** (but not the ox, to which it is freq. opposed). **2)** (Lat.) **A carriage.**

JUNCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [juncus]. **1) Made of rushes, rush-. 2) Like a rush** *or* **reed**; *trop.* (Com.), virgo j., *slender.*

JUNCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [juncus]. **Full of rushes,** litora.

JUNCTIM, *adv.* [jungo]. **1)** (Lat.) **Unitedly, together. 2) Successively:** j. gessit duos consulatus.

***JUNCTIO**, ōnis, *f.* [jungo]. **A joining, union.**

JUNCTŪRA, ae, *f.* [jungo]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) A joining, uniting,** and, *concr.*, **a juncture, joint:** j. genuum; j. verborum, *combination.* **2)** *Trop.*, j. generis, *relationship, consanguinity.*

JUNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of jungo]. **United, joined, connected:** junctior cum exitu; junctior ponto, *nearer;* junctissimi, *the nearest relatives;* oratio j., *well-connected;* *trop.* = *bordering upon, near:* Italia juncta Dalmatis; loca juncta Jano.

JUNCUS, i, *m.* [σχοῖνος]. **A rush.**

JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* [ZYГ, whence ζυγ-όν and ζεύγνυμι]. **To bind together, to join, to unite:** j. naves; j. ligna inter se, verba; j. aliquid ad priora; j. virtutem cum eloquentia; j. se alicui or ad aliquem, *to associate one's self with;* improbitas juncta scelere; j. laborem, *to continue without interruption.* In partic.: A) *to join or to unite in marriage:* j. aliquam alicui; j. aliquam secum matrimonio or in matrimonio; also (poet.), j. se

or jungi alicui, *to marry any one:* B) j. foedus, amicitiam, *to make an alliance, to contract a friendship:* C) jungunt dextras, *they shake hands;* jungunt oscula, *they kiss each other:* D) = to yoke, to harness, equos currui; also, rheda equis juncta, *attached to;* boves juncti, *a yoke of oxen:* E) j. ostia, fenestras, *to shut;* F) j. verba, *to compound.*

JŪNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Junius I.]. Junian.

JŪNIOR, us, *adj.* — v. Juvenis.

JŪNĪPĔRUS, i, *f.* The juniper-tree.

JŪNIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Junia, ae, *f.* *The name of a patrician and of a plebeian gens;* of the former was Lucius J. Brutus, *the first consul at Rome;* of the latter, Marcus J. Brutus, *the leader of the conspiracy against Julius Caesar,* and others of the family of Bruti (v. Brutus), also, D. J. Juvenalis (v. Juvenalis).

JŪNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Junius I.]. Junian: J. mensis, *the month of June.*

JŪNIX, īcis, *f.* [contr. for juvenix]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A young cow, calf, heifer.

JŪNO, ōnis, *f.* *The daughter of Saturn and Rhea, sister and wife of Jupiter,* queen of heaven, the goddess of Marriage and Childbirth, and protectress of women. Hence, 1) J. inferna = *Proserpina;* urbs Junonis = *Argos.* 2) (Pl.) As a term of endearment: mea J.! *my wife! my queen!*

JŪNŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Juno]. (Poet.) Junonian, tempus = mensis Junius.

JŪNŌNĬCŎLA, ae, *com.* [Juno-colo]. (Poet.) A worshipper of Juno.

JŪNŌNĬGĔNA, ae, *m.* [Juno-gigno]. (Poet.) The son of Juno = *Vulcan.*

JŪNŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Juno]. *Of or belonging to Juno,* Junonian: J. custos = *Argos;* J. mensis, *the month of June;* J. hospitia or regna = *Carthage;* J. ales, *the peacock;* J. Hebe, *the daughter of Juno.*

JŪPĬTER, } Jovis, *m.* [Zεύς-pater]. 1) *Son of*
JUPPĬTER, } *Saturn and Rhea, brother of Neptune and Pluto, brother and husband of Juno,* the chief god of the Roman mythology, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks, and presiding over nature, as well as the other gods: Jovis satelles or avis = *the eagle;* Jupiter Stygius = *Pluto;* also, as an exclamation of surprise: Jupiter, est ne illic Charinus! 2) *Meton.:* A) the sky, the air: sub Jove: B) *the planet Jupiter.*

JŪRA, ae, *m.* *A chain of mountains, extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.*

JŪRANDUM, i, *n.* [juro]. (Pl.) = Jusjurandum.

JŪRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [juro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A swearer, *one who takes an oath;* esp. (Com.): A) a sworn judge: B) a censor.

JŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of juro and juror]. Bound by an oath, under an oath.

*JŪREA, ae, *f.* [jus II.]. Broth. (Pl.)

JŪRĔ-CONSULTUS or JŪRIS-CONSULTUS, i, *m.* [jus-consulto]. *One learned in the law,* a lawyer.

*JŪRĔ-JŪRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Doubtful reading.) To swear.

JURGIUM, ii, *n.* [jurgo]. A quarrel, dispute, altercation (cf. rixa, proelium): jj. vicina (poet.), *among neighbours;* nectere jurgium cum aliquo, *to pick a quarrel;* jurgia jactare, *to quarrel;* causam jurgii inferre, *to begin a quarrel.*

JURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [jure-ago]. 1) *Intr.*, to quarrel, cum aliquo. 2) *Tr.*, to utter reproaches, to chide, to blame: haec jurgans; istis jurgatur verbis.

JŪRĪDĬCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [jus-dico]. Relating to right *or* justice.

JŪRIS-CONSULTUS — v. Jureconsultus.

JŪRIS-DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* 1) Administration of justice *in civil matters,* civil jurisdiction: conficere j. 2) Jurisdiction, legal authority *or* power: redigere civitates sub j. populi Romani.

JŪRIS-PĔRĪTUS or JŪRĔ-PĔRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* (= Jurisconsultus; also written separately.) Versed *or* learned in the law.

JŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [jus I.]. I. *Intr.* — 1) To swear, to take an oath: juro aram tenens; j. vere, *to swear truly.* In partic.: A) j. per Jovem, or j. Jovem, *by Jupiter:* B) j. in verba alicujus, *to swear according to a form dictated by another;* hence = *to swear fidelity to:* milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt; thus, also, j. in legem; j. in nomen alicujus; *trop.*, j. in verba magistri = *to follow implicitly;* juratur tibi (lat.), *the oath to thee is taken.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) To conspire, *to bind one another by an oath,* in facinus; in me jurarunt somnus, ventus, fidesque. II. *Tr.* — 1) To swear *something,* to declare on oath: j. jusjurandum pulcherrimum; j. falsum, *something false;* j. morbum, *that one is sick;* j. se eum non esse deserturum, *that,* &c.; j. aliquid in se, *to call down upon one's self.* 2) To swear by *some one,* to invoke: j. Jovem lapidem; j. terram, mare, sidera; hence (poet.), palus diis juranda, *the Styx, by which the gods must swear;* numina jurata, *by whom one has sworn.* 3) To abjure, to renounce by oath: j. calumniam, *to swear that one is not guilty of calumny.*

JŪROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [jus I.] To swear, to take an oath: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit; jurato mihi crede, *believe me upon my oath.*

JUS (I.), jūris, *n.* 1) Law (*considered as just and right*), equity (it differs from 'lex,' as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; while 'lex' signifies a specific enactment): j. naturale, humanum, gentium, *the law of nature* or *of nations;* j. civile, *civil law;* j. praetorium, Quiritium; j.

divinum, *relative to religious affairs;* fas jusque, *divine and human law:* jus publicum, *political or constitutional law;* jus privatum, *the laws regulating the relations of private individuals;* summum jus, *the strict letter of the law.* 2) **A right** *founded on nature, custom, or positive law:* j. suum obtinere, *to defend one's right;* de suo jure cedere, *to yield one's right;* jus suum amittere, eripere alicui; respondere de j.; j. dare, reddere, dicere (poet. loqui), *to pronounce judgment, to give a judicial decision;* jus publicum, *common right;* jura communia, *rights enjoyed by all;* jure, *with right, justly;* j. optimo or meo (tuo, etc.), *with full right, with perfect justice;* j. causae, *the justness of the cause;* petere j., *that which is just;* j. non est pugnare. 3) **A right conceded** *to one* = **privilege, prerogative, authority, power:** j. agendi cum plebe; j. materiae caedendae, *the privilege of hewing stone and felling timber;* jus patrium, *the father's power of life and death over his children;* esse sub j. alicujus; j. de tergo ac vita; esse sui juris, *to be one's own master.* 4) **A court of justice:** ire, vocare, rapi in jus.

JUS (II.), jūris, *n.* [= ζόος]. **Broth, soup:** j. Verrinum (a pun on the name of Verres), *hog broth,* i. e., *the justice of Verres.*

JUS-JŪRANDUM, jūrisjūrandi, etc., *n.* **An oath** (taken by citizens, civil officers, &c. — cf. sacramentum): j. dare, jurare, accipere, *to take an oath;* j. violare, negligere, *to break;* j. servare, jurejurando stare, *to keep one's oath;* jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath;* obstringere civitatem jurejurando, *to bind by an oath;* adigere aliquem jurejurando or jusjurandum, *to put one upon his oath, to make him take an oath.*

JUSSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of jubeo]. 1) **An order, command:** jj. efficere, *to execute;* jj. capessere, *to obey;* detrectare jj. alicujus; jussis alicujus, *at one's command.* 2) **A decree** *of the people.*

JUSSUS, i, *m.* [jubeo]. (Only in *abl. sing.*) **An order, command:** j. alicujus.

JUSTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [justus]. **Rightly, justly, fairly, properly.**

JUSTĬFĪCUS, *adv.* [justus-facio]. (Poet.) **Acting justly.**

JUSTĪNUS, i, *m. A Roman historian,* of the second century.

JUSTĬTIA, ae, *f.* [justus]. 1) **Justice, equity,** also = *moderation, clemency.* 2) (Lat.) *The whole body of the laws.* 3) (Lat.) Personified, *the goddess of Justice.*

JUSTĬTIUM, ii, *n.* [jus-sisto]. 1) *A suspension of business in the courts of justice,* **a legal vacation:** edicere or indicere j., *to order the courts to be closed* (which was done on solemn or critical occasions); j. remittere, *to terminate a suspension of legal proceedings.* 2) (Lat.) *A cessation of public business,* **a public mourning.**

JUSTUM, i, *n.* [justus]. 1) *What is just and equitable,* **justice:** praeter justum, *beyond what is right or fair.* 2) **Rights, privileges:** jj. tua; praebere servis justa. 3) **Usages, formalities** *prescribed by custom or law:* jj. ludorum; esp. = *the funeral obsequies due to any one:* justa funebria, or simply justa facere; conficere jj. funebria; jj. solvere funeri.

JUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [jus]. 1) **Just, righteous, equitable, fair,** homo, lex; j. in socios. 2) *Meton.:* A) **rightful, lawful, legitimate, well-grounded, just:** j. poena, querela, timor; j. causa, *a sufficient reason;* j. imperium; uxor j., *a lawful wife;* hence = **mild, moderate:** servitus j.: B) **in proper form** *or* **order,** bellum, proelium, acies: C) **suitable, proper, sufficient, complete, perfect, right:** j. numerus, aetas, iter, altitudo muri; j. exercitus, proelium, eloquentia.

JŪTURNA, ae, *f. A nymph, sister of Turnus;* also, *a fountain in Latium, named after her.*

JŪTURNĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [Juturna]. *The festival of the nymph Juturna.*

JŪVĔNĀLIS (I.), e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Juvenile, youthful,** *suitable for young people; subst.,* Juvenalia, ōrum, *n. pl., games instituted by Nero.*

JŪVĔNĀLIS (II.), is, *m.* (Decimus Junius J.) *A Roman satirist,* **of the time of Domitian and Trajan.**

JŪVENCUS, a, um, *adj.* [juvenis]. **Young,** equus. *Subst.:* A) Juvencus, i, *m.* — a) (sc. bos) **a young bullock** — b) (sc. homo) **a young man:** B) Juvenca, ae, *f.* — a) (sc. bos) **a young cow, a heifer** — b) **a young woman, a girl.**

JŪVĔNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [juvenis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To reach the age of youth, to grow up.** 2) **To grow young again.**

JŪVĔNĪLIS, e, *adj.* [juvenis]. **Youthful,** licentia, anni.

JŪVĔNĪLĬTER, *adv.* [juvenilis]. **Youthfully,** *after the manner of youth.*

JŪVĔNIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* (juvenior, rare, or junior). 1) (Poet. & lat.) **Young, youthful:** anni jj.; ovis j. 2) *Subst. comm.,* **a young man** *or* **woman, a youth:** jj. utriusque sexus.

JŪVĔNOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [juvenis]. **To act like a youth,** esp. = *to be wanton or frolicksome.*

JŪVENTA, ae, *f.* [juvenis]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **The season of youth, youth:** ab juventa, *from youth;* hence, also = *youth, young people.*

JŪVENTAS, ātis, *f.* [juvenis]. 1) (Poet.) **The time of youth, youth.** 2) *The goddess of Youth, Hebe.*

JŪVENTUS, ūtis, *f.* [juvenis]. 1) **The season of youth** (from the twentieth to the fortieth year), **youth** (v. Juvenis). 2) **Young men, youth,** esp. as a milit. tech. t. = *the men of military age:* j. convenerant; j. Trojana, delecta. Hence, princeps juventutis — a) in the time of the republic *the first among the knights* — b) under the emperors = *the emperor's son, the prince.*

JŪVO, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To help, to aid, to support** (in any effort or endeavour — cf. auxilium fero, subvenio, etc.): juvare aliquem in re aliqua; j. hostes frumento; j. homines. Hence = **to further**: j. disciplinam vitae; (poet.) imbres jj. arva, *benefit;* diis juvantibus, *with God's help.* 2) **To please, to gratify, to delight**: fabulae te jj. Freq., *impers.*, juvat, with the *infin.*, or *acc.* and *infin.* as *subjt.*, *it delights, pleases:* j. me, literas tuas tibi profuisse, *I am delighted, that,* &c.; j. haec facere.

JUXTA [prob. JUG and STA, roots of jungo and sto]. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* — 1) **Of place, close to, near to, hard by**: j. murum, Rhenum; virgo astat j. genitorem; (Tac.) j. libertatem = *among a free people.* Hence, *trop.*, to denote likeness, approaching to, just as: j. divinam religionem fides colitur; velocitas j. formidinem. 2) **Of succession, next to, immediately after**: j. deos in tua manu positum est; doctissimus j. Varronem. 3) (Lat.) **According to.** II. *Adv.* — 1) **Near to, near by, alongside**: legio quae j. constiterat; (poet.) accedere j., *to come near.* 2) **In like manner, equally, alike**: suae hostiumque vitae j. pepercit; horum ego vitam mortemque j. aestimo; j. hieme atque aestate. With the *dat.* (rar.): res parva ac j. magnis difficilis; also, with ac (atque), et, quam, etc.: j. reipublicae ac sibi consulere; j. ac si hostes adessent; j. eam rem aegre passi quam quum, etc.; j. mecum omnes intelligitis, *as well as I.*

JUXTIM, *adv.* [prob. contr. fr. jug-sta-tim — v. Juxta]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Next to, close by**: j. assidere. 2) **Near to, in the neighbourhood.**

KALENDAE — v. Calendae.

LĂBASCO, and LĂBASCOR, *dep.*, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of labor I.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To threaten to fall, to totter, res.** 2) *Trop.*, *to vacillate in opinion*, **to be irresolute, to waver, to give way.**

LABDĂCUS, i, *m.* [= Λάβδακος]. *A king of Thebes, the father of Laïus.*

LĂBEA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) = Labium.

LABEĀTAE, ārum, } *m. pl. A people living*
LABEĀTES, tium, } *north of Macedonia,* — whose capital was Scodra.

LABEĀTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Labeates]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Labeates, terra, palus.**

*LĂBĔCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of labes]. **A slight stain** *or* **disgrace.**

LĂBĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, *pass.* Labe-fio, factus sum, 3. *v. tr.* [labo-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat., instead of the more cl. labefacto.) 1) **To cause to totter, to shake, to loosen**: l. turrim, partem muri, arborem; l. epistolam a suis vinculis, *to break open:* l. dentes alicui, *to knock loose.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to cause to fall, to destroy, to overthrow,** aliquid; l. fidem, *to destroy one's credit;* (poet.) ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened, allayed:* B) **of the mind, to cause to waver, to shake**: l. aliquem: l. classiarios, *to shake their fidelity.*

LĂBĔFACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [labefacto]. (Lat.) *Trop.*, **a shaking, loosening, weakening.**

LĂBĔ-FACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of labefacio]. 1) *To bring near to a fall*, **to cause to totter, to shake, to loosen,** arborem, signum; l. alicui dentes, *to knock loose.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to make insecure;* hence, **to weaken, to injure, to ruin, to overthrow, to destroy**: l. alicujus dignitatem, opinionem, causam, Carthaginem, amicitiam, leges; l. aliquem = *to deprive one of his respect, influence, or authority;* hence (poet.) l. vitas hominum, *to disquiet, to disturb;* l. onus ventris, *to cause an abortion:* B) **of the mind, to cause to waver** *or* **to fluctuate,** aliquem.

LĂBELLUM (I.), i, *n.* [*dim.* of labrum I.]. **A little lip.**

LĂBELLUM (II.), i, *n.* [*dim.* of labrum II.]. **A small bathing-tub.**

LĂBEO, ōnis, *m.* [labium]. 1) *One who has large lips.* 2) *The name of a family in the gentes* Fabii and Antistii.

LĂBĔRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Laberius]. *Of or belonging to Laberius,* **Laberian.**

LĂBĔRIUS, ii, *m.*; Lăbĕria, ae, *f.* *The name of a plebeian gens in Rome;* thus, esp. D. Laberius, *a knight,* celebrated as a composer of mimes.

LĂBES, is, *f.* [labor]. 1) **A falling, sinking, a sinking down** *or* **in**: l. terrae, *a sinking of the earth;* l. agri; dare l., *to fall.* 2) *Trop.*, **a fall** = **ruin, destruction**: l. ac ruina innocentiae; prima l. mali, *the first ruinous beginning of the evil.* Hence, of persons: Verres l. ac pernicies provinciae. 3) **A spot, blot, stain, blemish** (always with censure implied — cf. macula): victima or toga sine l.; hence, *trop.* = **a stain, blot, stigma, disgrace**: l. animi, seculi; ll. conscientiae. Hence = *a despicable person, a reprobate:* coenum illud ac l.

LĂBIA, ae, *f.* and LĂBIUM, ii, *n.* [kindr. w. lambo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A lip**: prov., labiis ductare aliquem = *to make game of one.*

LĂBĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Labici]. *Of or belonging to Labici,* **Labican**; *subst.*, A) Labicanum, i, *n.*, *an estate near Labici:* B) Labicani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Labici.*

LĂBĪCI (also Lavici), ōrum, *m. pl.*, and Lăbīcum, i, *n.* *An ancient town in Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.*

LĂBIĒNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Labienus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Labienus.**

LĂBIĒNUS, i, *m.* *The name of several Romans;* esp. 1) Titus Allius L., *a legate of Caesar in Gaul,* subsequently an adherent of Pompey — he fell in the battle near Munda. 2) Q. Atius L., *an*

uncle of Titus Atius L. 3) *A rhetorican*, who, from his boldness, was called Rabienus.

*LĂBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [labium]. (Lucr.) Having large lips, thick-lipped.

LĂBIUM, ii, *n.* — v. Labia.

LĂBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [kindr. w. labor I.]. 1) To be ready to fall, to totter, to begin to give way (it denotes the possibility and imminence of a fall — cf. labor, cado): murus l.; naves sine justo pondere ll.; (poet.) litera labans, *written with an unsteady hand.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to waver, to hesitate, to be unstable *or* inconstant (esp. in opinion or fidelity): animi plebis ll.; labamus mutamusque sententias; fides l.; memoria l., *becomes weak:* B) to sink, to go to ruin: res Trojana l.; omnes reipublicae partes ll.

LĂBOR (I.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) To fall down *or* off, to glide, to slide, *or* slip down (it denotes the incipiency and commencement of a fall — cf. labo and cado): of streams, serpents, birds, and in gen. of everything that moves with an easy, gliding motion—amnes ll. de fontibus; folia lapsa cadunt; sidera ll.; serpens l.; lacrimae ll. per genas; l. per funem, *to glide down the rope;* domus l., *tumbles down.* Hence: A) (lat.) = to slip away, to escape: l. custodiâ and e manibus custodientium; res pectore l. = *is forgotten, is not regarded:* B) = to glide away, to pass away, to hasten away, aetas, tempus: C) l. longius = *to wander too far from the subject.* 2) *Trop.:* A) l. re aliqua, *to lose a thing:* B) = to fall into error, to blunder, to mistake, to err: l. in re aliqua, per errorem; l. consilio; l. verbo or in verbo, *in respect to a word:* C) to fall, to go to ruin, to sink, to perish, mores, respublica, fides; hence, voces ll., *die away* = *are not heard:* D) to come *or* turn to (esp. to something bad), to fall into: l. in adulationem; l. eo ut assentiar Epicuro; misericordiâ lapsus est in speciem crudelitatis.

LĂBOR (II. — obsolete, Labos), ōris, *m.* 1) Labour, exertion, toil: l. corporis; impendere l. rei alicui or ad rem aliquam; res est magni laboris, *it is a great undertaking;* homo magni laboris, *a man who endures much toil;* laborem subire, obire, *to undergo;* nullo labore, *without trouble.* Hence: A) = industry, activity, assiduity: summus l. in rebus publicis privatisque: B) = *work, workmanship:* ll. operum, domûs; hominum or boum ll. = *cultivated fields* (ἔργα ἀνθρώπων); ll. belli, *warlike exploits.* 2) Hardship, drudgery, fatigue, trouble, distress, misfortune: ll. viae, militiae; vidit suorum laborem (= suos laborantes), *the distress of his companions;* in l. meo = *in the time of my misfortune.* In partic.— a) = *sickness, disease, pain* — b) ll. solis (poet.), *an eclipse of the sun.*

LĂBŌRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [labor-fero]. (Poet.) Labour-bearing, toil-enduring.

LĂBŌRIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [laboriosus]. With labour and pains, laboriously, wearisomely: l. jus dicere, *carefully.*

LĂBŌRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [labor II.]. 1) *That requires much labour*, toilsome, laborious, wearisome, difficult, troublesome, opus. 2) *Inclined to labour*, industrious, assiduous (= φιλόπονος), homo. 3) *That endures much trouble and hardship*, troubled, oppressed, harassed: quid nobis laboriosius?

LĂBŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *intr.* & *tr.* [labor II.]. I. *Intr.* — 1) To labour, to exert one's self, to strive, to take pains (the idea of trouble and hardship predominating — conf. elaboro): l. ut (ne) aliquid fiat; (poet.) l. perspexisse; l. in re aliqua, also aliquid, (lat.) circa or in aliquid, *to labour for a thing.* 2) To suffer, to be troubled, afflicted, *or* oppressed: artus ejus vehementer ll., *he is afflicted with the gout;* (poet.) l. utero, *to be in labour;* l. ex intestinis, ex pedibus (of the part of the body afflicted), but also, *trop.*, l. ex invidia, ex inscitia, ex aere alieno (of the cause of distress); l. crudelitate domestica, *to suffer from;* l. odio apud hostes, *to be hated;* (poet.) l. in aliquo = *to be in love with any one;* succurrere suis laborantibus (in the battle); thus, also, of inanimate and abstract subjects: naves ll. ex concursu, *are injured;* (poet.) querceta ll. aquilonibus, *are shaken violently;* silvae ll., *are broken down (by masses of snow);* hence, luna l., *is eclipsed; trop.*, veritas l. *is obscured.* 3) To care *or* trouble one's self *about*, to be anxious *or* troubled: nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, *nothing troubles me, except that you,* &c.; l. alienis malis; non (nihil) laboro quis illud fecerit, *I am quite unconcerned, I care not.* II. *Tr.* (poet.) — 1) To fashion, to form, *or* to make *with labour*, aliquid; vestes laboratae auro, *inwrought with gold.* 2) To labour at, to cultivate, frumentum.

LABRUM (I.), i, *n.* [lambo]. 1) A lip: l. superius, *the upper lip;* l. inferius, *the lower lip;* prov., primis (primoribus) ll. gustare (attingere) aliquid, *to acquire a superficial knowledge of a thing;* non a summis labris venire, *not to be lightly spoken.* 2) An edge *or* margin *of a vessel, ditch, grave,* &c., dolii, fontis.

LABRUM (II.), i, *n.* [for lavabulum, lavabrum, from lavo]. 1) A basin *or* tub *for bathing;* a vat, wine-press. 2) *Meton., a bath.*

LABRUSCA, ae, *f.* (Either with or without vitis.) *A kind of wild vine.*

LABRUSCUM, i, *n.* *The fruit of the labrusca, the wild grape.*

LĂBŸRINTHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [labyrinthus]. *Of or pertaining to a labyrinth*, labyrinthine.

LĂBŸRINTHUS, i, *m.* [= λαβύρινθος]. A labyrinth, *a building with many intricate, winding passages*, of which there was one in Middle Egypt and another in Crete.

LAC, lactis, *n.*, (ante-cl.) *nom.* lacte, *m. acc.*

lactem, *m.* [γαλακτ, stem of γάλα]. 1) **Milk**: lacte vivere; cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse. Hence: A) prov. — a) l. gallinaceum, *hen's milk* (of something that does not exist) — b) tam similem quam lacte lacti est = *as like as one egg is to another:* B) *trop.* — a) (poet.) cetera lactis erant = *milkwhite* — b) (Pl.) orationes vestrae sitae sunt in melle et lacte = *are as sweet as honey.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **The milky juice** *of plants.*

LĂCAENA, ae, *adj. f.* [Λάκαινα]. **Lacedæmonian, Spartan**; *subst., a Lacedaemonian or Spartan woman.*

LĂCĔDAEMON, ŏnis, *f.* [= Λακεδαίμων]. **Lacedæmon** *or* **Sparta**, *the chief city of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus;* its inhabitants were noted for the severity of their customs and mode of life; hence, dura Lacedaemon.

LĂCĔDAEMŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Λακεδαιμόνιος]. **Lacedæmonian** *or* **Spartan**; *subst.*, Lacedaemonius, ii., *m., a Lacedaemonian.*

LĂCER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [the root LAC appears in the Gr. λακίς, 'a rent,' kindr. w. βάκος]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) *Pass.*, **torn to pieces, mangled, lacerated,** corpus, vestis; l. currus, *broken;* l. domus, *thrown into disorder.* 2) *Act.* (poet.), **rending, lacerating,** morsus.

LĂCĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lacero]. **A mangling, tearing, rending, laceration,** corporis; ll. muliebres genarum.

LĂCERNA, ae, *f.* **A cloak** *or* **mantle,** which the Romans wore over the toga, esp. when travelling, or in damp and cold weather.

LĂCERNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Wearing a lacerna.**

LĂCĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lacer]. 1) **To tear to pieces, to rend, to mangle, to lacerate** (mostly by tearing, cutting, biting, striking, &c. — cf. lanio): l. corpus alicujus morsu; l. vestem, comas; l. terga verberibus. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to tear to pieces,* **to traduce, to asperse, to censure, to rail at, to slander**: l. aliquem, famam alicujus, carmina: B) **to destroy, to ruin, to abuse, to maltreat,** socios, plebem, patriam omni scelere; moeror me l., *torments me.* Hence, *to dissipate, to squander, to waste:* l. bona patria, pecuniam; l. diem.

LĂCERTA, ae, *f.* **A lizard, eft.**

LĂCERTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lacertus]. **Muscular, brawny, sinewy, powerful.**

LĂCERTUS, i, *m.* I. — 1) (Rar.) In the *pl.*, **the muscles**: corpora astricta et expressa lacertis sunt; *trop.*, to denote strength of style: in Lysia sunt ll.; carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum. 2) *The muscular part of the arm, between the shoulder and the elbow* (cf. brachium, ulna); hence = **the arm,** in gen.: excutere l., *to swing;* amplecti (innectere) colla lacertis, *to embrace with the arms;* hence, *trop.*, eas (hastas) oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit. II. — A) *a lizard:* B) *an unknown sea-fish.*

LĂCESSO, sīvi ors ii, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* [LAC, stem of lacio, and suffix ESS, as capesso, from capio]. 1) **To incite** *one to any thing by irritating and calling forth opposition,* **to provoke, to exasperate, to irritate**; in partic. = *to provoke to combat,* **to challenge**: l. aliquem ad pugnam; hence = **to attack, to assail**: l. aliquem ferro, *to attack with a sword;* l. aliquem maledictis, *to revile;* l. hostes proelio or ad proelium, *to provoke to battle;* l. aliquem injuriâ, *to provoke one by some outrage to retaliation;* so, also, l. aliquem scripto, *by writing, to force one to write in return.* Hence — a) (poet.) aera lacessita sole refulgent, *smitten by* — b) (lat.) l. aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon* — c) l. deos precibus, *to importune*— d) (poet.) l. pelagus carinâ, *to venture upon the sea* — e) (lat.) pax lacessita, *disturbed* — f) l. aures, visum, *to meet, to strike.* 2) With the *accus.* of the thing, **to stir up, to call forth, to cause, to produce,** sermones hos, pugnam, bellum. 3) (Poet.) **To strike against**: l. pectora manibus; equus l. carceres pede.

LACETĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Λακετανοί]. *The inhabitants of Lacetania.*

LACETĀNIA, ae, *f.* [Lacetani]. *A district of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

LĂCHĂNISSO, 1. *v. intr.* [=λαχανίζω]. (Lat.) **In the language of the common people = to be weak, languid.**

LĂCHĔSIS, is, *f.* [= Λάχεσις]. *One of the three Fates,* who spun the thread of life.

LĂCIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Λακιάδης]. *One from or belonging to the Lacian district of Attica.*

LĂCĪNIA, ae, *f.* [λακίς]. 1) **The lappet** *or* **flap** *of a garment:* l. togae; prov., obtinere aliquid laciniâ, *to get a thing by the lappet = hardly, without a firm hold.* 2) **The dew-lap** *of cattle.* 3) (Lat.) **A small strip, piece,** *or* **part**; esp., *a narrow strip of land.*

LĂCĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [τὸ Λακίνιον ἄκρον]. *A promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona,* with a temple to Juno — now Capo delle Colonne.

LĂCĪNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lacinium]. *Of or belonging to Lacinium,* **Lacinian.**

LĂCIO, *v. tr.* obsolete root of allicio, illicio, etc.; acc. to Festus = *to entice, to allure.*

LĂCO,) ōnis, *m.* [= Λάκων]. **A Laconian,**
LĂCON,) **Lacedæmonian**; *pl., the Lacedaemonians.*

LĂCŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Λακωνικός]. **Laconian, Lacedæmonian.** Hence: A) Laconica, ae, *f.* [= Λακωνική, sc. γῆ], *the district of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus,* of which the chief city was Sparta: B) Laconicum, i, *n.* — a) sc. balneum, **the sweat-chamber** *of a bath-house* — b) sc. vestimentum, *a Laconian garment.*

LĂCŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Λακωνίς] = Laconicus.

LACRĬMA (or Lacryma), ae, *f.* [kindred w. δάκρυ — cf. δάκρυμα]. 1) **A tear**: (poet.) dare alicui lacrimam = *to weep for one;* ire in lacrimas,

to shed tears, to weep; lacrimas non tenere, *not to refrain from*; ll. profundere, mittere, *to pour forth, to let flow*; ll. ciere, *to excite, to cause.* 2) (Lat.) *The moisture exuding from plants*, a gum-drop, tear.

LACRĬMĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [lacrimo]. (Poet.) Worthy of tears, calling forth tears, lamentable, mournful, bellum, gemitus.

*LACRĬMĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [lacrimo]. Weeping, shedding tears.

LACRĬMO (Lacrym.), āvi, ātum, (sometimes also, as a *dep.*, Lacrimor, ātus), 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [lacrima]. 1) *Intr.*, to weep, to shed tears (from any cause whatever, whether physical, such as smoke, pungent smells, &c., or mental, such as joyous or sorrowful affections of the mind — cf. fleo, ploro): saepe l.; oculi lacrimantes. 2) *Tr.* (rar.) l. aliquid, *to weep at any thing*; l. casum alicujus, *to bewail one's fate.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) Of plants, to drip, to weep: lacrimatas (*dep.*) cortice gemmas, *falling like tears.*

LACRĬMŌSE (Lacrym.), *adv.* [lacrimosus]. (Lat.) With tears, tearfully.

LACRĬMŌSUS (Lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrima]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) Full of tears, weeping, tearful, oculi. 2) Exciting tears, fumus; hence, sad, mournful, lamentable, doleful, bellum, funus; carmen l., *a plaintive poem, an elegy.* 3) (Lat.) Of plants, dripping *with sap.*

LACRĬMŬLA (Lacrym.), ae, *f.* [lacrima]. (Rar.) A little tear.

LACRŸMA and ŁACRŬMA — v. Lacrima.

LACTANS, tis, *part.* of the otherwise unusual verb lacto [lac]. Containing milk, full of milk, ubera.

LACTENS, tis, *part.* of the otherwise very rare verb lacteo [lac]. 1) Sucking, hanging at the breast, infans, Romulus; hostia l., or abs. l., *a sacrificial animal that is still a suckling.* 2) Containing sap *or* juice, milky, juicy, sappy, sata; annus l., *the season in which plants are full of sap.*

LACTEŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of lacteus]. White as milk, milk-white.

LACTES, ium, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) The guts, esp. the small guts, intestines: prov., canem fugitivum agninis lactibus alligare = *to employ a weak remedy against a great evil.*

LACTESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of lacteo, from lac]. 1) To turn to milk. 2) (Lat.) To get milk, i. e., *to become capable of giving suck*: asina l.

LACTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [lac]. 1) *That consists of milk*, milky: humor l. (= lac). 2) Full of milk, ubera. 3) White as milk, milk-white, collum; circulus l., *the milky way in the heavens.*

LACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of lacio]. (Ante-cl.) To entice, to allure; hence, to dupe, to wheedle, to cajole, aliquem, animos.

LACTŪCA, ae, *f.* [lac]. Lettuce.

LĂCŪNA, ae, *f.* [lacus]. 1) (Mostly poet.) A ditch, pit, hole, esp. one in which there is stagnant water = a pool, pond: terra in gremio suo gerit multos lacus et multas ll.; ll. Neptuniae, *the ocean*; ll. salsae, *the depths of the sea.* 2) *Trop.*, a gap, chasm, void, loss, want: explere l. rei familiaris; labes et quasi l. famae.

LĂCŪNAR, āris, *n.* [lacuna]. A panel-ceiling, a carved and gilded ceiling *with sunken panels*: prov., spectare l. (poet.) = *to be absent-minded.*

LĂCŪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lacuna]. Prop., *to hollow out, to fret or pit*; hence, to panel like a lacunar (v. Lacunar).

LĂCŪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lacuno]. 1) Prop., *full of ditches, pits, or holes*; hence, 2) in gen., having gaps *or* hollows, uneven.

LĂCUS, ūs, *m.* [root ΛΑΚ, λάκος, λάκκος, orig. 'any hollow']. 1) *A large body of still water*, a lake, pond (conf. lama, stagnum, palus, etc.); (poet.) of a fountain or stream. 2) A reservoir, basin, tank, cistern; also = a tub, vat; esp., *the vat or receiving-tub of a wine press.*

LĂCȲDES, is, *m.* [= Λακύδης]. *An Academic philosopher*, of Cyrene, a disciple of Arcesilas.

LĂDAS, ae, *m.* [= Λάδας]. *A Laconian*, who was victorious, as a runner, in the Olympic games, and whose swiftness became proverbial.

LĂDON, ōnis, *m.* [= Λάδων]. 1) *A river in Arcadia*, which flows into the Alpheus — as a river god, the fabled father of Daphne. 2) *One of Actaeon's hounds.*

LAEDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* *1) (Ante-cl.) To strike, to dash against: l. naves ad saxa. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To hurt, to harm, to damage: lora ll. colla; hiems l. frondes; l. aliquem vulnere; l. collum = *to hang one's self.* 3) *Trop.*, to offend, to vex, to trouble, to annoy, to injure, to asperse, to abuse: l. voluntatem alicujus, aliquem; l. nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*; l. Pisonem, *to rail at*; l. foedus, fidem, *to break one's word*; testis l. eum, *harmed him, testified against him*; infortunia tua me ll., *grieve, sadden me.*

LAELĬĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Laelius]. *Of or belonging to a Laelius*, Lælian.

LAELIUS, ii, *m.*, and Laelia, ae, *f.* *The name of a plebeian gens in Rome*; thus, esp. 1) Caius L., *a friend of the elder Africanus*, consul 190 B. C. 2) Caius L., *a friend of the younger Africanus*, surnamed Sapiens — Cicero's treatise De Amicitia was named after him. 3) D. Laelius, *one of Pompey's party*, and commander of the Asiatic fleet. 4) Laelia, *a daughter of C. Laelius* (2), celebrated for her oratorical ability.

LAENA, ae, *f.* [= χλαῖνα]. *A lined upper-garment*, a cloak, mantle.

LAËRTES, ae, *m.* [= Λαέρτης]. *The father of Ulysses.*

LAËRTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Λαερτιάδης]. The son of Laërtes = *Ulysses.*

LAËRTIUS, a, um. *adj.* [Laërtes]. *Of or be-*

longing to Laërtes, **Laërtian**: L. regna = *Ithaca*; L. heros = *Ulysses*.

LAESIO, ōnis, *f.* [laedo]. Prop., *a hurting or wounding*; *trop.*, in rhet., **an attack** *by an orator on his opponent.*

LAESTRŸGŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Λαιστρυγόνες]. *A mythic people living in Sicily*, originally from the neighbourhood of Formiæ, in Campania; *sing.*, Laestrygon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a Laestrygonian*: urbs Lami Laestrygonis = *Formiae.*

LAESTRŸGŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Laestrygones]. *Of or belonging to the L.*, **Laestrygonian.**

LAETĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [laetor]. **Delightful, joyful, gladsome.**

LAETĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [laetor]. **Joyful, full of joy.** (Lat.)

*LAETĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [laetor]. **A rejoicing; delight, joy.**

LAETE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [laetus]. 1) **Joyfully, gladly, merrily, cheerfully.** 2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.*

LAETĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [laetus-facio]. 1) *Tr.*, **to make glad** *or* **joyous, to delight, to gladden, to cheer,** aliquem. 2) **To make fruitful, to fertilize, to manure,** agros. 3) *Intr.* (Pl.), **to rejoice, to be glad.**

LAETĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [laetus-facio]. (Poet.) **Causing joy, gladdening; delightful, joyous.**

LAETĬTIA, ae, *f.* [laetus]. 1) **Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, joyfulness** (esp. such joy as outwardly expresses itself — cf. gaudium; regarded also as a temporary frame of mind — cf. hilaritas): l. et voluptas; perfrui laetitiâ; efferri, exsultare laetitiâ, *to be overjoyed*; in laetitiam conjicere aliquem, *to throw into a transport of joy*; dare laetitiam alicui, *to give delight to*; comitia me laetitiâ extulerunt, *have rejoiced me exceedingly*; victoria fuit Atticis laetitiae, *was a cause of joy.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.): A) = **beauty, grace,** membrorum, orationis: B) = **fruitfulness, fertility,** loci: C) **plenty, abundance,** pabuli.

LAETOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [laetus]. **To take delight in, to rejoice, to be joyful, to be glad,** *to feel and to express gladness* (cf. gaudeo): l. re aliqua, de or in re aliqua, also aliquid, *in any thing*; laetor eum natum esse, *that he was born*; non l. templo (poet.), *to take no pleasure in.*

LAETUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Joyful, glad, cheerful** (as a temporary condition — cf. hilaris): l. et erectus; alacer et l.; l. de re aliqua; (poet.) laetus animi, *in spirit.* Hence — a) = *contented, satisfied* — b) = **willing, ready,** *doing a thing with pleasure*: laetus decreverat, etc. 2) *Meton.*: A) (poet. & lat.) = *experiencing joy in any thing*, **delighted** *with*, **charmed** *by*, **taking pleasure** *in*: l. sanguine equino; l. laborum; also, **satisfied** *or* **contented** *with*: laetus sorte sua: B) **causing joy, gladdening, lucky, auspicious, favourable**: omnia erant laetiora; prodigium l.: C) = *making a pleasing impression upon the senses*, **beautiful, grateful, pleasing, agreeable**: l. color; flores ll.; *trop.*, l. genus dicendi; ll. honores (poet. — v. Honor); laetum militibus id nomen: D) = **fruitful, fertile, rich,** seges, armenta, pascua, ager; (poet.) laetus umbrae, *shady*; *trop.*, of discourse, *having great fullness*, **copious**: E) of cattle = *fat.*

LAEVE, *adv.* [laevus]. (Poet.) *Trop.*, **awkwardly, wrongly.**

LAEVIS, LAEVITAS — v. Levis, Levitas.

LAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with λαιός]. 1) **Left, on the left side** (a more select and poetic word than sinister), manus, pes, latus; *subst.*, Laeva, ae, *f.* (sc. manus), *the left hand*, or (sc. pars), *the left side*; petere laevam or in (ad) laevam, also (poet.) laevum, *to the left, to go to the left*; esp., freq. *abl.* laevâ, as *adv.*, *on the left side, on the left*; *subst.*, Laeva, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *places lying on the left*: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrare. 2) *Trop.*: A) **awkward, foolish, stupid,** mens; O, ego laevus! tempus l., *inconvenient*: B) in augury — a) according to the usage of the Romans (the Roman augur facing the south, and the omens in the east being always considered most auspicious), **lucky, propitious, favourable,** omen; numina ll., *propitious deities* — b) (rar.) according to the usage of the Greeks, whose seers faced the north = **unfortunate, unpropitious,** *portending misfortune.*

LĂGĂNUM, i, *n.* [= λάγανον]. *A kind of cake made of flour and salt.*

LĂGĒNA, ae, *f.* [= λάγηνος]. (Poet. & lat.) *A large earthen vessel, with handles, wide in the middle, and having a narrow neck*, a **flask, flagon.**

LĂGĒOS, i, *f.* [= λάγειος]. (Poet. & lat.) Sc. vitis, *a Greek species of vine*, so called from the colour of its grapes.

LĂGŌIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= λαγωίς]. (Poet.) *A kind of bird*, perh. **the heathcock** *or* **grouse.**

LĂGUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lagena]. **A small flask** *or* **bottle.**

LĀIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Λαΐς]. *The name of two courtezans at Corinth*, the elder of whom was a contemporary of Aristippus, and the younger of Apelles and Demosthenes.

LĀĬĂDES, ae, *m.* [Laïus]. **The Laïade** = *Œdipus.*

LĀĬUS, i, *m.* [= Λάϊος]. *A king of Thebes*, the son of Labdacus, and father of Œdipus.

LALLO, 1. *v. intr.* **To sing lullaby,** *to lull a child to sleep by singing.*

LĀMA, ae, *f.* [= λάμος]. (Poet. & lat.) **A puddle, slough, bog, fen.**

LAMBĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To tear to pieces**; prov., meo me ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game.*

LAMBO, bi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [root LAB — conf. labia]. 1) **To lick, to lap** (without reference to

the seeking of any pleasure therefrom — conf. lingo): l. aliquid; canis l. vulnus. 2) *Meton., to touch lightly:* ignis l. comas, lectum; of a stream = *to wash, to flow by;* also, of plants, hederae lambunt imagines, *wind around, encircle.*

LAMELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lamina]. **A small plate of metal.**

LĂMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [lamentor]. **A wailing, weeping, moaning, lamentation.**

LĂMENTĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [lamentor]. 1) **Deplorable, pitiable, lamentable,** regnum Trojae. 2) **Plaintive, doleful, moaning,** vox.

*LĂMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lamenta]. (Pl.) **Causing lamentation, mournful.**

LĂMENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor]. **A moaning, wailing, weeping, lamenting,** *complaining:* l. fletusque; plangor et l.

LĂMENTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to lament, to wail, to weep, to moan:** fleo et l. 2) *Tr.*, **to bewail, to lament, to weep over:** l. rem aliquam; lamentamur, labores nostros non apparere.

LĂMIA (I.), ae, *f.* [= λαμία]. (Poet. & lat.) *A fabulous sorceress,* said to suck out the life-blood of those whom she enchanted; **a sorceress, enchantress.**

LĂMIA (II.), ae, *m. The name of a Roman family, in the gens Ælia* (v. Aelius).

LĂMIA (III.), ae, *f.* [= Λαμία]. *A town in Thessaly,* made famous by the so-called Lamian war, waged by the Athenians against Antipater — now Zeitun, or Zeituni.

LĂMIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lamia II.]. *Of or belonging to a Lamia,* **Lamian.**

LĂMĬNA, } ae, *f. A thin layer of any metal,*
LAMNA, } *marble, wood,* &c.; **a plate, leaf, sheet,** &c.: l. plumbi, argentea; tigna laminis clavisque religant; laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates,* as instruments of torture; secare ossa in laminas; l. serrae, *the blade of a saw.* Hence, in partic.: A) *the blade of a sword:* B) (lat.) = *a saw:* C) *a piece or bar of gold;* hence (poet.) = **money, coin.**

LAMPAS, ădis, *f.* [= λαμπάς]. 1) **A torch, flambeau, taper;** also = *a wedding-torch:* l. ardens, pinguis; manibus tenere ll. Hence, from the Greek torch-races, in which the effort was made to pass the burning torch from one runner to another successively, were derived the following proverbs: trado tibi lampadem = *now it is your turn, I resign my place to you;* quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, *they finish their course, they die;* qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? *wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive?* Hence (poet.), **a candlestick.** 2) *Trop.* = **splendour, brightness, lustre:** l. Phoebea, *sunlight;* prima l., *the first beams of day;* postera l., *the following day.* 3) (Lat.) **A meteor** *resembling a torch.*

LAMPSĂCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lampsacum]. *Of or belonging to Lampsacum,* **Lampsacene;** *subst.*, Lampsacēni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Lampsacum.*

LAMPSĂCUM, i, *n.* } [= Λάμψακος]. *A town*
LAMPSĂCUS, i, *f.* } *in Mysia, on the Hellespont,* originally called Pityusa — now Lepsek.

LĂMUS, i, *m.* [= Λάμος]. *A mythical king of the Laestrygones,* founder of Formiæ.

LĀNA, ae, *f.* [= τὸ λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνός]. 1) **Wool:** lanam carĕre, *to card;* l. ducere or trahere, *to spin;* l. tingere murice, *to dye;* l. aurea, *the golden fleece;* lanae dedita, *diligently working at the wool;* prov., cogitare de l. sua, *to think only of one's work, to be indifferent to everything else;* rixari de l. caprina = *to dispute about trifles.* 2) (Poet.) Of things resembling wool, e. g., *the down of certain fruits and leaves, soft hair or feathers, thin, fleecy clouds,* &c.

LĀNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lana]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to wool,* **wool-;** hence, *subst.*, Lanarius, ii, *n.*, *a worker in wool.*

LĀNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lana]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Furnished with wool, woolly;** hence, as *subst. f.* = *a sheep.* 2) **Covered with down, downy, malum.**

LANCEA, ae, *f.* [acc. to Varr. of Spanish origin]. **A lance** *with a strap fastened to the middle of it;* **a spear.**

LANCĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [prob. kindred w. lacero]. (Poet. & lat.) **To tear to pieces, to rend, to mangle.** 2) **To lavish, to squander.**

LĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [lana]. 1) **Of wool, woollen,** pallium. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Woolly,** *soft like wool,* latus.

LANGUĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* **To make faint, weary,** *or* **languid;** *trop.*, **to quiet, to calm, excitatos.**

LANGUEO, gui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [cf. λαγγάζω, 'to loiter,' 'to slacken']. 1) **To be weary, languid,** *or* **faint:** l. de via; corpora ll. morbo; hence, freq. of languor and weakness caused by sickness: languent mea membra; (poet.) flos l., *is withered.* 2) *Trop.*, **to be languid, indifferent, inactive, dull,** *or* **listless;** hence, **to be indolent,** *to be weak or powerless;* juventus l. nec satis in laudis cupiditate versatur; l. otio; amor l., *is cold;* senatus, omnes illi ll., *evince no zeal or energy;* vox, stomachus languens, *weak.*

LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of langueo]. 1) **To become weary, languid, faint,** *or* **feeble:** l. corpore, *in body;* l. senectute, *through age;* freq. = **to be enfeebled** *by disease,* **to languish:** nec mea languescent corpora; (poet.) flos l., *withers;* vinum l., *grows mellow.* 2) *Trop.*, **to grow remiss and listless;** hence, **to slacken, to relax, to flag:** nos ll.; studia militaria ll., *languish, decline;* industria l.

LANGUĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [languidus]. 1) **Wearily, languidly, sluggishly, remissly.** 2) *Trop., feebly* = *effeminately.*

LANGUĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of languidus]. 1) **Somewhat weary** *or* **languid.** 2) **Withered, faded.**

LANGUĬDUS, a, um, w. *comp.* & *sup.* [langueo]. 1) **Faint, feeble, dull, sluggish, languid:** homines ll. vino; pecus tarda et l.; (poet. & lat.) ll. oculi, *weak;* l. aqua, *sluggish;* l. carbasus, *but slightly filled with wind,* and hence *slack;* l. ignis; l. ventus; vinum l. = *mellow;* sometimes, in partic. = *languid from sickness,* **languishing, ill.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **remiss, listless, indifferent, inactive, indolent, studium, milites nostri, animus:** B) **effeminate, feeble, powerless,** senectus, homo, philosophus; voluptas l.

LANGUOR, ōris, *m.* [langueo]. 1) **Faintness, languor, weariness, weakness,** corporis; freq. = *debility from sickness:* l. aquosus, *dropsy;* excusare l., *to excuse one's self on the ground of indisposition.* 2) *Trop.,* of the mind, **dulness, listlessness, sluggishness, inactivity, indolence,** *want of zeal and energy:* l. et desidia; afferre alicui languorem.

LĂNIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) = Laniatus.

LĂNIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [lanio]. 1) **A lacerating, mangling, tearing.** 2) *Trop.* (lat.), *anguish of mind.*

LĂNĪCIUM (or Lānītium), ii, *n.* [lana]. (Poet. & lat.) **Wool.**

LĂNIĒNA, ae, *f.* [lanio]. **A butcher's stall.**

LĂNĪFĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [lana-facio]. (Lat.) **A working in wool,** i. e., *by spinning, weaving,* &c.

LĂNĪFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [lana-facio]. (Poet.) **Wool-working, that works in wool,** i. e., *by spinning, weaving,* &c.

LĂNĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lana-gero]. (Poet.) **Wool-bearing, fleecy:** l. pecus, *sheep; subst. m., a lamb* or *a ram.*

LĂNIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To tear to pieces, to lacerate, to mangle** (esp. by cutting, &c. — cf. lacero), hominem, vestem; *trop.* (poet.) l. carmen = *to criticise severely;* (lat.) vitia ll. cor, *corrupt, demoralize.*

LĂNIŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lanius]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to a butcher,* **butcher's:** l. mensa, *a butcher's block.*

LĂNĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj. m.* **Wool-footed,** i. e., *having wool wrapped around the feet.*

LĂNISTA, ae, *m.* 1) **A fencing-master,** *a trainer of gladiators.* 2) *Trop.,* **an agitator,** *an instigator of insurrection.* 3) **An assassin.**

LĂNIUS, ii, *m.* [lanio]. **A butcher;** in particular = *a slaughterer of sacrificial victims, a sacrificing priest;* also = *an executioner.*

LĂNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lana]. (Lat.) **Full of wool, woolly.**

LANTERNA — v. Laterna.

LĂNŪGĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [lanugo]. (Lat.) *Covered with fine wool or down,* **woolly, downy.**

LĂNŪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [lana]. (Poet. & lat.) **Down,** *the fine wool of plants, the first hair of the beard,* &c.

LĀNŪVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lanuvium]. *Of or belonging to Lanuvium,* **Lanuvian;** *subst.,* Lanuvini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of L.*

LĀNŪVIUM, ii, *n. An ancient town in Latium, on the Via Appia.*

LANX, cis, *f.* 1) **A plate, dish, platter.** 2) In partic., **the scale** *of a balance.*

LĀŌCŌON, ontis, *m.* [= Λαοκόων]. *A priest of Neptune, at Troy,* who gave warning against the introduction of the wooden horse, and pierced it with a javelin, but was for this act killed, while offering a sacrifice, by two serpents.

LĀŌDĂMĪA, ae, *f.* [= Λαοδάμεια]. *A daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus,* whom she followed, after he was slain by Hector, into the lower world.

LĀŌDĬCĒA, ae, *f.* [= Λαοδίκεια]. *The name of several towns,* of which the most noted were: 1) *a town in Phrygia Major,* now Eski-Hissar; 2) *one in Coele-Syria, near Lebanon,* now Ladikiyeh.

LĀŌDĬCĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Laodicea]. **The Laodiceans.**

LĀŌDĬCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Laodicea]. **Laodicean.**

LĀŌMĒDON, ontis, *m.* [= Λαομέδων]. *A king of Troy, the son of Ilus, and father of Priam and Hesione;* as a punishment for his refusal to fulfil an agreement made with the gods Neptune and Apollo, he was compelled to expose his daughter Hesione to a sea-monster, from which, however, she was rescued by Hercules; but refusing again the promised reward, he was killed by Hercules, who gave his kingdom to Priam.

LĀŌMĔDONTĒUS (or Lāŏmĕdontĭus), a, um, *adj.* [Laomedon]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Laomedon;** (poet.) = *Trojan.*

LĀŌMĔDONTĬĀDES, ae, *m.* [Λαομεδοντιάδης]. **A male descendant of Laomedon,** esp. = *Priam;* in the *pl.* = *the Trojans.*

LĂPĂTHUM, i, *n.* [= λάπαθον]. } *A kind of*
LĂPĂTHUS, i, *f.* [= λάπαθος]. } *sorrel.*

LĂPĬCĪDA, ae, *m.* [lapis-caedo]. **A stone-cutter.**

LĂPĬCĪDĪNA, ae, *f.* [lapicida]. **A stone-quarry.**

LĂPĬDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lapis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or belonging to stones,* **stone-:** ll. latomiae, *stone quarries.*

LĂPĬDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lapido]. **A throwing of stones, a stoning:** saepe vidimus ll.

LĂPĬDEUS, a, um, *adj.* [lapis]. 1) **Of stone, composed of stones, stone-,** domus, murus, *trop.* duritia; l. imber, *a shower of stones; trop.,* l. sum = *I am petrified with astonishment.* 2) (Lat.) **Full of stones, stony.**

LĂPĬDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [lapis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Tr.,* **to throw stones at, to stone,** aliquem. 2) *Intr., impers.* lapidat, it

rains stones; also, *pass.* lapidatum est, *it rained stones.*

LĂPĬDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lapis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Stony, full of stones,** mons, ager, fluvius. 2) *Meton.*, **hard as stone, stony:** panis l.

LĂPILLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lapis]. 1) **A little stone, a pebble.** It was the custom to mark lucky days with white, unlucky days with black stones; hence (poet.), numerare meliore lapillo, *to reckon among the happy days of one's life.* 2) **A precious stone, gem, jewel:** inter niveos viridesque lapillos, *pearls and emeralds;* hence, lapilli Lybici, *bits of Numidian marble.*

LĂPIS, ĭdis, *m.* [kindr. w. λᾶας, λᾶϊγξ]. 1) **A stone** (in gen., without reference to size or form — cf. saxum, calculus, etc.): l. bibulus, *sandstone:* l. Parius or Phrygius, *Parian* or *Phrygian marble;* l. albus = *a table of white marble;* lapis redivivus, *old stone used for new buildings;* (lat.) l. molaris, *a millstone.* 2) In partic.: A) lapis (more freq. however the *dim.* lapillus) albus or niger, to denote *lucky* or *unlucky days;* hence, lapide candiore diem notare, *to mark as a lucky day:* B) = **a milestone,** set up at every 1000 paces (= a Roman mile) along the highways; esse ad quintum l.; intra vicesimum l.: C) **a landmark, boundary-stone:** D) (usually with the *adj.* ultimus) = *a gravestone, tombstone:* E) **a stone statue:** Jovem lapidem jurare, *the statue of Jupiter:* F) *the stone on which the praeco stood at slave sales:* in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat; hence, *trop.*, duo tribuni empti de l. = *bribed:* G) = **a precious stone, gem, jewel.** 3) *Trop.:* A) as a term of reproach = *simpleton! blockhead!* quid stas, l.? nisi essem l.: B) prov., verberare l. = *to strive in vain;* loqui lapides, *to use hard words;* lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare = *to flatter openly, and injure secretly.*

LĂPĬTHA, or LĂPĬTHES, ae, *m.* [= Λαπίθης]. *One of the Lapithae, a rude tribe of Thessalian mountaineers,* celebrated for their combat with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

LĂPĬTHAEUS, and Lăpĭthēius, a, um, *adj.* [Lapitha]. *Of or belonging to the Lapithae,* Lapithæan.

LAPPA, ae, *f.* **A bur.**

*LAPSIO, ōnis, *f.* [labor I.]. 1) **A sliding.** 2) *Trop.*, **a falling, failure.**

LAPSO, 1. *v. freq. intr.* [labor I.]. (Poet. & lat.) **To threaten to fall, to totter, to slip, to slide;** *trop.*, verba lapsantia, *falling thoughtlessly from one's lips.*

LAPSUS, ūs, *m.* [labor I.]. 1) *Any sliding or gently progressive motion,* **a gliding, sliding, flowing, running, flying** (e. g., of a stream, a bird, creeping plant or serpent): (poet.) ll. rotarum, *rolling wheels.* 2) **A falling down, a fall:** sustinere se a l. 3) *Trop.*, **a slip, blunder, fault, error, mistake:** multi populares ll., *many ways of losing popularity.*

LĂQUEAR, āris, *n.* [kindred with lacunar]. (Poet. & lat.) **A panelled** *or* **carved ceiling.**

LĂQUEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [laquear]. (Poet. & lat.) *Furnished with a panelled ceiling,* **panelled, fretted,** tectum, templum.

LĂQUEUS, i, *m.* [perh. kindred with lacio]. 1) **A noose, snare,** esp. *for hanging,* **a halter:** collum inserere in l. = *to try to hang one's self;* frangere gulam alicui (sibi) laqueo, *to strangle;* (poet.) laqueis captare feras. 2) *Trop.*, **a snare, trap:** ll. judicii; esp. = *subtleties:* ll. Stoicorum; ll. interrogationum et disputationum.

LAR (I.), ăris, *m.* 1) Mostly in the *pl.* Lares, **the Lares,** *tutelar deities among the Romans,* worshipped as guardians of roads, of agriculture, &c., but esp. of households; hence, and most commonly = *tutelary gods of the family,* whose images were placed near the hearth, in a shrine or niche (cf. lemur, larva, penates): ll. domestici, privati, patrii, rustici, etc.; l. familiaris. 2) *Trop.* = **a hearth, dwelling, home:** l. familiaris, *one's own fireside;* l. certus, *a fixed residence;* l. paternus, *the paternal abode;* (poet.) deserere larem, *to remove from a house;* pelli lare, *to be driven from one's home;* (poet.) = *a bird's nest.*

LAR (II.), or LARS, tis, *m.* *A title of honour among the Etruscans* = **lord, prince;** also, *a praenomen,* e. g., Lar Tolumnius.

LĂRA, and LĂRUNDA, ae, *f.* *A nymph,* deprived of her tongue by Jupiter, on account of her loquacity.

LARDUM = Laridum, q. v.

LĂRENTĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* *A festival in honour of Acca Larentia* (v. Acca).

LĂRENTIA — v. Acca.

LARGE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [largus]. **Plentifully, copiously, abundantly, bountifully:** senatusconsultum l. factum, *prolix;* (lat.) largius pronuntiare, *too broadly.*

*LARGĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [largus-facio]. (Poet.) **Bountiful.**

LARGĬFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [largus-fluo]. (Poet.) **Flowing copiously, copious.**

LARGĬLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [large-loquor]. (Pl.) **Talking much, talkative.**

LARGIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* [largus]. 1) **To give bountifully, to bestow liberally, to dispense, to distribute, to lavish** (usually in a bad sense): l. alicui aliquid; (lat.) l. agros in servos; in partic. = *to dispense for the purposes of bribery,* **to give largesses, to bribe:** l. de alieno; corrumpere exercitum largiendo. 2) *Trop.*, **to bestow, to grant, to confer, to impart, to yield:** l. alicui facultatem dicendi; l. alicui ut, etc., *to grant, that,* &c. Hence: A) = *to concede,* aliquid inertiae suae: B) l. reipublicae injurias suas, *to forgive offences against the state.*

LARGĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [largus]. 1) **Plentifulness, abundance, muneris.** 2) **Liberality, bountifulness:** terra fundit fruges cum maxima l.

LARGĪTER, *adv.* [largus]. **Abundantly, largely:** largiter posse, *to have much power; substant.*, with the *genit.*, l. aquae, auri, argenti, *much water*, &c.

LARGĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [largior]. 1) **A giving** *or* **dispensing freely, prodigality, profusion;** in partic., A) *a liberal distribution of money:* largitione redemit militum voluntates: B) **bribery, corruption** *in obtaining public office:* facere magnas ll.; corrumpere tribum turpi l. 2) In gen., **a granting, giving, dispensing, conferring:** l. civitatis, *of citizenship;* l. aequitatis, beneficiorum, *of benefits.*

LARGĪTOR (I.), 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*freq.* of largior]. (Com.) **To give freely, to bestow liberally.**

LARGĪTOR (II.), ōris, *m.* [largior]. 1) **A liberal giver, bestower, distributer, dispenser;** in particular = **a briber:** l. pecuniae, *a distributer of money;* so, also, l. praedae; but, l. tribus illius, *the briber of that tribe.* 2) **A squanderer, spendthrift.**

LARGUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Giving freely, bountiful, profuse, munificent, liberal:** duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales; l. animo, *of a generous disposition;* (poet.) largus operâ suâ, *rendering service quickly and willingly;* (lat.) l. promissis, *liberal in promises;* (poet.) lingua larga = *loquacity;* (poet.) with the *infin.*, l. donare. 2) **Plentiful, copious, abundant, large, much,** aqua, imber, odores. 3) (Poet.) **Abounding** *in any thing*: largus opum.

LARGUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman surname*, esp. *in the gens Scribonia.*

LĀRĪDUM, or (contr.) LARDUM, i, *n.* [kindr. with λαρός, λαρινός, 'fattened,' 'fat']. **Pork, bacon, lard.**

LĀRĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Larinum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Larinum;** *subst.*, Larinates, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Larinum.*

LĀRĪNUM, i, *m. A town in Lower Italy, near Teanum*, now Larino.

LĀRISSA, ae, *f.* [= Λάρισσα]. 1) *A town in Thessaly, on the southern bank of the Peneus*, now Larisse. 2) L. Cremaste, *a town in the southern part of Thessaly*, 20 stadia *from the Sinus Maliacus*, now Gardhici. 3) *A town in Mysia.* 4) *A fortress in Argos.*

LĀRISSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Larissa]. *Of or belonging to Larissa*, Larissæan; *subst.*, Larissaei, ōrum, or Larissenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Larissa.*

LĀRIUS (ii, *m.*) LACUS. *A lake in Upper Italy*, now Lago di Como; also, Larium litus, *the shore of the Larian lake.*

LĀRIX, ĭcis, *com.* [= λάριξ]. **The larch-tree.**

LARVA (trisyl. Lărua), ae, *f.* [lar]. 1) **A spectre, ghost** (cf. lar, lemur); as a term of reproach: etiam loquere, larva! *you scarecrow!* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A mask.**

LARVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [larva]. (Lat.) **Like a ghost, ghostly, spectral.**

LARVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of larvo]. (Ante-cl.) **Bewitched, enchanted.**

LĂSĂNUM, i, *n.* [= λάσανον]. 1) **A cooking-pot.** 2) **A close-stool.**

LASCĪVIA, ae, *f.* [lascivus]. 1) In a good sense, **sportiveness, merriment, frolicsomeness, jollity, waggery:** hilaritas et l.; currere per lusum et l., *in sport; trop.*, 'l. virgarum' (Pl.) = *one on whose back the whip often plays merrily.* 2) In a bad sense: A) **extravagance, unbridledness,** maledicendi, *in slandering:* B) **wantonness, lasciviousness, lewdness, licentiousness:** mulier luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, *unchaste;* lasciviae notae, *of lewdness:* C) of style, **meretriciousness:** lasciviae flosculis capi.

*LASCĪVĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio]. (Pl.) **Wanton, petulant.**

LASCĪVIO, ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [lascivus]. 1) **In a good sense, to be sportive, to sport, to frisk, to play, to frolic:** licet nunc l.; agnus l. fugâ, *frisks.* 2) **In a bad sense, to be unbridled, wanton, lascivious:** plebs l. magis quam saevit. 3) *Trop.*, of style: l. rerum et verborum genere; genus dicendi quod verborum licentiâ lascivit.

LASCĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [perhaps from laxus]. 1) **In a good sense, unrestrained, wanton, sportive, playful, frolicsome,** capella, pueri, dicta; aetas decentius lasciva. 2) **In a bad sense, unbridled, lewd, unchaste, lustful, lascivious,** amores, puella, tabellae et signa. 3) *Trop.*, vitis l., *growing and spreading luxuriantly;* also (lat.), of style, *too florid, meretricious,* narratio, oratio.

LĂSER, ĕris, *n.* [λάσαρον]. *The resinous sap of the plant* laserpitium = **asafœtida.**

*LĂSERPĪTĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (Poet.) **Producing** laserpitium.

LĂSERPĪTIUM (Laserpicium), ii, *n. A plant* (also called silphium) *from which the juice* laser *was obtained.*

LASSESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [lassus]. (Lat.) **To become tired, to grow weary.**

LASSĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [lassus]. **Faintness, weakness, weariness,** *lassitude;* (lat.) l. armorum, equitandi, *from the use of weapons, from riding.*

LASSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [lassus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Tr.*, **to make weary, faint,** *or* **languid, to tire, to weary, to fatigue,** brachia plagis. *2) *Intr.*, **to give way, to sink:** fundamenta ll.

*LASSŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of lassus]. **Somewhat wearied.**

LASSUS, a, um, *adj.* [langueo]. 1) **Faint, languid, fatigued, wearied, exhausted** (of the

weariness that requires rest, without specific reference to the longing for it — cf. fatigatus, fessus): lassus opere faciendo, assiduo gaudio; lassus animi, *weary in mind;* (poet.) lassus pondus, *by the weight;* l. vocare, *with calling;* l. viarum, *wearied with travelling.* 2) *Meton.*, humus l. fructibus assiduis, *exhausted;* collum l., *bent down;* stomachus l., *weak;* ll. undae, *restored to calmness.*

LASTAURUS, i, *m.* [= λάσταυρος]. (Lat.) A lewd person.

LĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [latus]. 1) Broadly, widely, extensively: vagari longe lateque, *far and wide.* 2) *Trop.:* A) widely: ars late patet: B) (poet. & lat.) abundantly, lavishly: l. opibus uti: C) diffusely: latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius.

LĀTEBRA, ae, *f.* [lateo]. (Mostly in the *pl.*) 1) A lurking *or* hiding-place; a haunt, retreat, place of refuge: eripere se silvis ac ll.; impellere aliquem in fugam et latebras. Hence (poet.), ll. animae, *the hidden seat of life;* ll. lunae = *lunar eclipses;* ll. teli, *the hiding-place of the weapon,* i. e., *that part of the body in which it is buried;* ll. bellorum, *a place of refuge from war.* 2) *Trop.:* A) a lurking-place: in animis hominum multae latebrae sunt; ll. suspicionum; (lat.) l. scribendi, *a writing in cipher:* B) a subterfuge, pretence, excuse: quaerere l. perjurio.

*LĀTEBRĪCŌLA, ae, *m.* [latebra-colo]. *One who passes his time in lurking-places, brothels,* &c.

*LĀTEBRŌSE, *adv.* [latebrosus]. (Pl.) In a lurking-place: l. se occultare.

LĀTEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [latebra]. Full of lurking-holes *or* hiding-places, via, locus. Hence: A) pumex l. = *porous:* B) (Pl.) hidden, secret, concealed: loca ll., *brothels.*

LĀTENTER, *adv.* [lateo]. Privily, secretly.

LĀTEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindr. w. λαθ, root of λανθάνω]. 1) To lie hidden, secreted, *or* concealed, to lurk *anywhere:* l. in occulto, in tenebris, apud aliquem; id l. in animis hominum; scelus l. inter tot flagitia. 2) Esp., to skulk, to keep out of sight, *in order not to appear in court:* quis est, qui fraudationis causâ latuisse dicat? 3) *Trop.:* A) to live in retirement: qui bene latuit bene vixit: B) with the idea of the security obtained by concealment predominating, to be sheltered, secure, safe, &c.: portus l., *is sheltered from the winds;* illi ll. sub umbra amicitiae populi Romani. 4) (Mostly poet. & lat.) With a non-personal subj. and followed by the *acc.*, to be concealed from *or* unknown to *one, to escape one's attention or knowledge:* res illum latet; doli Junonis non latuere fratrem; latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, *it is unknown to most persons;* also (ante-cl. & lat.) l. alicui.

LĀTER, ĕris, *m.* 1) A tile, brick: prov., lavare laterem = *to labour in vain.* 2) (Lat.) L. aureus, argenteus, a bar, ingot *of gold, of silver.*

*LĂTĔRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [later]. (Lucr.) Earthenware.

LĂTĔRĀNUS, i, *m.*, and Lătĕrāna, ae, *f. A family name, in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.*

LĂTĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [later]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to tiles or bricks,* brick-; hence, Lateraria, ae, *f.* (sc. officina), *a brick-kiln.*

LĂTERCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of later]. A small brick *or* tile; hence, from similarity of its form, *a kind of cake or biscuit.*

LĂTĔRENSIS, is, *m. A surname in the gens Juvenciorum;* thus, esp. M. Juvencius L., *the accuser of Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended.*

LĂTĔRĪCIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [later]. Made of
LĂTĔRĪTIUS, } bricks, brick-, murus.

LĀTERNA (Lanterna), ae, *f.* [λαμπτήρ]. A lantern.

*LĀTERNĀRIUS (Lantern.), ii, *m.* [laterna]. A lantern-bearer, *one who carries a lamp before another; trop.*, Catilinae laternarius = *pattern, example.*

LĂTESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of lateo]. (Poet.) To be hidden *or* concealed, to lie hid.

LĂTEX, ĭcis, *m.* (Poet.) Any liquid *or* fluid, e. g., *water, wine* (l. Lyaeus), *oil* (l. Palladis), &c.; l. fontis Averni; cupido laticum = *thirst.*

LĀTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Latium]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to Latium,* Latin: L. populus, *the Latins, Romans;* esp. Jupiter L., *the guardian of the Latin confederacy.*

LĀTIAR, āris, *n.* [Latiaris]. *The festival of Jupiter Latiaris.*

LĀTIĀRIS, e, *adj.* = Latialis.

LĂTĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* [lateo]. (= Latebra, but usually in a more contemptuous sense.) A lurking-hole, covert, den; also, *trop.*, latibulum et perfugium doloris mei.

LĀTĪCLĀVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [latus-clavus]. (Lat.) Having a broad purple stripe, tunica. Hence, *subst.*, Laticlavius, ii, *m., one entitled to wear the* latus clavus, i. e., *a senator, military tribune of the equestrian order,* or *the son of a patrician family.*

LĂTĪFUNDIUM, ii, *n.* [latus-fundus]. (Lat.) A large estate *or* farm.

LĂTĪNE, *adv.* [Latium]. In Latin, Latin: loqui L., *to speak correct or good Latin;* scire L., *to understand Latin;* vertere L., *to translate into Latin.* In partic. — a) = *good Latin:* liber L. (not bene L.) scriptus, *written in good Latin;* male L. scriptus, *in bad Latin* — b) *trop.* = to speak out, to speak plainly (like our 'to talk plain English'): loqui L.

LĂTĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Latium] = the more freq. Latinus; so, also, Latinienses = Latini.

LĂTĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [Latium]. *The nature or quality of a* Latinus; and, in partic.: A) a pure Latin style, good Latinity: Latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio re-

motum B) = jus Latii, the political rights and privileges of the Latins, by virtue of which they and the other communities placed on an equal footing with them formed a middle class between the Roman citizens and the Peregrini. (See Smith's Antiq., p. 669.)

LĂTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latium]. *Of or belonging to Latium*, Latin, lingua, nomen, colonia; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *the festival of the confederate Latins*, at which offerings were made to Jupiter Latialis, upon the Alban Mount. Hence, *subst.*, Latinus, i, *m.* — 1) *a Latin*; in the *pl.*, *the Latins* = a) *the inhabitants of Latium*; or, b) *the possessors of the* jus Latii. 2) As a *prop. noun*, *a king of Laurentum*, who hospitably received Æneas, and gave his daughter Lavinia to him in marriage.

LĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [latus — v. Fero]. A bearing, bringing, viz.: A) l. auxilii, *a rendering of assistance*; B) l. legis, *a proposing of a law*: C) l. suffragii, *a voting*, esp. = *the right of voting*: D) (lat.) expensi latio, *a debiting of money paid*.

LĂTĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [latito]. (Lat.) A lurking *or* hiding.

LĂTĬTO, āvī, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of lateo]. 1) To keep one's self concealed, to lie hid, to lurk; sometimes, in partic., of one who secretes himself in order not to appear before court. 2) Of things, to be concealed: latitantibus rebus confidere.

LĀTĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [latus]. 1) Breadth, width: l. fossae; patere in latitudinem. 2) Taken in connexion with the length, extent, size, magnitude: l. possessionum. 3) *Trop.*: A) a broad pronunciation, verborum: B) (lat.) fulness, copiousness *of expression*: l. Platonica.

LĂTIUM, ii, *n.* *A district of Italy, between Etruria and Campania, with Rome for its capital*, now the Campagna di Roma and part of Terra di Lavoro. Improp. — a) = Latini: jus Latii — b) = Latinitas.

LĂTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latium]. (Poet.) = Latinus; sometimes = *Roman*.

LATMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latmus]. Of Latmus, Latmian.

LATMUS, i, *m.* [= Λάτμος]. *A mountain in Caria*, where the goddess of the Moon (Diana) kissed Endymion whilst he was sleeping.

LĀTO, ūs, or, Latinized, LĀTŌNA, ae, *f.* [= Λητώ, Dor. Λατώ, Æol. Λάτων]. *The daughter of the Titan Coeus and Phoebe*, and mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana.

LATOBRIGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gaul, living on the Rhine*, probably in what is now Breisgau.

LĀTŌIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Λητωΐς]. 1) As *adj.*, *of or belonging to Latona*, Latonian. 2) As *subst.*, the daughter of Latona = *Diana*.

LĀTŌIUS, or LĒTŌIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Λητώιος, Λητῷος]. *Of or belonging to Latona*, Latonian; *subst.* = *Apollo* or *Diana*.

LĀTŌNA — v. Lato.

LĀTŌNĪGĒNA, ae, *com.* [Latona-gigno]. The offspring of Latona = *Apollo* or *Diana*.

LĀTŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latona]. *Of or belonging to Latona*, Latonian; *subst.*, Latonia, ae, *f.* = *Diana*.

LĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [fero]. A bearer, bringer: only *trop.*, l. legis, rogationis, *the proposer of a law*, &c.

LĀTŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lato] = Latoius.

LATRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [latro I.]. 1) A barker = *a dog*. 2) (Lat.) A brawler (of a bad advocate, pettifogger).

LATRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [latro I.]. A barking: edere ll., *to bark*.

LATRĪNA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) A privy, sink.

LATRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To bark: canes ll.; (poet.) *part.* latrans, as *subst.*, *a barker*, i. e., *a dog*. 2) *Meton.*: A) to roar, to rumble: undae latrantes; stomachus latrans, *hungry, craving*: B) to rant, to brawl, to bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur. II. *Tr.* — 1) To bark at, to assail: canes ll. senem. 2) *Trop.*: A) to assail: l. aliquem opprobriis: B) *to demand vehemently*: natura id sibi l.

LATRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [= λάτρις, from λάτρον, 'hire,' 'wages']. 1) *One who serves for wages*, esp., a mercenary soldier, a mercenary: conducere ll. 2) A robber, highwayman, bandit, freebooter; hence (poet.) = *a hunter*; (lat.) *a murderer, assassin*. 3) A chess-man (a piece in the game of draughts that represents a soldier).

LATRO (III.), ōnis, *m.* *A Roman cognomen*, e. g., M. Porcius Latro, *an orator of the time of Augustus*.

LATRŌCĬNIUM, ii, *m.* [latrocinor]. 1) (Com.) The military service *of a mercenary*. 2) Robbery, piracy: in furto aut l. comprehendi; hence = villany, roguery, fraud: furtim et per ll. 3) A band of robbers: unus ex tanto l. *4) (Poet.) The game of draughts.

LATRŌCĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [latro II.]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier: l. regi, *in the king's service*. 2) *To practise freebooting or highway robbery*, to rob, to plunder: l. impune.

LATRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Latro III.]. *Of or pertaining to a Latro*, Latronian.

*LATRUNCŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus]. (Lat.) Of *or* pertaining to the game of draughts: tabula l., *a draught-board*.

LATRUNCŬLUS, i, *m.*, *dim.* of latro II., q. v.

LĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindr. w. πλατύς]. 1) Broad, wide, flumen; fossa quindecim pedes lata; crescere in latum, *in breadth*; (poet.) latum incedere, *spread out* (*with the arms set akimbo*). 2) In gen., large, wide-spreading,

far-extending, regnum, solitudo, ager, mare; gloria l. (lat.), *spread far and wide.* 2) *Trop.:* A) verba ll., *pronounced broadly:* B) of style, diffuse, copious, prolix: oratio liberior et l.; auctor laxior et fusior.

LĂTUS (II.), ŏris, *n.* 1) The side *or* flank *of men or animals:* dolor lateris or laterum, *pain in the side, pleurisy;* artifices lateris (lat.), *ballet dancers;* mutare l., *to lie on the other side of the body;* submittere l. in herba, *to lie down in the grass.* Hence: A) *trop.*, tegere latus alicui or alicujus = *to walk by the side of one;* dare (praebere) latus, *to expose one's self to a thrust (in fencing);* latere tecto discedere, *to escape with a whole skin:* B) to denote nearness: non discedere a l. alicujus or haerere (junctum esse) lateri alicujus, *to be always at the side of one;* adhaerere lateri alicujus = *to be constantly threatening one;* aliena negotia centum saliunt latus, *encompass on every side;* insontes ab latere tyranni (οἱ περὶ αὐτόν), *those near the king's person, his attendants:* C) *the side as the seat of vital force and bodily strength* = the lungs, and, in gen., bodily strength *or* power: firmitas lateris; dum vox ac l. praeparatur; voce magna et bonis ll. 2) *Meton.*, the side, lateral surface, flank *of a thing*, e. g., *of an acclivity, a camp, ship*, &c. (opp. to frons and tergum); in partic. = the flank *of an army:* dextrum l.; disponere equites ad ll.; circumvenire legiones aperto latere, *on the right flank* (the shield being carried on the left arm). Freq., a (rarely ex, poet. de) latere or lateribus, *on or at the side, on or at the sides* (opp. to a fronte, a tergo). Also, as a mathematical tech. term, *the side of a triangle*, &c.

LĂTUSCŬLUM, i, *m.* [*dim.* of latus II.]. A little side.

LAUDĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [laudo]. Praiseworthy, laudable, vita, orator, carmen.

LAUDĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [laudabilis]. In a praiseworthy manner, laudably.

LAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [laudo]. A praising, commending, praise, commendation, alicujus, *of one.* In partic.: A) *a favourable testimony to one's character before a court of justice:* dare alicui laudationem: B) a eulogy, panegyric: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with the eulogy pronounced by you?* C) a funeral oration *in praise of a deceased person:* l. funebris, or simply l. alicujus: D) *a testimonial in favour of the governor, sent to Rome by the inhabitants of a province.*

LAUDĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [laudo]. (Lat.) Laudatory.

LAUDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [laudo]. A praiser, eulogizer, panegyrist, rei alicujus. In partic.: A) *one who in a court of justice bears favourable testimony to character:* B) *the pronouncer of a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person.*

LAUDĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [laudo]. *She who praises* a panegyrist, vitiorum.

LAUDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of laudo]. (Poet. & lat.) Praised = praiseworthy, excellent.

LAUDĬCOENUS, a, um, *adj.* [laudo-coena]. (Lat.) *One who praises a repast in order to be more frequently invited,* a dinner praiser.

LAUDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [laus]. 1) To praise, to commend, to laud, to eulogize, aliquem, legem; hence—a) l. aliquem = *to praise one as happy, to extol one's happiness* — b) *to pronounce a funeral oration in praise of any one:* quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, etc.—c) l. aliquid = *to recommend any thing as a remedy.* 2) To quote, to cite, to mention (usually with commendation), aliquem auctorem, testem.

LAUREA — v. Laureus.

LAUREĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [laurea]. Crowned with laurel (as a token of victory): literae ll., or simply laureatae = *letters announcing a victory* (so called because wreathed with laurel); so, also, fasces ll. (in honour of a victory).

LAURENS, tis, *adj.* [Laurentum]. *Of or belonging to Laurentum,* Laurentine; *subst.*, Laurentes, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Laurentum.*

LAURENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Laurentum]. Laurentine; hence, *subst.*, Laurentinum, i, *n.*, *an estate of Pliny's, near Laurentum.*

LAURENTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Laurentum]. Laurentine.

LAURENTUM, i, *n.* *A maritime town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium,* now Torre di Paterno.

LAUREŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of laurea]. 1) A laurel crown. 2) *Meton.*, prov., quaerere l. in mustaceo = *to seek for fame in trifles.*

LAUREA, ae, *f.* [laureus]. 1) Sc. arbor, the laurel-tree. 2) Sc. corona, a laurel crown, *as a decoration of the images of ancestors, successful poets, victorious generals*, &c.; hence, *meton.* = a triumph, victory.

LAUREUS, a, um, *adj.* [laurus]. Of laurel, laurel-: l. corona, *a wreath of laurel branches.*

LAURĬCŌMUS, a, um, *adj.* [laurus-coma]. (Poet.) Laurel-haired, *covered with laurel leaves,* mons.

LAURĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-fero]. 1) (Lat.) Laurel-bearing, tellus. 2) (Poet.) Laurel-crowned, juventa.

LAURĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-gero]. (Poet.) Crowned *or* decked with laurel.

LAURUS, i, rarely ūs, *f.* 1) The laurel *or* bay-tree, *sacred to Apollo.* 2) *Meton.*, for laurea, a laurel crown *or* wreath; hence = a triumph, victory: l. Parthica, *the victory over the Parthians.*

LAUS, dis, *f.* 1) Praise, commendation, fame, renown, good report, esteem: afficere aliquem

laude, *to praise;* laudem assequi; laudem alicui tribuere; habere laudem, *to merit praise;* but, habere laudes de aliquo, *to pronounce eulogies on;* in partic., ll. funebres, supremae = *a funeral oration;* vertere (dare) alicui aliquid laudi, *to attribute to one as a matter of praise;* so, also, hoc in tua laude pono, *I consider this to be to your praise.* 2) *Meton.*, a praiseworthy *or* glorious action, merit, desert: abundare bellicis laudibus; gloria illarum laudum; (poet.) dicere laudes alicujus, *to celebrate one's praises.*

LAUTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [lautus]. 1) Magnificently, sumptuously, elegantly, splendidly, vivere. 2) Excellently, daintily, beautifully, finely, loqui, aliquem emungere.

LAUTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* The public entertainment *furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors and distinguished guests:* praebere legatis ll.

LAUTĪTIA, ae, *f.* [lautus]. Magnificence, splendour, elegance *in one's style of living.*

LAUTŬLAE (Lautŏlae), ārum, *f. pl.* [lavo]. *A place in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi.*

LAUTŬMIAE (Lātŏmiae, Lātŭmiae), ārum, *f. pl.* [= λατομία]. 1) (Ante-cl.) A stone-quarry. 2) *Meton.:* A) *a prison, at Syracuse, hewn in the solid rock:* hence, B) *the prison at Rome,* usually called Tullianum.

LAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of lavo = 'washed']. 1) Neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, supellex, coena, epulae, vina. 2) Considerable, noble, rich, grand, patrimonium; civitas quam l., quam nobilis, *wealthy;* negotium l., *famous;* illa beneficentiae ratio est lautior, *appears nobler and more glorious.* Hence, of men: jam valde l. es, *you are now very grand.*

LĂVĀCRUM, i, *n.* [lavo]. A bath.

LĂVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lavo]. 1) *Abst.*, a bathing, washing, bath. 2) A bathing-room, bath: l. parata est.

LĂVERNA, ae, *f. The goddess of Gain,* whether just or unjust; hence, also, *the goddess of Thieves, Rogues,* &c.

LĂVERNIUM, ii, *n. A town in Latium,* where P. Scipio Africanus had an estate.

LAVĪCI, etc. — v. Labici, etc.

LĀVĪNIA, ae, *f. The daughter of King Latinus, and wife of Æneas.*

LĀVĪNIUS, or LĀVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lavinium]. *Of or belonging to Lavinium,* Lavinian.

LĀVĪNIUM, ii, *n. A town in Latium, founded by Æneas,* now Pratica.

LĂVO, lāvi and lăvāvi, lautum or lōtum and lăvātum, l., also (ante-cl. & poet.) LĀVO, 3., *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.*, to wash, to bathe, to lave, manum. Hence, *trop.:* A) to wet, to moisten, to bedew, to besprinkle: l. tabellas lacrimis; flumen l. locum: B) (poet.) to wash away, to remove: l. mala vino; l. peccatum suum precibus. 2) *Intr.*, lavo or lavor, to bathe, to wash one's self: ire lavatum; l. in fluminibus; lautus, *bathed.*

LAXĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [laxo]. 1) (Lat.) A widening, extending; and, *concr.*, wide space, room. 2) *Trop.:* A) a relaxation, cessation, respite, alleviation, relief: si quid laxamenti a bello esset; dare alicui laxamentum ad, etc.: B) a mitigation: leges nihil laxamenti habent.

LAXE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [laxus]. 1) Widely, spaciously (so as to admit of intermediate spaces), habitare; hence, of time, laxius proferre diem, *to appoint a later day;* so, also, laxius (rem curari) volo, *by degrees.* 2) Laxly, loosely; hence, *trop.*, unrestrictedly, freely, vivere.

LAXĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [laxus]. Roominess, spaciousness, largeness, extent, domus, loci.

LAXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [laxus]. 1) To make roomy *or* spacious, to stretch out, to widen, to enlarge, to expand: l. manipulos, forum; custodiae laxatae, *placed far apart.* Hence, of time = to lengthen, to prolong, tempus; l. necessitatem dicendi longiore dierum spatio, *to extend through several days.* 2) To open, to undo, to loosen, to slacken, to relax, to unfetter, to release: l. claustra, vincula epistolae, pedem a nodo; dolor l. vocem; l. arcum, rudentes. Hence, *trop.:* A) as it were, *to remove something that binds,* to remit, to abate, to mitigate, to moderate: ex eo, quo astricti sumus, aliquid laxari velim; l. aliquid laboris, iram; laxatur vis morbi, pugna, *becomes less violent, abates;* l. laborem, curam; l. annonam: B) to lighten, to disburden *of any thing:* l. humeros pharetrâ (poet.); hence, to relieve, to recreate, to release, to set free: l. animum a laboribus, se molestiis; laxatus corpore, *freed from the fetters of the body.* 3) *Intr.*, annona l., *the price of corn falls, abates.*

LAXUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Wide, spacious, roomy (opp. to arctus, angustus), spatium, domus, toga; agmen l., *extended;* *trop.*, laxior locus negligentiae est, *greater scope;* hence, of time, long, distant, tempus, dies. 2) Open, loose, janua, compages. 3) Slack, not tight, unstrung, habena, arcus. Hence, *trop.:* A) slack, lax: laxissimas habenas amicitiae habere; imperium l., *not sufficiently strict:* B) annona l., *cheap, reduced.*

LEA (poet.), and LEAENA, ae, *f.* [λέαινα — leo]. A lioness.

LEANDER, dri, *m.* [= Λέανδρος]. *A young man of Abydos, lover of Hero* — he was drowned in swimming the Hellespont.

LEARCHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Learchus]. Of Learchus.

LEARCHUS, i, *m*, [= Λέαρχος]. *A son of Athamas and Io,* killed by his father in a fit of madness.

LĒBĀDIA, ae, *f.* [= Λεβαδία]. *A town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon,* now Livadia.

LĒBĔDUS, i, *f.* [= Λέβεδος]. *A town in Ionia, northwest of Colophon.*

LĔBĒS, ētis, *m.* [= λέβης]. (Poet.) 1) **A kettle, caldron** *for cooking.* 2) **A wash-basin** *for the hands or feet.*

LĔCHAEUM, i, *n.* [= Λέχαιον]. *A port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf.*

LECTĪCA, ae, *f.* 1) **A sedan-chair** (used at first only on journeys, but later, as an article of luxury, in the cities also), **a litter,** *palanquin.* 2) **A bier.**

LECTĪCĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [lectica]. **A litter-bearer, chair-man.**

LECTĪCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lectica]. 1) **A small litter** *or* **sedan.** 2) **A small couch** *or* **settee.** 3) **A bier.**

LECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo]. 1) (Lat.) **A gathering, collecting,** lapidum. 2) **A selecting, choosing,** judicum. 3) **A reading, perusal,** librorum. 4) **A reading out, reading aloud,** versuum. In partic., l. senatus, *a reading or calling over the names of the senators by the censor,* who, at the same time, indicated those whom he had struck from the list as unworthy, and who should be the princeps senatus, &c.

*LECTISTERNIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (Pl.) *A slave who covered the dining-couches with cushions, and arranged them in order.*

LECTISTERNIUM, ii, *n.* [lectus-sterno]. (Prop., *a covering of a dining-couch.*) *A feast offered to the gods,* at which their images were laid on cushioned couches, and viands placed before them.

LECTĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of lĕgo]. 1) **To gather often** *or* **eagerly,** *to collect here and there,* umbilicos. 2) **To read often and eagerly,** libros alicujus.

*LECTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lectio]. **Light reading:** matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris.

LECTOR, ōris, *m.* [lĕgo]. 1) **A reader.** 2) (Lat.) **A prelector,** i. e., *a slave who read aloud to his master.*

LECTŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lectus II.]. 1) **A litter, bed, couch.** 2) **A settee** *or* **couch** *for reading.* 3) *A couch for reclining on at table,* **a dining-couch.** 4) (Lat.) **A funeral couch, a bed of state.**

LECTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of lĕgo]. 1) **Chosen, picked,** pueri, equites; hence, 2) **choice, excellent,** verba, homo, uxor; argentum, mīnae ll., *good, of full weight.*

LECTUS (II.), i, also (Pl.) ūs, *m.* [lĕgo]. 1) **A bed** *for sleeping,* **a couch:** lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed;* in lecto esse, *to lie in bed;* in partic., *a nuptial-couch:* l. jugalis, genialis (called 'adversus,' because it stood opposite the door of the 'atrium'). 2) **A couch, sofa:** viz., A) = *a couch for reclining on at meals, a dining-couch:* sternere l.; recumbere lecto: B) = *a couch, settee or lounge for reading, writing,* &c.: C) (poet. & lat.) = *a funeral-couch, bed of state.*

LĒDA, ae, *f.* [= Λήδα]. *The daughter of Thestius, wife of the Spartan Tyndareus, and mother of Castor and Pollux and of Helena and Clytemnestra,* of whom, acc. to the common fable, the first and the last were children of Tyndareus, the other two of Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan.

LĒDAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leda]. *Of or belonging to Leda,* **Ledæan,** and (poet.) = *Spartan.*

LĒGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [lex]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to law,* **legal.**

LĒGĀTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [lēgo]. (Lat.) *One to whom something is left by a will,* **a legatee.**

LĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo]. **I. An embassy:** —1) *Abstr.* = *the office of an ambassador,* **an embassy, legation,** *public deputation:* suscipere l. ad civitates; officium legationis conficere; mittere aliquem in legationem; l. irrita, *whereby nothing is effected.* Hence: A) *the purport of an embassy,* or *the report, the answer brought back:* l. erat mitis; renunciare (referre) legationem, *to make a report:* B) l. libera, *a free legation,* i. e., a permission granted to a senator to assume the character and claim the privileges of an ambassador (e. g., the supplying of his wants by the towns through which he passed), when travelling through the provinces on his own private affairs. When such a l. libera was undertaken for a religious purpose, it was called l. votiva. 2) *Concr.* = *the persons employed as ambassadors,* **an embassy:** mittere l.; Caesar illas legationes ad se reverti jussit; princeps ejus legationis. **II.—The office of a legate** *or* **lieutenant-general:** obire legationem.

*LĒGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [lēgo]. (Lat.) *One who leaves something by a will,* **a testator.**

LĒGĀTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of lēgo]. **A legacy, bequest.**

LĒGĀTUS, i, *m.* [*part.* of lego]. 1) **An ambassador, envoy.** 2) **A legate, lieutenant-general,** *an adjutant to a commander-in-chief or to a governor* (in the most ancient times having only a military command, but later associating also in the civil administration): legatum esse alicui, *to one;* l. praefectusque alicujus. 3) **A governor** *of an imperial province* (appointed and sent by the emperor).

LĒGĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lex-fero]. (Poet.) **Making** *or* **giving laws, lawgiving.**

LĒGIO, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo]. 1) Prop., *a selecting;* but always *meton.*, **a legion,** *a chosen body of Roman soldiers,* consisting of 10 cohorts of 300 men each (hence, originally = 3000 men), to which were added 300 cavalry; in later times, the number seems to have varied from 4200 to 6000. The legions were designated either numerically

(quarta, tertia, decima), according to the order of their enrolment; or were named after an emperor (Claudiana), or one of the gods (Martia). 2) Sometimes of the troops of other nations = legions, soldiers. 3) An army, in general. 4) *Trop.* (Pl.) = *forces, expedients:* parare ll.

LĒGIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [legio]. *Of or belonging to a legion,* legionary: ll. milites (usually in opp. to the troops of the allies).

LĒGĬRŬPA, ae, } *m.* [lex-rumpo]. (Ante-
*LĒGĬRŬPIO, ōnis, } cl. & lat.) A law-breaker.

LĒGĬTĪME, *adv.* [legitimus]. 1) According to law, lawfully, legally. 2) Duly, properly.

LĒGĬTĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [lex]. 1) According to law, allowed by law, lawful, legitimate: l. poena, crimen; l. hostis, *a lawful adversary* (as distinguished from pirates, &c.); l. potestas; dies l. comitiis habendis; conjux, filius l., *legitimate; subst.,* Legitima, ōrum, *n. pl., usages sanctioned by law.* 2) (Rar.) *Pertaining to the law,* legal, quaestio. 3) In gen., right, just, proper, becoming, appropriate, real, genuine, numerus, poema, sonus.

LĔGO (I.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [λέγω — cf. Germ. legen, and Eng. to lay]. 1) Prop., *to lay in order, to arrange;* and hence, to collect, to pick, to gather, ossa, nuces, spolia caesorum, flores in calathos. Hence: A) (poet.) = to carry off, to steal, sacra deûm: B) (poet.) *to wind up, to gather together:* l. fila; extrema Parcae fila legunt, *spin the last thread of life;* l. vela, *to furl:* C) (poet.) l. sermonem alicujus, *to catch up with the ears, to overhear, to listen to;* l. adversos, *to catch with the eyes, to observe, to see:* D) l. vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track, to pursue:* E) = to go through, to pass over, to pass by: l. saltus, *to wander through;* l. mare, *to sail or to float over the sea;* l. litus (oram), *to sail along the coast.* 2) = To pick out, to select, to choose, to elect: l. judices; l. cives in patres, *for senators;* vir virum legit (poet.), *each one singles out his man* (as his antagonist in battle); hence (lat.), of the election of a colleague. 3) To read, librum; l. apud Clitomachum Albium dixisse, *I read, in C., that,* &c.; l. poetas, *the works of the poets;* l. sepulchra, *the inscriptions on the tombs; subst.,* Legentes, ium, *m. pl., readers.* 4) To read out, to read aloud, to recite, orationes et carmina; occidere aliquem legendo. In partic., l. senatum, *to read or call over the names of the senators* (v. Lectio).

LĔGO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) *To send as an ambassador,* to depute, to dispatch (on affairs of state—cf. allego): l. aliquos Romam ad senatum. Hence: A) (lat.) l. verba ad ducem hostium, *to announce through their deputies:* B) (Pl.) to entrust *to any one:* l. alicui negotium. 2) To appoint *or* choose as a deputy *or* lieutenant (v. Legatus 2): l. aliquem Pompeio, *to appoint one as a lieutenant to Pompey;* l. sibi aliquem, *to take one as a lieutenant.* 3) To devise by will, to leave *or* bequeath: l. alicui aliquid; l. pecuniam a filio, *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the son as the principal heir* (v. Ab 3, e).

LĔGŬLĒIUS, i, *m.* [lex]. A pettifogging lawyer.

LĔGŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [lego I.]. Pulse, *any leguminous plant,* esp. *the bean.*

LĔGŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [legumen]. (Gell.) Pulse.

LĔLĔGĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Leleges]. Lelegeian, Asiatic.

LĔLĔGĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leleges]. *Of or belonging to the Leleges,* Lelegeian.

LĔLĔGES, um, *m. pl.,* [= Λέλεγες]. *A Pelasgian tribe in Asia Minor and Greece (Thessaly, Locris, Megara).*

LĔMANNUS (with or without Lacus), i, *m. A lake in Helvetia,* now the Lake of Geneva.

LEMBUS, i, *m.* [= λέμβος]. 1) *A small fast-sailing vessel, with a sharp prow,* a yacht, cutter. 2) A boat, skiff, wherry.

LEMMA, ătis, *n.* [= λῆμμα, 'something taken up for the purpose of explanation or proof']. (Lat.; in Cicero always written in Greek.) 1) The theme, subject *of a writing,* &c. 2) A short poem, epigram. 3) The title *of an epigram.* 4) The assumption *or* lemma *of a syllogism.*

LEMNIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [= Λημνιάς]. (Poet.) Belonging to Lemnos; *subst., a woman of Lemnos.*

LEMNĬCŎLA, ae, *com.* [Lemnos-colo]. (Poet.) The inhabitant of Lemnos = *Vulcan.*

LEMNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Lemnos]. (Pl.) *From Lemnos,* Lemnian.

LEMNISCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Adorned with pendent ribbons: l. palma, *a palm branch ornamented with ribbons* (the highest reward of a victor).

LEMNISCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= λημνίσκος]. Coloured ribbons *hanging down, at the back of the head, from garlands, wreaths or crowns;* anciently made of wool, later of gold; a wreath adorned with such ribbons was the highest reward given to a victor: ingerere alicui lemniscos.

LEMNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lemnos]. *Of or belonging to Lemnos,* Lemnian: pater L. = *Vulcan;* turba L., *the women of Lemnos,* who in one night killed all their husbands; furtum L., i. e., of Prometheus, who stole the fire from Vulcan at Lemnos. Hence, *subst.,* Lemnii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Lemnos.*

LEMNOS, i, *f.* [= Λῆμνος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea;* in mythology, *the principal residence of Vulcan;* now Stalimene.

LEMONIA (ae, *f.*) TRIBUS. *A rustic tribe, living on the Via Latina.*

LĔMŎVĪCES, cum, *m. pl. A Gallic people, in Aquitania, neighbours of the Arverni;* their name is preserved in the modern Limoges.

LĔMŪRES, rum, *m. pl.* Shades, spirits *of the*

dead: of these the good were worshipped as lares (*household gods*), and the wicked wandered about as nocturnal ghosts or spectres (larvae); sometimes 'lemures' seems to have been used as equivalent to 'larvae,' ghosts, spectres. The festival Lemuria (ōrum, *n. pl.*) was celebrated in their honour.

LĒNA, ae, *f.* 1) **A bawd, procuress.** 2) *Trop.*, *she that entices*, **a seductress:** natura est sui lena; vox multis lena est. [leno].

LĒNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ληναῖος]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Bacchus*, **Bacchic:** pater L. = *Bacchus;* latices LL., *wine.*

LĒNE, *adv.* [lenis]. (Poet.) **Softly, mildly, gently.**

LĒNĪMEN, ĭnis, (poet.) } *n.* [lenio]. 1) **An**
LĒNĪMENTUM, i, (lat.) } **ameliorating remedy, an emollient.** 2) *Trop.*, **an alleviation, mitigation, solace.**

LĒNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *tr.* & *intr.* [lenis]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Tr.*, **to make softer, to soften, to mollify,** tumorem, saporem; l. vulnera, *to assuage, to heal;* l. alvum. 2) *Trop.*, **to mitigate, to alleviate, to soothe, to assuage:** l. aliquem iratum and iram alicujus, desiderium; l. dolores or dolentem, *to quiet, to calm;* l. seditionem, clamorem, *to suppress.* In partic. (Sall.), saepius fatigatus lenitur, *he yields, is persuaded.* *3) (Pl.) *Intr.*, **to be softened** *or* **appeased, to become mild:** ira l.

LĒNIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) **Mild, gentle, smooth, soft,** vox, fricatio, ventus, motus; vinum l., *mellowed by age;* fastigium l., *a gradual ascent;* venenum l., *slow;* stagnum l., *flowing smoothly.* 2) *Trop.*, **gentle, mild, quiet, calm, lenient, indulgent,** homo, ingenium, verba, sententia; l. in aliquem; (poet.) non lenis fata recludere, *not so lenient as to reverse,* &c.

LĒNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [lenis]. 1) Physically, **smoothness, softness, gentleness:** l. vini; l. fluminis; viridis l. smaragdi, *the delicate green colour.* 2) Of non-physical objects: A) **gentleness, mildness, lenity, calmness:** dare se ad l.; mollitia ac l. animi; l. animadvertendi, *in punishing;* l. legum: B) in particular, of style = **smoothness, quietness.**

LĒNĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [lenis]. 1) **Smoothly, gently, softly, slowly:** l. ire, *softly, without making a noise.* 2) **Mildly, tenderly, quietly, calmly, tranquilly;** esp., of style, l. dicere.

LĒNĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [lenis]. (Very rare.) **Smoothness, softness, gentleness.**

LĒNO, ōnis, *m.* [lenio]. 1) **A pimp, panderer, procurer.** 2) *Trop.*, **a seducer, allurer, enlister:** l. quidam Lentuli concursat circum tabernas, *a person employed by L. to stir up the rabble;* me lenone puella placet (poet.), *I myself enticing lovers to her.*

LĒNŌCĬNIUM, ii, *n.* [leno]. 1) **Pimping, bawdry,** *the trade of a procurer or pimp:* facere (profiteri) l., *to practise pimping.* 2) *Trop.*, **an allurement, enticement:** ll. cupiditatum; metus antecedens est l. muneris (lat.), *enhances in one's eyes the value of a present.* In partic.: A) *a means of allurement,* **artificial ornament, finery:** ll. corporum; omnis lenocinii negligens: B) (lat.) of style = *meretricious ornament:* addere l. orationi.

LĒNŌCĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [leno]. Prop., *to practise pimping, to pander, to procure.* (Only *trop.*) 1) **To flatter, to wheedle, to cajole,** *to be wholly given up to one's will or pleasure,* alicui; l. gloriae alicujus; tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, *he will be your slave, your pimp.* 2) (Lat.) *To improve by art,* **to beautify, to aid, to forward, to promote:** novitas illi libro l.; necessitas illi loco lubrico l.; l. feritati arte, *to add, by the help of art, to the fierceness of their appearance.*

LĒNŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [leno]. (Ante-cl.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a procurer** *or* **pimp:** coenum l.! (as a term of reproach) *filthy panderer!*

LENS, tis, *f.* **A lentil.**

LENTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [lentus]. 1) **Slowly.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **calmly, quietly, dispassionately, coolly:** B) **attentively, thoughtfully,** librum probare.

LENTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [lentus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To become pliant** *or* **soft, to become sticky** *or* **viscous,** salix; tellus ad digitos lentescit habendo, *sticks, in handling, to the fingers.* 2) *Trop.*, **to slacken, to relax:** curae ll.

LENTĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lens]. 1) **A small lentil.** 2) *Meton., a lentil-shaped spot,* **a freckle.**

LENTĪGĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lentigo]. (Lat.) **Full of freckles, freckled.**

LENTĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [lens]. 1) **A lentil-shaped spot,** chartae. 2) **A freckly eruption, freckles:** sanare, tollere l. or ll.

*LENTISCĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lentiscus-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing mastich-trees.**

LENTISCUM, i, *n.* }
LENTISCUS, i, *f.* } **The mastich-tree.**

LENTĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [lentus]. 1) **Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity.** 2) **Apathy, indifference, insensibility, listlessness:** omnino non irasci interdum est lentitudinis.

LENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lentus]. (Poet.) **To make flexible, to bend** *something tough or tenacious:* l. remos in unda, *to ply.*

LENTŬLUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of lentus]. Prop., *rather tough;* hence, *trop.*, **slow, slack.**

LENTŬLUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman family name in the gens Cornelia* (v. Cornelius).

LENTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) **Tough, tenacious;** and hence, A) = **pliant, flexible;** l. vimen, remus; ll. bracchia, *pliant arms:* B) **gluey, sticky, viscous,** *of which the parts stick closely together,* pix, gluten; tellus l. gelu (of

hard-frozen ground): C) (poet.) ll. vincula, *adhering closely and tightly*: D) (poet.) *immovable*, pondera; marmor l., *the calm surface of the sea.* 2) *Trop.*: A) (poet.) **slow, tardy, sluggish**: l. amnis, asinus; ignis, carbo l., *burning slowly*: B) **continuing** *or* **lasting long, protracted**, amor, militia, taedium; spes l., *deferred*; lentus abest, *he stays long away*: C) **slow, tedious** *in speech or action*: l. in dicendo, *drawling*; l. infitiator, and, jocosely, l. negotium (of an unwilling and dilatory payer): D) **of character, tranquil, calm, phlegmatic, indifferent, listless**: patiens et l.; esse l. in dolore suo; pectora ll., *cold, insensible hearts*; (poet.) lentus in umbra, *stretched out at ease under the shade.*

LĒNULLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of leno]. (Pl.) **A little pimp** *or* **procurer.**

LĒNUNCŬLUS (I.), l, *m.* [*dim.* of leno] = Lenullus.

LĒNUNCŬLUS (II.), i, *m.* [doubtless for lembunculus, *dim.* of lembus]. *A small sailing-vessel*, **a skiff.**

LEO, ōnis, *m.* [= λέων]. **A lion**; also (poet. & lat.) = *the constellation Leo.*

LEŌCŎRION, ii, *n.* [= Λεωκόριον]. *A temple at Athens, erected in honour of the three daughters of Leos* (Leoides), who offered themselves as a sacrifice for the good of their native country.

LEON, ontis, *m.* [= Λέων]. *A village in Sicily, not far from the peninsula Thapsus*, now Magnisi.

LEŌNĀTĪCUM, i, *n.* (Doubtful reading) = Leocorion.

LEŌNĪDAS, ae, *m.* [= Λεωνίδας]. 1) *A king of Sparta*, who was slain at Thermopylæ, 480 B. C. 2) *A teacher of the younger Cicero, at Athens.*

LEŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Λεωνίδης]. *A teacher of Alexander the Great.*

LEŌNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [leo]. *Of or belonging to a lion*, **lion's.**

LEONTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Λεοντῖνοι]. *A town on the eastern coast of Sicily*, now Lentini.

LEONTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leontini]. *Of or belonging to Leontini*, **Leontine**; *subst.*, Leontini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Leontini.*

LEONTIUM, ii, *f.* [= Λεόντιον]. *An Athenian hetaera, mistress of Epicurus.*

LĔPAS, ădis, *f.* [= λέπας]. (Pl.) *A kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks*, **a limpet.**

LĔPĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [lepidus]. 1) **Pleasantly, charmingly, agreeably, finely, well**: l. mihi est, *I enjoy myself excellently*; euge l.! *well done!* Also, as an affirmative answer: Ego loquar? Lepide licet, *by all means.* 2) **Smartly, wittily, humourously, facetiously**: l. dictum.

LĔPĬDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [lepor]. 1) (Mostly colloq.) **Pleasant, charming, agreeable, neat, pretty, graceful**, homo, puella, forma, mores, facinus; in a bad sense = **nice, effeminate**: hi pueri tam lepidi et delicati. 2) In particular, **of speech, humorous, witty, facetious, entertaining.**

LĔPĬDUS (II.), i, *m.* *A Roman family name in the gens Æmilia*; thus, esp. 1) M. Aemilius L., *consul with Q. Catulus the younger*, B. C. 79. 2) M. Aemilius L., *triumvir with Antony and Octavius.*

LĔPONTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Cisalpine Gaul*, living in what is now the Val Leventina.

LĔPOR, or LĔPOS, ōris, *m.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Pleasantness, attractiveness, agreeableness**: ludi habent l. 2) Of speech, **wit, humour, pleasantry, facetiousness** (cf. sales, dicacitas, facetiae, etc.): l. in jocando; facetiarum quidam l.; l. et sales. 3) Of behaviour, **politeness, grace, amiability**: affluens omni lepore ac venustate.

LĔPŎRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [lepus]. *Of or belonging to a hare*, **hare's.**

LEPRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [λέπρα, fr. λεπρός, 'scaly']. (Lat.) **The itch, leprosy.**

LEPREON, } i, *m.* [= Λέπρεον]. *A sea-coast*
LEPREUM, } *town of Elis*; its ruins are near the modern town Strobitza.

LEPTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leptis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Leptis.**

LEPTIS, is, *f.* [= Λέπτις]. 1) *The name of two towns in Africa*: A) L. major, *within the two Syrtes*, now Lebida, in Tripoli: B) L. minor, *between Hadrumetum and Thapsus*, now Lempta, in Tunis. 2) *A town in Spain, north of Hispalis*, now Lepe.

LEPTĪTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Leptis]. *The inhabitants of Leptis.*

LĔPUS, ŏris, *m.* [Æol. λέπορις, kindr. w. λαγώς]. 1) **A hare**; also (Pl.), as a term of endearment, mi lepus! 2) *The constellation Lepus.*

LĔPUSCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lepus]. **A young hare, a little hare.**

LERNA, ae, *f.* [= Λέρνη]. *A marsh near Argos in the Peloponnesus*, the abode of the many-headed serpent (Lernæan hydra) which Hercules killed.

LERNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lerna]. **Lernæan**: L. anguis; LL. sagittae, *with which Hercules killed the hydra.*

LESBIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lesbos]. **Lesbian**: LL. libri, *the three books of Dicaearchus on the immortality of the soul*, so called because the conversations therein are located at Mitylene, in Lesbos.

LESBIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [= Λεσβιάς]. **Lesbian**; as *subst.*, *a Lesbian woman.*

LESBIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Λεσβίς]. **Lesbian**: L. puella = *Sappho*; as *subst.*, *a Lesbian woman.*

LESBIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Λέσβιος]. **Lesbian**: civis L. = *Alcaeus*; vates L. = *Sappho.*

LESBOS, i, *f.* [= Λέσβος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea*, the birthplace of Alcæus, Sappho, &c.; also famous for its wine — now Metellino.

LESBŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lesbos]. **Lesbian**; L. barbiton, *the Lesbian lyre*, i. e., *a poem in the style of Alcaeus or of Sappho.*

LESBUS — v. Lesbos.

LESSUS (*acc.* um — the other cases do not occur), *m.* **A funeral lamentation, a wailing**: l. facere alicui, *to make lamentation for any one.*

LĒTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [letum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Deadly, fatal, mortal**, vulnus, ensis, serpens.

LETHAEA, ae, *f.* *The wife of Olenus*, who was turned into stone.

LĒTHAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ληθαῖος]. *Of or belonging to the Lethe*, **Lethean**; hence, A) **causing forgetfulness**, somnus; amor L., *faithless love:* B) **of** *or* **belonging to the lower world**: ratis L., *Charon's boat;* abrumpere vincula LL. = *to recall to life.*

LĒTHARGIA, ae, *f.* [= ληθαργία]. (Poet. & lat.) **Drowsiness, lethargy.**

LĒTHARGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ληθαργικός]. **Drowsy,** *affected with lethargy; subst.*, Lethargicus, i, *m., a lethargic person.*

LĒTHARGUS, i, *m.* [= ληθαργός]. (Poet. & lat.) **Drowsiness, lethargy.**

LĒTHE, es, *f.* [= Λήθη]. *A river in the lower world*, of which the shades drank, and obtained forgetfulness of the past.

LĒTĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [letum - fero]. (Poet. & lat.) **Death-bringing, deadly**: l. annus, *pestilential;* l. locus (corporis), *a mortal part.*

LĒTO (I.) (Letho), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [letum]. (Poet.) **To kill, to slay**, aliquem.

LĒTO (II.), LĒTŌIS, LĒTŌIUS — v. Lato.

LĒTUM, i, *n.* [perh. fr. lĕvare; acc. to others kindr. w. delere]. (Mostly poet. and in elevated style.) 1) **Death**: leto dare aliquem, *to kill;* l. consciscere sibi, *to destroy one's self;* leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death.* 2) *Meton.*, of things (poet.), **ruin, destruction.**

LEUCĂDIA, ae, *f.* [= Λευκαδία]. *An island* (originally *a peninsula*) *in the Ionic Sea, opposite Acarnania*, with a temple of Apollo — now S. Maura.

LEUCĂDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leucadia]. *Of or belonging to Leucadia*, **Leucadian**: (poet.) sacra tristia peracta more Leucadio (the Leucadians being accustomed to cast a criminal, once every year, from a mountain into the sea); hence, *subst.*, A) Leucadia, ae, *f.* — a) *the mistress of Varro Atacinus* — b) *the title of a comedy by Turpilius:* B) Leucadii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Leucadia.*

LEUCAS, ădis, *f.* [= Λευκάς]. 1) *The capital of Leucadia*, now Leucada. 2) = Leucadia. 3) = Leucata.

LEUCASPIS, ĭdis, *adj.* [= λεύκασπις]. **Armed with a white shield**, *bearing white shields.*

LEUCĀTA, LEUCĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Λευκάτας]. *A promontory of the island of Leucadia*, now Capo Ducato.

LEUCE, es, *f.* [= Λευκή]. 1) *The name of several islands*, in partic. = Achillea (q. v.) 2) *A town in Laconia.*

LEUCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Belgica*, whence perh. the modern Luettich, Liège, or Luyck; also (lat.), Leucus, i, *collect.*

LEUCIPPIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Lucippus]. **A daughter of Leucippus.**

LEUCIPPUS, ĭ, *m.* [= Λεύκιππος]; 1) *The father of Phoebe and Hilaira*, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux. 2) *A son of Hercules*, 3) *A Greek philosopher*, a disciple of Zeno.

LEUCOPETRA, ae, *f.* [Λευκός-πέτρα, 'White-rock']. *A promontory of Bruttium, near Rhegium*, now Capo dell' Armi.

LEUCOPHRŸNA, ae, *f.* [λευκόφρυς, 'with white eyebrows']. *A surname of Diana, among the Magnesians.*

LEUCŌSIA, ae, *f.* [= Λευκωσία]. *A small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Paestum*, now Licosia.

LEUCŌSŸRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Λευκόσυροι]. **The white Syrians,** *a people living on the shores of the Pontus Euxinus*, later called Cappadocians.

LEUCŎTHEA, ae, *f.* [= Λευκοθέα]. *The name of Ino, after she was received among the sea-gods.*

LEUCŎTHOE, es, *f.* *The daughter of Orchamus and Eurynome.*

LEUCTRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Λεῦκτρα]. *A village in Boeotia*, where the Thebans, led by Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans; now the ruins near the village Lefka or Leftra.

LEUCTRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Leuctra]. *Of or belonging to Leuctra*, **Leuctrian.**

LEVĀCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Belgica*, confederates of the Nervii.

LĔVĀMEN, ĭnis. } LĔVĀMENTUM, i, } *n.* [levo]. **An alleviation, mitigation, solace,** l. miseriarum, tributi; mihi illa res erat levamento.

LĔVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [levo]. *A lifting or raising up:* — 1) **An alleviation, mitigation, relief**: l. aegritudinis, doloris. 2) **A lessening, diminution,** vitiorum.

LĔVĒNA, or LĔVENNA (ante-cl.) = Lĕvis.

LĔVĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of levis]. 1) **Very small, trivial, insignificant.** 2) **Rather vain**: l. noster Demosthenes.

LĔVĬDENSIS, e, *adj.* [lĕvis-densus]. (Rar.) **Little, trifling, insignificant.**

LĔVĬFĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [lĕvis-fidus]. (Pl.) **Of slight credit, untrustworthy.**

LĔVĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lēvis]. (Lat.) 1) **To make smooth, to smooth,** truncum falce. 2) **To bruise to powder, to pulverize,** *to make small.*

LĔVĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Lightfooted, swift of foot.**

LĒVIS (I.), e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [= λεῖος, or, with the digamma, λεῖϝος]. 1) **Smooth,** *not rough* (opposed to asper), corpusculum, locus;

(poet.) sanguis l., *slippery;* l. malva, *laxative;* l. juventus = *beardless;* l. senex, *bald;* so, also, l. crura, ora, *without hair, smooth.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) **youthful, beautiful, fair, delicate, tender,** frons, humeri: B) = **finely-dressed, spruce, effeminate,** vir: C) of style, **smooth, flowing.**

LĔVIS (II.), e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ἐλαφρός — cf. ἐλαχύς]. 1) **Light** *in weight,* **not heavy,** *easy to carry* (opp. to gravis — cf. facilis), pharetra, aura; (Pl.) levior compedibus, *lighter than with the fetters = freed from the fetters.* In partic., l. armatura, *light armour,* and *concr.* = *light-armed soldiers.* Hence (poet.): A) cibus l., *easy to digest, light:* B) *light in motion, fleet, swift, quick, nimble,* cursus, saltus, pollex; hora l., *fleeting:* C) (poet.) *slight, trifling, small:* tactus l., *slight, gentle;* strepitus l., *faint, low.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **light, unimportant, trifling, trivial,** *of little weight or moment:* l. dolor, periculum, causa, proelium; pecunia ei est levis, *is of little value to him;* haec sunt ll. ad impetum dicendi: inanis et l.; l. pauper, *an insignificant and poor person;* auditio l., *an unfounded report;* in levi habere, *to esteem as a trifle:* B) of character and disposition — a) **lightminded, unsteady, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false,** homo, judex, auctor, amicitia; spes l., *a vain hope* — b) = **not harsh, mild, gentle, complaisant,** Musa, carmen; eo decursum est quod levissimum erat; reprehensio l., *mild;* l. exilium, *supportable.*

LĔVĬ-SOMNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) **Lightly sleeping.**

LĒVĬTAS (I.), ātis, *f.* [lēvis]. 1) **Smoothness, evenness:** l. speculi. 2) Of style, **smoothness, fluency, elegance.**

LĔVĬTAS (II.), ātis, *f.* [lĕvis]. 1) **Lightness** *in weight* (opp. to gravitas), armorum; hence = *lightness of motion,* **velocity, celerity, swiftness:** volucris l. 2) *Trop.:* A) **frivolity:** amatoriae ll.; comicae ll.: B) **lightmindedness, fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy, levity:** inconstantia et l.; mobilitas et l.; l. temere assentientium: C) **shallowness, nullity, untenableness,** opinionis, judiciorum.

LĔVĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [lĕvis]. 1) **Lightly** *as to weight,* **not heavily,** armati; *trop.,* l. aliquid ferre, *with equanimity.* 2) **Inconsiderably, slightly, a little, not much;** aegrotare, eminere; ut levissime dicam, *to use the mildest term.*

LĔVO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lĕvis]. 1) (Poet.) **To make light, to lighten:** l. colla serpentum = *to alight from the dragon-car;* l. aliquem fasce = *to ease one of his burden.* Hence, *trop.:* A) = **to lighten, to alleviate, to mitigate,** *to make lighter and more supportable:* l. vim morbi, injurias, suspicionem; (Poet.) l. omen, *to render less doubtful:* B) = **to reduce, to diminish, to weaken, to impair,** vectigal, foenus, laudem alicujus: multa promissa fidem ll.: C) **to relieve, to release, to liberate, to free** *from:* l. aliquem onere; l. animos religione; l. fratrem aere alieno; *(Pl.) l. aliquem laborum, *from hardships:* D) = **to cheer, to console, to refresh, to strengthen,** aliquem; me levârat tuus adventus; animi exercitatione levantur; l. aliquem auxilio = *to help, to assist.* 2) **To raise, to elevate, to lift up:** l. se de cespite, *to stand up;* l. decus superimpositum capiti, *to lift up the hat;* l. se alis, *to fly;* aura l. cygnum. Hence (poet.) — a) **to take off, to take away:** l. terga suis; l. vincula (manicas) alicui — b) l. ictum dextrâ, *to avert, to ward off the stroke.*

LĒVO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lēvis]. **To make smooth, to smooth, to polish,** os, corpus; *trop.,* of style, l. nimis aspera.

LĒVOR, ōris, *m.* [lēvis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Smoothness.**

LEX, ēgis, *f.* [lego = λέγω]. 1) **An agreement,** *precept or statute drawn up in a prescribed form;* hence, **a contract, covenant, stipulation:** ll. foederis; pax data est in has ll., *on the following conditions;* homines ea lege nati sunt ut, etc., *under these conditions,* &c. In particular, l. mancipii, *a contract of sale;* and l. censoria, *the agreement entered into by the censors with the public contractors;* edicere ll., *to publish the conditions.* 2) **A proposed law, a bill,** *a proposition made to the people by a magistrate:* legem ferre, rogare, *to propose;* l. promulgare, *to publish;* l. jubere, *to accept, to approve, to ratify;* l. antiquare (repudiare), *to reject;* l. perferre (occasionally also ferre), *to carry.* 3) **A law, decree, statute;** in partic. (of the Roman republic), *a law adopted by the people in the comitia, after a previous proposal made:* imponere, dare legem, *to enact a law;* labefactare ll. ac jura; lex est ut, etc., *it is a law, that,* &c.; lege or legibus, *according to law, legally;* lege agere, *to proceed according to law:* — a) of a lictor = *to execute the sentence of the law* — b) in gen., *to bring an action according to law* = lege uti. 4) **A law,** in gen., **a rule, regulation, precept, method,** *the rules of an art, science,* &c.: orationem formare ad l.; obedire legi in certando; ex l. loci, *from the nature of the place;* sine l., *irregularly, without control.*

LEXĬDIUM, ii, *n.* [*dim.* of lexis; = λεξίδιον]. (Lat.) **A little word.**

LEXIS, is, *f.* [λέξις]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A word.**

LEXOBII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, living at the mouth of the Seine,* in the present Départ. du Calvados.

LEXOVII,

LĪBĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *That which is poured out at a sacrifice in honour of the gods,* **a libation, drink-offering.** 2) *What is first taken,* **a specimen, sample.** [libo].

LĪBĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [libo]. 1) *That which is first taken of a thing,* **a sample, specimen; a trial, first attempt:** ll. praedarum; prima ll. ingenuarum artium. 2) **An offering** *to the gods,*

esp. *of liquid things*, a drink-offering, libation: prima ll., *the hair which is cut off of a victim and thrown into the fire as a first offering*; freq., *trop.* = *firstlings, first fruits.*

LĪBĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [libum]. (Lat.) A cake-baker, pastry-cook, confectioner.

LĪBELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of libra]. 1) A small silver coin, *the tenth part of a 'denarius,' and in value equal to the 'as.'* Hence: A) to denote, in general, *a very small sum of money*, a farthing, groat: ecquis ei unam l. dabit? tibi libellam argenti non credam; ad l., *to a farthing* = *quite, exactly*: *B) like 'as,' of an inheritance, to denote the whole estate: heres ex l., *sole heir* (v. As); acc. to others, l. (in Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3) is = *the tenth part of an 'as'*; hence, heres ex l. = *heir to one-tenth of an estate.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) A level, water-level, plummet-line.

LĪBELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of līber]. 1) A little book; hence (poet.), *meton.*, in omnibus ll. = *in all the bookseller's stores.* 2) In gen., *every short composition in writing, of whatever kind.* In partic.: A) a memorandum-book, journal, diary: referre aliquid in l.: B) a petition, memorial; hence (lat.), a libellis (homo), *an officer who received and registered petitions*: C) a letter: D) a note of invitation (*to a lecture, play*, &c.), a notice, programme: l. gladiatorum; (lat.) libellos dispergere, *to send out notes of invitation*: E) a public notification, announcement, handbill: edere per libellos; libellos dejicere, *to tear down the handbills*: F) a libel, lampoon: G) *a written accusation or complaint.*

LĪBENS, or LŪBENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of libet]. 1) *Doing a thing willingly or with readiness*, willing, ready — usually expressed by adverbs — readily, willingly, with pleasure: libens hoc facio; me lubente istuc facies, *with entire good-will on my part*; populus Romanus hoc fecit animo lubentissimo, *very gladly.* 2) (Com.) Contented, glad, joyful, merry, cheerful: aliquem libentem facere.

LĪBENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [libens]. Gladly, readily, with pleasure, *willingly* (conf. sponte).

LĪBENTIA, ae, *f.* [libens]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Delight, pleasure. 2) Personified, *the goddess of Delight.*

LĪBENTĪNA, or LŪBENTĪNA, ae, *f.* [libet]. *A surname of Venus, as the goddess of sensual Pleasure.*

LĪBER, bri, *m.* 1) The bark, esp. *the inner bark or rind of a tree* (cf. cortex): trunci obducuntur libro. 2) *Any writing consisting of several leaves* (from the ancient custom of writing on the thin bark or rind of the papyrus); in partic., A) = a book, treatise, work: dixi in eo libro quem scripsi; also, abs. of any well-known or sacred books, esp. = *the Sibylline books*: decemviris adire libros jussis: B) = a letter: C) = a catalogue, list *or* index: D) an imperial rescript. 3) A book = *a division or part of a work*: tres ll. de officiis.

LĪBER (II.), ĕri, *m.* [perhaps originally from libo, λείβω, 'to pour out']. 1) *An ancient Italian deity*, afterwards identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks. 2) *Meton.* = wine.

LĪBER (III.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Free, in general, unhindered *in one's actions*, &c., unrestrained: sapiens semper est liber; l. et solutus; l. arbitrium; l. consuetudo peccandi; (poet.) liber revertendi, *free to return.* Hence, in partic.: A) enjoying social freedom, free, not a slave (cf. ingenuus): liber est jure Quiritium; (poet.) toga, vestis l. = toga virilis: B) in a political sense, of a people, free: either = a) *self-governing, not subject to a monarch*; or b) *not subject to another people.* 2) Free from, exempt from, not subject to: A) with that from which one is free added: l. ab omni sumptu; locus l. ab arbitris; l. ab observando homine perverso, *freed from the necessity*, &c.; also, with the simple *abl.*: l. curâ et angore; mens l. omnibus vitiis; (poet.) l. laborum, *freed from toil*: B) with that from which a person or thing is free implied: locus l., *free from visitors, undisturbed*; so, also, aedes ll., *a free dwelling* (provided for ambassadors); res familiaris l., *not burdened with debt*; l. lectus, *not shared with any one, single.* 3) Of things, free = unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbounded: (poet.) l. aqua, *flowing unimpeded*; liber campus, *open*; quaestio libera, *universal, not limited to particular persons or times*; fenus l., *unlimited interest*; ll. mandata, *full powers, power to act at discretion*; otium l., *unbounded*; libera fide, *without being bound by any pledge*; libero mendacio uti, *to utter whatever falsehoods one pleases*; l. custodia, *free custody*, i. e., *confinement to a house or town*; l. legatio (v. this Art.); liberum est mihi, *it is at my option or discretion.* 4) In a bad sense, too free = unbridled, unchecked, licentious: l. adolescens, amor; vina ll., *wild, bacchanalian revel* (or = *wine*, which makes men 'free,' 'communicative'); (Pl.) liber harum rerum, *free in these affairs.* 5) Frank, open, candid, free-spoken, homo, animus; l. in tuenda communi libertate.

LĪBĔRA, ae, *f.* [Liber II.]. 1) *The Latin name of Proserpina, daughter of Ceres.* 2) Ariadne, *the wife of Bacchus.*

LĪBĔRĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [Liber II.]. *A festival, celebrated at Rome on the 17th of March, in honour of Bacchus*, at which time young men received the toga virilis.

LĪBĔRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [līber III.]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Relating to freedom, *relating to the free-born condition of any one*: l. judicium; liberali causâ aliquem asserere, *to assert in a court of law that one is freeborn*; conjugium l., *with a free-born wife*; nuptiae ll., *between freeborn persons.* 2)

Befitting a freeman: A) = **noble, honourable,** *nobleminded:* ll. studia; ll. artes, *the arts that befit a freeman, liberal arts;* doctrina l. et digna homine nobili; ingenium, mens l.; fortuna liberalior, *a better, higher station:* B) = **gracious, kind, affable, courteous,** responsum, verba: C) = **bountiful, generous, liberal**: l. et munificus; benefici et ll.; liberalis pecuniae, *liberal with money;* l. in aliquem, *toward one:* D) **plentiful; abundant,** victus, viaticum: E) (ante-cl.) **beautiful, fine,** facies.

LĪBĔRĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [liberalis]. *The spirit and action befitting a freeman,* viz.: A) (rar.) = **nobleness, kindness,** *friendly and kindly behaviour,* **affability**: homo popularis non liberalitate, ut alii, sed tristitia, etc.: B) = **generosity, liberality**: l. ac benignitate: C) (lat.) *meton.* = **a gift, present.**

LĪBĔRĀLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [liberalis]. *In a manner befitting a freeman:* A) **nobly, becomingly**: B) **graciously, kindly, affably, courteously**: C) **generously, liberally**: D) **plentifully, richly,** instructus.

LĪBĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [libero]. 1) **A freeing** *or* **becoming free; a liberation, release**: l. mali, *from misfortune.* 2) **A discharge** *or* **acquittal** *in a court of justice.*

LĪBĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [libero]. **A deliverer, liberator**; also, in apposition, populus l.

LĪBĔRE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [liber III.]. 1) **Freely, unrestrictedly, without hindrance,** vivere; in partic. = *freely, not in a slavish manner,* educare. 2) **Frankly, boldly, fearlessly, openly.** 3) (Poet.) = **Spontaneously**: ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat.

LĪBĔRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [liber III.]. 1) **Children** (with reference to the parents, and in opp. to the domestics — cf. servi, pueri): habere ll.; jus trium liberorum, *the privilege enjoyed by the father of three children* (i. e., of holding office before his 25th year, and exemption from certain burdens). 2): A) = *sons:* septem liberos totidemque filias procreavit: B) sometimes (like παῖδες) = *a single child:* C) *the young of animals.*

LĪBĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [liber III]. **To make free, to free, to liberate**; esp. 1) **to release from slavery, to set free, to manumit,** aliquem. 2) **To free, in gen., to release, to deliver, to extricate**: l. linguam alicujus; l. fidem suam, *to redeem one's word;* promissa liberantur, *are cancelled, made void;* l. nomina, *to pay or to settle debts;* l. se ex molestiis, *to extricate one's self from;* l. aliquem ex incommodis, *to free from;* animus liberatus a corpore, *released from the body:* *templa liberata, *with an unobstructed prospect;* l. obsidionem, *to raise;* l. aliquem culpâ, suspicione, sollicitudine, periculo; l. se aere alieno = *to pay one's debts;* l. se a Venere, *to release one's self from one's duty to Venus* = *to fulfil one's vow to her;* so, also, liberari voti. 3) **To set free** *or* **exempt** *from imposts and taxes:* l. agros, loca publica, omnia Asiae emporia; l. Byzantios; but, l. vectigalia = *to recover, to save.* 4) **To discharge, to absolve, to acquit** *in a court of justice:* l. aliquem crimine aliquo; l. culpas alicujus; liberatur M. Antonius, non eo consilio profectus esse, *is acquitted of the charge of having made a journey for this purpose.*

LIBERTA — v. Libertus.

LĪBERTAS, ātis, *f.* [liber III.]. 1) **Freedom from restraint** *or* **obligation, liberty, freedom**: l. est potestas vivendi ut velis; l. omnium rerum, *in everything;* l. coeli, *a clear, open prospect.* In partic.: A) **civil liberty,** *the condition of a freeman,* as opposed to slavery: B) **political freedom** *of a state,* **independence,** as opposed to monarchical rule or subjection to a foreign power — (servitus vel dominatus — cf. liber III.) 2) (Lat.) **Freedom** *or* **boldness of speech, frankness, boldness, candour,** ingenii; fecundissima l. antiquae comoediae. 3) Personified, *the goddess of Liberty,* who had temples in the Forum and on the Aventine Mount.

LĪBERTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [libertus]. **Belonging to the condition of a freedman** (opp. to ingenuus, *belonging to the condition of a freeborn person,* and also to servus): ordo (genus) l., *the condition, rank of freedmen;* homo l., *a freedman;* mulier l., *a freedwoman.* Most freq. *subst.,* Libertinus, i, *m.,* and Libertina, ae, *f.,* **a freedman, freedwoman** (with reference to his master, the freedman was called 'libertus'; but 'libertinus,' with reference to his rank in the state — cf. libertus).

LĪBERTUS, i, *m.,* & LĪBERTA, ae, *f.* [contr. of liberatus, from libero — originally an *adj.* = 'set at liberty']. **A slave set free, the freedman** *or* **freedwoman** *of any one* (i. e., of his or her former master — cf. libertinus).

LĬBET (or LŭBET), libuit or libitum est, —, 2. *v. impers. intr.* **It pleases, it is agreeable; I desire, like, will, wish,** &c.: si id tibi minus l.: facit quod libet, *what he pleases;* ut l., *as you please, as you like;* l. mihi hinc concedere: l. mihi, hoc nunc esse verum, *I am pleased, that,* &c.; *(lat.) cetera quae cuique libuissent. Hence, *part.* as *subst.,* Libita, ōrum, *n. pl.* (lat.), *the things that please one,* **one's will, inclination, pleasure, humour.**

LĬBĬDĬNOR (Lubid.), 1. *v. dep. intr.* [libido]. (Lat.) **To indulge** *or* **gratify lust.**

LĬBĬDĬNŌSE (Lubid.), *adv.* [libidinosus]. 1) **Lustfully, libidinously, licentiously.** 2) **Wantonly, wilfully,** *according to one's humour.*

LĪBĬDĬNŌSUS (Lubid.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [libido]. 1) *Full of sensual desire and lust,* **lustful, lecherous, lewd, libidinous,** homo, voluptas; flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque. 2) **Wanton, wilful, capricious, arbi-**

trary: l. liberatio, *acquittal; trop.*, eloquentia l., *licentious, wanton.*

LĪBĪDO (Lub.), ĭnis, *f.* [libet]. 1) **Pleasure, desire; strong inclination, passion,** *or* **longing:** l. aliquid faciendi; habere libidinem in re aliqua (conviviis et scortis, armis), *to take pleasure in;* iracundia est l. ulciscendi. 2) In partic. = **inordinate sexual desire, lust:** accendi libidine; l. procreandi. Hence, *meton.*, ll. = *voluptuous or obscene representations by means of art*, esp. *paintings.* 3) **Unbridled desire, caprice, wantonness, self-will:** facere aliquid ad l.; hoc positum est in l. alius; l. judicum, *partiality.*

LĪBĪTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* — v. Libet.

LĪBĪTĪNA, ae, *f.* 1) *The goddess of Funerals*, in whose temples the implements, &c., pertaining to burials could be procured, and in which registers of the dead were kept: funera venerunt in rationem Libitinae, *were recorded in the temple of Libitina;* ut L. vix sufficeret = *so that they could scarcely all be buried.* 2) *Meton.:* A) exercere L. (lat.), *to exercise the profession of an undertaker:* B) = *death:* multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam.

LĪBĪTĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [Libitina]. (Lat.) **An undertaker.**

LĪBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [λείβω]. 1) **To take a little** *from any thing*, **to take away** (always gently, without force or opposition): dies libat aliquid ab ore (poet.), *time takes something away from beauty;* libare gramina dentibus (poet.), *to crop.* In partic., *trop.:* libare ex praestantissimis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque, *to cull, to extract;* thus, likewise, facetiarum quidam lepos libandus est ex omni urbanitatis genere; animos haustos et libatos a natura deorum habemus, *taken from the divine nature.* Hence: A) = **to touch lightly,** cibos digitis, arenam pede; (poet.) libavit oscula filiae, *kissed tenderly;* B) **to taste of,** and hence **to enjoy** *any thing*, jecur, pocula Bacchi, flumina: C) **to lessen, to diminish** *by taking away*, **to weaken, to impair:** l. vires; virginitas libata, *violated.* 2) **To offer** *to a god*, **to consecrate;** esp., of liquid things, **to pour out** *as an offering:* l. certas fruges certasque baccas; l. frugem Cereri; l. Jovi; *trop.*, l. alicui lacrimas, *to shed;* l. carmina, *to consecrate, to devote.* Hence (poet.) = **to wet, to moisten,** altaria pateris.

LĪBŎNŌTUS (or Lĭbŏnŏtos), i, *m.* [= λιβόνοτος]. (Lat.) **The south-southwest wind,** *a wind blowing between the south and southwest.*

LIBRA, ae, *f.* [= λίτρα]. 1) **The Roman pound** = *twelve ounces* (v. As): binae ll. ponderis; l. pondo; also, l. olei. 2) **A balance, pair of scales:** per aes et l., or librâ et aere emere, *for ready money.* 3) *A measure for liquids*, esp. *for oil*, divided into twelve equal parts by lines upon it. 4) **A carpenter's** *or* **mason's level, a water-level:** ad l., *of equal height.*

LIBRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [libro]. **A balance, poise.**

LIBRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [libro]. 1) *That which gives a thing a downward pressure, and hence greater projectile power*, **weight, gravity, projectile power:** l. plumbi, *of lead;* ll. tormentorum, *of the machines for throwing stones.* Hence (lat.), **the fall, descent** *of water in a viaduct*, &c. 2) Geometr. tech. t., **an even surface, horizontal plane.** 3) (Lat.) **An equipoise, balance, equality.**

LIBRĀRIŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of librarius II.]. 1) **A copyist, transcriber, scribe.** 2) **A bookseller.**

LIBRĀRIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [libra]. (Lat.) 1) **Containing a pound, of a pound weight.** 2) *Subst.*, Librāria, ae, *f.* (poet.), **a head-spinner,** who weighed out the wool to the slaves employed in spinning.

LIBRĀRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [liber I.]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to books, book-,** atramentum; l. taberna, *a bookseller's shop;* l. scriptor, *a transcriber of books, a copyist.* Hence, *subst.:* A) Librāria, ae, *f.* (lat.), **a bookseller's shop:** B) Librārium, ii, *n.*, **a book-case** *or* **chest:** C) Librārius, ii, *m.* — a) **a transcriber,** copyist — b) (lat.) **a bookseller.**

LIBRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [libro]. 1) **A leveller, surveyor.** 2) *One that hurls missiles by means of machines*, **an engineer.**

LIBRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of libro]. **Poised, balanced:** l. glans; gravior, et libratior ictus, *more forcible, more powerful.*

LIBRĪLIS, e, *adj.* [libra]. **Weighing a pound.** Only as *subst.:* A) (lat.) Librile, is, *n.*, **a balance, pair of scales:** B) Librilia, ium, *n. pl.*, **stones of a pound weight.**

LIBRĪPENS, endis, m. [libra-pendo]. 1) (Lat.) *One that weighed out and paid to soldiers their wages*, **a paymaster.** 2) *One that held the scales (as if to weigh out money) in certain forms of sale.*

LIBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [libra]. 1) **To hold in equilibrium, to poise, to balance:** quibus ponderibus terra libretur; vela librantur a dubia aura (poet.), *are flapped to and fro;* Titan l. orbem paribus horis (during the equinox). 2) **To balance, to poise,** i. e., *in flying, or in preparing for hurling;* hence, **to throw, to hurl, to fling:** l. hastam, *in order to hurl it with greater force* (cf. vibro); (poet.) aves ll. cursus, or ll. se in aëre, *poise themselves, in flying;* l. telum ab aure; l. caestus inter media cornua; l. corpus in herba, *to sink down upon.*

LĪBUM, i, *n.* **A cake;** in partic., *a cake offered to the gods*, esp. *on birthdays.*

LĪBURNIA, ae, *f.* *A district of Illyria, between Istria and Dalmatia*, now Croatia.

LĪBURNĪCUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Liburnia]. *Of*
LĪBURNUS, } *or belonging to Liburnia*, **Liburnian;** hence, *subst.*, A) Liburni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Liburnia;* and, B) Li-

burna or Liburnica, ae, *f.*, *a fast-sailing vessel*, used by the Liburnians; *a sort of brigantine.*

LĪBŸA, ae, or LĪBYE, es, *f.* [= Λιβύη]. 1) Libya, *or* North Africa. 2) (Poet.) Africa.

LĪBŸ-AEGYPTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in the west of Libya Interior.*

LĪBŸCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Λιβυκός]. Libyan, African: LL. lapilli, *Numidian marble;* L. fera, *the lioness;* LL. pestes, *snakes.*

LĪBŸ-PHOENĪCES, cum, *m. pl.* [= Λιβυφοίνικες]. *A people in Libya, of Phoenician origin.*

LĪBYS, ўos & ys, *adj. m.* [= Λίβυς]. Libyan; hence, *subst.*, Libyes, um, *m. pl.*, *the Libyans.*

LĪBYSSA, ae, *adj. f.* [Libys]. Libyan: L. arena.

LĪBYSTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Λιβυστῖνος]. (Poet.) Libyan: LL. montes.

LĪBYSTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Λιβυστίς]. (Poet.) Libyan: L. ursa.

LĪBYUS, a, um, *adj.* [Libya]. (Lat.) Libyan: L. terra, *Libya.*

LĪCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [licet]. 1) Of persons, free, forward, presumptuous; hence = wanton, licentious: audax et l. 2) Of things, free, unrestrained: dithyrambus l. et divitior.

LĪCENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [licens]. Freely, boldly, unrestrictedly; usually, in a bad sense = *without due restraint*, impudently, licentiously.

LĪCENTIA, ae, *f.* [licens]. 1) Liberty *to do as one pleases*, freedom, license: l. ludendi, *leave to play;* Academia dat magnam l.; dare alicui licentiam pecuniarum eripiendarum. 2): A) a liberty *boldly taken by one*, license, presumption, wilfulness: l. poetarum; l. scribendi; per l. intercalandi, *an arbitrary intercalation;* esp., in rhetoric, *a figure of speech* = παρρησία: B) *contempt of just restraint*, unbridledness, licentiousness, lawlessness: infinita et intoleranda omnium rerum l.; militum l., *want of discipline;* magna est gladiorum l., *the license of the sword is great*, i. e., *daring murders are prevalent.* 3) Personified, *a goddess worshipped at Rome.*

LĪCENTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [licentia]. (Lat.) Over-free, wanton, licentious.

LĪCEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to be offered *or* put up for sale: quanti licent horti? *at what price?* &c. 2) *Tr.*, of a seller, *to offer or expose to sale at a certain price*, to put a price on, to value: l. puellam tanti.

LĪCEOR, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* Of a buyer, to bid at an auction: A) abs., immoderate l.; digito liceri, *to bid by raising the finger* (which was the usual way); contra liceri audet nemo, *to bid against one:* B) with the *accus.*, to bid for: l. hortos.

LĪCET, lĭcuit (also lĭcĭtum est), 2. *v. impers. intr.* I. As a *verb.* — 1) It is allowed, allowable, lawful, *or* permitted, *one may, can, or is at liberty:* si illud non l., saltem hoc l.; (lat.) omnia licent; l. per me, *for aught I care, I have no objection;* l. tibi hoc facere; licet me id scire quid sit? *is it allowable for me to know what it is?* so, also, licet eum ante tempus consulem fieri, *he is permitted to become consul before the legal time;* nihil dici l., *nothing dare be said;* licuit esse otioso Themistocli, *Themistocles might have lived at ease;* so, also, ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere; l. esse beatis, l. incolumi abire (where a *dat.* of the person is to be supplied); civi Romano l. esse Gaditanum (rar.); l. artificium obliviscatur, *he need only forget his art;* quamvis enumeres multos licet, *you may count off as many as you please;* hinc videre l., *from this one can see;* id intelligi l. ex jure pontificio, *it is very plain*, &c. 2) Partic. phrases: A) to express assent — be it so, yes: *Dar.* Eum rogato ut huc veniet? *Tr.* Licet: B) in asking permission: licet rogare? licet consulere? and esp. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? *will you be a witness?* II. As a *concess. conj.* — Granting, supposing, even if, although, albeit, notwithstanding: l. omnia concurrant; l. omnes terrores impendeant, succurram atque subibo, *though all conceivable terrors may threaten me, I will meet and encounter them.*

LĪCHAS, ae, *m.* [= Λίχας]. *A servant of Hercules*, who brought to him the poisoned garment sent by Dejanira.

LĪCĪNIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, & Līcĭnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*, in which the most celebrated families were the following: A) Crassi — 1) Lucius L. Cr., *the orator*, born 140, died 91 B. C.; the vehemence with which he declaimed, in the senate, against the Consul L. Marcius Philippus was the cause of his death. 2) Marcus L. Cr. Dives, *the triumvir*, a rich, but covetous and ambitious man. B) Luculli — 3) Lucius L. L., *surnamed* Ponticus, *a well-informed man and brave general*, who first fought under Sulla, in the war of the Allies, and against Mithridates, over whom he subsequently obtained brilliant victories. C) Murenae — 4) Lucius L. M., for several years *a legate of Lucullus in the war against Mithridates;* in the year 63 B. C., he was, as consul elect, accused of 'ambitus,' but, being defended by Cicero (and Hortensius), he was acquitted.

LĪCĪNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* Licinian, lex.

LĪCĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [licitor]. A bidding *at auctions or sales:* ad l. dividere, *to the highest bidder;* maxima l., *the highest bid.*

LĪCĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [liceor]. (Antecl. & lat.) To offer a price for, to bid for, rem aliquam; abs., l. contra aliquem, *to bid against.*

LĪCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [licet]. (Poet. & lat.) Allowed, permitted, allowable, lawful; hence, Licita, *n. pl.*, as *subst.*, *things lawful.*

LĪCIUM, ii, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) A thread, esp. *of a web.* 2) (Lat.) A small girdle *or* belt.

LICTOR, ōris, *m.* [ligo I.]. 1) A lictor, *a*

public servant assigned to certain magistrates by the state. The lictors went before such personages to make way for them, to fulfil their commands, and to execute punishments, &c.; they carried 'fasces' (q. v.), either with or without 'secures.' 2) Certain priests (e. g., the Flamen Dialis) and the vestals also had lictors, who however were without 'fasces'; other persons likewise, e. g., the masters of ceremonies at funeral processions (designatores), the managers of public spectacles, &c., had servants bearing this name.

LIEN, ēnis, *m.* [σπλήν, σπλάγχνον]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) The milt *or* spleen. 2) *Trop.* (Com.), vexation: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo.

LIĒNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lien]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Splenetic.

LĪGĀMEN, ĭnis, (poet. & lat.) } *n.* [ligo I.].
LĪGĀMENTUM, i, (lat.) } A band, tie, ligature, bandage.

LĪGĀRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ligarius]. *Of or belonging to a Ligarius,* Ligarian.

LĪGĀRIUS, ii, *m.*, and Līgāria, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Quintus L., *accused by L. Ælius Tubero of hostile intentions against Caesar, and defended by Cicero.*

LĪGER, ēris, *m. A river forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania,* now the Loire.

LIGNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lignum]. *Of or belonging to wood,* wood-; *subst.*, Lignarius, ii, *m.*, a trader in wood, timber merchant; hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perhaps *the timber market.*

LIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lignor]. A cutting down *or* fetching of wood (v. Lignor).

LIGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [lignor]. A wood-cutter, *one sent to fell and fetch wood to the camp.*

LIGNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [lignum]. 1) Of wood, wooden, pons, turris, materies; *trop.* (Pl.) l. custodia, *the stocks;* salus l., *a greeting written on a wooden tablet.* 2) Like wood, putamen; jocosely, uxor l., *thin, dry.*

LIGNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [lignum]. (A military tech. t.) To gather *or* procure wood, to fetch wood *to the camp.*

LIGNUM, i, *n.* 1) Wood; in the *pl.*, ligna, *fire-wood* (opp. to materia, 'building-timber'—cf. arbor): prov., ferre ll. in silvam = *to perform useless labour,* or, as in English, *to carry coals to Newcastle.* Hence, *meton.* = *a writing-tablet.* 2) (Lat.) *The shell of a nut, the stone or kernel of a cherry, a plum,* &c.

LĪGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To bind, to bind fast, to tie (more gen. than vincio, q. v.): l. manus post terga; l. mulam; l. sudarium circa collum; ligatus in glacie, *frozen fast.* 2) To tie *or* bind around, to surround, crus fasciâ; l. guttura laqueo, *to tie up;* l. vulnera veste, *to bind up, to bandage.* 3) *Trop.*, to unite, to bind together, to combine; l. argumenta in catenam; l. aliquem cum aliquo; l. conjugia artibus magicis; l. pacta, *to conclude agreements.*

LĪGO (II.), ōnis, *m.* 1) A hoe, mattock. 2) *Meton.* (poet.) = tillage, agriculture.

LĪGŬLA, or LINGŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lingua]. Prop., *a little tongue;* hence, *trop.* = 1) a tongue of land. 2) (Lat. poet.) A shoe-strap, shoe-latchet. 3) (Lat.) *A kind of spoon;* hence, as a measure, *a spoonful.* 4) A small sword. 5) (Pl.) As a term of reproach, *you shoe-latchet!*

LĪGŪRES, rum, *m. pl.* The Ligurians, *a people living in the northwestern part of Italy; sing.*, Ligus (rar. Ligur), ūris, *m.* & *f.*, *a Ligurian;* also, freq. as an *adj.* = *Ligurian.*

LĪGŪRIA, ae, *f.* [Ligures]. *The country inhabited by the Ligurians,* the modern Genoa and Lucca, besides a part of Piedmont.

LĪGŪRIO (or Lĭgurrio), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [LIG, root of lingo]. 1) *Tr.*, to lick, to taste of (with the idea of longing for, and enjoying secretly or by stealth — cf. lambo): l. pisces semiesos; ll. furta, *to lick up stolen morsels.* Hence: A) to lust *or* hanker after, to long for, rem aliquam: B) (Pl.) l. aliquem, *to banquet with any one.* 2) *Intr.*, to be dainty.

*LĪGŪRĪTIO (Lĭgurrītio), ōnis, *f.* [ligurio]. Lickerishness, daintiness.

LĪGUSTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Λιγυστῖνος] Ligustine, Ligurian.

LĪGUSTRUM, i, *n.* (Poet.) The privet, dog-wood (a plant).

LĪLIUM, ii, *n.* [λείριον]. 1) A lily. 2) *Meton.*, *a sort of fortification,* consisting of several rows of pits, into which stakes were driven, rising about four inches above the ground.

LĪLŸBAETĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lilybaeum]. Of Lilybæum, Lilybæan.

LĪLŸBAEUM, i, *n.* [= Λιλύβαιον]. *A promontory on the western coast of Sicily,* now Capo di Boco; also, *a town thereon,* now called Marsala.

LĪLŸBĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* = Lilybaetanus.

LĪMA, ae, *f.* A file; *trop.*, of literary compositions, *a polishing, revision, correction.*

LĪMĀTE, *adv.* [limatus]. (Only in the *comp.*) In a polished manner, finely, elegantly.

LĪMĀTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of limatus]. Somewhat filed *or* polished.

LĪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of limo]. *Filed; trop.*, polished, finished, refined, elegant: l. genus dicendi; scriptor, vir oratione maxime limatus.

LĪMAX, ācis, *f.* [kindr. with limus II.] 1) A slug, dew-snail. 2) *Trop.*, limaces lividae (of courtezans).

LIMBŎLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [limbus]. (Pl.) A fringe-maker, *a maker of borders or fringes for ladies' dresses.*

LIMBUS, i, *m.* A border, fringe, selvage, hem, edge *of a garment or a web.*

LĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [LIG, root of ligo; hence,

prop. 'a tie,' 'cross-piece']. 1) **The threshold** *of a door* = *the cross-beam above* (l. superum), *as well as that under* (l. inferum) *the door;* **a lintel** *or* **a sill**, but chiefly the latter: attollere pedes super l.; *trop.*, salutare aliquid a l. = *to greet in passing*, i. e., *to touch upon slightly, not to enter thoroughly into;* intrare l., *to pass the threshold.* 2) *Meton.:* A) = **a door, entrance**, in gen.: cohibere se intra l., *to keep within doors;* interiora ll. domus; (poet.) pandere l., *to open the door:* B) = **a border** *or* **boundary**: l. Apuliae; l. maris interni, *the Straits of Gibraltar:* C) = **a house, dwelling, abode**: pelli limine; mutare ll.; l. sceleratum, *the abode of the wicked in the lower world:* D) (poet. & lat.) = **a beginning, commencement**, belli, leti: E) (poet.) **the barrier, starting-point** *of a race-course:* limen reliquerunt.

LĪMES, ĭtis, *m.* [kindr. w. limen]. 1) **A balk** *or* **cross-path** *between fields or tilled lands:* there were usually, in Roman fields, two cross-paths running east and west, and two running north and south; hence, **a boundary line** *between two fields*, marked by a cross-path or stones, and considered inviolate (conf. terminus and finis): revellis agri terminos et ultra limites clientium salis avarus. Hence: A) (lat.) = **the fortified boundary-line** *of a country*, **a boundary wall**: limite acto praesidiisque promotis; (Tac.) limitem a Tiberio factum scindit: B) (poet.) = **a difference, interval**: brevi limite. 2) **A path, passage, road, way**: l. acclivis, rectus; lato te limite ducam; limite recto fugere. Hence: A) (poet.) — a) = *the channel, course of a river* — b) = *the track of a comet or meteor through the sky:* B) *trop.*, l. iis patet ad coeli aditum; vestro l. gradior, *I tread in your footsteps;* eundem l. agere, *to go the same way* = *to employ the same means.*

LIMNĀTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Λιμνᾶτις]. (Lat.) **The Dweller in Swamps** (a surname of Diana).

LĪMO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lima]. 1) **To file**, gemmas. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to file, to polish, to finish, to smooth**, *to improve and beautify*, aliquid; stilus et hoc et alia l.; l. se ad aliquid, *to prepare one's self thoroughly:* B) **to examine accurately**, *to rid of superfluities:* l. veritatem in disputando. 2) Improp.: A) **to file off**, *to take away by filing:* plumbum limatum, *lead filings;* hence, *trop.*, l. aliquid de re aliqua, and l. commoda alicujus: B) **to rub**: l. cornu ad saxa, *to whet, to sharpen;* jocosely (Pl.), l. caput cum aliquo = *to kiss.*

*LĪMO (II.), 1. *v. tr.* [limus II.]. **To bespatter with mud**, caput alicui.

LĪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [limus II.]. (Poet. & lat.) *Full of mud or slime*, **slimy, miry, muddy.**

LIMPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [lympha, or another form for liquidus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Clear, limpid**, vinum, aqua.

LĪMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of limus I.] **Somewhat askance**: limulis (oculis) intueri.

LĪMUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Oblique, aslant, sideways, askance**, oculus; limis (oculis) aspicere aliquem, *to look askance at one.*

LĪMUS (II.), i, *m.* *The soft deposit often found at the bottom of water*, **mud, slime, mire** (cf. lutum); *trop.*, l. malorum.

LĪMUS (III.), i, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) **An apron** *or* **girdle** *trimmed with purple*, worn by the sacrificing priests.

LĪMŸRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* } [= Λίμυρα]. *A town*
LĪMŸRE, es, *f.* } *in Lycia, on the river Limyrus or Limyra.*

LINDUS, i, *f.* [= Λίνδος]. *A town on the island of Rhodes*, with a famous temple of Minerva — now Lindo.

LĪNEA, ae, *f.* [linum]. 1) **A linen thread, string, line,** *or* **cord.** Hence: A) **the plumb-line** *of a mason or carpenter:* uti l.; ad l., or rectâ l., rectis lineis, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly;* B) (lat.) *the threads which form the meshes of a net:* C) (lat.) *a net:* D) **a fishing-line**; *trop.*, mittere l. (Pl.), *to cast a line, to try to catch a person.* 2) **A line, mark, stroke** *with a pen or pencil:* ducere l.; prov., nulla dies sine linea (of Apelles the painter), *no day without a stroke of the brush.* Hence, in partic.: A) **a boundary line, boundary, limit**: transire ll.; *trop.*, mors est ultima l. rerum, *the end, goal* (a figure taken from the line which marked the goal of a race-course); extremâ l. amare, *to love at a distance*, i. e., *to see one's mistress only from afar:* B) *a line or barrier on the seats in the theatre*, which marked the space to be occupied by each spectator: C) (lat.) **a sketch, outline, design**: ducere primas ll.

LĪNEĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [linea]. 1) **A line** *or* **stroke** *made with a pen*, &c.; **a geometrical line**: l. est longitudo carens latitudine; *trop.*, afferre extrema ll. orationi, *to finish.* 2) **The contour, outline** *of an image, statue, or the human body*, deorum, operis; ll. corporis; esp., ll. oris, **the features, lineaments**; figura et ll. hospitae. 3) Of the mind, **a feature, lineament**: animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis.

LĪNEĀRIS, e, *adj.* [linea]. (Lat.) **Belonging to** *or* **consisting of lines, linear**: ratio l., *geometry;* probatio l., *mathematical demonstration.*

LĪNEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [linea]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To reduce to a straight line, to make straight** *or* **perpendicular**, carinam.

LĪNEŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of linea]. **A little line.**

LĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [linum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Of flax** *or* **lint, flaxen, linen-.**

LINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* [root LIG, from λείχω — cf. Eng. 'lick']. (Poet. & lat.) **To lick, to lap** (with a view to enjoyment — cf. lambo and ligurio), mel.

LINGŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Λίγγονες]. *A people of Celtic Gaul* — the modern name of their chief city is Langres.

LINGŌNUS, i, *m.* [Lingones]. *One of the Lingones.*

LINGOS (Lingus), i, *m.* *A mountain in Epirus.*

LINGUA, ae, *f.* [old form, dingua—cf. Germ. 'zunge,' and Eng. 'tongue']. 1) **The tongue:** prima pars linguae, *the tip of the tongue;* linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue* (in token of derision). Hence: A) **the tongue** *considered as the principal organ of speech;* hence, in gen., **speech, language:** tenere, moderari linguam, *to hold one's tongue;* solvere l., *to loosen;* retundere l. alicujus, *to silence one;* l. haeret, *he knows not what to say;* l. haesitans, *stammering;* commercia linguae, *conversation:* in partic.—a) = *eloquence:* l. mihi est — b) l. magna, *boasting, grandiloquence*—c) *the diction of an orator:* l. dives: B) (poet.) = **the voice, sound, note** *of an animal:* l. volucrum: C) of tongue-shaped things, e. g., *a tongue of land,* &c. (see, in this sense, the more frequent Ligula 2). 2) **The tongue** *or* **language** *of a people:* l. Romana, Graeca; l. utraque, i. e., *Greek and Latin;* sometimes = *a dialect, idiom.*

*LINGUĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [lingua]. (Lat.) **Tongue-money,** i. e, *a penalty for rash speeches* (a comic expression).

LINGŪLĀCA, ae, *f.* [lingula]. 1) (Pl.) **A talker, gossip, chatter-box.** 2) *A kind of fish.*

LINĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [linum-gero]. (Poet.) **Linen-wearing, clothed in linen** (of Isis and her priests).

LĪNO, ēvi or īvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To besmear, to anoint, to bedaub, to spread over:** l. ferrum pice; l. vinum (sc. pice), *to pitch;* l. faciem, *to paint.* Hence: A) (poet.) **to rub out** *any thing written* (by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style), aliquid: B) **to cover, to overlay:** l. tecta auro, *to gild:* C) *trop.*, **to befoul, to pollute:** l. facta carmine foedo. 2) (Poet.) **To smear, to spread,** *or* **to rub** *upon:* l. medicamenta per corpora.

LĪNIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) = Lino.

LINQUO, līqui, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet.; instead of it, 'relinquo' is used.) 1) **To leave behind, to let remain, to forsake, to leave** *anywhere:* l. herum in obsidione; l. lupos apud oves; nil intentatum l.; nil linquitur nisi, *nothing is left but,* &c. Hence = **to make over, to cede,** alicui aliquid; prov., l. promissa procellae, *to talk to the wind, not to keep one's promises.* 2) **To leave, to quit, to depart from,** terram, urbem; (poet.) l. lumen, vitam, animum = *to die;* linquor animo or animus me linquit, *I swoon, faint.* Hence = **to resign, to give up, to abandon:** l. aliquid.

LINTEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [linteus]. **Clothed in linen:** l. legio, *a Roman legion, so called because the place where they took their oath was covered with canvass.*

LINTEO, ōnis, *m.* [linteus]. **A linen-weaver.**

LINTEŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of linteum.] **A small linen cloth.**

LINTER, tris, *f.* and (rar.) *m.* 1) **A small boat, skiff, wherry:** prov. — a) loqui e l. (of a person who, in speaking, swings his body to and fro) — b) in liquida nat tibi linter aquâ, *you now have a good opportunity* — c) naviget hinc aliâ jam mihi linter aquâ, *let me now turn to another subject.* 2) *A boat-shaped utensil,* **a trough, tray, tub.**

LINTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [linum]. **Made of flax, linen-,** tunica, vestis. Hence, *subst.*, Linteum, i, *n.*: A) **linen cloth, linen:** B) *any thing made of linen,* e. g., *a towel, handkerchief;* esp., **a sail.**

LINTRĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of linter]. **A small boat** *or* **wherry.**

LĪNUM, i, *m.* [= λίνον]. 1) **Flax.** 2) *Meton.*, **linen cloth, linen;** in Curtius = *cotton cloth.* 3) Of several articles for which flax furnished the material: A) **a thread,** esp. *the thread with which letters were tied:* effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum: B) **a cord, rope, cable:** C) **a sail:** D) **a hunting** *or* **fishing-net.**

LĪNUS, i, *m.* [= Αῖνος]. *A youth, the son of Apollo,* who died a premature and violent death, and in whose honour a funeral festival was celebrated, at which a dirge called λῖνος was sung; acc. to another fable, *he was the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules,* by the latter of whom he was killed; hence (Com.), appellatively = *a Linus,* i. e., *a teacher ill treated by his pupil.*

LĬPĂRA, ae, *f.* [= Λίπαρα]. *The largest of the Æolian Isles, — north of Sicily,* now Lipari.

LĬPĂRAEUS, a, um, } *adj.* [Lipara]. **Lipa-**
LĬPĂRENSIS, e, } **rean:** *subst.*, Liparenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Lipara.*

LĬPĂRĬTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lipara]. **Of Lipara;** *subst.*, Liparitani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Lipara.*

LIPPIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [lippus]. *To have watery or inflamed eyes,* **to be blear-eyed;** *trop.* (Pl.), fauces ll. fame, *burn with hunger.*

LIPPĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [lippus]. **Blearedness; a running of the eyes, inflammation of the eyes.**

LIPPUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) (Poet.) Of the eyes, **watery, running, bleared,** oculus. 2) Of a person, **having watery** *or* **inflamed eyes, blear-eyed;** hence, *meton.* (poet.), *dim-sighted, purblind.*

LĪQUĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, and *pass.* Līquĕfio, factus sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To make liquid, to melt, to liquefy,** ceram, glaciem. Hence (poet.), l. cibos, *to decompose by digestion;* viscera liquefacta, *putrified.* 2) *Trop.*, **to weaken, to enervate,** aliquem.

LĪQUEO, līqui or lĭcui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) (Mostly poet.) Only in the *part.* liquens, **clear, liquid,** mel, vinum, fluvius; campi liquentes (of the ocean's surface). 2) *Trop.*, **to be clear, apparent, manifest, evident, certain** (mostly in the *third pers. sing.* as an *impers.*): illud ei non l.; l. te esse meum, *that you,* &c.; non liquet, *the matter is not clear* (*to me*), *it doth not appear* — a legal formula, by which a judge declared that he

could not yet decide on the guilt or innocence of an accused person.

LĪQUESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of liqueo]. 1) To become fluid, to melt: nix l. 2) *Meton.:* A) (lat.) of water, to become clear, limpid: B) to become disorganized, to decompose: corpora ll., *rot, putrefy.* 3) *Trop.:* A) to melt, to waste away, to disappear: mens, fortuna l.: B) to grow soft *or* effeminate: l. voluptate.

LIQUET — v. Liqueo.

LĪQUĬDE, or LĪQUĬDO, *adv.* w. *comp.* [liquidus]. 1) (Lat.) Clearly, purely: coelum l. serenum. 2) (Lat.) Plainly, clearly, distinctly, audire. 3) Explicitly, positively, negare.

*LĪQUĬDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of liquidus]. (Pl.) *Trop.*, somewhat more mild, soft, *or* gentle.

LĪQUĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [liqueo]. 1) (Poet.) Flowing, liquid, fluid (flowing apart, i. e., dissolving —cf. fluidus): l. moles, *the sea; subst.*, Liquidum, i, *n.*, *any liquid, water;* iter l. = *through the air;* ll. odores, *perfumes;* ll. nymphae, *fountain-nymphs;* l. aes, *melted ore.* 2) Clear, limpid, bright, serene, transparent, aqua, vinum, ignis, aether, color, nox. 3) *Trop.:* A) pure, clear, distinct, vox: B) *fluent, easy,* genus dicendi: C) (poet.) placid, tranquil, animus: D) unclouded, undisturbed, unmixed: purus et l.; voluptas l.: E) plain, clear, evident, oratio, auspicium; hence, *subst.*, Liquidum, i, *n.*, certainty, clearness: ad l. perducere.

LĪQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To make liquid, to liquefy, to melt, to dissolve: l. lapidem igni. 2) To strain, to clarify, to purify, vinum. 3) *Trop.*, liquata dicta, *cleared of useless words.*

LĪQUOR (I.), 3. *v. dep. intr.* [liqueo]. 1) To be fluid *or* liquid, to run, to flow: sudor l. toto corpore. 2) *Trop.*, to melt, to waste away, to disappear, res.

LĪQUOR (II.), ōris, *m.* [liqueo]. (Mostly poet.) 1) Fluidity, liquidness. 2) A fluid, liquid (e. g., water, honey, milk, &c.): ll. perlucidi amnium; l. mellis; also = *the sea.*

LĪRIŎPE, es, *f. A sea-nymph,* the mother of Narcissus.

LĪRIS, is, *m.* [Λεῖρις]. *A river between Latium and Campania,* now the Garigliano.

LIS, ītis, *f.* [old form stlis, which is prob. kindr. with the Germ. streit]. 1) A strife, dispute, in gen.: habere litem cum aliquo; componere l., *to settle;* litem incidere, *to prevent;* in litem ire, *to quarrel;* also, of learned controversies. 2) In partic., a judicial controversy, a lawsuit: l. intendere, inferre alicui, *to bring a suit against one;* orare l., *to plead;* l. obtinere, *to gain;* l. amittere, *to lose;* litem suam facere (of an advocate who neglects his client's cause and defends himself); hoc facit litem (lat.), *this is the point in dispute.* 3) Tech. t., the subject of an action *at law,* the matter in dispute: litem in rem suam vertere, *to take (as judge) the territory in dispute into one's own possession.* Hence, litem dare secundum eas tabulas, *to decide the suit according to those documents;* but, secundum aliquem litem dare, *to give a decision in one's favour;* aestimare litem, *to estimate the fine to be paid, to assess the damages;* litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another.*

LISSUM, i, *n.* } [= Λισσός]. *A town in South-*
LISSUS, i, *f.* } *ern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia,* now prob. Alessio.

LĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lito]. A favourable sacrifice, i. e., *with favourable signs or omens.*

LĪTĔRA (Littĕra), ae, *f.* [lino]. 1) In the *sing.* and *pl.*, a letter: literam A humo imprimere; duae ll., *two letters (of the alphabet);* ad l., *word for word, literally;* in literam or literarum ordine, *in alphabetical order;* nescire literas, *to be unable to read and write:* facere literam or literas, *to write;* nullam ad me l. misit, *he has not written a word to me;* jocosely (Pl.), homo trium literarum = fur; literam longam (i. e., *the letter* I) ex me faciam = *I will hang myself;* litera salutaris, i. e., A (absolvo), and litera tristis, i. e., C (condemno), which were used in voting. Hence = a handwriting: accedit ad similitudinem literae tuae. 2) In the *pl.*, *any thing written,* a writing, written draft, paper, &c.: literis tradere, mandare; illud literis non exstat. Hence: A) a letter, epistle (in gen. — conf. epistola): dare alicui literas ad aliquem; unae, binae, etc., ll., *one, two letters* (conf. 1); literas resignare, *to unseal a letter;* literae missae, *letters sent;* literae allatae, *letters received:* B) *any public paper,* a register, list, edict, ordinance, notarial act, record: ll. publicae; ll. societatis, publicanorum; ll. rerum decretarum; literas revocare, *a letter of appointment, commission:* C) an account-book: ratio omnis et literae: D) written records, memorials, literature, books (but not of any particular books): abest historia nostris ll.; artem literis sine interprete percipere, *merely from books;* Graecae de philosophia ll., *the Greek philosophical literature.* In partic. = *history.* Inasmuch as literature is a chief means of scientific education, this word often = a) learning, scholarship, erudition, learned culture; or, b) the liberal arts, letters, the sciences: sit mihi orator literis tinctus; erant in eo plurimae ll.; cognitio, studia literarum; nescire ll. = *to be without a liberal education.*

LĪTĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [litera]. (Lat.) Of *or* pertaining to letters, *or* to writing, reading, &c.: ludus l., *a primary or elementary school.*

LĪTĔRĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [literatus]. 1) With distinct letters, in a clear hand, scribere. 2) Literally, word for word: l. respondere. 3) Learnedly, eruditely, scientifically, critically.

LĪTĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [litera]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A philologist, grammarian, critic. 2) (Lat.) A smatterer (in opp. to literatus).

LĪTĔRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [literator]. (Lat.) Grammatical.

LĪTĔRĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [litera]. 1) A writing of alphabetical letters; hence, the letters, alphabet: l. Graeca, *the Greek alphabet.* 2) (Lat.) The science of language, grammar, philology. *3) Learning, scholarship, erudition.

LĪTĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [litera]. 1) Marked with letters, lettered, inscribed, urna; servus l. = *branded.* 2) Liberally educated, learned, homo; servus l., *that writes readily;* otium l., *learned leisure.*

LĪTERNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Liternum]. Liternian.

LĪTERNUM, i, *n.* [= Λίτερνον]. *A town in Campania, near the mouth of the river* Liternus, i, *m.* — now Patria.

LĪTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Liternum]. Liternian.

LĪTĔRŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of litera]. 1) A little letter: epistola vacillantibus literulis. 2) A short letter, a note. 3) Liberal learning, grammatical knowledge: literulis Graecis imbutus.

LĪTĪCEN, ĭnis, *m.* [lituus-cano]. (Lat.) A trumpeter.

LĪTĬGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [litigo]. (Lat.) Prop., *a disputant = a party to a lawsuit,* a litigant.

LĪTĬGIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [litigium]. 1) Of things, full of disputes *or* lawsuits: l. disputatio; l. forum, *where many suits are brought.* 2) Of persons, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, homo. 3) Disputed, *about which there is much contention,* praedium.

LĪTĬGIUM, ii, *n.* [litigo]. A dispute, quarrel.

LĪTĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [lis-ago]. 1) To dispute, to quarrel, to wrangle, cum aliquo. 2) To dispute at law, to litigate: ll. inter se.

LĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) To sacrifice under favourable auspices *or* omens, to obtain favourable omens: sacrificare nec unquam l.; l. deo alicui; l. hostiâ; l. animâ Argolicâ. Hence (poet. & lat.), *tr.*, to offer, to sacrifice, exta, sacra, sanguinem humanum. 2) Of the victim, to give a good omen, to promise a successful issue: victima nulla l. 3) *Trop.* — a) *to satisfy, to appease:* l. dolori; l. gaudio publico — b) *to expiate:* l. aliquid poenâ.

LĪTŌRĀLIS, e, } *adj.* [litus]. (Poet.) Of
LĪTŌREUS, a, um, } *or* belonging to the seashore, shore-: dii litorales, *that guard the shore;* ll. aves.

LĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [lino]. 1) A smearing, anointing. 2) *A smearing of wax over any thing written on a tablet,* an erasing, correcting; hence = *a passage in a writing erased,* an erasure: l. unius nominis; nomen est in litura, *is struck out.* 3) A spot *or* blot *in a writing.* 4) *Trop., an alteration:* nec ulla in decretis litura sit.

LĪTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [lino]. (Lat.) A smearing, besmearing.

LĪTUS (II.), or LITTUS, ŏris, *n.* 1) The seashore, beach, strand (cf. ripa, ora): prov., arare l., *to labour unsuccessfully:* fundere arenas in l. = *to do something useless.* 2) Improp.: A) (lat.) *a landing-place:* B) (poet.) *the shore of a lake, the bank of a river:* C) = *a tract of land on the sea-coast:* cui dedimus litus ad arandum.

LĪTUUS, i, *m.* [prob. an Etruscan word]. 1) *A staff, curved at the top, used by the augurs,* an augur's staff *or* wand. 2) A trumpet, clarion (slightly curved at the extremity, and used for giving the signal in war). *3) *Trop.* = an instigator, author: Quintus frater l. profectionis meae.

LĪVENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of liveo]. Black and blue, bluish, *livid,* plumbum, pruna.

LĪVEO, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be black and blue, to be livid: dentes ll. rubigine; brachia ll. catenis. 2) *Trop.*, to be envious: l. alicui, *to envy.*

LĪVESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of liveo]. (Poet.) To turn black and blue, to become livid.

LĪVĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of lividus]. Somewhat envious.

LĪVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [liveo]. 1) Lead-coloured, bluish, blue, racemi, dens; l. unda, *the water of the Styx;* esp. = black and blue, livid, brachia; ora livida facta. 2) *Trop.*, envious, spiteful, jealous, malicious, homo, sententia, oblivio.

LĪVIUS, ii, *m.*, and Līvia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens,* in which the most famous families were — 1) Drusi, for an account of whom v. Drusus, and Drusilla. 2) Salinatores, esp. Marcus L. S., who fought against Hannibal. 3) Other Livii: A) L. Andronicus, *the slave and freedman of a certain Livius, the first Roman dramatic poet:* B) Titus L. Patavinus, *the celebrated Roman historian,* born 59 B. C., died A. D. 16.

LĪVOR, ōris, *m.* [liveo]. 1) A bluish *or* leaden colour; hence = a black and blue spot. 2) *Trop.*, Envy, spite, malice, ill-will.

LIXA, ae, *m.* A sutler (cf. calo); in the *pl.*, camp-followers *of an army,* i. e., *sutlers, waiters, cooks,* &c.

LŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [loco]. 1) (Lat.) A placing, arranging; disposition, arrangement: l. verborum. 2) A letting out, leasing *or* farming out, praediorum; l. consulum, *made by the consuls.* 3) A contract for letting, a lease: inducere l.

LŎCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [loco]. (Lat.) A letter, hirer out.

*LŎCĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [locator]. (Doubtful read.) Pertaining to a letting *or* hiring out: provincia l., *in which one is a letter out.*

*LŎCĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of loco]. (Com.) To let *or* to hire out.

LŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [locus]. 1) To place, to put, to lay, to set, *or* to station *any-*

where: l. milites super vallum in munimentis; l. insidias alicui, *to lay an ambush for one;* l. equites pro cornibus, *to place, to station;* l. stipendium et commeatum alicubi, *to lay down.* Hence, *trop :* A) l. civitatem in alicujus fide = *to confide or entrust to;* res locata in certis personis, *relating to;* locare beneficium apud ingratos, *to confer upon;* l. operam bene, *to apply;* l. mentem in re, *to fix upon:* B) in partic., **to give in marriage:** l. aliquam in matrimonium (also in matrimonio) or in nuptum alicui; l. aliquam in luculentam familiam, *into a respectable family:* C) **to put out at interest, to loan** *or* **lend out,** pecuniam alicui: D) l. nomen (poet.) = *to become surety.* 2) **To let, to hire out:** l. domum; with *abl.* of the price, l. agrum frumento, *for a rent in corn,* i. e., *tithes;* l. se or operam suam, *to hire one's self out,* or *to hire out one's services.* Hence: A) = **to farm out,** *to give out to the highest bidder,* vectigalia, portorium: B) = **to contract** *or* **bargain for,** e. g., *for building, furnishing,* or *doing any thing:* quaestores ll. eam statuam basimque faciendam; l. cibaria anseribus; l. templum Junoni, vestimenta exercitui.

LOCRENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Locri]. *The inhabitants of Locris, or of Locri in Italy,* **the Locrians.**

LOCRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Λοκροί]. 1) *The inhabitants of the Grecian district of Locris.* 2) *A town in Lower Italy* (now perhaps Gierace), whose inhabitants were also called Locrenses.

LOCRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Λοκρίς]. *The district of Locris, in Greece.*

LŎCŬLĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [loculus]. (Lat.) **A case, box, receptacle.**

LŎCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of locus]. 1): A) **a small place, a little spot:** B) in partic., **a coffin.** 2) In the *pl., a small chest with compartments,* **a small box, coffer,** *or* **casket,** esp. for money, jewels, &c.: demittere numos in ll.; ll. peculiares, *a private purse or chest;* jocosely (Pl.), of a slave, ll. stimulorum! *you whip-case!*

LŎCŬPLES, ētis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [locus-plenus]. 1) **Rich in lands:** "locupletes dicebant loci hoc est agri plenos" (Plin.). 2) **Rich, opulent, wealthy,** *richly supplied or furnished:* l. homo; domus l. et referta; munera ll., *ample.* Hence, *trop.,* of language and style, Lysias locuples oratione; Latina lingua l., *rich in expression.* 3) **Responsible, trustworthy, reliable,** auctor, testis; tabellarius l., *safe, sure.*

LŎCŬPLĒTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [locupleto]. (Lat.) **An enricher.**

LŎCŬPLĒTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [locuples]. **To make rich, to enrich:** l. aliquem praedâ; l. Africam armis; also, *trop.,* sapientem locupletat ipsa natura.

LŎCUS, i, *m.* In the *pl.,* loci, *m., single places, particular passages in books,* and *points of a treatise or subject;* and loca, *n., places connected with each other, regions,* &c. 1) **A place, spot:** l. urbis, *where the town lies;* Romae per omnes ll., *in all parts of the city;* ea ll., *that region;* convenire in unum l. In partic.— A) l. superior, freq. of the rostra or the tribunal, hence: dicere ex l. superiore (of an orator speaking from the rostra, or a judge); ex inferiore l. dicere, *to speak in court before a judge;* ex aequo l. dicere, *in the senate,* or *in private conversation:* B) in military lang., l. superior, freq. = *the higher part of a piece of ground, a high ground, elevation:* pugnare ex l. superiore; iniquo l. pugnare, *on unfavourable ground,* in opp. to aequo, suo l. pugnare: C) sometimes the *genit.* loci or locorum is added, pleonastically, to the *advs.* ubi, quo, eodem, ibidem, ubicunque: ad id loci or locorum, *to that place.* 2) = **A post, station, position:** deserere l. virtutis; loco cedere; dejicere (movere, pellere, etc.) aliquem loco, *to drive from his position, to overthrow.* 3) *Trop.* = **a place, position:** A) *in a series or classification:* primo, secundo l., *in the first place, secondly,* or = *first, then;* posteriori l. dicere, *to speak last.* Here belongs the expression 'meo loco' = *the time allowed to me (as attorney in the case) for speaking:* B) in respect to credit, influence, or dignity = **place, position, station:** ascendere in summum l. civitatis; obtinere l. suum (opp. to moveri loco suo); quem l. obtines apud eum? C) in respect to birth = **rank;** l. equester, *the knighthood;* summo (nobili, obscuro, illustri, inferiore) loco natus: D) = **the situation, condition,** *or* **state** *of a person or thing:* res nostrae meliore loco erant; res est eo l. or in eo l.; incidere in eum l.; is si eo l. esset, *in that condition:* E) hoc (eo, quo) l., *on this point, in this respect:* F) *the place which a person or thing holds in one's estimation:* nullo l. numerare, *to account as nothing;* eo l. habere, *to hold in such estimation;* fratris, filii loco habere aliquem, *to treat one as a brother, as a son;* criminis loco putant esse, *they consider it a crime.* 4) **Space, room, place = possibility, opportunity, occasion,** &c.: locus est cognoscendi et ignoscendi; locum non relinquere precibus (in Cic. Fam. I, 1, this = *to anticipate one's wish*); dare locum suspicioni; locus est rei alicui; res habet locum, *takes place;* quaerere locum seditionis or insidiis. Hence = **time** (mostly colloq.): locus gaudendi; loco or in loco, *at the right time, seasonably;* ponere aliquid in l., *to apply aptly;* freq. (Com.) loci or locorum is added, pleonastically, to the *advs.* inde, postea, interea, or connected with ad id, post id, etc.: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then;* post id locorum, *after that, thereupon;* adhuc locorum, *hitherto.* 5) (Esp. the *pl.* loci.) **A point, division** *of a subject or writing;* **a topic, matter, part, passage:** l. philosophiae gravissimus; alter l. cautionis, *the second point, to which attention must be given;* consulite ei loco; perpurgatus est a me l. de finibus bonorum et malorum, *the topic;* also, as a rhet-

orical term, loci = *sources of argument, commonplaces.*

LŌCUSTA (I.), ae, *f.* 1) **A grasshopper, locust.** 2) *A marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster.*

LŌCUSTA (II.), also Lūcusta, ae, *f. A woman notorious for her skill in poisons*, in the time of Nero and Claudius.

LŌCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [loquor]. 1) **A speaking, discoursing; speech, discourse.** 2) **Pronunciation.** 3) (Lat.) *A mode of speaking*, **an idiom, phrase.**

LŌCŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [loquor]. (Lat.) **A talker, prater, babbler.**

LŌDĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lodix]. **A small coverlet, a blanket.**

LŌDIX, ĭcis, *f.* (Lat.) **A woven coverlet, blanket, counterpane.**

LŌGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= λόγοι]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Words:** in partic., A) (Com.) **empty words, mere talk:** B) **witty sayings, bon-mots, jests.** 2) **Fables:** fabellae et Aesopei logi.

LŌGĬCA, ae, } *f.* [= λογική, sc. τέχνη]. *The*
LŌGĬCE, es, } *art of reasoning*, **logic.**

LŌGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= λογικός]. **Logical;** *subst.*, **Logica**, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *logic.*

LOLĪGO (Lollig.), ĭnis, *f.* **The cuttle-fish.**

LŌLĪGUNCŪLA (Lollig.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of loligo]. **A little cuttle-fish.**

LŌLIUM, ii, *n.* **Darnel, cockle, tares.**

LOLLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lollius]. *Belonging to a Lollius*, **Lollian, clades.**

LOLLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Lollia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Marcus L. Palicanus, who was defeated, 26 B. C., by the Germans. He had two sons, to the elder of whom Horace addressed two letters (Epp. I, 2 and 18).

LŌMENTUM, i, *n.* [lavo]. (Lat.) *A kind of paste, made of bean-meal and rice*, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the freshness of the skin; *trop.* = *a means of cleansing.*

LONDĪNIUM (Lund.), ii, *n. A town in Britain*, now London.

LONGAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [longus-aevum]. (Poet.) **Of great age, aged, ancient.**

LONGE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [longus]. 1) **Of space, long, far, a long way off, far off, at a great distance:** l. lateque, *far and wide;* l. graditur, *with great strides.* In partic. — a) *far away*, videre, procedere; l. abesse; l. gentium, *remote* — b) **from afar,** *from a distance*, accurrere — c) ab urbe l. millia passuum decem, *a distance of ... from* — d) *trop.*, l. abesse ab aliquo and (poet.) alicui = *to be of no assistance, to be of no avail to one.* 2) **Of time, long, for a long period** (but thus used only when time is reckoned from a certain point): l. ante; longe prospicere futura, *long before.* 3) **Greatly, very much, by far** (especially with words denoting comparison): longe melior, optimus; longe ante alios insignis; l. dissentire; l. diversus, aliter; l. aliquem superare. 4) **Of discourse, at great length, with prolixity, tediously,** dicere.

LONGINQUE, *adv.* with *comp.* [longinquus]. (Lat.) **A long way off, far away, at a great distance.**

LONGINQUĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [longinquus]. 1) (Lat.) **Length, extent,** viae. 2) **Great distance:** propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur. 3) **Of time, long continuance** *or* **duration,** morbi; aetatis l., *old age;* l. exsilii.

LONGINQUUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [longus]. 1) (Lat.) **Long.** 2) **Of time, long, of long duration, tedious,** vita, oppugnatio. 3) **Far off, remote, distant,** *situate or living far off*, loci, gentes, hostes; e longinquo, *from afar;* cura l., *anxiety about things that are far off.* Hence: A) homo l., *foreign, strange:* B) spes l., *long deferred;* tempus l., *distant, far off.*

LONGĬTER, *adv.* [longus]. (Ante-cl.) **Far:** non l. ab leto errare.

LONGĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [longus]. 1) **Of space, length,** itineris; in or per longitudinem, also in longitudine, *in length, lengthwise.* 2) **Of time, length, long duration,** noctis; consulere in longitudinem, *to take thought and care for the future.*

LONGIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of longius]. **Rather too long,** *rather longer than usual.*

LONGŌBARDI (Lang.), ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Northern Germany, west of the Elbe.*

LONGŬLE, *adv.* [longulus]. (Com). **Rather far.**

LONGŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of longus]. **Rather long.**

LONGŬRIUS, ii, *m.* [longus]. **A long pole** *or* **lath.**

LONGUS, a, um, *adj*, w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Of space, long,** hasta, via, epistola; navis l. = *a battle-ship, man-of-war;* fossa sex pedes longa; (poet.) homo l., *a tall fellow; trop.*, manus l., *a far-reaching, mighty hand;* (poet.) = *wide, spacious, vast,* freta, aether. 2) (Lat., rar.) = longinquus 3: militia l., *far off, at a distance.* 3) **Of time, long, tedious, of long duration** *or* **continuance,** mora, mensis, syllaba; negotium l.; injuria l. (poet.), *tedious to tell;* (poet.) ll. anni, *old age.* Hence: A) in longum, *long, for a long time;* in l. amores ducere; ex longo, *for a long time back, long since:* B) l. societas, *an old league, alliance, or compact:* C) longum est, *it would take too long, would be too tedious;* ne longum sit, *not to be tedious, to be brief;* nihil mihi est longius, *nothing is more tedious to me = I desire nothing more earnestly, I am impatient about it:* D) longius facere aliquid, *to treat the matter more at length;* nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius; longus esse nolo, *I do not wish to be prolix:* E) longus spe (poet.), *slow in hope;* in longius consultans, *for the future:* F) (poet.) Longum, as *adv.* = *long, a long while*, clamare.

LŌQUĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [loquax]. **Talkativeness, loquacity.**

LŌQUĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [loquax]. **Talkatively, loquaciously.**

LŌQUĀCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of loquax]. **Somewhat loquacious.**

LŌQUAX, ācis, *adj.* [loquor]. **Talkative, wordy, loquacious,** homo; (poet.) rana l., *chattering;* ll. lymphae, *murmuring, babbling;* nidus l., *with chattering young ones;* stagna ll. (by reason of the croaking of the frogs); oculi ll., *expressive.*

LŌQUĒLA, ae, *f.* [loquor]. (Poet.) **1) Speech, discourse. 2)** *Meton.:* A) **a word:** fundit has ore loquelas: B) **a language:** Graia l.

LŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [loquor]. (Lat.) **Readiness in speaking, fluency of speech, talkativeness:** aliud est eloquentia, aliud loquentia.

LŌQUĬTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*freq.* of loquor]. **To speak often, to chatter.**

LŌQUOR, cūtus or quūtus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [kindr. w. λέγω]. **I.** *Intr.*—**1) To speak, to talk, to say** (colloquially, in the lang. of everyday life; but 'dicere' and 'orare,' to speak oratorically): l. cum aliquo de re aliqua; l. apud or adversus aliquem, *before any one;* l. pro aliquo, *in defence of any one;* l. ad aliquem, *to any one;* (Com.) male l. alicui, *to speak ill of any one.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to speak, to declare, to express,** *or* **to indicate clearly:** res ipsa l.; oculi, quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur; ut consuetudo loquitur, *as the saying is;* pinus loquens, *rustling, murmuring.* **II.** *Tr.* (frequently with contempt implied — cf. dico.)—**1) To have ever on one's lips, to talk of, to speak about:** nil nisi classes et exitus loquitur; omnia magna l., **2) To utter, to tell, to name, to mention:** l. mera scelera; multi eum ll., *name him.* Hence: A) (poet.) = *to celebrate* (*in song*), proelia: B) loquuntur, *they say, it is said* (with the *accus.* and *infin.*): C) (rar.) = dico, **to say:** quid tu, Epicure, loquere?

LŌRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [lorum]. (Lat.) **A strap, thong.**

LŌRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [lorum]. (Lat.) **A whipper, flogger, chastiser,** *one who scourged slaves with thongs.*

LŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lorum]. (Poet.) **Bound with straps** *or* **thongs.**

LŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [lorum]. (Ante-cl.) **Made of straps** *or* **thongs;** *trop.*, latera vestra lorea faciam, *I will cut your skin into strips.*

LŌRĪCA, ae, *f.* [lorum]. **1) A leather corslet** *or* **cuirass, a breastplate** *made of thongs* (opp. to thorax, a breastplate made of metal); also = **a coat-of-mail, cuirass,** in gen. **2) The breastwork, parapet** *of a trench, fort,* &c. **3)** (Lat.) **A layer** *or* **crust of plaster** *upon a building.*

LŌRĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lorica]. **Covered with a coat-of-mail, mailed.**

LŌRĬPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [lorum-pes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Crooked-footed, bandy-legged.**

LŌRUM, i, *n.* **1) A leather strap** *or* **thong. 2)** *Articles made of straps:* viz., A) **a rein:** lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses:* B) **a whip, lash, scourge:** C) **a girdle:** D) (poet.) *the leathern* bulla, *worn by children of the poorer sort.*

LŌRŸMA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὰ Λώρυμα]. *A seaport in Caria.*

LŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Λωτίς]. *A nymph, who was changed into the lotus-tree.*

LŌTŌPHĂGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Λωτοφάγοι]. **The Lotus-Eaters,** *a mythical people, living on the northern coast of Africa.*

LŌTUS (or Lotos), i, *f.* [= λωτός]. *The name of several plants:* in partic., **1)** = **the water-lily** *of the Nile, the Egyptian lily.* **2) The lotus-tree,** whose fruit was eaten by the Lotophagi. **3)** *Meton., a flute* (because made of lotus-wood).

LUA, ae, *f.* [luo]. (Also called Lua Saturni.) *A goddess to whom the arms taken in battle were devoted, by burning them.*

LUBRĬCO, āvi, ātum. 1. *v. tr.* [lubricus]. (Lat.) **To make smooth** *or* **slippery, to lubricate.**

LUBRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with lutrum and illuvies]. **1) Smooth, slippery:** A) = *on which one easily slips or slides,* locus, fastigium: B) = *that easily slips or glides away,* **slippery, slimy, lubricous,** exta, anguis; hence (poet. & lat.) — a) = *gliding fleetly away,* amnis; corpus l. levitate continua — b) *trop.*, historia l., *written in a flowing style;* annus l., *fleeting* — c) natura ll. oculos fecit, *movable;* l. vultus, *voluptuous.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **slippery, i. e., critical, hazardous, dangerous, precarious,** vitae via, aetas puerilis, defensionis ratio: B) (poet.) **false, deceitful.**

LŪCA (I.), ae, *f.* *A town in Etruria,* now Lucca.

LŪCA (II.), or Lūcas, ae, *m.* [Lucani]. **Lucanian:** boves Lucae, *Lucanian oxen* (the name given by the Romans to the elephants, which, for the first time, they saw in the army of Pyrrhus in Lucania.

LŪCĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Lower Italy,* **the Lucanians.**

LŪCĀNIA, ae, *f.* [Lucani]. *The district of Lucania, in Lower Italy.*

LŪCĀNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lucani]. **Lucanian;** hence, *subst.*, Lucanica, ae, *f.*, *a kind of sausage,* invented by the Lucanians.

LŪCĀNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Lucani]. **Lucanian.**

LŪCĀNUS (II.) (M. Annaeus), i, *m.* *A Roman poet of Corduba,* author of the Pharsalia.

LŪCAR, āris, *m.* [lucus]. (Lat.) **The pay of actors** (orig., perhaps, *the pay of those who took part in the religious services celebrated in groves*).

LŪCELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of lucrum]. **A small gain, slight profit.**

LŪCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Luca I.]. **Of Luca.**

LŪCEO, luxi, —, 2. *v. intr.* [lux]. **1) To be**

light *or* clear, to beam, to shine (steadily, and especially with a soft light — cf. splendeo, niteo): stella, rogus l.; rubor l. in ore (poet.); semita lucet per occultos calles (poet.), *is visible.* In particular, *impers.*, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat quum, etc.; lucet hoc, *it is already daylight;* also (Com.), with *accus.*, lucere facem alicui, *to light one home with a torch.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to be clear, plain, distinct: mea officia nunc lucent; res l. tam claris argumentis: B) = to shine forth, to be conspicuous *or* distinguished: l. tota oratio; nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet.

LŪCĔRES (also Lūcĕrenses), rum, *m. pl. The third of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people of Rome, according to their nationalities.* The Luceres were of Etruscan stock.

LŪCĔRIA, ae, *f. A town in Apulia,* now Lucera.

LŪCĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Luceria]. Lucerian; *subst.*, Lucerini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Luceria.*

LŪCERNA, ae, *f.* [luceo]. 1) A lamp, an oil-lamp: ante ll., *before night;* ad extremas ll., *until late at night;* (poet.) accedit numerus lucernis (of a drunken person, to whom the lights seem to be double). Hence, 2) *meton., a nocturnal banquet, study by night,* &c.

LŪCESCO, or LŪCISCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of luceo]. To begin to shine: sol novus l.; cras Nonae ll., *dawn;* in partic., *impers.*, lucescit, *the day is breaking;* quum lucisceret, *at break of day.*

*LŪCI, *adv.* = Luce, by day.

LŪCĔTIA, ae, *f.* } [lux]. (Lat.) The Light-
LŪCĔTIUS, ii, *m.* } Bringer, *a surname of Jupiter and of Juno.*

LŪCĬDE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [lucidus]. Brightly, clearly, plainly, distinctly.

LŪCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [luceo]. 1) Full of light, bright, shining, clear, domus, amnis, sidera; (poet.) = *white, beautiful,* &c., puella, ovis. 2) *Trop.*, plain, distinct, clear, lucid, narratio, ordo, orator.

LŪCĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lux-fero]. Light-bringing, Diana: ll. equi, *the horses of Luna;* manus lucifera Lucinae (poet.) = *bringing to the light.* Hence, *subst.*, Lucifer, ĕri, *m., the planet Venus, the Morning Star;* (poet.) = *day:* tres ll.

*LŪCĬFĬCO, 1. *v. tr.* [lux-facio]. (Ante-cl.) To make bright, to brighten.

LŪCĬFŪGA, ae, *comm.* [lux-fugio]. (Lat.) Light-shunning, light-fleeing: also = *one that turns night into day.*

LŪCĬFŪGUS, a, um, *adj.* = Lucifuga.

LŪCĬLIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman gens:* thus, esp. 1) Quintus L. Balbus, *an adherent of the Stoic philosophy.* 2) Caius L., *the father of Roman satire,* a contemporary of the younger Africanus.

LŪCĪNA, ae, *f.* [lux, inasmuch as she brings men to the light]. 1) *A surname of Juno, or of Diana, as the goddess of Child-birth;* hence (poet.) = child-birth, *a bringing forth of young:* pati L. 2) *Of Hecate, as the creator of disturbed dreams and spectres.*

LŪCĬUS, ii, *m.* [lux; 'born in the daytime']. *A Roman praenomen* (usually written L.).

LUCRĒTIA, ae, *f.* — Lucretius.

LUCRĒTĬLIS, is, *m. A mountain in the Sabine territory,* now a part of Monte Gennaro.

LUCRĒTĪNUM, i, *n. An estate of Atticus, near Mount Lucretilis.*

LUCRĒTIUS, ii, *m.*, and Lucrētia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) in the most ancient times, Spurius L. Tricipitinus, *consul,* A. U. C. 245, and father of Lucretia, who was dishonoured by Sextus Tarquinius. This act of Tarquinius was the immediate cause of the expulsion of the family of Tarquins from Rome. 2) Titus L. Carus, *author of the fine poem, entitled* De Rerum Natura, in which the doctrines of the Epicurean philosophy are set forth.

LUCRĬ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (now more correctly written separately)—v. Lucrum.

*LUCRĬFĬCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [lucrum-facio]. (Pl.) Gain-bringing.

LUCRĬFŪGA, ae, *com.* [lucrum-fugio]. (Pl.) Gain-fleeing, gain-shunning.

LUCRĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Lucrinus]. *Belonging to Lake Lucrinus,* Lucrine; res Lucrinenses, i. e., *oysters.*

LUCRĪNUS (I.), i, *m.* (Lacus). *A lake* (prop., *a deep inland-bay*) *on the coast of Campania, near Baiae,* now Lago Lucrino.

LUCRĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Lucrinus I.]. *Belonging to Lake Lucrinus,* Lucrine: ostrea or conchylia LL., *the Lucrine oysters,* celebrated for their fine flavour.

LUCRĬPĔTA, ae, *com.* [lucrum-peto]. (Pl.) A gain-seeker, a lover of gain.

LUCROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [lucrum]. To gain, to get, to make, to acquire *as profit:* l. magnam pecuniam, talentum; l. stipendium = *to retain for one's self;* l. nomen, *to acquire, to create;* lucretur indicia infamiae, *he may enjoy the advantage of their not being mentioned.*

LUCRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum]. (Poet & lat.) Gain-bringing, profitable, lucrative.

LUCRUM, i, *n.* [luo]. 1) Gain, profit, advantage: l. facere ex re aliqua, *to make a profit;* lucro est, *it is a source of profit:* ponere, deputare in lucro, *to count as gain;* lucri facere aliquid, *to gain, to get, to make as profit;* lucri facere pecuniam ab aliquo; lucri facere censoriam notam, *to be so lucky as to escape;* quae ille naturali bono lucri fecit, *whereof he gained the credit;* de lucro vivere = *to live at the mercy of another.* 2) (Poet.) = Wealth, riches. 3) (Poet.) Avarice.

LUCTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [luctor]. (Poet.) A

wrestling, struggling, striving: remo luctamen abest, *the struggling with the oar.*

LUCTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [luctor]. 1) **A wrestling:** sine adversario nulla luctatio est. 2) **A struggle, effort, endeavour:** tetra ibi l. erat (i. e., to keep upon their feet). 3) *Trop.*, of abstract things, **a struggle, contest:** l. cum Academicis; l. spiritus.

LUCTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [luctor]. **A wrestler.**

LUCTĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [luctus-fero]. (Later poet.) **Grief-bringing, mournful.**

LUCTĬFĬCUS, a, um, [luctus-facio]. (Poet.) **Causing grief** *or* **lamentation, sorrowful, woful, mournful.**

LUCTĬ-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Sounding mournfully, mournful, doleful.**

LUCTOR, ātus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl.) LUCTO, 1. *v. intr.* [lucta, 'a wrestling']. 1) **To wrestle,** cum aliquo. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to contend, to fight,** cum aliquo; inter se ll. cornibus haedi; (poet.) l. fluctibus (*dat.*), *to struggle with the waves;* (lat.) l. clementiâ suâ, *with his clemency:* B) **to struggle, to strive, to exert one's self, to toil:** l. in arido solo; l. in turba, *to struggle with the crowd in order to make one's way through;* (poet.) l. compescere risum, *to suppress one's laughter:* C) oscula luctantia, *resisting.*

LUCTUŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [luctuosus]. **Dolefully, lamentably, mournfully.**

LUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [luctus]. 1) *Causing sorrow,* **mournful, lamentable,** dies, tempora, exilium. 2) (Poet.) *Feeling sorrow,* **sorrowful, sad, afflicted,** Hesperia.

LUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [lugeo]. 1) **Sorrow, mourning, lamentation** (that exhibits itself by outward conventional signs, e. g., the attire, the neglect of the hair, &c.); hence, esp. *a mourning for the loss of a loved person* (esp. by death, but also of loss by exile, &c.—cf. dolor, moeror): senatus est in l., *has put on mourning;* luctus finitur, deponitur, *is finished, terminated, is laid aside;* l. domesticus; luctu et caede omnia complentur. 2) Sometimes the word seems to be used, less correctly, for dolor = **grief, anguish:** luctum ex aliqua re capere, haurire; (poet.) levior l., *less occasion for grief.* 3) Personified, *the god of Grief.*

LŪCUBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro]. 1) **A working by lamp-light, a sitting up at night to study, night-work:** l. anicularum, *the old women's evening gossip.* 2) *What is done by lamp-light,* **a lucubration.**

LŪCUBRĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of lucubratio]. 1) **A working by night, a sitting up at night.** 2) (Lat.) *What is done by lamp-light,* **a lucubration.**

LŪCUBRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lucubro]. (Lat.) **Convenient for night-study.**

LŪCUBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [lux]. 1) *Intr.*, **to work by lamp-light, to work at night.** 2) *Tr.*, **to make by lamp-light, to compose at night,** opusculum.

LŪCŬLENTE, } *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [lucu-
LŪCŬLENTER, } lentus]. **Well, handsomely, splendidly, excellently,** scribere, diem habere; l. vendere, *to advantage;* l. calefacere aliquem, *to give one a good drubbing.*

LŪCŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lux]. 1) (Rare, poet.) **Full of light, bright,** vestibulum; l. caminus, *brightly burning.* 2) **Fine** *of its kind,* **distinguished, splendid, excellent, ample, considerable:** l. femina, *pretty;* ll. divitae; l. patrimonium, *considerable, respectable;* dies l., *fortunate;* auctor l., *credible, authentic;* so, also, testis l. 3) **Clear, intelligible, luminous,** verba, oratio.

LŪCULLĒUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Lucullus]. *Be-*
LŪCULLIĀNUS, } *longing to Lucullus,* **Lucullian:** LL. horti.

LŪCULLUS, i, *m.* *A family name in the gens Licinia* (v. Licinius).

LŪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lucus]. **A small grove.**

LŪCŬMO, ōnis, *m.* [an Etruscan word; acc. to Festus, orig. = 'an insane or inspired person']. *A title of honour,* given to Etruscan princes, who were also at the same time priests.

LŪCUS (I.), i, *m.* [λύκη, 'twilight'; acc. to others, fr. LUC, stem of lux]. 1) *A wood consecrated to a deity,* a sacred grove: lucus ibi frequenti silva. 2) (Poet.) **A wood,** in gen. 3) (Com.) **Wood:** nec quisquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore. 4) Abs., as a proper name, e. g., *the town Lucus,* in the territory of the Vocontii — now Lucine.

LŪCUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [ante-cl. for lux]. **Light:** cum primo lucu, *at daybreak.*

LŪDIA, ae, *f.* [ludius]. (Later poet.) 1) **An actress, a female dancer.** 2) Improp., *the mistress of a gladiator, a gladiator's wife.*

LŪDIBRIUM, ii, *n.* [ludo]. 1) **A plaything, toy, sport:** debere l. ventis, *destined to be the sport of the winds;* ll. fortunae, *worldly goods, the plaything of fortune;* ll. oculorum, *a false show, illusion, something that deceives the eyes;* so, also, ll. aurium. Hence = **a laughing-stock, butt:** habere aliquem ludibrio, *to make a laughing-stock of one;* J. Brutus ductus erat Delphos, ludibrium verius quam comes. 2) **Mockery, derision, a scoff, jest:** per l., *scornfully;* ad l. alicujus; esse ludibrio miserias suas, *that their miseries were a subject of mockery;* aliquem in ludibrium reservare.

LŪDĬBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [ludo]. 1) **Playful, sportive, frolicsome, merry.** 2) *Trop.* = *as if playing,* i. e., **without trouble, at one's ease:** l. illuc pervenisti.

LŪDĬCER (or Lūdĭcrus), cra, crum, *adj.* (the *nom. sing. m.* does not occur) [ludus]. 1) **Serving for sport, that is done for pleasure** *or*

amusement, sportive: l. exercitatio, ars, sermo, certamen. 2) In partic., belonging to a stage-play: l. tibia; l. ars, *the histrionic art;* partes ll., *parts in a stage-play;* in modum ludicrum (lat.), *after the manner of players.* Hence, *subst.*, **Ludicrum**, i, *n.*, **a play, show, spectacle** *in the theatre or at the circus:* l. Olympiorum; ll. venandi vel exercendi, *hunts or exercises devised for amusement and diversion.*

***LŪDĬ-FĂCIO**, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [ludus-facio]. (Pl.) **To make sport** *or* **game of**, aliquem.

***LŪDĬFĬCĂBĬLIS**, e, *adj.* [ludifico]. (Pl.) **Employed as means of ridiculing.**

LŪDĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ludifico]. **A making sport** *or* **game** *of one;* **a mocking, deriding, jeering; derision, mockery.**

***LŪDĬFĬCĀTOR**, ōris, *m.* [ludifico]. (Pl.) *One who makes game of another*, **a mocker.**

LŪDĬFĬCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [ludifico]. (Pl.) **A mocking; derision, mockery.**

LŪDĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ludus-facio]. **To make sport** *or* **game of, to mock, to make a fool of, to delude, to deceive,** aliquem; also abs.

LŪDĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [ludus-facio]. **1) To make game of, to mock, to make sport of, to delude, to deceive:** l. virginem, *to dishonour.* **2) To thwart, to baffle,** *or* **to frustrate** *by deceit or trickery:* l. locationem priorem; l. ea quae hostes agerent.

LŪDĬ-MĂGISTER, tri, *m.* [ludus-magister]. **A schoolmaster.**

LŪDIO, ōnis, } *m.* [ludo]. **A stage-player, an**
LŪDIUS, ii, } **actor** (contemptuously = *a juggler, buffoon* — cf. histrio); **or, a pantomimist,** gladiator.

LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To play** = *to play at some game* (for pastime or amusement): l. aleâ, pilâ, talis; but also (poet. & lat.), l. aleam, par impar, Trojam; lusit consimilem lusum = *he has done the same thing;* l. lusum insolentem, *to play a bold game.* Hence, in partic.: A) freq. of bodily, and esp. gymnastic exercises: ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis: B) *intr., to appear in a public show or spectacle, to be exhibited at a public show:* ursi et elephanti ll.: C) (poet.) = *to dance:* l. in numerum, *to music;* l. in catenas, *forming a chain:* D) = **to play** *a part*, **to counterfeit, to mimic, to act:** l. bonum civem. **2) To play** = **to sport, to frolic, to jest, to joke:** ludens illud feci; (poet.) *of fish, birds*, &c., **to frisk,** *to play.* In partic.: A) *to play as a lover, to sport, to dally:* lusisti satis: B) *to play with, to amuse one's self with* = *to practise as a pastime:* l. versibus incomptis, armis; l. carmina haec, *to write poetry for amusement:* C) (Pl.) l. operam, *to throw away one's labour, to toil in vain.* **3) To make game** *or* **sport of, to banter, to rally, to ridicule,** aliquem. **4) To delude, to impose on, to trick, to deceive,** aliquem.

LŪDUS, i, *m.* [ludo]. **1) A play, game, diversion, pastime** (*obj.* — cf. lusus), e. g., ball, dice, checkers, bodily exercises, &c. In partic.: A) in the *pl.* = **public games, shows, plays, spectacles:** committere ll., *to let the plays begin;* facere ll., *to bring out, to exhibit:* ludis, *during the games;* ll. Taurilia (these 'ludi' were either 'scenici' (dramatic representations), or 'circenses' (foot and chariot races, fights with animals, &c.), or 'gladiatorii'; sometimes 'ludi' is applied to the 'll. scenici,' as opposed to the others): B) **play = sport, fun, joke, jest, amusement;** per l.; facere ll., *to make sport;* dare ludum alicui, *to humour, to indulge one;* but, ludos dare or praebere, *to make one's self ridiculous, to afford amusement;* ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of one;* ille tibi ludus fuit, *was your laughing-stock;* ludos aliquem dimittere, *to send away with scorn and derision;* ludos alicui reddere (facere), *to play tricks upon;* ludos facere operum, *to labour at in vain:* C) *trop., mere sport, child's play, a trifle:* ludus est illa perdiscere; testimonium iis ludus est, *is a mere joke, trifle.* **2) A school** (of any kind; schola, a higher school, a school for teaching philosophy); l. literarum or literarius, *an elementary school;* l. discendi; l. gladiatorius, *a fencing-school;* l. fidicinus, *a music-school;* l. militaris, *a military school;* ludum aperire, *to open a school.*

***LUĒLA**, ae, *f.* [luo]. (Lucr.) **Atonement, expiation, punishment.**

LUES, is, *f.* [luo]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) A pestilence, plague, contagious disease, epidemic** (cf. morbus, pestilentia, aegrotatio). **2)** *Trop., any wide-spreading evil,* **a calamity, misfortune,** e. g., *war, a storm, conflagration*, &c.; also, of pernicious persons = *a plague, pest:* sacra Thebarum lues, i. e., *the Sphinx.*

LUGDŪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Lugdunum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Lugdunum:** ara L., *an altar to Augustus*, where Caligula instituted a prize contest between Greek and Latin rhetoricians.

LUGDŪNUM, i, *n. A town in Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus*, now Lyons.

LŪGEO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [kindr. w. λυγρός]. **1) To mourn = to go into mourning, to be in mourning for** (v. Luctus): matronae ll. eum, *went into mourning for him.* **2)** In gen., **to mourn, to bewail, to deplore:** luget senatus, moeret equester ordo; lugere pro aliquo; l. vitam hominum; l. mortem alicujus; l. interitum reipublicae.

LŪGUBRIS, e, *adj.* [lugeo]. **Of** *or* **belonging to mourning, mourning-:** l. domus; l. lamentatio, *over the dead;* l. cantus, *a dirge;* ales l. (poet.), *foreboding mourning; subst.*, **lugubria**, ōrum, *n. pl., mourning-garments, mourning:* ll. induere. **2):** A) **causing mourning, disastrous, fatal,** bellum: B) **plaintive, doleful, mournful,** vox; (poet.) lugubre canunt, as *adv., plaintively.*

*LUMBIFRĂGIUM, ii, *n.* [lumbus-frango] (Pl.) A breaking of the loins.

LUMBRĪCUS, i, *m.* A dew-worm, earth-worm; *trop.* (Pl.) = *an upstart, parvenu.*

LUMBŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lumbus]. A little loin.

LUMBUS, i, *m.* The loin; also, in the *pl.*, lumbi, *the privy parts.*

LŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. of lucimen, fr. luceo]. 1) Light (orig. = *a shining body, one that gives light* — cf. lux): luna illustratur a l. solis; but also, luna mutuatur l. suum a sole. Hence, in partic.: A) a light = a lamp, taper, torch, &c.: accendere ll.; ad ll., *until evening;* sub prima ll., *at dusk:* B) (poet.) — a) = daylight, day: secundo l. — b) *a bright atmosphere:* coeli l. spirabile — c) *the light of life,* life: adimere alicui lumen: C) the light of the eye, the eye: amittere ll.; lumina reflectere: D) the light in *or* upon buildings: ll. mutantur, *the view is changed* (by the erection of buildings); obstruere luminibus alicujus, *to obstruct the light* (by building), and, *trop.* = *to obscure one's glory:* E) (lat.) *the light in pictures,* in opp. to the shade. 2) *Trop.:* A) *that which diffuses light, the most glorious, excellent or best of its kind:* a light, ornament, glory, embellishment: l. eloquentiae; ll. civitatis = *the best citizens;* l. aliquod probitatis et virtutis, *a glorious example of;* ll. sententiarum, verborum, *the fine points, beauties of thought and language;* l. consulatus, *his consulate, which gave splendour to the state:* B) clearness, distinctness: ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert: C) = a deliverer, preserver, guide: l. rebus dubiis.

LŪMĬNĀRIA, ium, *n. pl.* [lumen]. Window-shutters, windows.

LŪMĬNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [lumen]. *Full of light; trop.,* conspicuous, prominent, distinguished: l. partes orationis.

LŪNA (I.), ae, *f.* [contr. of lucina, fr. luceo]. 1) The moon: luna plena, *the full moon;* tertia, quarta l., *the third, fourth day after new moon;* l. deficiens (poet.), *the moon in eclipse, a lunar eclipse;* per l., *by moonlight.* 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) = a month: B) = *night:* C) = *the figure of a half-moon, a crescent* (orig., *the letter* C), *which senators wore on their shoes.* 3) Personified, *the goddess of the moon,* later identified with Diana.

LŪNA (II.), ae, *f.* *A town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria,* now Lunegiano.

LŪNĀRIS, e, *adj.* [luna I.]. 1) *Of or belonging to the moon,* lunar: l. cursus, *the course of the moon.* 2) (Poet.) Moon-shaped, crescent-shaped.

LŪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Luna II.]. Of *or* belonging to Luna; *subst.,* Lunenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Luna.*

LŪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [luna I.]. (Poet.) To bend like a half-moon *or* crescent; esp. in the *part.* lunatus, crescent-shaped, sickle-shaped, curved: l. pelta; l. ferrum, *a curved sword.*

LŪNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of luna I.]. (Pl.) A little moon, *an ornament worn by women.*

LUO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* [prop., 'to wash off,' 'to cleanse'; kindr. w. lavo, λούω]. 1) To pay for, to atone for, to expiate, *to suffer punishment for any thing:* l. noxam pecuniâ; l. perjurium sanguine; l. caedem piaculo. Hence, l. pericula, *to avert by expiation or punishment.* 2) To suffer, to undergo, to pay *as a penalty:* l. poenas or poenam (supplicium) peccati sui, pro caede; l. poenam reipublicae, *to be punished by, or on account of, the state.* Hence, l. aes alienum, *to pay a debt.*

LŪPA, ae, *f.* [lupus]. 1) A she-wolf. 2) *A common prostitute* (a contumelious word, in the lang. of the people — cf. scortum, meretrix).

LŪPĀNAR, āris, *n.* [lupa]. A brothel, house of ill-fame.

LŪPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lupus]. (Poet.) Furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e., *iron prickles shaped like wolf's teeth;* in partic., ll. frena or freni, and hence, as *subst.,* Lupata, ōrum, *n. pl., a horse's bit set with iron teeth.*

LŪPERCAL, ālis, *n.* [Lupercus]. 1) *A grotto, consecrated to the god Lupercus, on the Palatine Hill.* 2) In the *pl.,* Lupercalia, ōrum or ium, *the festival of Lupercus, the god of Fertility,* celebrated in February, with various symbolical ceremonies.

LŪPERCĀLIS, *adj.* [Lupercal]. *Of or belonging to the Lupercalia,* Lupercal: sacrum L. = Lupercalia.

LŪPERCUS, i, *m.* [lupus-arceo, 'the protector against wolves']. 1) *A Roman name of the Lycean Pan.* 2) *A priest of the god Lupercus.*

LUPIA (Luppia), ae, *f.* *A river in the north-west of Germany,* now the Lippe.

LŪPILLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of lupinus II.]. A small lupine.

LŪPĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [lupus]. *Of or belonging to a wolf,* wolf's, ubera, pellis.

LŪPĪNUS (II.), ūs, *m.* } [lupus]. A wolf's
LŪPĪNUM, i, *n.* } bean, lupine: these were often used by children and on the stage for counters or money.

LŪPUS, i, *m.* [= λύκος]. 1) A wolf: prov. (colloq.), lupum auribus tenere = *to be in a dilemma or difficulty;* lupus in fabula (sermone) (said of the appearance of a person just as one is talking about him) = *talk of the devil,* &c.; committere ovem lupo, *to entrust a thing to one's worst enemy = to set the fox to watch the geese;* eripere agnum lupo, *to get away the lamb from the wolf;* hac urget lupus, hac canis angit = *to be between two fires;* lupus ultro fugiat oves (of something impossible); l. non curat numerum ovium, *the wolf does not stop to count the number of sheep, will attack any number.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *A voracious fish.* 3) = Frena lupata, *a horse's bit armed with points resembling wolf's teeth.* 4) *An iron hook or grapple.*

*LURCHĪNĀBUNDUS (also Lurcĭnābundus or Lurchabundus), a, um, *adj.* [lurco]. **Voracious.**

LURCO (Lurcho), ōnis, *m.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A gormandizer, glutton.**

LŪRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **1) Pale-yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid** (cf. pallidus), Orcus; l. umbra (of one that has been hanged); dentes ll., *foul, unclean.* **2)** = *That makes pale or ghastly,* horror.

LŪROR, ōris, *m.* [luridus]. (Poet.) **Paleness, sallowness.**

LUSCĪNIA, ae, *f.*, or (rar.) Luscīnius, ii, *m.* **A nightingale.**

LUSCĪNIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of luscinia]. **A little nightingale.**

LUSCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [luscus]. (Lat.) **One-eyed; hence,** Luscinus, i, *m., a Roman surname.*

LUSCĬTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [luscus]. (Ante-cl.) **Dim-sighted, purblind.**

LUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Blind of an eye, one-eyed. 2)** (Lat. poet.) **Dim-sighted, purblind.**

LŪSIO, ōnis, *m.* [ludo]. **A playing, play,** pilae; dicendi, non lusionis causa; delectari ll.

LŪSĪTĀNIA, ae, *f. The western part of Spain,* the modern Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces of Estramadura and Toledo.

LŪSĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lusitania]. *Of or belonging to Lusitania,* **Lusitanian;** *subst.,* Lusitani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Lusitania.*

LŪSĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of ludo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To play often, to play.**

LUSIUS, ii, *m. A river in Arcadia.*

LŪSOR, ōris, *m.* [ludo]. (Poet.) **1)** *One who plays at a game,* **a player;** l. tenerorum amorum, *a writer of love-verses.* **2) A banterer, mocker.**

LŪSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [lusor]. **1) Of** *or* **belonging to play, play-:** l. pila, *a play-ball.* **2) Serving for amusement** *or* **pastime, sportive,** spectaculum; arma ll., *which are taken up in sport;* l. nomen, *given in sport.*

LUSTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [lustrum II.]. **1)** *Pertaining to a purification from guilt,* **expiatory:** sacrificium l., *a sacrifice of purification;* l. aqua, *holy water.* **2)** *Of or belonging to a period of five years,* **quinquennial** (the general sacrifice of purification occurring once in five years): l. certamen; v. Lustrum 2.

LUSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [lustro]. **1) A purification by sacrifice, a lustration. 2) A going** *or* **wandering about** (because the lustral sacrifices were carried around the persons or things to be purified), municipiorum; ll. ferarum, *the roaming of wild beasts through the forests;* l. solis, *the course of the sun.*

LUSTRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum II.]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to purification:** dies l., *the eighth or ninth day after a child's birth,* on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name.

LUSTRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [luceo]. **To make light, to illumine:** sol l. omnia flammis; Aurora l. terras lampade Phoebea.

LUSTRO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lustrum]. **1) To purify by an expiatory sacrifice,** *to make pure* (in a religious sense): l. agrum, exercitum, senem; (poet.) lustramur Jovi, *we purify ourselves by an expiatory sacrifice to Jupiter.* Hence, **2) To review** (inasmuch as this was accompanied by a lustration or purifying sacrifice), exercitum. Hence, **3)** (poet.) **in gen., to review, to survey, to observe,** corpus lumine, rem oculis; *trop.,* l. aliquid animo, *to consider, to weigh.* **4)** (V. Lustratio, 2.) **To go round, to wander over, to go through, to traverse:** l. aequor navibus; l. Aegyptum; stella l. signiferum orbem; (poet.) ll. ignem equis, *they ride around the fire;* lustrare aliquem choreis, *to dance around; trop.,* l. pericula, *to go through;* dum umbrae montibus convexa lustrabunt, *so long as upon the mountains the shadows shall visit the chasms.*

LUSTROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [lustrum I.]. (Pl.) **To frequent brothels, to wench.**

LUSTRUM (I.), i, *n.* [luo, lavo]. **1)** (Ante-cl.) **A morass, bog, slough. 2) A haunt** *of wild beasts,* **a den, covert. 3) A brothel:** lustris confectus, *with debauchery.*

LUSTRUM (II.), i, *n.* [luo]. **1)** (Rar.) **A purifying sacrifice, an expiation,** in gen. **2) The great purifying sacrifice** *or* **lustration,** *which was made at Rome, every five years, in behalf of the whole people, by the censors, at the conclusion of the* census (q. v.): condere (rarely claudere) l., *to close the lustrum, and thus to conclude the census;* sub lustrum censeri = *at the end of the census.* **3) A term of five years, a lustrum;** hence (poet. & lat.), in gen. = *a period of several years.*

LŪSUS, ūs, *m.* [ludo]. **1) A playing, play,** game (*subj.*—cf. ludus), aleae, calculorum; non me offendit lusus in pueris. Also = *a theatrical play:* l. Trojae, *in which the fate of Troy is represented.* **2) Amusement, pastime,** esp. as opp. to serious occupation = **a joking, trifling,** sport, fun; *trop.,* iis omne fas nefasque est l., *is a mere joke;* (lat.) lusum dare alicui, *to make one's self ridiculous.*

LŪTĀTIUS, ii, *m.*, and Lŭtātia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Q. L. Catulus, *consul,* A. U. C. 652.

LŪTĔŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of lūteus] **Yellowish.**

LŪTESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of lŭtum]. **To turn to mud, to become muddy.**

LUTĒTIA, ae, *f. A city of Gallia Lugdunensis,* called also L. Parisiorum — now Paris.

LŪTEUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [lŭtum]. **1) Of mud** *or* **clay:** opus l., *a swallow's nest.* **2) Muddy, dirty,** bemired, pes. **3)** *Trop.,* **worthless, vile, detestable,** meretrix; l. negotium, *a sorry affair.*

LŪTEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [lūtum]. **Golden-yellow, gold-coloured, saffron.**

LŪTO, āvi ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [lŭtum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To bedaub with mud.**

LŪTŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [lŭtum]. **1) Be-**

daubed with mud, muddy, sus, amnis. 2) *Trop.:* A) dirty, filthy, nasty, vile, homo: B) of style, impure, turbid; poeta ille fluit l.

*LŬTŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* [lūtum]. (Pl.) To bespatter with mud; *trop., to asperse,* aliquem.

LŪTUM (I.), i, *n.* Mud, mire (prop., *the mud of the highway, the mud made by rain*—cf. limus). Hence: A) potter's earth, clay, loam: B) (lat.) *the dust or sand with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves:* C) *trop.,* as a term of reproach: D) prov., in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud,* i. e., *to be unable to proceed.*

LŪTUM (II.), i, *n.* 1) *A plant used in dyeing yellow,* dyer's weed, weld. 2) *Meton.,* a yellow colour, yellow.

LUX, ūcis, *f.* [luceo]. 1) Light (prop. = *the mass of light radiated from a luminous body* — cf. lumen): l. solis; l. ahenea (poet.), *from a shining brazen coat-of-mail;* (poet.) ll. = *the heavenly bodies, the stars.* 2) In partic.: A) daylight, day: cum prima l.; luce orta, *after the break of day;* luce or luci, and (ante-cl.) lucu, *by daylight, in the daytime;* in lucem, *until daylight;* ad l., *toward daybreak;* multâ l., *in broad day:* B) *a day:* centesima l. haec est; hence (poet.), l. aestiva, *summer;* l. brumalis, *winter:* C) (poet.) *the light of life,* life: luce carentes, *the dead;* aspicere l. = *to be born:* D) (poet. & lat.) an eye, the eyesight: adimere l. 3) *Trop.:* A) = light, illustration, elucidation, evidence: historia est l. veritatis; sententiae auctoris lucem desiderant: B) = a light, ornament, *that which ennobles and distinguishes a thing:* Roma l. orbis terrarum; mea l.! l. Dardaniae! (as a salutation): C) = publicity, public notice, public view, *the being seen, known, and conversed with by all men,* the world: non aspicere l. = *to live retired* (cf. 1, C); in l. atque in oculis omnium (opp. to intus domique); carere l. forensi; versari in l. Asiae, *to live in Asia, where one can be observed by all the world* (opp. to latebrae Cappadociae); vocare familiam e tenebris in lucem, *to raise one's family to distinction:* D) = help, succour, deliverance: l. affulsit civitati; afferre reipublicae lucem.

LUXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *tr.* [kindr. w. λοξόω, λόξος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To put out of joint, to dislocate, articulos.

*LUXOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [luxus]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) To live luxuriously, to revel, to riot.

LUXŬRIA, ae, } *f.* [luxus]. 1) Of plants,
LUXŬRIES, ei, } rankness, luxuriance, segetum. 2) Luxury, profusion, extravagance, riotous living (*subj.,* of inclination and temperament — cf. luxus): l. et lascivia; l. senectuti foedissima est. Also, *trop.,* of style.

LUXŬRIO, āvi, ātum,, & (lat., rar.), LUXŬRIOR, ātus, *dep.* 1. *v. intr.* [luxuria]. 1) Of plants, to be rank, luxuriant, *to have a rank and luxuriant growth,* seges; caules ll. in frondes; ager l., *is luxuriantly fruitful.* Hence: A) (poet.) l. re aliqua, *to abound in any thing, to have in abundance or excess:* faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis: B) (poet.) membra ll., *swell, increase immoderately:* C) *trop.,* of style, *to be luxuriant, to run riot:* luxuriantia compescit. 2) *Trop.:* A) of animals, to be wanton *or* frolicksome (from being too well-conditioned), to bound, to sport, to frisk: l. pecus: hence, B) to be wanton, *to commit excesses in one's joy or indulgence,* to revel, to run riot, to be dissolute: ne animi otio ll.; multitudo l. nova libertate.

LUXŬRIŌSE, *adv.* [luxuriosus]. 1) Immoderately, excessively, wantonly. 2) Luxuriously, voluptuously, vivere.

LUXŬRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [luxuria]. 1) Growing luxuriantly, rank, exuberant, vitis, frumenta. 2) *Trop.:* A) excessive, immoderate, unrestrained, extravagant, amor, laetitia: B) luxurious, profuse, voluptuous, homo, domus.

LUXUS, ūs, *m.* Profusion, immoderate expense, extravagance *in the manner of living* (cf. luxuria); usually with strong censure implied = revelry, debauchery: l. et desidia; in vino et l.; only seldom in a good sense = *splendour in expense, magnificence:* l. regius.

LŸAEUS, i, *m.* [= Λυαῖος]. 1) *Subst.,* The Deliverer from Care = *Bacchus.* 2) *Adj., of or belonging to Bacchus,* Lyæan: latex L., *wine.*

LŸCAEUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Λυκαῖος]. *A mountain in Arcadia* (now Mount Tetragi), sacred to Jupiter and Pan: hence, L. deus = *Pan.*

LŸCAEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Lycaeus I.]. *Of or belonging to Mount Lycaeus,* Lycæan.

LŸCAMBES, ae, *m.* [= Λυκάμβης]. *A Theban, the father of Neobule:* not having, according to his promise, given his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, they were both so relentlessly persecuted by him, in his satires, that they hung themselves.

LŸCAMBĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lycambes]. *Of Lycambes,* Lycambean.

LŸCĀON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Λυκάων]. 1) *A king of Arcadia, the father of Callisto,* changed by Jupiter into a wolf. 2) *A grandson of the preceding,* also called Arcas.

LŸCĀŎNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Λυκάονες]. *A people living in Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia;* according to fable, the descendants of King Lycaon.

LŸCĀŎNIA, ae, *f.* [= Λυκαονία]. *The country of the Lycaonians.*

LŸCĀŎNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Lycaon]. The daughter of Lycaon = *Callisto.*

LŸCĀŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lycaon]. 1) *Of or belonging to Lycaon,* Lycaonian: L. parens, *Callisto, the mother of Lycas;* L. Arctos, *Callisto, as a constellation.* 2) *Of or belonging to the Lycaonians,* Lycaonian.

LŸCĒUM, and LŸCĪUM, i, *n.* [= Λύκειον]. 1) *A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city,* where Aristotle taught. 2) *A gymnasium on Cicero's estate, near Tusculum.*

LYCHNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= λυχνικός]. **Luminous, shining:** l. lapis, *a kind of white marble.*

LYCHNĪDUM, i, *n.* } *A city of Illyria.*
LYCHNĪDUS, i, *f.* }

LYCHNŌBIUS, ii, *m.* [= λυχνόβιος]. *One who lives by lamp-light, who turns night into day.*

LYCHNŪCHUS, i, *m.* [= λυχνοῦχος, 'a light-holder']. **A lamp-stand, chandelier, candlestick.**

LYCHNUS, i, *m.* [= λύχνος]. **A light, lamp** (= lucerna): l. pendens, *hanging from the ceiling.*

LŸCIA, ae, *f.* [= Λυκία]. *A country of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia.*

LŸCĪDAS, ae, *m.* [= Λυκίδας]. 1) *A centaur.* 2) *The name of a shepherd.*

LŸCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lycia]. **Lycian:** hasta L., *of the Lycian king Sarpedon; subst.,* Lycii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Lycia.*

LŸCO, ōnis, *m.* [= Λύκων]. *The name of a Peripatetic philosopher,* a follower of Strato of Lampsacus.

LŸCŌMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Λυκομήδης]. *A king of the Isle of Scyros,* with whom, acc. to a later fable, Achilles dwelt, disguised in female attire, and whose daughter Deidamia bore to him Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus.

LŸCŌPHRON, ōnis, *m.* [= Λυκόφρων]. *A Greek dramatic writer,* of Chalcis in Eubœa.

LŸCŌRIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Λυκωριάς]. *A sea-nymph,* daughter of Nereus and Doris.

LŸCŌRIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A freedwoman,* properly called Cytheris, *the mistress of M. Antonius (the triumvir) and the poet Corn. Gallus.*

LŸCORMAS, ae, *m.* [= Λυκόρμας]. *A river of Ætolia,* afterwards called Chrysorrhoas.

LŸCORTAS, ae, *m.* [= Λυκόρτας]. *One of the commanders of the Achaean league.*

LŸCŎTHERSES, is, *m.* *A king of Illyria,* murdered by his wife Agave.

LYCTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lyctus]. *Of or belonging to Lyctus,* **Lyctian** *or* **Cretan.**

LYCTUS, or Lyctos, i, *f.* [= Λύκτος]. *A town in Crete, east of Gnossus,* a colony of the Lacedæmonians.

LŸCURGĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lycurgus 3]. **Lycurgan;** *trop.,* of a judge = *severe, inflexible.*

LŸCURGUS, i, *m.* [= Λυκοῦργος]. 1) *A son of Dryas, king of the Edones, in Thessaly:* he opposed the worship of Bacchus, and was punished for this by the god with madness, in a paroxysm of which he killed himself. 2) *The father of Ancaeus, king of Arcadia;* hence, Lycurgides, is, *m.* = *Ancaeus.* 3) *The famous lawgiver of Sparta.* 4) *An orator,* of Athens, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famous for his incorruptible integrity.

LŸCUS (I.), or Lŷcos, i, *m.* [= Λύκος]. 1) *The name of several rivers in Asia,* esp. *of a river in Paphlagonia, and another in Phrygia, emptying into the Maeander.* 2) *A town in Illyria.*

LŸCUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Λύκος]. 1) Of Bœotia, *the husband of Antiope.* 2) *The son of Pandion,* king of Lycia. 3) *A Theban,* slain by Hercules upon his return from the lower world.

LŸDE, es, *f.* [= Λύδη]. *The wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros.*

LŸDIA, ae, *f.* [= Λυδία]. *A country of Asia Minor,* the capital of which was Sardes; acc. to fable, the native land of the Etruscans.

LŸDIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Lydia]. **Lydian;**
LŸDUS, } (poet.) = *Etruscan; subst.,* Lydi, ōrum, *m. pl., the Lydians;* (poet.) = *the Etruscans.*

LYMPHA, ae, *f.* [kindr. w. limpidus]. (Poet.) *Pure and clear water,* **spring-water.**

LYMPHĀTĬCUS, } a, um, *adj.* [lympha]. Per-
LYMPHĀTUS, } haps, orig., *attacked with hydrophobia;* hence, in gen., **mad, distracted, frantic:** l. urbs, mens; ll. pectora, somnia; l. pavor, *a panic; trop.* (Com.), numi ll., i. e., *that keep jumping out of one's purse, as if mad.* Hence (Pl.), Lymphaticum, i, *n.*, as *subst., the disease of a* lymphaticus.

LYNCESTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Λυγκησταί]. *A people living in the northwestern part of Macedonia.*

LYNCESTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lyncestae]. **Lyncestian.**

LYNCEUS (I.), ei or os, *m.* [= Λυγκεύς]. 1) *One of the Argonauts,* famous for his sharp-sightedness. 2) *A son of Ægyptus,* the husband of Hypermnestra (q. v.).

LYNCĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Lynceus I. 1]. *Of Lynceus,* **Lyncean;** *trop.* = *sharpsighted.*

LŸNCĪDES, ae, *m.* [Lynceus I.]. **A male descendant of Lynceus.**

LYNCUS, i, *m.* & *f.* [= Λύγκος] 1) *M., a Scythian king,* changed into a lynx. 2) *F., the capital of the Lyncestians.*

LYNX, cis, *com.* [= λύγξ]. **A lynx** *or* **ounce.**

LŸRA, ae, *f.* [= λύρα]. 1) **A lyre, lute, harp.** 2) **Lyric poetry, song.** 3) *The constellation Lyra.*

LYRCĒUS (also Lyrcīus, Lyrcaeus), i, *m.* *A fountain in the Peloponnesus;* hence, Lyrcēus, a, um, *adj.,* **Lyrcæan.**

LŸRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [lyra; = λυρικός]. *Of or belonging to the lute or lyre,* **lyric;** hence, as *subst.* — a) Lyrica, ōrum, *n. pl., lyric poems* — b) Lyrici, ōrum, *m. pl., lyric poets.*

LŸRISTES, ae, *m.* [= λυριστής]. (Lat.) **A lute-player, lyrist.**

LYRNĒSIS (Lyrnessis), ĭdis, *f.* [Lyrnesus]. **The Lyrnesian** = *Briseis.*

LYRNĒSIUS (Lyrnessius), a, um, *adj.* [Lyrnesus]. **Lyrnesian.**

LYRNĒSUS (Lyrnessus), i, *f.* [= Λυρνησσός]. *A town in Thrace,* the birthplace of Briseis.

LŸSANDER, dri, *m.* [= Λύσανδρος]. 1) *A celebrated Spartan general,* conqueror of the Athe-

nians. 2) *An ephorus in Sparta*, who was expelled for his injustice.

LŸSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Lysias]. **Lysian.**

LŸSIĂDES, æ, *m.* [= Λυσιάδης]. *An Athenian, son of the philosopher Phædrus.*

LŸSIAS, æ, *m.* [= Λυσίας]. *A celebrated orator of Athens*, a contemporary of Socrates.

LŸSĬMĂCHIA, æ, *f.* [= Λυσιμαχία]. *A town in Thrace.*

LŸSĬMĂCHIENSES, ium, *m, pl.* [Lysimachia]. *The inhabitants of Lysimachia.*

LŸSĬMĂCHUS, i. *m.* [= Λυσίμαχος]. *One of the generals of Alexander the Great*, subsequently king of Thrace.

LŸSIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Λύσιππος]. *A celebrated brass-founder of Sicyon*, a contemporary of Alexander the Great.

LŸSIS, is, *m.* [= Λῦσις]. 1) *A Phythagorean philosopher*, teacher of Epaminondas. 2) *A river in hither Asia.*

MĂCĂRĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Macareus]. **The daughter of Macareus** = *Isse.*

MĂCĂREUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Μακαρεύς]. *A son of Æolus*, inflamed with incestuous love for his sister.

MACĀTUS, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g., M. Livius Macatus.

MĂCĔDŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Μακεδόνες]. **The Macedonians**; in the *sing.*, Macedo, ōnis, *a Macedonian.*

MĂCĔDŌNIA, æ, *f.* [= Μακεδονία]. **Macedonia, Macedon,** *a country lying between Thessaly and Thrace.*

MĂCĔDŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Macedones]. *Of or belonging to the Macedonians*, **Macedonian**; *subst.*, Macedonicus, i, *m., a surname of* Qn. Caecilius Metellus, *the conqueror of Macedonia.*

MĂCĔDŌNIENSIS, e, (ante-cl.) } *adj.* [Mace-
MĂCĔDŌNIUS, a, um, (poet.) } dones]. = Macedonicus.

MACELLA, æ, *f.* [= Μάκελλα]. *A town in Sicily, on the Crimissus.*

MĂCELLĂRIUS, ii, *m.* [macellum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the meat** *or* **provision-market:** taberna m., *a meat-dealer's stall;* hence, *subst.*, Macellarius, ii, *m.*, **a meat-seller, victualler.**

MĂCĔLLUM, i, *n.* *A place where meat, fish, and vegetables were sold*, **a meat-market, provision-market.**

*MĂCEO, 2. *v. intr.* [macer I.]. (Pl.) **To be lean, meagre, thin.**

MĂCER (I.), cra, crum, *adj.* **Lean, meagre,** thin (of living beings, both human and animal — cf. strigosus); but also, solum, ager, vinea m. = *poor, barren.* Hence, *trop.* = *emaciated, careworn.*

MĂCER (II.), cri, *m.* *A Roman surname;* thus, esp. Aemilius Macer, *a friend of Virgil and Ovid.*

MĂCĔRIA, æ, *f.* [kindr. w. μάκελος, μάκελλος]. **An enclosure, hedge, wall** *around a garden, park,* &c.; **also,** *a wall or breastwork thrown up for defence.*

MĂCĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [perh. another form of marceo]. 1) *To soften by steeping in liquor*, **to soak, to macerate,** brassicam. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the body, **to weaken, to enervate, to emaciate,** aliquem siti, fame: B) of the mind, **to vex, to torment, to harass,** aliquem; Phryne me m.; macerari or macerare se, *to torment one's self, to fret;* m. exspectationem alicujus = *to keep in suspense.*

MĂCESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of maceo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To become lean, thin,** *or* **meagre.**

MĂCHAERA, æ, *f.* [= μάχαιρα]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A sabre, sword.**

*MĂCHAERIUM, ii, *m.* [= μαχαίριον]. (Pl.) **A small sword.** (Doubtf. read.)

MACHAERŎPHŎRUS, i, *m.* [= μαχαιρόφορος]. **A sword-bearer, satellite.**

MĂCHĀON, ōnis, *m.* [= Μαχάων]. *A son of Æsculapius*, and surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.

MĂCHĀŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Machaon]. **Of Machaon, Machaonian:** M. ope sanus.

MĂCHĪNA, æ, *f.* [= μηχανή]. 1) **In gen., a machine,** i. e., *an artificially constructed instrument for performing any work*, esp. *for raising or removing a heavy mass;* also, **a warlike engine, a staging, scaffolding,** &c.: omnes columnae, machina apposita, dejectae sunt; machinis expugnare oppidum; amicam de machinis emere, *from the platform on which slaves were exposed.* 2) *Trop.*, **an artifice, device, trick, stratagem:** dolus ac m.

MĂCHĪNĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [machinor]. (Mostly lat.) **A machine, engine, instrument.**

MĂCHĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [machinor]. 1) **Artificial contrivance, mechanism,** plaustrorum; aliquid movetur machinatione. 2) **Mechanical skill:** data est quibusdam bestiis m. quaedam et sollertia. 3) **A machine, engine;** *trop.*, **artifice, craft; a trick, device.**

MĂCHĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [machinor]. 1) **A machine-maker, machinist, engineer:** m. bellicorum tormentorum. 2) *Trop.*, **an author, inventor, contriver, instigator,** horum scelerum.

MĂCHĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. tr.* [machina]. 1) **To contrive with art and skill, to devise, to frame, to invent:** m. opus. 2) *Trop.*, **to devise** *or* **contrive** *something wicked or malicious*, **to plot:** m. aliquam astutiam; m. pestem in aliquem; m. perniciem alicui.

*MĂCHĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [machina]. (Lat.) **Skilfully constructed.**

MĂCIES, ei, *f.* [maceo]. **Leanness, meagreness, thinness,** hominis, equi; also, of a field, a plant, or a tree = *barrenness;* of style = *meagreness, poverty.*

MĂCIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Pl.) *A fictitious spice;* perhaps = mace.

MACRA, ae, *m.* 1) *A river flowing between Liguria and Etruria,* now the Magra. 2) M. Come (= Μακρὰ Κώμη), *a town in Locris.*

MACRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [macer]. To grow lean *or* meagre; also, *trop.* = *to pine away.*

MACRI CAMPI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μακροὶ Κάμποι, 'Long Plains']. *A large plain, on the river Macra, in Gallia Cispadana (Northern Italy),* now Val di Montirone, with Magrada.

MACRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [macer]. (Pl.) Leanness, meagreness.

MACRŌBII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μακρόβιοι, 'The Long-lived']. *A people of Ethiopia.*

MACRŌCHIR, *m.* [= Μακρόχειρ]. Long-hand, *a surname of an Artaxerxes* (pure Latin, Longimanus).

MACRŌCĔPHĂLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μακροκέφαλοι]. *A people of Pontus.*

MACRŌCŎLUM (Macrocollum), i, *n.* [= μακρόκωλον]. Paper of the largest size = *royal paper.*

MACTĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [macto]. (Lucretius.) Deadly, plaga.

*MACTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [macto]. (Lat. poet.) A killer, murderer.

*MACTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [macto]. (Lucr.) A slaying, killing.

MACTE, and MACTI — v. Mactus.

MACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. tr.* [root MAG, as in magis, magnus, etc.]. Prop., to enlarge, to augment, to aggrandize; hence — 1) *to present with something:* A) = to extol, to glorify, to honour, esp. *a deity, with a sacrifice:* m. deos manes extis puerorum. B) *to present with something harmful,* to afflict, to punish *with any thing:* m. aliquem infortunio; m. virum damno et malo; m. hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis. 2) (Acc. to 1, A.) To sacrifice, to offer up *as a victim to the gods:* m. hostiam, legiones diis; m. pecudes nigras manibus; hence, *trop.*, to ruin, to destroy, to overthrow: m. aliquem summo supplicio; m. jus civitatis.

MACTUS, a. um, *adj.* [*part.* of mago, which otherwise is obsolete — v. Macto]. Prop., *magnified* = *glorified, honoured.* 1) Only in the *voc.* macte, and in the *pl.* macti, which are generally used in combination with the verb esse (*imperat.* and *infin.*) and an *abl.*, or with an *abl.* only, as a laudatory or congratulatory exclamation = good luck! hail! (*to thee,* &c.) go on and prosper! m. virtute tua esto! mm. virtute milites Romani este! macte virtute puer, sic itur ad astra! juberem (te) m. virtute esse! *I would commend your valour!* (lat.) m. fortissimam civitatem! Also, abs., m.! bravo! well done! *2) (Lucr.) = Mactatus, hit, wounded.

MĂCŬLA (I.), ae, *f.* 1) A spot (in gen. — cf. labes): equus maculis albis; in ipsis quasi maculis (terrae) ubi habitatur, *on those spots (of the earth) that are inhabited.* 2): A) a spot, stain, blot, blemish: auferre maculas de vestibus; est corporis macula naevus, *a wart is a blemish on the body:* B) a blot, blemish, stain, stigma: mm. flagitiorum; delere m.; aspergere alicui maculam; concipere, suscipere m., *to incur disgrace.* 3) The mesh *of a net,* &c.

MĂCŬLA (II.), ae, *m. A Roman surname,* e. g., Q. Pompeius Macula.

MĂCŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [macula]. 1) (Poet.) To make spotted *or* speckled, to speckle: m. telas ostro. 2) In a bad sense, to spot, to stain, to defile: m. terram sanguine. Hence, *trop.* = to defile, to pollute, to disgrace, to dishonour, &c.: m. lacus et nemora omni scelere; m. belli gloriam turpi morte.

MĂCŬLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [macula I.]. 1) Spotted, speckled, variegated, lynx. 2) Stained, blotted, defiled, polluted, vestis; arenae mm. sanguine; litera m., *making a blot.* 3) *Trop.*, defiled, polluted, disgraced, dishonoured, homo, adolescentia; m. nefas, *abominable.*

MĂDĂRUS, i, *m.* [= Μαδαρός, 'Bald']. *A sportive surname given to C. Matius.*

MĂDĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [madeo-facio]. 1) To make wet, to wet, to moisten, to soak, to steep (cf. madidus): m. lanam aceto, *to steep in vinegar;* (poet.) m. vellera succis = *to dye.* 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), *to soak with wine,* to intoxicate, aliquem.

MĂDEO, 2. *v. intr.* [= μαδάω]. 1) To be wet *or* moist, to become wet, to drip (v. Madidus): paries m.; Persae mm. unguento, *drip with ointment;* m. metu (Pl.) = *to sweat with fear;* (poet.) m. caede, *to reek with blood;* sudor madens, *flowing;* nix madens sole, *melting.* Esp., 2) *to be drenched with wine,* to be drunk: membra vino madent; also, abs., mersus vino et madens; (poet.) tardescit lingua, madet mens, *is drowned.* 3) To be boiled soft *or* thoroughly, to be boiled: jam ergo haec madebunt. 4) *Trop.*, to be full *of,* to abound *in,* to overflow *with:* simulacra mm. arte, *are made with skill;* is m. sermonibus Socraticis, *is full of, is familiar with.*

MĂDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of madeo]. 1) To become wet *or* moist. 2) To become soft.

MĂDĬDE, *adv.* [madidus]. Moistly; *trop.*, m. madere, *to be well soaked, to be very drunk.*

MĂDĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [madeo]. 1) Wet, moist, drenched, damp (opp. to siccus — conf. humidus), capilli, alae; (poet.) madentes genae, *moistened with tears;* mm. fossae, *filled with water.* Hence, 2): A) (Com.) drunk, intoxicated: reddere aliquem m.: B) soft, boiled soft, sodden (of meats, &c.); also (poet.), tabe jecur madidum, *putrid, corrupt.*

MADUATĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of* Madytos (q. v.).

*MĂDULSA, ae, *m.* [madeo]. (Pl.) A drunken man.

MADYTOS (Madytus), i, *f.* [= Μαδυτός]. *A seaport in the Thracian Chersonese.*

MAEANDER, also Maeandros, dri, *m.* [= Μαίανδρος]. 1) *A river in Ionia* (now the Meinder), proverbial for its many windings. Hence, appellatively, 2) to denote any turning or winding: A) a crooked *or* roundabout way, a circuitous road: quas maeandros quaesisti? also (lat.), of discourse, *a winding, meandering*, dialecticae: B) (poet.) the embroidery *of a garment (wrought with many windings)*.

MAEANDRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maeander]. *Of or belonging to the Maeander*, Mæandrian, unda; M. juvenis = *Caunus, the grandson of Maeander.*

MAECĒNAS, ātis, *m. A Roman family, originally from Etruria*, of which was the celebrated Caius Cilnius M., *a favourite of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil* (v. Cilnius).

MAECĒNĀTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maecenas]. Of *or* belonging to Mæcenas, turris.

MAECIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Maecia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Spurius M. Tarpa, *a contemporary of Horace, considered to be an excellent connoisseur and critic, esp. of dramatic poetry.*

MAECIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* Mæcian: M. tribus; esp., as the designation of a place in Latium, not far from Lanuvium: ad Maecium is locus dicitur.

MAEDI (Mēdi), ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μαῖδοι]. *A Thracian people, on the borders of Macedonia.*

MAEDĬCUS (Mēd.), a, um, *adj.* [= Μαιδικός]. Of *or* belonging to the Mædi; *subst.*, Maedica, ae, *f.* (sc. regio), *the territory of the Maedi.*

MAELIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maelius]. *Of or belonging to a Maelius*, Mælian; *subst.*, Maeliani, ōrum, *m. pl., the adherents of Maelius.*

MAELIUS, ii, *m.*, and Maelia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Spurius M., who was put to death (440 B. C.), because he was suspected of aiming at royal power.

MAENA, ae, *f.* [= μαίνη]. *A small sea-fish*, which was eaten salted, esp. by the poor; *trop.*, as a term of reproach.

MAENĂLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Μαιναλίς]. Of *or* belonging to Mænalus: M. ursa = *Callisto;* M. ora = *Arcadia.*

MAENĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαινάλιος]. *Of or belonging to Maenalius*, Mænalian; also (poet.) = Arcadian: M. deus, *Pan;* MM. versus, *shepherd songs;* M. ramus, *the club of Hercules*, which he broke from a tree growing on this range of mountains.

MAENĂLUS (Maenalos), i, *m.* [= Μαίναλος], or MAENĂLA, ōrum, *n. pl. A chain of mountains in Arcadia* (sacred to Pan), with a town of the same name.

MAENAS, ădis, *f.* [= Μαινάς, 'the Raving One']. A priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchante; hence, in gen., *a female inspired by a god, a prophetess.*

MAENIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maenius I.]. *Belonging to a Maenius*, Mænian; *subst.*, Maenianum, i, *n.*, a balcony *of a house* (so called because first built and used by a Maenius).

MAENĬUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Maenia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius M., *consul* (338 B. C.), conqueror of the Antiates; a pillar (columna Maenia) was erected to his honour in the Forum. 2) M., with the surname Pantolabus (παντόλαβος), *a worthless fellow*, of the time of Horace.

MAENIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Maenius I.]. Mænian: M. lex, proposed by the Tribune Maenius, 295 B. C.; esp. Maenia Columna, ae, *f.*, *a pillar in the Forum* (v. Maenius I. 1), at which thieves and disobedient slaves were punished, and sentence pronounced upon bad debtors.

MAEŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Μαιονία]. *The district of Maeonia, in Lydia;* hence, *meton.* — a) = *Lydia* — b) = *Etruria*, because the Etrurians were said to be descendants of the Lydians.

MAEŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Μαίονες]. *The inhabitants of Maeonia*, the Mæonians; (poet.) = *the Lydians.*

MAEŌNĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Μαιονίδης]. A Mæonide — a) *a Lydian*, and esp. (poet.) = *Homer*, who was reputed to have been born in Maeonia — b) *an Etrurian.*

MAEŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Μαιονίς]. A Mæonian *or* Lydian woman = *Omphale or Arachne.*

MAEŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαιόνιος]. 1) Mæonian, Lydian: M. Bacchus, i. e., *Lydian wine;* hence = Homeric, heroic, carmen, pes. 2) Etrurian; *subst.*, Maeonii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Etrurians.*

MAEŌTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Μαιῶται]. *A Scythian people, living around the Palus Maeotis.*

MAEŌTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαιωτικός]. *Of or belonging to Lake Maeotis*, Mæotic; *subst.*, Maeotici, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Maeotae.

MAEŌTIS, ĭdis, ĭdos, and is, *adj. f.* [= Μαιῶτις]. Mæotic; (poet.) = *Scythian;* in partic., palus M., *the Palus Maeotis*, now Mar delle Zabacche, or the Sea of Azof.

MAEŌTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maeotae]. Mæotian.

MAEREO, or MOEREO, —, —, 2. *v. intr. & tr.* [like maestus, perhaps kindred with miser]. 1) *Intr.*, to be mournful, to be sad *or* sorrowful, to grieve, to mourn (so as to exhibit sorrow in one's demeanour and looks — cf. doleo, lugeo): m. suo incommodo; maereo tacitus; nihil proficitur maerendo. Hence, *part.* maerens, *mourning, mournful, afflicted*, homo, vultus, lamentatio. 2) *Tr.*, to mourn over, to lament, to bewail: m. mortem filii; m. patriam nimis tarde concidere, *because*, &c.; talia maerens, *thus lamenting.*

MAEROR (Moer.), ōris, *m.* [maereo]. Grief, mourning, sadness, deep affliction (expressing itself by silent tears; not a habitual state of mind — cf. maestitia): maeror est aegritudo flebilis; in maerore esse or jacere; maerore macerari or confici.

MAESIA SILVA. *A forest on the borders of Etruria, in the neighbourhood of the Veientes*, now Bosco di Baccano.

*MAESTE (Moeste), *adv.* [maestus]. **Mournfully, sadly, sorrowfully.**

*MAESTĬTER (Moestĭter), *adv.* [maestus]. (Pl.) **Mournfully, sorrowfully.**

MAESTĬTIA (Moest.), ae, *f.* [maestus]. 1) **Sadness, grief, sorrowfulness; melancholy, dejection (as a habit of the mind — cf. maeror): in tanta m. sum.** *2) **Gloominess, orationis.**

MAESTĬTŪDO (Moest.), ĭnis, *f.* [maestus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Sadness, sorrow.**

MAESTUS (Moest.), a, um, *adj.* [kindred w. miser—cf. maereo]. 1) **Sad, sorrowful, gloomy, dejected, melancholy** (of a melancholy and dejected disposition—cf. tristis). 2) (Poet.) *Showing, announcing, or connected with mourning*, **sad, mournful, unlucky:** vestis m., *a mourning-garment;* ara m. (erected in honour of a deceased person); tectum m. (in which some misfortune has happened); avis m., *portending misfortune.*

MAEVIUS, ii, *m.*, and Maevia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) *a secretary of Verres;* 2) *a bad poet of the time of Virgil.*

MĂGA, ae, *f.* [magus]. (Poet.) **An enchantress, sorceress** (v. Magus).

MAGĂBA, ae, *m.* *A mountain in Galatia.*

MĂGĂLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [a Punic word]. 1) **Huts, tents.** 2) *The suburbs of Carthage* (acc. to some, 'magaria' is here the proper reading).

MĂGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [magus; = μαγικός]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to magic*, **magic, magical, artes, arma; dii mm.** (who were invoked by incantations — Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine); **linguae mm.,** *hieroglyphics;* **lingua m.,** *skilled in incantations.*

MĂGIS, or (apoc. & poet.) MĂGE, *adv.* in the *comp.* (the *posit.* is valde, magnopere, etc.; the *sup.* maxime) [kindr. w. magnus]. **In a higher degree, more, rather** — it is usually joined with adjectives and adverbs, esp. such as have no comparatives of their own; but, also, freq. with verbs, often having reference to the whole sentence, rather than to a particular word. In partic.: A) etiam, longe, multo magis, *far more, much more, much rather:* B) quo (quanto) magis ... eo (tanto) magis, and (poet.) tam magis ... quam magis, *the more ... so much the more:* C) magis magisque, or m. et (ac) m., *more and more, still more* (to denote a rapid augmentation — cf. paulatim): D) non magis quam, according to the character of the context = either — a) **no more than, just as much as:** domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, *just as much to the city as to its owner* — or, b) **no more than, just as little as:** animus qui in morbo aliquo est, non magis sanus est quam corpus, etc.; non magis Gaium imperaturum quam per Baianum sinum equis discursurum: E) sometimes it is joined, by way of emphasis or pleonastically, to another comparative: **magis majores nugas agit:** F) (lat.) **magis minusque, magis ac minus,** *more or less:* **istud est magis minusque vitiosum pro personis dicentium:** G) sometimes it is almost = **potius,** *rather:* **milites nostri reditum magis maturum ex iis locis quam processionem longiorem quaerebant.**

MĂGISTER, tri, *m.* [fr. the root MAG, whence magnus]. 1) **A master, overseer, superintendent, head, chief, director, leader, conductor,** &c.: m. populi, *the chief of the people*, i. e., *the dictator;* m. equitum, *the commander of the cavalry, the dictator's aid;* m. sacrorum, *a chief-priest, the superior of the priests;* m. scripturae or in scriptura, m. societatis or in societate, *the president of a company of farmers-general;* pro magistro, etc., *a deputy-director;* m. gladiatorum, *a fencing-master;* m. elephanti, *a guide, conductor;* m. pecoris, *a chief-herdsman;* m. navis, *a pilot or steersman*, also *a master or captain;* m. morum = *a censor;* m. convivii, coenae, *the manager or director of a feast* (συμποσίαρχος); m. vici, *the overseer of a ward;* m. auctionis, *the conductor of an auction.* 2) **A teacher, instructor:** habere aliquem magistrum; m. artium, virtutis, *in the sciences, in virtue;* stilus est optimus dicendi effector et m.; also, *an educator of children*, **a schoolmaster, tutor.** 3) *Trop.*, **a leader, instigator, adviser:** capere aliquem m. ad rem aliquam.

MĂGISTĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [magister]. 1) *The office or function of a* **magister, dictatorship, mastership, governorship** (v. Magister); m. morum, *the censorship;* m. sacerdotii, *high-priesthood;* mm. convivii me delectant, *the custom of having a president at feasts pleases me.* 2) (Rar.) *The office of a teacher or guardian of youth*, **tutorship, guardianship:** jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo. 3) *Trop.*, **instruction, good counsel:** virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo.

MĂGISTRA, ae, *f.* [magister]. 1) **A mistress, conductress, directress, instructress:** ludi m., *a school-mistress.* 2) *Trop.:* philosophia m. vitae; arte magistra, *by the aid of your art.*

MĂGISTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [magister]. 1) *The office or the rank of a magistrate*, **a magisterial office, magistracy,** *the dignity of one holding a civil office at Rome:* mm. ordinarii et extraordinarii, majores et minores, curules, etc.; mm. and imperia, occurring together, usually denote, by way of distinction, *civil and military offices*, or (which was in part the same), *offices in the city of Rome and offices in the provinces:* magistratum inire (ingredi), *to enter upon, to assume;* m. accipere, *to accept;* m. deponere (or magistratu abire), *to lay down, to resign;* esse in magistratu, *to fill an office*, &c. 2) **A magistrate, public functionary.**

MAGNĂNĪMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus]. **Magnanimity, greatness of soul.**

MAGNĂNĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-animus]. **Great-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous,** *high-spirited,* &c.

MAGNES, ētis, *adj. m.* [= μαγνής]. **Magnesian** (v. Magnesia): M. lapis, or simply M., *a magnet, loadstone;* as *subst.* = *a Magnesian;* Magnetes, um, *m. pl.*, *the Magnesians.*

MAGNĒSIA, ae, *f.* [= Μαγνησία]. 1) *A district of Thessaly, on the Ægean Sea.* 2) *A town in Caria, on the Maeander,* now Guzel Hissar. 3) *A town in Lydia, near Mount Sipylus,* now Magnisa.

MAGNĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαγνήσιος]. *Of or belonging to Magnesia,* **Magnesian:** lapis M. (= l. magnes), *the loadstone.*

MAGNESSA, ae, *f.* [= Μάγνησσα]. **A Magnesian woman** (*Hippolyte*).

MAGNĒTARCHES, ae, *m.* [= Μαγνητάρχης]. *The chief magistrate of the Magnesians.*

MAGNĒTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Μαγνῆτις]. *Of or belonging to Magnesia,* **Magnesian.**

MAGNĬDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-dico]. (Ante-cl.) **Talking largely, boasting, bragging.**

MAGNĬ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (More correctly written separately.) **To make much of, to esteem highly** (v. Magnus, and Facio).

MAGNĬFĪCE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [magnificus]. 1) **Grandly, nobly, magnificently, gloriously, splendidly, excellently** (v. Magnificus): m. dicere, vivere, consulatum gerere, laudare aliquem. 2) In a bad sense, **boastingly, pompously,** *imperiously,* **bombasticly,** loqui.

MAGNĬFĪCENTER, *adv.* [magnificus] = Magnifice.

MAGNĬFĪCENTIA, ae, *f.* [magnificus]. 1) Of men, **greatness** *in action or feeling,* **highmindedness, grandeur, nobleness, magnanimity:** m. et despicientia rerum humanarum. 2) Of things, **grandeur, splendour, magnificence, costliness, sumptuousness:** m. epularum, villarum, publicorum operum; m. liberalitatis; in a bad sense, verborum m., *pompous language, bombast.*

MAGNĬFĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [magnificus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **To value** *or* **esteem highly, to make much of,** aliquem. 2) (Lat.) **To praise, to extol, to magnify.**

MAGNĬFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (magnificentior) & *sup.* (magnificentissimus) [magnus-facio]. 1) Of persons: A) in a good sense — a) **great** *in action or feeling,* **generous, high-souled, distinguished, illustrious:** animus excelsus magnificusque; vir factis m. — b) **magnificent, fond of splendour:** in deorum suppliciis magnifici, domi parci: B) in a bad sense (ante-cl.), **boastful, bragging, haughty.** 2) Of things: A) in a good sense, **magnificent, splendid, costly, sumptuous:** m. res gestae, genus dicendi, promissum, villa, funus: B) in a bad sense, **boastful, pompous,** verba.

MAGNĬLŎQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [magniloquus]. 1) In a good sense, **sublime language,** *a lofty style of speaking,* Homeri. 2) In a bad sense, **magniloquence, pomposity.**

MAGNĬLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-loquor]. (Poet. & lat.) *That speaks in a pompous style,* **magniloquent, vaunting, bragging.**

MAGNĬPENDO (sep., magnus pendo), 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To think much of, to esteem highly.**

MAGNĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [magnus]. 1) **Greatness, bulk, magnitude:** m. mundi, corporum; mm. regionum. Hence: A) of numerical magnitude, **a great number, multitude:** m. copiarum: B) of quantity, &c.: m. pecuniae, quaestus: m. fructuum, *the greatness of the crop;* m. frigoris, *the rigour;* m. fluminis, *the height of the water;* m. dierum, *the length.* 2) Of abstract things, **greatness:** m. periculi, beneficii, doloris: m. odii, *the violence of;* m. animi, *greatness of soul.* Hence (lat.) = **dignity, rank,** imperatoria.

MAGNŌPĔRE, *adv.* [for magno opere, as it is very freq. written]; in the *comp.* majore opere (or magis); in the *sup.* maximopere or maximo opere. **Very much, greatly, exceedingly** (only with verbs, not with adjectives): m. desidero, peto. Hence, in partic.: A) with a negative, **considerably, very, very much:** non m., *not very much;* nulla m. exspectatio est, *no very great expectation:* B) **pressingly, urgently, earnestly, particularly:** m. evocare aliquem, suadere, rogare, etc.; edictum mihi est m. ut, etc

MAGNUM PROMONTŌRIUM. *A promontory in Hispania Baetica.*

MAGNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (major) and *sup.* (maxĭmus) [root MAG, which appears also in mactus, macto—cf. Gr. μέγ-ας]. 1) **Great, large:** A) of size or dimensions = *great, large* (in gen.—cf. ingens, amplus): m. domus, mons, mare, oppidum; mm. aquae, *a flood, inundation;* mare m. = *agitated, stormy;* m. homo, *of great size, tall:* B) of number, weight, or importance = **great, numerous, much, considerable,** exercitus, divitiae, copia frumenti. 2) Of abstract qualities and things, **great, grand, important, momentous, eminent, excellent** *in its kind:* of persons = **exalted, powerful, mighty, high-souled, magnanimous,** &c.; of mental emotions, &c. = **great, strong, vehement:** m. opus, res gestae, causa, periculum, eloquentia, studium; m. res; Jupiter optimus maximus; homo propter summam nobilitatem et potentiam singularem magnus; m. infamia, gaudium, alacritas, odium. Hence: magnum est, *it is a great or difficult thing;* quod majus est, *what is more;* mm. verba, sermones, *exaggerated or boastful language;* in majus celebrare, nunciare, *to exaggerate, to overrate;* in majus credere, *to believe a thing to be worse than it is;* m. vox, *a loud voice;* exclamare magnum (ante-cl. & lat.), *to call loudly;* magna loqui, *to talk largely, to boast;* (Com.) magnum me faciam,

I will boast of. 3) In the *comp.* and the *sup.* (in which connexion 'grandis' is used for a *posit.*), with or without 'natus' or 'annis' = older, oldest (the elder, the oldest *or* eldest): A) of age: frater (natu) major, *the elder brother;* majores natu, sometimes = *senators* (cf. B); (Pl.) major herus, *the old master* (*the father*), in opp. to minor herus, *the young master* (*the son*). In partic., with 'natus,' when one's age is stated, without any reference to the age of another person: major (quam) triginta annos natus, *more than* 30 *years old;* also, major triginta annis, more rarely major triginta annis natus or natu, and major triginta annorum (cf. natus, under Nascor): B) of the age or generation in which men have lived = earlier, before: Livius fuit major natu quam Plautus; hence, *subst.*, Majores, um, *m. pl.*, forefathers, ancestors (conf. A); C) of time = long, tempus; magno natu, *of great age, old, aged.* 4) In general specifications of value or price, &c., the genitives magni, maximi (very rarely majoris, instead of which pluris), and the ablatives magno, maximo, etc., are used = high, dear, at a high price, very high, &c.: m. emere, vendere, facere, etc.

MAGNUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman surname*, e. g., Cn. Pompeius Magnus.

MĀGO (Magon), ōnis, *m.* [= Μάγων]. *A Carthaginian name;* esp. 1) *the brother of Hannibal;* 2) *a Carthaginian*, who wrote a book on agriculture.

MAGONTIĂCUM, i, *n. A town in Germany, on the Rhine*, now Mayence.

MAGRADA, ae, *m. A river of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

MĂGŪDĂRIS (Magyd.), is, *f.* [μαγύδαρις]. (Pl. & lat.) *The stalk*, acc. to others, *the root or juice of the plant* laserpitium.

MĂGUS (I.), i, *m.* [= μάγος]. A Magian: a Persian priest *or* philosopher; hence = an enchanter, magician.

MĂGUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [magus I.]. Magic, magical, artes.

MĀJA, ae, *f.* [= Maῖα]. *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter.*

MAJĀLIS, is, *m.* A gelded boar, a barrow; *trop.*, as a term of reproach.

MAJESTAS, ātis, *f.* [maj-us = magnus]. 1) Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty; sanctity, sacredness (of gods, princes, and high dignitaries, states and peoples, esp. the Roman people, &c.): m. divina, consulis; m. patria, *the sacred paternal authority.* 2) Sovereign power *or* authority, esp. *of the Roman people:* majestatem populi Romani defendere; minuere majestatem populi Romani, *to offend against the majesty of the Roman state;* hence, crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, or majestas = high-treason: laesae majestatis accusari, *to be charged with high treason;* majestatis condemnari. 3) In gen., honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: m. et pudor matronarum: m. loci, *the sanctity of the place;* quanta ei fuit in oratione m.!

MAJOR, MAJORES — v. Magnus.

MAJUS, a, um, *adj.* Of May, May-; almost always combined with the words mensis, kalendae, etc.

MAJUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of major]. 1): A) somewhat greater *or* larger: B) somewhat older. 2) Somewhat great, cura.

MĂLA, ae, *f.* [for mandela, from mando]. 1) The cheek-bone, jaw (prop. only the upper jaw — cf. maxilla). 2) A cheek.

MĂLĂCA, ae, *f. A town in Spain*, now Malaga.

MĂLĂCIA, ae, *f.* [= μαλακία]. 1) A dead calm, *a calm at sea.* 2) A want of appetite, nausea.

MĂLĂCISSO, 1. *v. tr.* [= μαλακίζω]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To make soft *or* supple, to soften, to make pliant.

MĂLĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μαλακός]. (Pl.) 1) Soft, pallium; hence, supple, pliant: m. ad saltandum. 2) Delicate, effeminate.

MĂLAXO, 1. *v. tr.* [= μαλάσσω]. (Ante-cl.) To soften, to mollify.

MĂLĔ, *adv.* w. *comp.* (pejus) & *sup.* (pessime) [malus]. Badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly, &c., olere, facere, dicere. In partic.: A) m. loqui, dicere alicui = *to scold, to chide, to reprimand;* m. loqui de aliquo, *to slander;* m. audire, *to be in bad repute;* m. velle alicui, *to wish harm to one, to cherish ill-will:* B) m. habere = *to treat harshly;* m. hostes habere, *to harass;* hoc me (animum meum) m. habet, *vexes, annoys me;* m. mihi (animo meo) est = either, a) *I am vexed, mortified,* or b) *I feel poorly, I am not well;* but, m. animo fit (est) = *I begin to faint, I am getting unwell:* C) m. mecum agitur, *it goes ill with me;* m. sit ei! *may evil betide him!* D) = *unfortunately, unfavourably, disadvantageously,* &c.: m. vivere, *to live unhappily;* rem m. gerit, *he manages badly, he has no success* (of a leader in war); also, m. pugnare, *to be defeated;* res m. cadit, *turns out unfortunately;* m. emere, *to buy at too high a price, to pay too much;* m. vendere, *to sell at a loss;* m. sedulus, feriatus = *unseasonably:* E) = *not rightly, not properly, scarcely, hardly,* &c. (its effect in these cases is freq. to reverse the meaning of the adjective): m. parens = *disobedient;* agger m. densatus, *not set close enough;* m. pertinax, *resisting only for appearance' sake;* m. sanus, gratus = insanus, ingratus; m. me continui = *scarce, hardly:* F) = *strongly, violently, very much,* odisse, metuere, mulcare.

MĂLEA, ae, *f.* [Μαλέα, Μάλεια]. *A promontory in the Peloponnesus, near Laconia*, now Capo Malio.

MĂLĔ-DĬCAX (also written sep.), ācis, *adj.*

(Ante-cl. & lat.) **Abusive, slanderous**; also, as *subst.* = *a slanderer.*

MĂLĔDĪCE, *adv.* [maledicus]. **Abusively, slanderously**, loqui.

MĂLĔ-DĪCENS, entis. *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of maledico]. (Classic in the *sup.* only; the *posit.* and *comp.* are ante-cl.) *Given to evil speaking*, **abusive, slanderous, scurrilous.**

MĂLĔDĪCENTIA, ae, *f.* [maledico]. (Lat.) **Evil-speaking, abuse.**

MĂLĔ-DĪCO (freq. written sep.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. intr.* **To speak ill of, to revile, to slander, to calumniate**, alicui.

MĂLĔ-DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [maledico]. (Rare.) **A reviling, abusing; detraction, slander.**

*MĂLĔ-DICTĬTO, 1. *v. freq. tr.* (Pl.) **To speak evil of often, to revile, to abuse, to rail at**, alicui.

MĂLĔ-DICTUM, i, *n.* [maledico]. **Foul** *or* **abusive language, an opprobrious word, a railing accusation**: conjicere mm. in aliquem.

MĂLĔ-DĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [maledico]. **Foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous.**

MĂLĔ-FĂCIO (also written sep.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To do harm** *to*, **to hurt, to injure**, alicui.

MĂLĔFACTOR, ōris, *m.* [malefacio]. (Pl.) *One who injures others*, **an evildoer, malefactor.**

MĂLĔ-FACTUM, i, *n.* [malefacio]. (Rare.) **A bad action, an evil deed, injury**: beneficia male locata malefacta arbitror.

*MĂLĔFĪCE, *adv.* [maleficus]. (Pl.) **Mischievously, maliciously.**

MĂLĔFĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [male-facio]. **1)** An evil deed, a crime: committere, admittere m. *to commit a crime.* **2)** In partic.: A) in opp. to beneficium, a doing of mischief, violence, outrage, &c.: prohibere aliquem ab injuria et m.; sine ullo m. per provinciam iter facere: B) (lat.) = fraud, deception: C) (lat.) = sorcery.

MĂLĔFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (maleficentior) and *sup.* (maleficentissimus) [male-facio]. **1)** Of men, doing ill, vicious, wicked, criminal, impious, homo, vita, mores; *subst.*, Maleficus, i, *m.*, *a criminal, malefactor*; in partic., of sorcerers, &c. **2)** Of things, hurtful, noxious, mischievous, pernicious, superstitio, animal. ***3)** = Unfavourable, unpropitious: naturam maleficam habuit.

MĂLĔ-SUĀDUS, a, um, *adj.* [male-suadeo]. (Poet.) *Persuading to wrong*, **ill-advising, seductive.**

MĂLĔVENTUM, i, *n.* [male-venio]. *The ancient name of* Beneventum (q. v.).

MĂLĔ-VŎLENS (Maliv.), tis, *adj.* with *sup.* [male-volo]. (The *posit.* is ante-cl., instead of which 'malevolus' is used.) **Bearing ill-will, ill-disposed, malicious, spiteful, &c.**, alicui, *toward any one*; m. homo, ingenium.

MĂLĔVŎLENTIA (Maliv.), ae, *f.* [malevolens]. **Ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence.**

MĂLĔVŎLUS (Maliv.), a, um, *adj.* [malevolo]. **Ill-disposed** *toward any one*, **envious, spiteful, malevolent**, alicui or in aliquem; *subst.*, Malevolus, i, *m.*, and Malevola, ae, *f.*, *an ill-disposed person, a hater, enemy.*

MĂLIĂCUS SINUS. *A gulf, south-west of Thessaly*, now Golfo del Volo.

MĂLIENSIS, e, and MĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maliacus]. **Malian.**

MĂLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [malum-fero]. **Apple-bearing.**

MĂLIGNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [malignus]. **1)** Malignantly, spitefully, enviously, loqui. **2)** Sparingly, stingily, grudgingly, dividere, laudare. Hence = a little, not very *or* much, apertus.

MĂLIGNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [malignus]. **1)** Bad quality: naturali quadam m. desciscunt interdum semina. **2)** Ill-will, malice, spite, envy, malignity, &c. **3)** Stinginess, niggardliness, illiberality: m. conferendi, *in contributing*; m. praedae partitae, *that showed itself in the division of the spoils.*

MĂLIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [contr. for maligenus — cf. benignus]. **1)** Of a bad kind *or* quality, bad; terra m. = *unfruitful.* **2)** Of an evil disposition, wicked; hence, ill-disposed, spiteful, malicious, envious, malignant, &c., homo, sermo. **3)** (Poet.) Injurious, hurtful, pernicious, leges, studia. **4)** *Trop.*, stingy, niggardly: m. in laudando. Hence = scanty, small, *narrow*, &c.: m. lux, aditus.

MĂLĬTIA, ae, *f.* [mălus]. **1)** Wickedness, vice; craft, cunning, knavery, villany: m. est versuta ac fallax nocendi ratio; fraus et m. In partic., of legal proceedings = *fraud, chicanery.* **2)** In a milder sense = roguery, trickery; thus sometimes in the *pl.*: mm. nostrae.

MĂLĬTIŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [malitiosus]. **Craftily, knavishly, maliciously, wickedly.**

MĂLĬTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [malitia]. **Wicked, malicious, crafty, knavish**, homo, juris interpretatio.

MALLEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of malleus]. Prop., *a small hammer or mallet*; hence, **1)** a hammer-shaped slip, *cut off from a tree, for planting*; **2)** a fire-dart *used in sieges.*

MALLEUS, i, *m.* **1)** A hammer, mallet. **2)** A maul *or* axe *used at sacrifices.*

MALLOEA, ae, *f.* *A town in Thessaly.*

MALLOS (Mallus), i, *f.* [= Μαλλός]. *A town in Cilicia.*

MALLŌTES (Malot.), ae, *m.* [= Μαλλώτης]. *An inhabitant of Mallus.*

MĂLO, mālui, malle, *v. tr.* & *intr.* [magis-volo]. (In the older writers, the forms mavolo, mavelim, etc., freq. occur.) **1)** To will *or* choose rather, to prefer: m. aliquem or aliquid, *to like better*; m. abire quam pugnare; m. te abire, and m. abeas, *that you should go away*; multo m., *to like much better.* In the poets and later writers,

'm.' is sometimes followed by the *abl.*, instead of 'quam' and the case before it: m. condiciones armis; sometimes 'potius' or 'magis' is added, pleonastically. 2) In partic., with the *dat.* of person, to be more favourable *to one:* m. alicui; malo illi quam tibi.

MĂLŎBATHRON (Malobathrum), i, *n.* [= μαλόβαθρον]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *An Indian or Syrian plant from which a costly ointment was made.* 2) *An ointment prepared from the plant* malobathron, malobathrum.

MĂLUM (I.), i, *n.* [mălus]. *Any thing bad or evil,* an evil: 1) = a misfortune, calamity, hurt, injury, suffering, &c.: m. inopinatum; m. externum (*war*); malo tuo, *to your injury;* hoc ei malo fuit, *was an injury, misfortune to him.* 2) Punishment, torture: minari alicui malum; coercere exercitum pudore magis quam malo; fateri non potest sine m., *he cannot be made to confess without flogging;* malum erit iis (or malum habebunt) nisi, etc., *they will fare badly, unless,* &c. 3) (Poet.) = A misdeed, crime, wickedness: irritamenta malorum, *the incentives to crime;* fama veterum malorum. 4) = Frailties, faults: mm. corporis; bona aut mm. 5) As an exclamation of displeasure or dislike, what the mischief! what the plague! quae m. est ista audacia? quid tu, m., me sequere? *what the plague do you follow me for?*

MĂLUM (II.), i, *n.* [= μᾶλον]. *Any tree-fruit having a kernel inside* (opp. to nux); in partic., an apple: prov., ab ovo usque ad mm., *from beginning to end* (an expression taken from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs, and ending with fruit).

MĂLUS (I.), i, *f.* [= μηλέα]. The apple-tree.

MĂLUS (II.), i, *m.* 1) *A tree fit for the mast of a ship,* a mast. 2) A pole, mast, *in a circus, to which the canvass covering was fastened.*

MĂLUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* (pejor) and *sup.* (pessimus). *That is not what it ought to be,* bad (either physically or morally — opp. to bonus) = A) evil, wicked, immoral, abandoned: m. homo, conscientia, mores, civis; m. fur, lingua, *wicked;* mali (in a political sense), *the ill-disposed, disaffected:* B) injurious, hurtful: mm. gramina, herbae, *poisonous, noxious;* m. carmen, *an incantation:* C) unfortunate, unfavourable, adverse: m. avis, auspicium, *portending misfortune;* m. opinio, *an unfavourable opinion of any one;* m. pugna, *an unsuccessful battle;* m. fortuna: D) ugly, ill-looking, disagreeable: m. facies, crus; mulier non m., *not bad-looking:* E) unfit, incapable: sutor, poeta m., *unskilful;* falx m., *dull:* F) of weight, light: haud m. pondus.

MALVA, ae, *f.* [= μαλάχη]. The mallow (used by the ancients as a mild purgative).

MĀMERTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Mamers, the Oscan for Mars]. *The inhabitants of the town of Messana in Sicily,* the Mamertines.

MĀMERTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mamertini]. *Of or belonging to the Mamertines,* Mamertine.

MAMILIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Mamilia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. C. Mamilius Vitulus, *praetor,* A. U. C. 547; and C. Mam. Limetanus, *tribune of the people,* A. U. C. 644.

MAMILIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Mamilius I.]. Mamilian, lex, rogatio.

MĂMILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mamma]. A breast, pap, teat; also used as a term of endearment.

MAMMA, ae, *f.* [= μάμμα]. 1) The breast, teat, esp. *of females,* rarely *of males* (a more general term than uber, q. v.): dare puero mammam, *to suckle the boy;* viris ad ornatum datae sunt mammae atque barba. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), *a protuberance on the bark of a tree.*

MAMMEĀTUS (Mammatus), a, um, *adj.* [mamma]. (Pl.) Having large breasts.

MĀMURIUS, ii, *m.* (VETURIUS). *The maker of the sacred Ancilia* (v. Ancile).

MĀMURRA, ae, *m. A Roman knight,* originally from Formiæ, who was the first one in Rome that covered the walls of his house with marble; hence, jocosely, urbs Mamurrarum = *Formiae.*

*MĀNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [mano]. (Lucr.) Prop., *flowing:* frigus m., piercing, penetrating.

MANCEPS, cĭpis, *m.* [manus-capio]. 1) A purchaser, esp. *a purchaser or bidder at a public letting or farming out of the property of the state;* a renter, farmer, contractor: m. rei alicujus; m. hominis nobilissimi fit Chrysogonus, *the purchaser of the estate of a distinguished man;* m. operarum, *who hires workmen for the purpose of again letting them out to others;* also, mm., abs. = *the contractors or farmers-general.* 2) Improp.: A) (Pl.) a surety, bondsman, bail: B) *one who hires people to applaud.*

MANCĪNUS, i, *m. A Roman family name in the gens Hostilia;* thus esp. Caius Hostilius M., *consul,* who concluded a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numidians, and was on that account delivered up to them, when the treaty was declared void by the Roman people,

MANCIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of manus]. A little hand.

MANCĪPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* } [mancipo]. (Lat.)
MANCĪPĀTUS, ūs, *m.* } A form of sale, *before witness, by seisin and delivery,* a transfer, delivery (according to the Roman law, five witnesses at least were requisite, and certain solemnities were observed, for which see Smith's Antiquities, p. 727).

MANCĪPIUM (Mancup.), ii, *n.* [mancipo]. (The *genit.* is usually written 'mancipi,' esp. in the comb. 'res mancipi.') 1) The formal purchase *of a thing* (by taking it in the hand, and weighing out the money — v. Mancipatio): lex mancipii, *the contract of sale.* 2) Possession, property, right of ownership *acquired by a formal purchase, which was coupled with unlimited*

power over the person or thing purchased: dare, accipere aliquid mancipio, *to give possesion of* (i. e., *to sell*), or *to receive possession of* (i. e., *to buy*); esse in mancipio alicujus (lat.), *to be the property of any one;* sui mancipii esse, *to be one's own master;* res mancipi, *property that might be sold and conveyed by* mancipatio (q. v.) — such property was said 'jure mancipi esse.' 3) *A slave obtained by* mancipium: a slave, in gen.— (it designates a slave as a chattel — cf. servus, famulus).

MANCĬPO (Mancŭpo), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [manceps]. (Poet. & lat.; Cic. uses emancipo.) **To transfer as property,** *to make over, by a* mancipatio (q. v.), *one's right and title to a thing;* hence, **to dispose of, to alienate, to sell:** m. servos alicui; (poet.) usus m. quaedam, *use gives a title to some things; trop.,* mancipatus luxu et desidiae, *a slave of.*

MANCŬPĀTIO, etc. — v. Mancipatio, etc.

MANCUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Of men, **maimed, mutilated** *in one or several members,* esp. *in the hand:* m. et debilis. 2) *Trop.,* of things, **infirm, feeble, defective, imperfect,** virtus, praetura.

MANDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [mando I.]. (Lat.) 1) *One who gives a charge or commission,* **a mandator.** 2) In partic., **an instigator, suborner** *of false accusers or informers.*

MANDĀTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of mando I.]. 1) **A charge, order, injunction, commission,** *a business confided to one* (most freq. in the *pl.*): procurare m., *to attend to:* dare, accipere mm.; persequi, exsequi mm., *to perform, to execute;* negligere mm., *to neglect;* frangere mm. (Hor. Ep. 1, 13), *to break the package committed to one's charge;* or, *trop.* = *to perform one's commission badly.* 2) Judicium mandati, *an action for non-performance of a commission.* 3) (Lat.) *An imperial command,* **mandate.**

MANDĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [mando I.]. (Only in the *abl. sing.*) **A commission, command, mandate:** agitur mandatu meo, Caesaris.

*MANDĒLA, ae, *f. A village in the Sabine territory, near Horace's villa,* now perh. Bordella.

MANDO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [manus-do]. 1) Prop., *to put into one's hands;* **to commit to one's charge, to bid, to order, to command:** m. alicui aliquid; m. alicui, adeat (or ne adeat) Belgas. Hence = *to order a thing to be made,* **to engage, to order:** m. vasa. 2) In gen., **to commit, to consign, to confide,** *or* **to entrust** *to;* m. aliquid alicujus fidei; m. aliquem alicui alendum; m. filiam viro, *to give in marriage;* m. alicui honorem, magistratum; (poet.) m. hordea sulcis, *to sow,* corpus humo, *to bury;* m. se fugae, *to take to flight;* m. aliquid memoriae, menti, *to impress upon the memory, upon the mind;* m. literis, *to commit to writing;* (poet.) m. laqueum fortunae minaci = *to defy;* m. fruges vetustati = *to suffer to grow old, to keep for a long time.* 3) (Lat.) **To inform, to give notice,** alicui or ad aliquem; m. in urbem, *to publish.*

MANDO (II.), di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [root MAD, as in Gr. *μασ-άομαι*]. 1) **To chew, to masticate,** cibum; (poet.) m. humum, *to bite the dust* (of those who fall in battle). 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To eat, to devour.**

MANDŎNIUS, ii, *m.* [= *Μανδόνιος*]. *A king of the Ilergetes,* who sided with the Romans in the second Punic war.

MANDRA, ae, *f.* [= *μάνδρα*]. (Later poet.) 1) **A stall, stable.** 2) **A herd of cattle.**

MANDRĂGŎRAS, ae, *m.* [= *μανδραγόρας*]. **The mandrake** (a plant).

MANDRŎPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= *Μανδρόπολις*]. *A city of Great Phrygia.*

MANDŪBII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Gallia Celtica,* whose capital was Alesia.

MANDŪCO, āvi, ātum. 1. *v. tr.* [a lengthened form of mando II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To chew, to masticate.**

MANDŪCUS, i, *m.* [mando II.]. (Ante-cl.) **A glutton, gormandizer;** esp., *a comic figure, exhibited in processions and on the stage, with an enormous mouth and craunching with huge teeth; a clown, hobgoblin.*

MANDŪRIA, ae, *f. A town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.*

MĀNE. I. *Subst., n. indecl.* (old *abl.* mani, like luci, vesperi.) — **The morning, morn:** m. erat; dormire totum m.; vigilare ad ipsum m.; a primo m., *at the earliest dawn;* a m. diei; multo m., *very early in the morning.* II. *Adv.* — **In the morning, early in the morning:** bene m., *very early in the morning;* hodie m.; cras m.

MĂNEO, nsi, nsum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [kindred with *μένω*]. 1) *Intr.,* **to stay** *or* **abide** *anywhere,* **to remain:** m. domi, ad exercitum (as commander-in-chief); *pass.,* as *impers.,* manetur, *they stay.* Hence, freq. = **to tarry, to lodge, to pass the night,** apud aliquem. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to remain, to continue, to persevere,** *or* **to persist** *in:* m. in eo quod convenit, etc.; so, also, m. in officio, in fide, in condicione, *to adhere to an agreement, to continue true to one's duty,* &c.; m. in sententia; m. in veritate, in pactione, *to adhere to:* B) of time, **to last, to endure:** nihil semper m. suo statu; affinitas, memoria m.; maneat hoc, *let this be regarded as established;* C) hoc mihi manet, *I retain this;* bellum iis m., *they still have war;* ingenia senibus mm., *the aged still retain their faculties.* 2) *Tr.:* A) **to await** *one* (as his fate or destiny, &c.—cf. exspecto, opperior, etc.): qui exitus me m.? mors sua quemque m.; rarely with a *dat.:* eadem manent matri: B) (rar.) **to expect, to wait** *or* **stay for:** m. aliquem domi; plausor m. aulaea, *until the curtain rises.*

MĀNES, ium, *m.* [Mānus, 'the good,' 'the benevolent']. (With or without 'dii.') 1) **The infernal deities, manes** (they were regarded as

benevolent spirits, in opp. to larvae, lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunto; manibus dīvis macta. 2) **The souls of the dead, ghosts, shades:** mm. conjugis, patris, Anchisae; mm. vocare ad tumulum; mm. Virgilii. 3) *Meton.:* A) *the lower world, infernal regions:* manes profundi: B) *the punishments of the lower world:* quisque suos patimur manes: C) *a corpse:* inhumatos condere manes; sepulcra diruta, omnium mm. nudati.

MANGO, ōnis, *m.* [cf. μάγγανον]. (Poet. & lat.) **A trader** *who furbishes up his wares in order to make them more saleable;* in partic., **a slave-dealer.**

MANGŌNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [mango]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a mango.**

MĂNĪCAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [manus]. 1) **The long sleeves** *of a tunic,* which reached down to the hands, and thus in a measure served for gloves; also (poet.) = *an armlet, gauntlet, worn by soldiers.* 2) (Poet.) **A handcuff, manacle.** 3) (Poet.) **A grappling-iron** *for seizing ships.*

MĂNĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [manicae]. **Furnished with long sleeves, tunica.**

MĂNĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of manus]. (Pl.) **A little hand.**

MĂNĪFESTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Plain, clear, evident, manifest.**

MĂNĪFESTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [manifestus]. **Clearly, manifestly, evidently.**

MĂNĪFESTO (I.), *adv.* = Manifeste.

MĂNĪFESTO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [manifestus]. **To make evident, to manifest, to show, to exhibit,** gratam voluntatem.

MĂNĪFESTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [manus, and root FAS, 'to bind,' which appears in fastus, fascis, etc.]. 1) **Palpable, clear, plain, evident, manifest,** scelus. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) *Giving manifest signs of any thing,* **betraying, disclosing:** manifestus doloris, offensionis; m. vitae, *showing signs of life.* Hence = **detected** *or* **caught in, convicted of:** m. mendacii, sceleris; m. rerum capitalium.

MĂNĪLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Manilius I.]. **Manilian,** leges.

MĂNĪLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Mānīlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius M., on whose proposal, in the year 66 B. C., Pompey was invested with the chief command of the expedition against Mithridates.

MĂNĪLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Manilius I.]. **Manilian.**

MĂNĬPŬLĀRIS (syncop. Mănĭplāris), e, *adj.* [manipulus]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to the same maniple** *or* **company:** mm. mei, *my comrades in the maniple.* 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to a maniple;** hence, *subst.*, Manipularis, is, *m.*, *a common soldier:* m. judex, *chosen from among the common soldiers;* m. imperator, *who was once a common soldier.*

MĂNĬPŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [manipularis]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a common soldier:** m. habitus, *a common soldier's dress.*

MĂNĬPŬLĀTIM, *adv.* [manipulus]. 1) (Lat.) **By handfuls, in bundles.** 2) **By maniples** *or* **companies:** acies m. structa; hence (Com.), m. mihi muneriguli facite hic assint, *in troops, in companies.*

MĂNĬPŬLUS (poet., syncop. Mănĭplus), i, *m.* [manus, and PLE, root of plenus]. 1) **A handful, bundle, wisp,** e. g., *of hay, straw,* &c. A wisp of straw tied to the end of a pole was, among the Romans, the primitive military standard; hence, 2) *a body of soldiers serving under the same standard,* **a company, maniple** = *one-third of a cohort* (v. Cohors) *or two centuries;* hence (Com.), m. furum.

MANLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Manlius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Manlius,* **Manlian;** *meton.*, to denote severity: MM. imperia, *strict commands.*

MANLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Manlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* of which the most noted men were—1) Marcus M. Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol when it was on the point of being taken by the Gauls; he was subsequently thrown from the Tarpeian rock. 2) Lucius M. Capitolinus Imperiosus, who, being denounced by one of the tribunes, was saved by his son (No. 3). 3) Titus M. Imperiosus Torquatus, who, like his father (No. 2), was a man of great sternness and severity. He received the name 'Torquatus' upon having vanquished a Gaul in single combat. As consul (344 B. C.), he ordered his son to be executed for an infringement of military discipline. 4) Cneius M. Vulso, who concluded a peace with Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, and afterwards obtained a brilliant triumph over the Gallo-Grecians.

MANLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Manlius I.]. **Manlian.**

MANNŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of mannus I.]. **A Gallic pony.**

MANNUS (I.), i, *m.* [a Gallic word]. (Poet. & lat.) **A small Gallic horse,** *used esp. for driving* (cf. equus, caballus, etc.).

MANNUS (II.), i, *m.* [Germ. Man]. (Lat.) *A god of the ancient Germans, the son of Tuisco.*

MĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) **To flow, to run, to trickle, to drop** (chiefly a flowing from or out of any thing — cf. fluo): cruor, lacrima m.; hence, also, of things not liquid, **to flow, to spread:** sonitus m. per aures; aer, qui per maria manat. 2) **To flow with, to drip:** simulacrum m. multo cruore; culter m. sanguine. Hence (poet.), *tr.* = *to cause to flow, to pour out, to distil:* m. mella poetica, lacrimas. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to flow, to spring, to proceed,** *or* **to originate** *from:* omnis honestas m. a partibus quatuor; peccata mm. ex vitiis: B) **to diffuse itself, to spread, to extend:** malum m. latius; rumor m.

tota urbe; fidei bonae nomen m. latissime, *has a wide compass;* oratio manatura, *to be published.*

MANSIO, ōnis, *f.* [maneo]. 1) **A staying, remaining, stay, continuance:** m. Formiis, *the stay at F.;* mm. diutinae Lemni, *in Lemnos.* 2) (Lat.): A) **a place of abode; in partic., a halting-place, inn, station, night-quarters,** esp. *for persons who travelled on state affairs:* hence, B) = **a day's journey:** octo mansionibus ab eo monte distat regio.

MANSĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of maneo]. (Lat.) **To stay** *often or usually,* **to abide, to dwell.**

*MANSTŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [doubtful reading; manus-tueor]. **A protector.** (Pl.)

MANSUĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, and *pass.* Mansuēfio, factus, 3. *v. tr.* [mansuesco-facio]. 1) Of animals, **to make tame, to tame,** animalia, uros. 2) *Trop.*, of men: A) **to tame, to civilize,** homines: B) **to make gentle, to soften, to pacify.**

MANSUES, uis and ētis, *adj.* [manus-sueo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Accustomed to one's hand,* **tame.**

MANSUESCO, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* & *tr.* [manus-suesco]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Tr., to accustom to the hand;* **hence, to make tame, to tame.** 2) *Intr.:* A) **to become** *or* **grow tame:** ferae mm.: B) *trop.*, **to grow mild, gentle,** *or* **soft:** corda mm.; tellus m., *mellows;* fructus m., *grows richer;* humor m., *becomes palatable.*

MANSUĒTE, *adv.* [mansuetus]. **Gently, mildly, softly, quietly.**

MANSUĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [mansuetus]. 1) (Lat.) **Tameness.** 2) **Gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency,** morum; m. in hostes.

MANSUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [manui suetus, 'accustomed to the hand']. 1) Of animals, **tame,** sus. 2) *Trop.:* A) of men, **soft, gentle, quiet, mild,** &c., homo: B) malum m., *less threatening;* ira m., *not violent;* litora m., *not stormy, tranquil.*

MANTĒLE (Mantīle), is, } *neutr.* [manus].
MANTĒLIUM (Mantīl.), ii, } (Poet. & lat.) **A towel, napkin;** later = *a table-cloth.*

MANTĒLUM (or Mantellum), i, *n.* (Pl.) **A mantle, cloak;** *trop., a cloak, cover.*

MANTĪCA, ae, *f.* [manus]. (Poet.) **A wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau;** *trop.*, sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est = *we do not see ourselves as others see us.*

MANTĪNĒA, ae, *f.* [= Μαντίνεια]. *A town in Arcadia,* made famous by the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans (362 B. C.).

MANTISCĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [μάντις-cano]. (Pl.) **To prophesy, to divine**

MANTO (I.), 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.* of maneo]. (Pl.) 1) **To stay, to remain, to wait.** 2) *Tr.*, **to wait for, to await.**

MANTO (II.), ūs, *f.* [= Μαντώ]. 1) *A daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias.* 2) *An Athenian nymph,* who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, founder of Mantua.

MANTUA, ae, *f. A town in Upper Italy,* near which Virgil was born — now Mantua.

MĂNUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [manus]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to the hand, that is held in the hand,* **hand-:** m. lapis, *thrown with the hand.*

MĂNUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [manus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or belonging to the hand, filling the hand,* **hand-;** m. aes, *money won at dice; subst.* = *a thief.*

MĂNŪBIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [manus]. 1) *The money derived from the sale of the spoils taken in war* (in this sense opp. to praeda): praeda et mm. 2) (Lat.) *The spoils taken in war,* **booty.** 3) *Unlawful gain,* **robbery, plunder.** 4) In the lang. of augury, *a flash of lightning of a certain kind.*

MĂNŪBIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [manubiae]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to booty:** pecunia m., *derived from the sale of booty.*

*MĂNŪBIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [manubiae]. (Pl.) **Of** *or* **belonging to booty;** and *trop.*, amicus m. = *from whom one derives profit.*

MĂNUBRIUM, ii, *n.* [manus]. **A handle, hilt, haft;** prov., eximere alicui m. e manu = *to take an opportunity from one.*

MĂNŬLEA (also Măn̆ŭcŭla and Mănucla), ae, *f.* [manus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A long sleeve,** *reaching to the hand.*

MĂNŬLEĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [manulea]. (Pl.) *A maker of long sleeves for women,* **a sleeve-maker.**

MĂNŬLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [manulea]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Furnished with long sleeves.**

MĂNŬLEUS, ii, *m.* [manus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **The long sleeves** *of a tunic.*

MĂNŪMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto]. **The freeing of a slave, a manumission.**

MĂNŪ-MITTO (also written sep.), īsi, issum, 3. *v. tr.* [manus-mitto]. Prop., *to let go from the hand;* **hence, to set at liberty, to emancipate, to manumit** *a slave:* m. servum.

MĂNUOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [manus]. (Ante-cl.) **To steal.**

MĂNŬPRĔTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [manupretium]. (Ante-cl.) **Precious, costly, valuable.**

MĂNŬ-PRĔTIUM (also written sep.), ii, *n.* [manus-pretium]. 1) **The pay** *of a workman or artist,* **wages:** m. signi, *for making a statue.* 2) *Trop.*, **pay, reward,** in gen.: m. eversae civitatis.

MĂNUS, ūs, *f.* 1) **A hand:** sumere in manus: deponere de mm.; tollere m. (from surprise). 2) In partic., and partly *trop.* or *meton.:* A) manum non vertere, i. e., *not to give one's self the slightest trouble;* est in manibus oratio, *is in everybody's hands, is well known;* manu tenere, *to know for certain;* manibus teneri, *to be certain;* manus afferre alicui, *to lay hands on one, to arrest him;* but, manus afferre beneficio, *to impair a good action;* in manibus habere aliquem, *to treat one with great regard, to make much of;* de m. tradere, *with one's own hand* = *carefully;* ad manum intueri aliquid, *to inspect closely;* per manus tradere, *from hand to hand. from*

father to son; but, per mm. trahere, *with the hands;* in manus venire, *to come to pass;* inter mm., *in one's arms,* but also = *palpable, evident;* sub manu or manum, *close at hand, near,* also of time = *immediately;* but, sub manu succedere, *to succeed according to one's wish;* prae m. esse, *at hand, in readiness;* manus (victas) dare, *to give one's self up as vanquished, to yield;* but, manum dare alicui, *to give a hand to one* = *to help, to assist;* manibus pedibusque, *with all one's might, with might and main;* prov., manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other* = *one helps the other;* plena manu laudare, *freely, abundantly:* B) **the hand** *as employed in battle,* **the armed hand, bravery:** manu fortis, *valorous;* manum conserere, conferre, *to fight in close combat;* pugna jam venerat ad mm., *it had now come to a close combat;* manu vincere, *by force, by personal bravery;* ferre manum in proelia (poet.), *to engage in the fight;* aequis manibus (lat.), *with equal advantage:* C) **the hand,** *as that with which one effects or makes any thing,* esp. *as denoting human agency,* in opp. to the agency of nature: **in manibus habere aliquid,** *to be occupied with, to be engaged upon;* res est in manibus, *is now on hand, is being attended to;* sub m., *during the work;* **hence — a) usually in the** *abl. sing.,* **manu** (satus, factus, urbs m. munita), **by hand, by art, artificially:** oratio m. facta, *artificial, carefully elaborated* (opp. to natural, simple); prima, **extrema m. accessit operi,** *the first, the last hand, the finishing touch, is given to the work;* bello extremam manum imponere, *to give the finishing stroke to, to bring to a close* — b) = **a handwriting:** m. librarii; in gen. = **the style, workmanship** *of an artist:* m. artificum — c) in dice-playing, **a stake**—d) in fencing, **a thrust, tierce:** D) to denote nearness or readiness: esse, habere ad m., *at hand;* esse in manibus, *to be ready, to be close by:* E) = **power, might:** esse in manu alicujus; haec non sunt in nostra manu; in manu tua est, *it rests with you:* F) *meton.* — a) mm. ferreae, *grappling-irons*—b) *the trunk of an elephant:* manus etiam data elephantis — c) *the forepaw of a bear.* 3) In gen., *a band of persons acting together,* **a company, multitude, gang;** esp., **a band, troop, corps** *of soldiers:* m. conjuratorum; facere, comparare manum.

MĂPĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [a Punic word]. 1) **An African hut, cottage.** 2) **A village:** ex oppidis et mapalibus.

MAPPA, ae, *f.* [a Punic word]. **A cloth, napkin;** in partic., 1) **a table-napkin;** 2) *a red cloth with which the signal for starting was given to the racers in the circus,* **a signal-cloth.**

MĂRĂTHĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marathos]. *Of or from Marathos,* **Marathene.**

MĂRĂTHON, ōnis, *m.* [= Μαραθών]. *A village on the eastern coast of Attica,* famed for the victory gained there by Miltiades over the Persians.

MĂRĂTHŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαραθώνιος]. *Of or belonging to Marathon,* **Marathonian.**

MĂRĂTHOS (or Mărŭthus), i, *f.* [= Μάραθος]. *A town in Phoenicia, opposite the island Arados.*

MĂRĂTHUS, i, *m.* [= Μάραθος]. 1) *A freedman, who wrote the acts of Augustus.* 2) *A favourite of Tibullus.*

MARCELLĪA (or Marcellēa), ōrum, *n. pl.* [Marcellus]. *A festival, celebrated in Syracuse, in honour of the Marcellian family.*

MARCELLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marcellus]. *Of or belonging to a Marcellus,* **Marcellian.**

MARCELLUS, i, *m. A Roman family name*— v. Claudius.

MARCEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) 1) Prop., **to wither, to shrivel, to droop;** hence, 2) *trop.,* **to be drooping, faint, languid, lazy:** m. corpus; homines mm. luxuriâ.

MARCESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of marceo]. 1) **To wither, to pine away, to fade, to decay.** 2) *Trop.,* **to languish, to become faint, weak, dull:** eques m. desidiâ; vires mm. senio.

MARCIĀNUS (I.), i, *m.* (Tullius M.) *A freedman and steward of Cicero.*

MARCIĀNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Marcius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Marcius,* **Marcian,** carmina, foedus.

MARCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [marceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Withered, shrunk, faded, decayed,** flores, aures. 2) *Trop.,* **languid, enervated, weak, feeble,** homo.

MARCĪPOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) = Marci puer, *a slave of Marcus.*

MARCIUS (I.), i, *m.*, and Marcia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Ancus M., *the fourth king of Rome.* 2) Quintus M. Philippus, *consul* (186 and 164 B. C.), subsequently to his having conducted the war against Perseus, king of Macedonia. 3) Lucius M. Philippus, *an adherent of Sulla, and afterwards of Pompey* — famous as an orator, but esp. celebrated for his wit (Cic. Off. 1, 30, De Or. 2, 60; Hor. E. 1, 7).

MARCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Marcius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Marcius,* **Marcian,** saltus.

MARCŎDŪRUM, i, *n. A town of the Ubians, in the west of Germany,* now Düren.

MARCŎMANNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A powerful nation of Germany, a branch of the Suevi.*

MARCOR, ōris, *m.* [marceo]. 1) **A withering, decay, rottenness:** m. segetis = *barrenness.* 2) *Trop.,* **faintness, languor, indolence.**

MARCUS, i, *m. A Roman surname,* generally represented by M.

MARDI, ōrum, *m. pl. A piratical race, living near the Caspian Sea.*

MARDŌNIUS, ii, *m.* [= Μαρδόνιος]. *A Persian general,* defeated by Pausanias at Platæa.

MĀRE, is, *n.* [cf. Sansc. vari]. 1) **The sea** (as a part of the earth's surface, in opp. to the dry land — cf. pelagus, pontus): mari, *at sea;*

esp. freq. in the comb. terrâ marique (terra et mari), *by land and by sea;* prov., mare coelo miscere, *to mingle sea and sky,* i. e., *to raise a terrific storm;* maria et montes polliceri, *to promise seas and mountains,* i. e., *more than one can perform;* fundere aquas in mare = *to carry coals to Newcastle.* Hence: A) (poet.) = sea-water, salt-water: vinum maris expers, *not mixed with sea-water:* B) (lat.) *the colour of the sea,* sea-green: C) (poet.) mare aëris, *the sea,* i. e., *the expanse of air.* 2) A sea: m. superum, *the Adriatic Sea;* m. inferum, *the Etruscan Sea;* m. externum, *the Atlantic ocean;* m. nostrum or internum, *the Mediterranean.*

MĂREA, } ae, *f. A lake and town of Lower*
MĂREŌTA, } *Egypt, not far from Alexandria,* celebrated for the wine produced there.

MĂREŌTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mareota]. Mareotic; also (poet.) = *Egyptian.*

MĂREŌTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Μαρεῶτις]. Mareotic: palus M., also abs. M., *the Mareotic Lake.*

MARGĂRĪTA, ae, *f.* } [= μαργαρίτης, sc. λί-
MARGĂRĪTUM, i, *n.* } θος]. A pearl.

MARGIĀNA, ae, } *f.* [= Μαργιανή]. *A district*
MARGIĀNE, es, } *of Asia, bordering on the river Oxus.*

MARGĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [margo]. To furnish with a border *or* margin, to enclose: m. viam.

MARGO, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* 1) An edge, brink, margin, border (conceived simply as a line, without breadth — cf. ora): m. fluvii. Hence, 2) (poet.) = a boundary, frontier: m. imperii.

MĂRIANDŸNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μαριανδυνοί]. *A people of Bithynia.*

MĂRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Marius,* Marian.

MĂRĪCA, ae, *f. A nymph of Minturnae in Italy,* acc. to fable the mother of Latinus, and hence of the Latins; a grove (Lucus Maricae) and a lake near the town Minturnæ, on the river Liris, were sacred to her; hence (poet.), regio Maricae, *the territory of Minturnae.*

MĂRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mare]. Of the sea, from the sea, sea-, marine: m. humor, aestus; (poet.) casus mm., *the casualties of the sea;* Venus m., *seaborn.*

MĂRISCA, ae, *f.* 1) *A large inferior kind of fig.* 2) The piles.

MĂRĪTA, ae, *f.* — v. Maritus.

MĂRĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [maritus]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to marriage,* matrimonial, nuptial, vestis.

*MĂRĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of marito]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) Of *or* belonging to a married woman.

MĂRĪTĬMUS, or MĂRĪTŬMUS, a, um, *adj.* [mare]. 1) *Of or belonging to the sea,* sea-, maritime: m. navis, urbs, cursus; res m., *maritime affairs;* m. imperium, *the chief command at sea;* homines mm., *seamen, marines;* bellum m., *a maritime war,* in partic. = *the war against the Isaurian pirates;* praedo m., *a pirate; subst.,* Maritima, ōrum, *n. pl., maritime places, the sea-coast.* *2) *Trop.* (Pl.), inconstant, changeable *like the sea.*

MĂRĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [maritus]. 1) (Lat.) To marry, to give in marriage, filiam; cuncti suadebant principem maritandum; lex de maritandis ordinibus. 2) Of animals (always in the *pass.*): A) to couple: B) to impregnate. 3) *Trop.,* of trees and vines, to wed = to tie together: m. ulmos vitibus, *to wed the elms to the vines.*

MĂRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [mas]. 1) (Mostly poet.): A) *of or belonging to marriage,* conjugal, nuptial, matrimonial, fax, sacra; m. fides, *conjugal fidelity;* m. foedus, *the nuptial tie;* m. lex, *respecting marriage;* domus mm., *in which married persons live;* (poet.) Juno marita fratre, *married to her brother:* B) of trees, wedded, i. e., *to vines, which were bound fast to them.* 2) *Subst.:* A) Marita, ae, *f.* (poet.), a married woman, a wife: B) Maritus, i, *m.* — a) a married man, a husband; also (poet.) = *the male of animals* — b) (poet.) an affianced suitor, a bridegroom.

MĂRIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* Măria, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* in which the most celebrated personage was Caius Marius, *the conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbrians, the opponent of Sulla, and leader of the popular party at Rome.* His son, of the same name, was a participant in the war against Sulla, and died soon after his father.

MĂRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Marius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Marius,* Marian.

MARMĂRĬCA, ae, *f.* [= Μαρμαρική]. *A district of North Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtes,* now Barca.

MARMĂRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marmarica]. Marmarican.

MARMĂRĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Μαρμαρίδης]. A Marmarican.

MARMOR (also Marmur), ŏris, *n.* [= μάρμαρος]. 1) Marble. 2) *Meton., a piece of wrought marble,* esp. = a marble statue; also, *pl.* marmora, *public monuments:* mm. incisa notis. 3) (Poet.) = *The smooth, shining surface of the sea.*

MARMŎRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [marmor]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to marble,* marble-: faber m., and *subst.* Marmorarius, ii, *m., a worker in marble, a marble-mason.*

MARMŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [marmor]. 1) Made of marble, marble-, signum; m. solum, *a marble-floor;* facere aliquem marmoreum, *to make a marble statue of.* 2) As smooth *or* as white as marble, marble-like, cervix, brachium, palma; aequor m., *the surface of the sea.*

MĀRO, ōnis, *m.* 1) *A Roman family name* — v. Virgilius. 2) *A river in the Peloponnesus and its river-god.*

MĂRŎBŎDUUS, i, *m.* **Marbod,** *king of the Suevi,* who was defeated by Arminius, and compelled to seek refuge among the Romans.

MĂRŌNĒA, or MĂRŌNĪA, ae, *f.* [= Μαρώνεια]. 1) *A town in Lower Italy.* 2) *A town in Thrace,* famous for its wine — now Marogna.

MĂRŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Maronea]. *Of Maronea,* **Maronean.**

MARPĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marpesus]. *Of or belonging to Mount Marpesus,* **Marpesian.**

MARPESSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαρπήσσιος]. *Of or belonging to Marpessus,* **Marpessian.**

MARPESSUS, i, *f. A village in Phrygia.*

MARPĒSUS, i, *m. A mountain on the island of Paros.*

MARRŪBIUM, or MARRŪVIUM, ii, *n. A town in Latium, the capital of the Marsians.*

MARRŪBIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marrubium]. *Of or belonging to Marrubium,* **Marrubian.**

MARRŪCĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Italy, on the coast of Latium;* their principal city was Teate, now Chieti.

MARRŪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marrucini]. *Of or belonging to the Marrucini,* **Marrucinian.**

MARS (also, anciently and poet., MĂVORS), tis, *m.* 1) *The son of Jupiter and Juno, father of Romulus, and as such progenitor and tutelar deity of the Romans; the god of War;* also, in ancient mythology, one of the dii consentes, who ruled the elements. Hence, 2) *meton.:* A) **war; a battle, conflict, engagement,** &c.: accendere Martem; Mars apertus, *in an open field;* Mars coecus, *in the dark:* M. Hectoreus, *the conflict with Hector:* B) **a mode of fighting, manner of battle:** suo M. pugnare, *in their accustomed way* (opp. to alieno M.): C) **military resources:** parati prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum: D) **the issue** *of a battle,* **the fortune** *of war:* communis M. belli; aequo M. pugnare, *with equal fortune;* incerto, vario M. pugnare, *with uncertain, variable results:* E) prov., suo (vestro, meo, etc.) M. aliquid facere, *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others:* F) = **bravery, valour:** si quid patrii M. habes. G) M. forensis, *a legal contest:* H) *the planet Mars.*

MARSĂCI, and MARSĂCII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Gallia Belgica.*

MARSI, ōrum, *m. pl.,* 1) *A people of Latium,* originally from Germany, who settled near the Lacus Fucinus in Italy, and were celebrated as sorcerers and snake-charmers. They were leaders of the confederacy that waged the Social or Marsic war against Rome. 2) *A people of Northwestern Germany,* between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems.

MARSĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marsi]. *Of or belonging to the Marsians,* **Marsian.**

MARSPĪTER, tris, *m.* (Lat.) = Mars pater.

MARSŪPIUM, ii, *n.* [= μαρσύπιον]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A money-bag, pouch, purse.**

MARSUS, a, um, *adj.* [Marsi] = Marsicus.

MARSYAS (or Marsya), ae, *m.* [= Μαρσύας]. 1) *A Phrygian satyr or shepherd,* who challenged Apollo to a contest of skill in flute playing, but was vanquished by him, and flayed alive. His statue in the Forum at Rome was the spot where bargains were struck, usurers and merchants met, &c. 2) *A river in Phrygia, which empties into the Maeander.*

MARTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Mars]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to Mars:** M. flamen; M. lupus, *sacred to Mars;* MM. ludi, *in honour of Mars; subst.,* Martiales, ium, *m. pl., the priests of Mars:* 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to the** legio Martia, milites.

MARTĬCŌLA, ae, *m.* [Mars-colo]. (Poet.) **A worshipper of Mars.**

MARTĬGĒNA, ae, *com.* [Mars-gigno]. (Poet.) **Begotten by Mars,** Quirinus.

MARTIUS (also, poet. MĂVORTIUS), a, um, *adj.* [Mars]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to Mars, sacred to Mars,** campus, anguis, Roma; M. proles, i. e., *Romulus and Remus;* (poet.) M. gramen, *the Campus Martius.* Hence, 2): A) (poet.) = **warlike, martial,** arma; mm. vulnera, *received in war:* B) in partic. = **of the month of March,** mensis, kalendae, etc.: C) *of or belonging to the planet Mars,* fulgor.

MARUS, i, *m. A river in Dacia,* now the March or Morau.

MAS, ăris, *adj. m.* 1) **Of the male sex, male;** also, *subst.,* **a male** (as opp. to femina—cf. vir), *of men, gods, and animals:* mm. homines; mm. dii et feminae; illud pudendum praecipue in maribus; m. vitellus; also, *of plants:* in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo; ure mares oleas. 2) (Poet.) = Virilis, **masculine, manly, courageous,** &c.: male m., *unmanly, effeminate.*

MASCŬLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mas]. (Lat.) *Of the male sex,* **male, masculine,** rapa.

MASCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of mas]. 1) **Masculine, male,** infans, genus; *subst.,* Masculus, i, *m., a male, man.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.) = *worthy of a man,* **manly, vigorous, bold,** &c., proles, ingenium.

MASGĂBA, ae, *m.* 1) *A son of Masinissa.* 2) *A favourite of Augustus.*

MĂSĪNISSA, ae, *m. A king of Numidia, the grandfather of Jugurtha;* an ally of Rome in the war against Carthage.

MĀSO, and MASSO, ōnis, *m. A surname in the gens Papiria.*

MASSA, ae, *f.* [= μάζα]. *That which sticks together like dough,* **a lump, mass,** picis, aeris; m. lactis coacti = *cheese.*

MASSAESŸLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μασσαισύλιοι]. *A people of Africa.*

MASSĂGĒTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Μασσαγέται]. *A Scythian people, living east of the Caspian Sea,* in what is now Sungaria and Mongolia.

MASSĪCUS (I.), i, *m. A mountain between*

Latium and Campania, celebrated for its wine—now Monte Masso or Massico.

MASSĪCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Massicus I.]. *Of Mount Massicus*, **Massic**, vinum.

MASSĪLIA, ae, *f.* [= Μασσαλία]. *An old and famous seaport in Southwestern France*, now Marseilles.

MASSĪLIĀNUS, a, um, } *adj.* [Massilia]. *Of*
MASSĪLIENSIS, e, } *or belonging to Massilia*, **Massilian**: MM. mores, i. e., *luxurious; subst.*, Massilienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Massilia.*

MASSŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of massa]. **A little lump** *or* **mass.**

MASSŪRIUS, ii, *m.* *A famous jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.*

MASSȳLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* = Massylius.

MASSȳLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μασσύλιοι]. *A people of North Africa, living east of the Massaesylians.*

MASSȳLIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Massyli]. *Of or*
MASSȳLUS, } *belonging to the Massyli*, **Massylian**, equites.

MASTĪGIA, ae, *m.* [= μαστιγίας, 'one that is always being flogged']. (Ante-cl.) **A scoundrel, rascal, rogue.**

MASTRŪCA, ae, *f.* [a Sardinian word]. **A sheepskin**; *trop.* (Pl.), as a term of reproach = *a ninny.*

*MASTRŪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca]. **Wearing a sheepskin.**

MĂTĂRA, ae, or MĂTĂRIS or MĂTĔRIS, is, *f.* [a Celtic word]. **A Celtic javelin, a pike.**

MĂTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of matula]. *A vessel for fluids*, **a pot**; in partic., *a chamber-pot.*

MĂTELLIO, ōnis. *m.* [*dim.* of matula]. **A pot, vessel.**

MĀTER, tris, *f.* [= μήτηρ; Sanscrit, mâtri; Germ. Mutter]. 1) **A mother**: facere aliquam m., *to get with child*; matrem fieri de aliquo, *to become pregnant*; matrem esse, *to be pregnant*; mater familias (or familiae), *a matron, the mistress of a family.* Hence, 2) *meton.*: A) *a nurse, nurturer, mother*: lambere matrem; m. florum = *Flora*; m. amorum = *Venus*; also, as a designation of women and of feminine beings — not indicating the maternal relation, but honourableness and dignity — thus, esp. of goddesses: Vesta m.; Flora m.; m. magna deorum (*Cybele*): B) *the mother*, i. e., *maternal love*: mater redit: C) = *the trunk of a tree* (as opp. to the branches, boughs): D) of abstract things = *the cause, origin, source*: pax m. juris et religionis; luxuries est m. avaritiae: E) = *a mother-city, metropolis* (in relation to its colonies).

MĀTERCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mater]. **A little mother**; *trop.*, as a term of endearment = *good mother!*

MĀTĔRIA, ae, and MĀTĔRIES, ei, *f.* [mater; hence, prop., 'the mother-stuff']. 1) **The matter, materials, stuff** *of which any thing is made*: m. rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia. Also = *the raw material* (as opp. to the workmanship, &c.): materiam superabat opus. 2) **In partic., wood for building, timber** (cf. lignum): cornus non potest videri m. propter exilitatem, sed lignum; caedere m. 3) *Trop.*: A) *the subject of conversation, writing, controversy*, &c., **a topic, matter, subject-matter, theme**: m. sermonum; sumite m. aequam viribus, *suited to your powers*; m. ad jocandum; m. aequitatis, *the point of equity*: B) = **a cause, source, occasion**: m. omnium malorum, seditionis; quid Milo odisset Clodium, segetem ac materiem gloriae suae? C) **natural disposition** *or* **parts, genius, talent, ability**: m. et indoles Catonis; (poet.) pereo m. tuâ = *by thy unfeeling disposition*: D) (poet.) = **a store, stock**, esp. *of food.*

MĀTĔRIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [materia]. **Of** *or* **belonging to timber, fabrica**; *subst.*, Materiarius, ii, *m.* (Pl.), *a dealer in timber, timber-merchant.*

MĀTĔRIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [materia]. **Built of timber, made of wood**: aedes male mm., *badly made.*

*MĀTĔRIOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [materia]. **Of soldiers, to fell wood, to procure wood** *or* **timber.**

MĀTĔRIS (Mătăris, Mădăris) — v. Matara.

MĀTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mater]. *Of or pertaining to a mother*, **motherly, maternal**: res mm., *a maternal inheritance*; (poet.) arma mm. = *given by a mother*; m. nobilitas, *on the mother's side*; tempora mm., *the period of pregnancy.*

MĀTERTĔRA, ae, *f.* [mater]. **A mother's sister, an aunt** *by the mother's side.*

MĀTHĒMĂTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μαθηματικός]. *Of or belonging to mathematics*, **mathematical**; hence, as *subst.*, 1) Mathematica, ae, *f.*: A) **the mathematics**: B) **astrology.** 2) Mathematicus, i, *m.*: A) **a mathematician**: B) **an astrologer.**

MĀTĪNUS (I.), i, *m.* *A mountain, at the foot of the Garganus, in Apulia*, now Mattinete.

MĀTĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Matinus I.]. *Of or belonging to Mount Matinus*, **Matinian.**

MATISCO, ōnis, *f.* *An Æduan city, on the Arar*, now Maçon.

MATIUS, ii, *m.*, and Matia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) Cneius or Caius M., *celebrated as a poet.* 2) Caius M., *a friend of Cicero and Octavius.*

MĀTRĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [mater]. *A festival, celebrated annually at Rome, by the matrons, in honour of* mater Matuta, i. e., *Ino.*

MĀTRĪCĪDA, ae, *m.* [mater-caedo]. **A mother's murderer, a matricide.**

MĀTRĪCĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [mater-caedo]. *The murder of one's mother*, **matricide.**

MĀTRĪMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [mater]. 1) **Wedlock, marriage, matrimony,** *the marriage state*,

in gen., which among the Romans was either 'justum' (entered into according to strict legal forms, by means of 'confarreatio' or 'coemptio,' or by 'usus' or 'sponsalia'), or 'injustum' (between Romans and foreign women): ire in matrimonium; aliquam in matrimonio habere, *to have for wife;* rarely, tenere matrimonium alicujus (viri) = *to be one's wife;* ducere, dare or collocare, petere aliquam in matrimonium, *to take, to give, or to ask in marriage;* matrimonio uxorem exigere, *to put away, to repudiate;* operam dare matrimonio, *to get married, to marry.* 2) (Lat.) In the *pl.* = married women, wives.

MĀTRĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [mater]. That has a mother still alive.

MĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [mater]. (Lat.) 1) Of animals, a female *kept for breeding.* 2) Of plants, the parent-stem.

MĀTRŌNA (I.), ae, *f.* [mater]. 1) (Rar.) A married woman, a wife. 2) Usually, *an honourable title given to a woman, as the mistress of a family;* a matron.

MATRŌNA (II.), ae, *f. A river of Gaul,* now the Marne.

MĀTRŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [mātrōna]. *Of or pertaining to a married woman or matron,* womanly, matronly: decus m., *womanly honour;* stola, gravitas m.; *subst.*, Matronalia, ium, *n. pl.*, *a festival celebrated by matrons, in honour of Mars, on the first of March.*

MATTA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) A mat *made of rushes.*

MATTEA, ae, *f.* [= ματτύα]. (Lat.) A dainty dish; a dainty, delicacy.

MATTIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *or* belonging to Mattiacum — the modern Wiesbaden; *subst.*, Mattiaci, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Mattiacum.*

MATTIUM, ii, *n. A city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti;* acc. to some, the modern Maden, near Fritzlar.

MĂTŪLA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) 1) A pot; esp., a chamber-pot. 2) *Trop.*, as a term of reproach, *a simpleton, blockhead.*

MĀTŪRĀTE, *adv.* [maturo]. Speedily, quickly, betimes.

*MĀTŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [maturo]. A hastening.

MĀTŪRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [maturus]. 1) Seasonably, at the right time, in season. 2) Early, betimes, soon, quickly, speedily. 3) Prematurely: pater m. decessit.

MĀTŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [maturus]. To ripen, to grow ripe, to come to maturity: frumentum m.; *trop.*, virgo m., *attains to the age of puberty;* partus m., *reaches the period of parturition;* virtus m., *comes to maturity, to perfection.*

MĀTŪRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [maturus]. 1) Ripeness, maturity, *perfection of physical development:* m. frumenti, partus. 2) *The ripeness and fulness of time,* the right *or* proper time, ripeness, maturity, perfection: pervenire ad m.; luna affert mm. gignendi; ejus rei m. nondum venit, *the right time for it;* m. aetatis ad prudentiam; mm. temporum, *the maturing of the seasons;* m. poenae, *the timely execution, promptness of.*

MĀTŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [maturus]. 1) To make ripe, to bring to maturity, to ripen, uvas, partus conceptos; *pass., to grow ripe, to ripen:* frumenta maturantur. 2) *Trop.:* A) to do in good season, aliquid; multa maturare datur: B) to accelerate, to hasten, to expedite (without precipitancy — cf. propero): with *accus.*, m. alicui mortem; m. insidias consuli; m. fugam; m. iter; m. negotia; with the *infin.* = to make haste, to hasten: m. proficisci, *to hasten to set out;* m. venire; m. iter pergere; hence, *to hurry too much, to be overhasty:* ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon.* 3) *Intr.* and *abs.*, to make haste, to hasten: Romanus m. ne, etc.; legati maturantes in Africam venerunt; maturato opus est, *there is need of haste.*

MĀTŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (maturissimus, sometimes maturrimus) [perhaps for mac-turus, from MAGO = cresco]. 1) Of fruits, ripe, mature, pomum. 2) Ripe, mature (in respect to physical qualities, age, and capacity), of the proper age, fit *for:* A) ovis m., *fit for breeding;* virgo m., *marriageable;* partus m., *ripe for delivery;* in partic., of a woman = *advanced in pregnancy, ready to bring forth:* venter m. ex Jove; maturus militiae, *fit for military service:* B) maturus aevi or aevo = *ripe in age;* aetas m., *a ripe, vigorous age;* centuriones mm., *who have served out their time;* imperium m., *old, ancient;* maturus animi, *mature in understanding:* C) spes m., *firm;* seditio m., *ripe for an outbreak;* virtus m., *perfect;* gloria m., *at its climax.* 3) *Trop.:* A) *that takes place at the right time,* seasonable, suitable, proper: m. tempus scribendi; honores mm., *rendered at the right time:* B) early, speedy, quick, decessio, hiems, judicium; (poet.) maturior sum illo, *I was there earlier than he;* loca maturiora, *earlier in their harvests.*

MĀTŪTA, ae, *f. The ancient Italian goddess of the Morning or Dawn,* usually called mater M.; in later legends, she is identified with the Greek Leucothea (q. v.).

MĀTŪTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [matuta, mane]. Of *or* belonging to the morning, morning-, horae, frigus; (poet.) ales m., *the cock;* equi mm., *Aurora's steeds;* m. pater = *Janus, who as the patron of business was invoked in the morning.* Hence, as *subst.*, Matutinum, i, *n.* (only in the *abl.*), the morning, morn.

MAURĒTĀNIA (Maurit.), ae, *f.* [Mauri]. *A country on the north coast of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean and Numidia,* now Morocco and Fez.

MAURI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μαῦροι]. *The inhabitants of Mauritania,* the Moors, Mauritanians.

MAURUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μαῦρος]. *Of or belonging to the Moors,* **Moorish, Mauretanian;** and (poet.) = *Punic or African.*

MAURŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* = Maurus; *subst.*, Maurusii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Mauretanians.*

MAUSŌLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mausolus]. *Of or belonging to Mausolus,* **Mausolean:** M. sepulchrum, or, abs., Mausoleum, i, *n.:* A) *the tomb of Mausolus,* erected by his widow Artemisia; hence, in gen., B) *a splendid tomb or sepulchral monument, a mausoleum.*

MAUSŌLUS, i, *m.* [= Μαύσωλος]. *A king of Caria,* to whom, after his death, his widow Artemisia erected a magnificent tomb.

MĂVORS, MĂVORTIUS = Mars, Martius, v. Mars.

MAXILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mala]. (Lat.) 1) **The jaw-bone, jaw** (cf. mala). 2) **The chin.**

MAXĬME (older form MAXŬME), *adv.* [maximus; *sup.* of magis]. 1) **Very greatly, in the highest degree, most, very, especially, exceedingly:** nos coluit m.; homines m. feri; m. pugnare, *most violently;* strengthened by unus, omnium, multo = *most of all;* quam m., *as much as possible;* ut quisque m. ... ita, etc., *the more any one ... the more,* &c.; tam sum amicus reipublicae, quam qui maxime, *as any one whatsoever.* 2) In gradations, to denote the most preferable, **first of all, in the first place** (followed by deinde, secundo loco, etc.). 3) To give prominence to an idea, **particularly, especially, principally:** scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italiâ cedit; thus also in the phrases, quum (tum, ut) ... tum maxime, *but more especially;* hanc similitudinem quum exercitationibus crebris, tum scribendo maxime persequitur; freq. with tum, nuper, also with is, tu, etc. = **just, exactly, precisely:** cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat. 4) In colloq. lang., to express an affirmative answer, **certainly, by all means, assuredly, yes.** 5) Si m. (by way of concession) = **even if, how much soever;** si m. hoc placet.

MAXĬMĬTAS (Maxŭm.), ātis, *f.* [maximus]. (Ante-cl.) **Greatness, bulk, magnitude.**

MAXĬMŌPĔRE, *adv.* [for maximo opere, as usually written—cf. magnopere]. **Exceedingly, greatly, very much.**

MĀZĂCA, ae, *f.* [= Μάζακα]. *The capital of Cappadocia,* now Kaisarieh.

MĀZĂCES, cum, *m. pl. A people living in Mauretania;* in the *sing.*, Mazax.

MAZĀGAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town in India,* now Bishore.

MĀZŌNŌMUS, i, *m.* [= μαζονόμος, sc. κόκλος]. (Rar.) **A dish, platter.**

MEĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [meo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A going, passing,** mostly however *trop.* = *a motion, course,* &c. (rarely of men or beasts): m. solis, coeli; m. aquilae, *the flight;* m. spiritus, *breathing, respiration.* 2) *Concr.*, **a way, road, passage:** mm. Danubii, *the channels, mouths.*

MĔ-CASTOR, *interj.* **By Castor!** (an oath or asseveration used esp. by females — cf. Mehercules, etc.)

MĔCHĀNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μηχανικός]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to mechanics,* **mechanical:** *subst.*, Mechanicus, i, *m., a mechanic.*

MĒDĒA, ae, *f.* [= Μήδεια]. *A daughter of King Æetes of Colchis,* celebrated as a sorceress. She aided Jason in obtaining possession of the golden fleece, and escaped with him into Thessaly. Afterwards, when Jason desired to marry Creusa, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, she devised by her magic arts a terrible death for both Creusa and her father.

MĒDĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Medea]. **Medean, magical.**

MĔDĔLA, ae, *f.* [medeor]. (Lat.) **A medicine, cure, remedy;** *trop.*, **a remedy.**

MĔDEOR, 2. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) **To cure, to heal,** morbo, capiti; rarely, m. vulnus; ars medendi, *the healing art, the art of medicine;* (lat.) m. contra aliquid, *to be a remedy for;* prov., quum capiti mederi debeam reduviam curo, i. e., *to be busy about trifles to the neglect of matters of importance.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to remedy, to relieve, to provide against,** malo, incommodis, inopiae; m. satietati lectoris; (rar.) m. cupiditates: B) **to help, to restore:** dies m. stultis: m. reipublicae afflictae.

MĒDI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Μῆδοι]. **The Medes,** *a people of Asia;* also (poet.), *the Persians, Parthians, Assyrians; sing.* Medus (poet.) = *a Persian.*

MĒDIA, ae, *f.* [Μηδία]. *A country lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria,* now included in the kingdom of Persia.

MĔDIASTĪNUS, i, *m.* [medius]. **A menial servant, drudge.**

MĒDĪCA, ae *f.* [= Μηδική]. *A species of grass brought into Greece by the Medes,* **lucerne.**

MĔDĪCĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [medicor]. 1) (Poet.) **Curable, remediable:** amor medicabilis nullis herbis. 2) (Lat.) **Healing, curative, medicinal.**

MĔDĪCĀMEN, ĭnis, (mostly poet.), and MĔDĪCĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [medico, medicor]. In gen., *any artificial means for producing physical effects:* 1) **a medicine, drug, remedy;** also, in partic. = **a plaster, salve:** uti violentis mm. Hence, *trop.* = **a remedy** *against something,* **an antidote, relief,** laborum; doloris mm. Epicurea. 2) **A poisonous drug, a poison.** 3) (Poet.) **A love-potion, philter, charm:** tantum possunt mm. 4) *An artificial mode for changing or beautifying the appearance of a thing* = a) **a colouring-matter, tincture, dye** — b) **a cosmetic.**

MĔDĪCĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [medicamentum]. *Of or belonging to drugs or poisons;* hence, as *subst.:* A) Medicamentaria, ae, *f.* (lat.), *the art of preparing drugs,* **pharmacy:** B) Medicamentarius, ii, *m.* (lat.), **a druggist, apothecary.**

MĔDĪCĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [medico]. (Poet.) **A charm.**

MĔDĪCĀTUS (II.), a, um. 1) *Part.* of medico. 2) *Adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.*, **healing, medicinal.**

MĔDĪCĪNA, ae, *f.* [medicus I.]. Properly an *adj., pertaining to the cure of disease;* hence — 1) sc. ars (which is sometimes added), **the healing** *or* **medical art, the art of physics, medicine:** m. est ars valetudinis: exercere (facere) m., *to practise the medical art.* 2) Sc. officina (ante-cl.), **an apothecary's shop.** 3) Sc. res, **a remedy, medicine, physic:** adhibere m.; dare m. Freq. *trop.* = *a remedy, relief, antidote against any thing:* non egeo medicinâ: me ipse consolor; m. doloris, periculorum; on the contrary, expectare m. temporis, *the cure which is effected by time.*

MĔDĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [medicus I.]. (Poet. & lat.; usually only in *perf. part. pass.*) 1) **To heal, to cure** (= medeor). 2) **To tincture** *with something medicinal,* **to medicate:** m. semina, *to besprinkle.* Hence, *part.* Medicatus: A) sedes m., *sprinkled with the juice of herbs;* potio m. = *a medicated mixture, a potion;* m. sapor aquae = *mineral;* m. vinum, *adulterated:* B) somnus m., *caused by drugs or charms:* C) *poisoned:* D) mortui arte mm., *embalmed.* 3) **To colour, to dye,** capillos.

MĔDĪCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [medicus I.]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To cure, to heal,** alicui; also, with *acc.*, m. cuspidis ictum. 2) *Trop.*, **to cure, to relieve:** mihi medicari possum; also, with *acc.*, metum medicari.

MĔDĪCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [medeor]. (Poet. & lat.) **Healing, curative, medicinal, medical,** manus, ars, vis; *subst.*, Medicus, i, *m.*, *a medical man, physician, surgeon.*

MĔDĪCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Medi]. **Median;** also (poet.), *Persian, Parthian, Assyrian.*

MĔDIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [medius]. (A word coined by Cicero.) *A place in the middle,* **the middle, midst.**

MĔDIMNUM, i, *n.* } [= μέδιμνος]. *The prin-*
MĔDIMNUS, i, *m.* } *cipal dry measure of the Greeks,* **a Greek bushel** = *six Roman* modii, or *two* amphorae (about six English pecks).

MĔDIOCRIS, e, *adj.* [medius]. 1) **Middling, moderate, tolerable,** *holding the middle place between too much and too little,* but usually inclining to the latter, and therefore = **unimportant, insignificant, trifling, inconsiderable** (with regard to value, greatness, extension, position, rank, or other qualities — cf. medius): m. orator, poeta; m. spatium, copiae, praemium; mediocres = *people of low condition;* freq., non (haud) m., *not inconsiderable, not trivial* = *great, large;* non m. diligentia; praemium non mediocre. 2) **Moderate** *in one's wishes and aspirations,* **temperate, contented:** animus non m., *an aspiring mind.* 3) (Lat.) M. syllaba, *either long or short, common.*

MĔDIOCRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [mediocris]. 1) *A mean or middle state between too much and too little:* **a mean, medium; moderation:** illa mediocritas quae est inter nimium et parum; aurea mediocritas, *the golden mean* (between poverty and great wealth); m. dicendi or in dicendo; mm. = *moderate passions;* mm. perturbationum. 2) **Mediocrity, insignificance,** ingenii.

MĔDIOCRĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [mediocris]. 1) **Moderately, tolerably, not particularly.** 2) **Calmly, tranquilly, with moderation,** aliquid ferre.

MĔDIOLĀNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Mediolanum]. *Of or belonging to Mediolanum,* **Mediolanian;** *subst.*, Mediolanenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Mediolanum.*

MĔDIOLĀNUM, i, *n. A town in Upper Italy, the capital of the Insubres,* now Milan.

MĔDIOMATRĬCI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Gaul,* in the neighbourhood of Metz.

MEDION, ōnis, *m. A town in Acarnania.*

MEDIŌNII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Medion]. *The inhabitants of Medion.*

MĔDIOXĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [medius]. (Ante-cl., rare.) *That is in the middle,* **middlemost.**

MĔDĪTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [meditor]. (Lat.) **Earnestly meditating** *or* **designing.**

MĔDĪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [meditor]. (Lat.) 1) **A thinking upon;** hence = **a preparation,** belli. 2) (Lat.) **Rudiments** *taught in school.*

MĔDĪTĀTE, *adv.* [meditatus]. 1) (Lat.) **Considerately, thoughtfully, with forethought:** m. probra effundere, *designedly.* 2) (Pl.) Aliquid m. tenere, *to know thoroughly.*

MĔDĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [meditor]. 1) **A thinking** *or* **meditating on** *any thing,* **meditation, contemplation:** m. futuri mali. 2) **A preparing** *for any thing,* **preparation,** mortis, muneris obeundi. Hence, 3) **practice, exercise:** m. dicendi; m. campestris, *bodily exercise;* multi naturae vitium meditatione atque exercitatione sustulerunt, *have by practice and exercise removed a natural infirmity.*

MĔDĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of meditor]. **Well-considered, carefully meditated, studied,** scelus, verbum, oratio.

MĔDĪTERRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [medius-terra]. **Midland, inland, remote from the sea** (in opp. to that which is on the coast): m. locus, commercium; homines mm., *living in the interior; subst.*, Mediterraneum, i, *n.*, or (more freq.) Mediterranea, ōrum, *n. pl., the interior.*

MĔDĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [μελετάω]. 1) **To think** *or* **to meditate upon, to consider, to study,** aliquid; volo ut haec meditere, haec cogites; semper rostra, curiamque meditari; mecum meditabar, quid dicerem; also abs., secum m.; rarely, m. de re aliqua. 2) *To think of, with a view to doing any thing,* **to meditate, to design, to be occupied** *with,* **to prepare:** m. ali-

cui pestem; m. fugam, longam absentiam; (Pl.) m. nugis; m. ad praedam, ad dicendum; (poet.) m. in proelia; m. proficisci. 3) **To exercise one's self in, to practise:** Demosthenes effecit meditando ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur; (lat.) m. citharoedicam artem; (poet.) m. musam agrestem arena, *to practise a rustic lay.*

MĔDIUM, ii, *n.* [medius]. 1) **The middle, midst, montium;** medio aedium; medio tutissimus ibis = *the middle way;* relinquere in medio, *to leave undecided;* medio temporis, *meanwhile.* 2) In partic. = **the presence** *or* **knowledge of all men, publicity; the public, the world:** A) in medium aliquid proferre, *to make known, to publish;* in medium venire, *to become public;* res est in medio, *is known to all:* B) procedere, etc., in medium, *to appear publicly, to show one's self in public:* C) e medio recedere, etc., *to get out of the way, to retire;* de (e) medio tollere, *to put out of the way, to murder;* e medio abire, excedere = *to die:* D) verba e medio sumpta, *taken from common life, everyday words;* so, also, comoedia res e medio arcessit, *from the public at large, from life:* E) vocare rem in medium, *to bring before a public tribunal:* F) res in medio positae, *goods held in common;* res est in medio posita, *lies open to all,* or *is plain, obvious to all:* in medio omnibus palma est posita; omnis ratio dicendi est in medio posita: G) in medium = **for** *or* **in behalf of the public:** in medium consulere, *to consult for the good of all;* communes utilitates in medium afferre, *to care for all;* in medium laudem conferre, *to award a share of the glory to every one;* res cedit in medium, *becomes common property;* quaerere in medium, *for the use of all;* rem in medium dare, *to communicate to all.*

MĔDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with μέσος]. 1) **Mid, middle, in the middle** *or* **midst:** m. pars versus; m. locus mundi, earum regionum; inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est, *there is no medium;* in medio foro, *in the middle of the market;* per mm. hostes, *through the midst of the enemies;* arripere aliquem m., *to seize one by the middle;* m. tempus, *the intervening time, the meanwhile;* in colle medio, *half-way up the hill;* in media potione exclamavit, *whilst he was drinking;* media in voce resistit, *in the midst of her speech.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of time (lat.), vir m. or aetatis mediae, *of middle age:* B) **keeping in the middle, holding a middle course between two extremes; moderate, temperate, middling, ordinary** (usually with a closer relation to the greater than to the less — cf. mediocris), homo, oratio, ingenium, consilium: C) *inclining to neither of two sides* — a) = **uncertain, doubtful, ambiguous,** responsum, vocabulum — b) = *belonging to neither party,* **neutral, impartial:** gerere se m.; mediis consiliis stare, *to remain neutral* — c) **mediating, as a mediator:** offerre se m.; m. fratris et sororis; medius pacis bellique (poet.), *the arbiter of peace and war:* D) (poet.) **coming in between, intervening** (and thereby hindering, injuring, &c.): medium occurrere, *to appear unseasonably.*

MEDIUS FIDIUS — v. Fidius.

MEDŌBRĒGA (Medub.), ae, *f. A city of Lusitania,* now Marvao.

MEDŌBRĒGENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Medobrega]. *The inhabitants of Medobrega.*

MĔDULLA, ae, *f.* [medius]. 1) **The marrow** *of bones.* 2) *Meton.,* **the pith** *or* **heart** *of plants.* 3) *Trop.,* **the marrow, kernel, innermost part,** esp. = **the heart:** versari in mm. litium; (poet.) mm. montis; haerere in mm. alicui, *to be fixed in the heart, to be very dear to any one.*

MĔDULLIA, ae, *f. A small town in Latium,* now S. Angelo.

MĔDULLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Medullia]. *Of or belonging to Medullia,* **Medullian;** esp. as *a Roman surname,* e. g., L. Furius M.

MĔDULLĬTUS, *adv.* [medulla]. (Ante-cl. & lat.): **In the marrow, to the very marrow** = *heartily, in one's inmost soul.*

MĔDULLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of medulla]. (Poet.) **Marrow.**

MĒDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Medi]. **Median,** (poet.) = **Persian, Assyrian,** &c.: Medum flumen, i. e., *the Euphrates.*

MĒDUS (II.), i, *m.* 1) *A river in Persia,* now the Polwar. 2) *A son of Medea.*

MĔDŪSA, ae, *f.* [= Μέδουσα]. *One of the Gorgones* (v. Gorgo), whose head was covered with serpents instead of hair, and whose eyes had the power of turning everything she looked on into stone. Perseus slew and decapitated her. From her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus.

MĔDŪSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Medusa]. *Of or belonging to Medusa,* **Medusan:** fons M., *the font Hippocrene,* opened by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

MĔGABOCCHUS, i, *m.,* Caius, *a praetor in Sicily.*

MĔGAERA, ae, *f.* [= Μέγαιρα, 'the Passionate One']. *One of the Furies.*

MĔGĂLENSIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* } *A festival celebrated on the fourth of April, in honour of the goddess Cybele,* who was called the Great mother (Magna Mater, ἡ Μεγάλη); also (lat.), as an *adj.,* M. spectaculum.

MĔGĂLĒSIA, }

MĔGĂLŌPŌLĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Megalopolis]. *The inhabitants of Megalopolis.*

MĔGĂLŌPŌLĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Megalopolis]. *Of or belonging to Megalopolis,* **Megalopolitan;** *subst.,* Megalopolitani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Megalopolis.*

MĔGĂLŎPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Μεγαλόπολις]. *A town in Arcadia,* the birthplace of Polybius.

MĔGĂRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* } [= Μέγαρα]. 1) *The chief town of Megaris,* the birthplace of Euclid — now Magara. 2) *A town in Sicily.*

MĔGĂRA, ae, *f.* (I.), }

MĔGĂRA (II.), ae, *f.* *The wife of Hercules*, destroyed by him in a fit of madness.

MĔGĂRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Megara I.]. *Of the city of Megara*, Megarean; *subst.*, Megarenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Megara.*

MĔGĂRĒUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Megara I.] = Megarensis; *subst.*, Megarea, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the plains of Megara in Sicily.*

MĔGĂREUS (II.), ei, *m.* [= Μεγαρεύς]. *A son of Neptune, the father of Hippomenes*, who was therefore called Megareius.

MĔGĂRĬCUS, a, um, [= Μεγαρικός]. *Of or belonging to Megara*, Megaric, in partic., *subst.*, Megarici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Megaric philosophers, disciples of Euclid.*

MĔGĂRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Μεγαρίς]. 1) *A district of Greece, between Attica and Phocis.* 2) *A town in Sicily*, also called Megara.

MĔGĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* [Megara I.]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Megara*, Megarean.

MĔGES, ētis, *m.* [= Μέγης]. *One of Helen's suitors.*

MĔGISTĀNES, num, *m. pl.* [= μεγιστᾶνες]. The grandees, magnates *of a kingdom.*

MEHERCULE = v. Hercules.

MEJO, 3. *v. intr.* To make water (a vulgar and low expression — cf. mingo].

MEL, mellis, *n.* [μέλι]. 1) Honey; in the poets freq. in the *pl.*; prov., mella petere in medio flumine = *to seek for what is not to be found.* 2) *Trop.*, sweetness, pleasantness: A) (poet.) mm. poetica = *beautiful poems;* melli mihi est, *it is sweet as honey to me:* B) (Pl.) as a term of endearment: m. meum! *my sweet!*

MĔLA, ae, *m.* *A Roman family name;* thus, esp. T. Pomponius Mela, *a Roman geographer*, of the time of the Emperor Claudius.

MELAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A village in the Samnite territory.*

MĔLAMBIUM, ii, *n.* *A place in Thessaly*, near Scotussa.

MĔLAMPUS, ŏdis, *m.* [= Μελάμπους]. *A celebrated soothsayer and physician*

MĔLANCHŌLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μελαγχολικός]. Having black bile, bilious, melancholy.

MĔLĂNIPPE, es, *f.* [= Μελανίππη]. 1) *The sister of the Amazonian queen Antiope.* 2) *The daughter of Æolus or Desmontes, by Neptune the mother of Boeotos and Anclos* — the heroine of a tragedy by Attius.

MĔLĂNIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Μελάνιππος]. *The son of Astacus*, who intrepidly defended Thebes against the Seven Princes.

MĔLANTHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Melanthus]. Melanthean.

MĔLANTHO, ūs, *f.* [= Μελανθώ]. *A sea-nymph, the daughter of Deucalion.*

MĔLANTHUS, i, *m.* [= Μέλανθος]. 1) *A river of Sarmatia.* 2) *A seaman*, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 3) *A king of Elis and afterwards of Athens, the father of Codrus.*

MĔLĂNŪRUS, i, *m.* [= μελάνουρος]. The black-tail (a sea-fish).

MĔLAS, ānis, *m.* [= μέλας] 1) *The name of several rivers*, e. g., *in Sicily, Thessaly, Thrace*, &c., so called from the darkness of their waters. 2) *A seaman*, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.

MELCŬLUM, i, *n.* } [*dim.* of mel]. As a term
MELCŬLUS, i, *m.* } of endearment, my little honey, darling, pet!

MELDI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Celtica*, in the neighbourhood of the modern Meaux.

MĔLEĀGER, gri, *m.* [= Μελέαγρος]. *A son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and Althæa*, celebrated for the tragic end with which he met after his return from the great Calydonian hunt.

MĔLEĀGRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Meleager]. *Of or belonging to Meleager*, Meleagrian.

MĔLEĀGRĬDES, dum, *f. pl.* [Meleager]. According to the myth, *the sisters of Meleager*, who lamented his death so long and bitterly, that they were changed into birds, which after them were called Meleagrides.

MĔLES (I.), ētis, *m.* [= Μέλης], *A river in Ionia*, near Smyrna, on the banks of which it is said Homer was born.

MĔLES (II.), or MĔLĬS, is, *f.* (Lat.) A marten *or* badger.

MELESSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in Hispania Baetica.*

MĔLĒTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mēles]. Meletean; (poet.) = *Homeric.*

MĔLĬBOEA, ae, *f.* [= Μελίβοια]. *A town in Thessaly*, the birthplace of Philoctetes.

MĔLĬBOEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Meleboea]. Meliboean.

MĔLĬCERTA, } ae, *m.* [= Μελικέρτης]. *A son*
MĔLĬCERTES, } *of Ino and Athamas* (v. Athamas, and Ino).

MĔLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μελικός]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Musical, tuneful, melodious. 2) Lyric, lyrical, poema; hence, *subst.*, Melicus, i, *m.*, *a lyric poet.*

MĔLIE, es, *f.* [= Μελίη]. *A Bithynian nymph*, loved by the river-god Inachus.

MĔLĬLŌTON, i, *n.* } [= μελίλωτος]. Melilot,
MĔLĬLŌTOS, i, *f.* } *a kind of clover.*

MĔLĪMĒLUM, i, *n.* [= μελίμηλον]. The honey-apple.

*MĔLĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [mēles]. *Of or belonging to the marten*, marten-; *subst.*, Melina, ae, *f.*, *a purse of marten-skin.*

MĔLĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [μήλινος, μῆλον]. *Of or belonging to quinces*, quince-; hence, *subst.*, Melinum, i, *n.*: A) sc. oleum, *an oil made of quince blossoms:* B) sc. vestimentum, *a quince-yellow garment.*

MĔLĪNUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* [mel]. *Of or belonging to honey*, honey-; hence, Melinum, i, *n.*, *mead.*

MĔLĪNUS (IV.), a, um, *adj.* [Melos]. *Of or*

belonging to Melos, **Melian**; *subst.*, Melinum, i, *n.* (Pl.), *a kind of white paint, Melian white.*

MĔLIOR — v. Bonus.

MĔLISPHYLLUM, and Mĕlissophyllum, i, *n.* [μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον, 'honey-leaf,' 'bee-leaf'], *A plant of which bees are very fond*, balm.

MĔLISSUS, i, *m.* [= Μέλισσος]. 1) *A Greek philosopher of Samos.* 2) *A freedman of Maecenas, the librarian of Augustus.*

MĔLĬTA, ae, or Mĕlīte, es, *f.* [= Μελίτη]. 1) *An island between Sicily and Africa*, now Malta. 2) *An island near Dalmatia*, now Melada. 3) *A sea-nymph.*

MĔLĬTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Melita]. *Of or belonging to the isle of Melita*, **Melitan, Maltese**; in partic., *subst.*, Melitensia, ium, *n. pl.*, sc. vestimenta, *Maltese garments.*

MĔLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mĕlos]. **Of Melos, Melian.**

MĔLIUSCŬLE, *adv.* [meliusculus]. 1) **Somewhat better, pretty well:** m. alicui esse, *to be somewhat better* (of a sick person). 2) **Rather more:** m. bibere.

MĔLIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* in *comp.* [*dim.* of melior]. **Somewhat better, rather better.**

MELLA, or MELA, ae, *m.* 1) *A river in Upper Italy*, now the Mela. 2) *A Roman surname*, in the gens Annaea.

MELLĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of mel]. Prop., *a very little honey; trop.*, as a term of endearment, **my sweet! my darling!**

MELLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [mel-fero]. (Poet.) **Honey-bearing, melliferous.**

MELLĬFĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [mel-facio]. **The making of honey.**

MELLĬFĬCO, 1. *v. intr.* [mel-facio]. (Lat.) **To make honey.**

MELLILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mĕlīnus]. (Pl.) **As a term of endearment, my little sweetheart!**

MELLĬNIA, ae, *f.* [mel]. (Pl.) **Sweetness, deliciousness, delight.**

MELLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [mel]. 1) **Sweetened with honey, placenta.** 2) **Honey-sweet, sweet as honey**, sapor. 3) *Trop.*, **sweet = lovely**, delicious, charming, oculi, suavium; mi m.

MELODŪNUM, i, *n.* *A town of Gaul*, now Melun.

MĔLOS (I.), *n.* [= μέλος]. (Poet.) **A tune, air; a song, lay.**

MĔLOS (II.), i, *f.* [= Μῆλος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea*, one of the Sporades.

MELŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A country of Thessaly.*

MELPŎMĒNE, es, *f.* [= Μελπομένη]. *The muse of tragic and lyric poetry.*

MEMBRĀNA, ae, *f.* [membrum]. 1) **A membrane, skin:** natura oculos membranis vestivit. 2) *Meton., the skin of plants;* (poet.) = *the skin or slough of snakes.* 3) **A prepared skin** *for writing*, **parchment.** 4) (Lucr.) **The surface, exterior** *of a thing*, coloris.

MEMBRĀNĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [membrana]. (Lat.) **Of skin** *or* **membrane, membranous.**

MEMBRĀNŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of membrana]. 1) **A little skin** *or* **membrane.** 2) **Parchment.**

MEMBRĀTIM, *adv.* [membrum]. 1) **By limbs** *or* **members, limb by limb,** deperdere sensum; caedere aliquem m., *to pieces.* 2) **By piecemeal, one by one, singly, severally;** in partic., of style = *in short sentences*, dicere.

MEMBRUM, i, *n.* [root MEN, which appears in men-sus, men-sura, etc.; hence kindred with metior]. 1) **A member, limb** *of the body* (conf. artus). 2) *Trop.*, **a member = a part, portion, division,** e. g., *of a house, a ship, a state*, &c.; in partic. = **a section, period** *of a discourse, a member of a sentence.*

MĔMĬNI, isse, *v. def. intr.* & *tr.* [MEN-o, whence by reduplication me-min-i, like μι-μνή-σκω, from μνάω]. 1) **To remember, to recollect,** *or* **to think of, to bear in mind, to be mindful of** (*not to have forgotten a thing, to have borne it in mind;* hence, of a continuous state — cf. reminiscor and recordor): bene m., *to remember right well;* m. vivorum, hujus loci; m. beneficia; memini te narrare, *that you related;* memini sumos olim fuisse viros, *that there have been great men;* m. quanta esset hominum admiratio; memento de palla, *do not forget the mantle;* (poet.) m. aliquid facere, *to think of doing any thing;* (poet.) m. viae = *to know, to recollect.* From the connexion in which it occurs, 'm.' freq. = *to be careful, to take care:* praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento. 2) (Rar.) **To make mention of, to mention,** rei alicujus, de exsulibus.

MEMMIĂDES, ae, *f.* [Memmius]. (Lucr.) *One of the Memmian gens*, a **Memmiade.**

MEMMIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Memmius]. *Of or belonging to a Memmius*, **Memmian.**

MEMMIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius M., *a friend of Cicero,* to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem De Rerum Natura.

MEMNON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Μέμνων]. *A son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians;* he went to the assistance of the Trojans, and was killed by Achilles. When his body was burned, birds (aves Memnoniae) arose from its ashes, and ever after flocked annually to Troy, and there fought with each other over Memnon's tomb.

MEMNŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Memnon]. 1) **Memnonian.** 2) (Poet.) **Oriental, Moorish, black,** regna, color.

MĔMOR, ŏris, *adj.* [for men-or — v. Memini]. 1) **Mindful of, remembering,** *keeping in remembrance*, officii, facti illorum; memor, Lucullum periisse; m. et gratus. Hence: A) = **careful:** m. regni sui firmandi, *careful to strengthen his kingdom:* B) abs. — a) *mindful of a benefit*, **thankful, grateful** — b) *possessed of a good memory:* mendacem oportet esse memorem: C) of

things: ira, poena m., *revengeful, avenging;* auris m., *retentive;* supplicium parum m. rerum humanarum = *inhuman;* vox memor libertatis, *still bearing the impress of freedom;* cadus m. belli Marsi, *stored away in the time of the Marsian war.* 2) = **That reminds, reminding** *of any thing,* nota, versus; poena m. indicii; ingenium m. et Numae et Romuli.

MĔMŌRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [memoro]. 1) *That may be mentioned or told,* **fit to be uttered, conceivable:** hoc nec bellum est, nec memorabile; hoccine credibile est aut memorabile? 2) *Worthy to be remembered,* **remarkable, memorable,** vita, auctor, virtus m. ac divina.

MĔMŌRĀNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ger.* of memoro]. **Worthy of being mentioned, remarkable, memorable, famous.**

MĔMŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [memoro]. **A relater, narrator.**

MĔMŌRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [memoro]. (Lat.) *She who relates or recounts.*

MĔMŌRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [memoro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A mentioning, relating; a mention, relation.**

MĔMŌRIA, ae, *f.* [memor]. 1) **The faculty of remembering, memory:** m. bona, tenacissima. 2) **Remembrance, recollection, memory:** viri digni memoriâ; revocare memoriam rei alicujus; adhibere m. nullam rei, *to suffer to be forgotten;* prodere (tradere, mandare) aliquid memoriae (of a historian), *to perpetuate the remembrance of a thing, to relate, to record;* memoria arcis non excidit, *has not passed away;* m. jucunda; deponere aliquid ex memoria, *to forget;* in memoriam redigere, *to recall to memory, to recollect;* ut mea memoria est, *as far as I remember;* aliquid ex memoria exponere, *to state from memory;* post hominum m., *since the memory of man.* 3) **The time** *included in one's memory;* hence, in gen., **time, lifetime:** superiori m., *in the time of our ancestors;* hujus memoriae philosophi, *the philosophers of our day;* usque ad nostram m., *even to our time.* 4) = **An event** *that one remembers:* revocanda est veteris memoriae recordatio. 5) **An historical account, relation, narration:** duplex est m. de hac re. 6) (Lat.) **A memoir;** in *pl.* = **annals:** vitae memoriam componere; in veteribus memoriis legimus, etc.

MĔMŌRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [memoria]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to memory or remembrance,* **memorial:** libellus m., *a memorandum-book.*

MĔMŌRIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of memoria]. **A weak memory:** m. vacillare.

MĔMŌRĪTER, *adv.* [memor]. **From memory, by heart, readily,** multa narrare, aliquid colligere, respondere, meminisse, orationem habere.

MĔMŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [memor]. (Rarer than the compound commemoro.) **To mention, to recall to remembrance;** hence, **to relate, to speak of, to tell, to say:** m. aliquid, de re aliqua; m., illum alicui esse infestem! verba memorata alicui (poet.), *the words used by any one.*

MEMPHIS, is or ĭdis, *f.* [= Μέμφις]. *A city of Middle Egypt,* celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings — now Menf.

MEMPHĪTES, ae, *adj. m.* [Memphis]. (Poet.) *Of the city of Memphis,* **Memphite, Egyptian.**

MEMPHĪTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Memphis]. (Poet.) **Memphite, Egyptian.**

MEMPHĪTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Memphis]. (Poet.) **Memphite, Egyptian.**

MĔNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Μῖναι]. *A town in Sicily,* now Meneo.

MĔNAECHMI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μέναιχμοι]. *The title of a comedy of Plautus.*

MĔNAENUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menae]. *Of or from Menae,* **Menæan;** *subst.,* Menaeni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Menae.*

MĔNANDER, dri, *m.* [= Μένανδρος]. 1) *The principal poet of the later Attic comedy,* imitated by Terence. 2) *A slave of Cicero.* 3) *A freedman of T. Ampius Balbus.*

MĔNANDRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menander]. *Of the poet Menander,* **Menandrian.**

MĔNĂPII, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Northern Gaul,* between the Meuse and Scheldt.

MENDA, ae, *f.* (poet. & lat.), and MENDUM, i, *n.* 1) Of the body, **a fault, defect, blemish:** in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit. 2) Of a writing, **an error, blunder, slip of the pen:** quod mendum ista litera correxit?

MENDĀCĬLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [mendacium-loquor]. (Ante-cl.) **False, lying, mendacious.**

MENDĀCIUM, ii, *n.* [mendax]. 1) **A lie, falsehood, untruth:** dicere m. 2) *Trop.:* A) (lat.) *a deceptive imitation,* **a counterfeit:** B) (poet.) **a fiction:** mm. vatum: C) **a delusion.**

MENDĀCIUNCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of mendacium, q. v.].

MENDAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mentior]. 1) **False, lying, deceitful, mendacious,** homo; Carthaginienses mm., *faithless;* mendacissimus, *a great liar;* (poet.) infamia m., *unjust, undeserved.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **deceptive, delusive,** speculum, visum; fundus m., *that yields less than was expected:* B) (poet.) = **invented, fictitious, feigned,** damnum: C) (poet.) **counterfeit,** pennae.

MENDES, ētis, *f. A maritime town in Egypt.*

MENDĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mendes]. **Of or belonging to Mendes.**

MENDĪCĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [mendico]. (Pl.) **A beggar, mendicant.**

MENDĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [mendico]. (Lat.) **A begging:** m. vitae, *for life.*

MENDĪCE, *adv.* [mendicus]. (Lat.) **In a beggarly manner, meanly.**

MENDĪCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [mendicus]. **Beggary, mendicity, poverty,** *extreme indigence.*

MENDĪCO, āvi, ātum, } 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [men-
MENDĪCOR, ātus, *dep.* } dicus]. 1) *Intr.*, to ask for alms, to go a begging: mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging.* 2) *Tr.*, to beg, to beg for.

MENDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Beggarly, poor, needy, indigent,** homo. 2) In gen., **poor, paltry, pitiful, sorry,** instrumentum; as a term of reproach, *you ragamuffin!*

MENDŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mendosus]. 1) **Faultily, falsely:** libri m. scribuntur. 2) **Wrongly, amiss:** reddere m. causas.

MENDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [mendum]. 1) **Full of faults, faulty,** *erroneous,* exemplar testamenti, mores, historia. 2) **Making mistakes, blundering,** servus.

MĔNECLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menecles]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Menecles.**

MĔNECLES, is, *m.* [= Μενεκλῆς]. *An Asiatic rhetorician from Alabanda.*

MĔNĔDĒMUS, i, *m.* [= Μενέδημος]. 1) *An Eretrian philosopher.* 2) *An Athenian rhetorician,* of the time of Crassus. 3) *A general in the service of Alexander the Great.*

MĔNĔLĀĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menelaus]. (Poet.) **Of** *or* **belonging to Menelaus.**

MĔNĔLĀI PORTUS [Menelaus]. *A seaport on the Mediterranean, between Cyrene and Egypt.*

MĔNĔLĀIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A city of Epirus.*

MĔNĔLĀIUS, i, *m.* [Menelaus]. *A mountain near Sparta,* on the banks of the Eurotas.

MĔNĔLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Μενέλαος]. 1) *A son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen, and king of Sparta.* 2) M. Marathenus, *a Greek rhetorician of Marathos.* 3) Jocosely, M. Lucullus, whose wife was seduced by Memmius.

MĔNĒNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menenius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Menenius,* **Menenian.**

MĔNĒNIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Mĕnēnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens,* the most celebrated person of which was M. Agrippa, who persuaded the plebeians to return to Rome.

MĔNĒNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Menenius I.]. **Menenian,** tribus.

MĔNESTHEUS, ei and eos, *m* [= Μενεσθεύς]. 1) *A son of Iphicrates.* 2) *An Athenian king,* one of the heroes of the Trojan war.

MĒNINX, gis, *f.* [= Μήνιγξ]. *A small island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis,* now Jerbi.

MĔNIPPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Menippus]. **Menippean.**

MĔNIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Μένιππος]. 1) *A Cynic philosopher,* notorious for his biting sarcasm. 2) *A famous Asiatic philosopher of the time of Cicero.*

MĔNOECEUS, ei, *m.* [= Μενοικεύς]. *A son of the Theban king Creon,* who sacrificed himself for his country.

MĔNOETIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Menoetius]. **The son of Menœtius** = *Patroclus.*

MĔNOETIUS, ii, *m.* [= Μενοίτιος]. *A son of Actor, the father of Patroclus.*

MENS, tis, *f.* [root MEN, whence memini]. 1) **The intellect, intellectual faculties, the reason, understanding, judgment, mind** (related to 'animus' as a part to the whole; sometimes 'mens' is used coördinately with 'animus,' when the latter = 'feeling' or 'will' — conf. 2, E): mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est; animus ita constitutus est, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, *as to have the preëminence of the intellect;* mente complecti aliquid (comprehendere, etc.), *to comprehend, to understand;* adimere alicui mentem; mentis suae esse, or compotem esse, *to be in one's senses;* sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind;* captus mente, *out of one's senses, beside one's self;* (lat. & poet.) bona mens, *good sense, sound judgment:* roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi; mala mens, *madness, folly:* malam mentem habere. 2) Improperly: A) = **memory, recollection, remembrance:** venit mihi in mentem oris tui, te esse hominem, *it comes to my memory* = *I remember;* non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *the recollection of your power does not less frequently come to his mind,* &c.: B) **thought** = **design, plan, purpose, intention:** ea mente, *with this design;* mihi in mente est dormire, *I have a mind to, I intend;* muta jam istam mentem; quid tibi in mentem venit? *what are you thinking of?* utinam tibi dii hanc mentem dent! C) = **opinion, view:** longe mihi alia mens est; intelligere mentem alicujus; nostram nunc accipe mentem: D) = **reflection, consideration:** sine ulla m.: E) **disposition, feelings:** hominum mm. erga te; mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart;* bona mens, *a kind disposition;* regina quietum accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam: F) = **courage, spirit, resolution:** addere m. alicui, *to inspire one with courage;* demittere mm., *to lose courage* (of several persons): G) **thought** = **care, anxiety:** mm. hominum. 3) Personified, as a goddess.

MENSA, ae, *f.* [perh. kindred with eminere, and hence = 'something raised or high']. **A table,** in gen. In partic.: A) = *a table to eat on,* **a dining-table:** surgere a m.; m. instruere, *to furnish;* mensas onerare dapibus; super or apud m., *at table, while eating;* mittere alicui de m., *food from one's table;* communicabo te semper mensa mea, *my table is always at your service;* hence — a) **a dish, course** *at table:* mm. Syracusiae = *luxurious meals;* m. secunda, *the second course, the dessert* — b) = *the guests at a table:* B) **a sacrificial table:** mensae deorum: C) **a butcher's block:** D) **a money-changer's table, a banker's counter:** m. publica = *a public bank.*

MENSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [mensa]. 1) **A public banker, money-changer,** who regulated the receipts and payments of the state treasury, tested coin, &c. (different from the argentarii, 'private bankers,' inasmuch as the mensarii were pub-

licly appointed; they however followed also the business of private banking). 2) Mensarii quinqueviri or triumviri, *three or five persons, nominated by the senate, who were appointed in times of financial difficulty to arrange the settlement of public or private debts.*

*MENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [metior]. **A measuring, measure:** m. vocum, *metre, quantity.*

MENSIS, is, *m.* [kindr. with μήν; perh. from Sanscr. mâ, 'to measure']. **A month:** primo, ineunte m., *at the beginning of the month;* exeunte m., *at the close of the month.*

MENSOR, ōris, *m.* [metior]. (Poet. & lat.) **A measurer;** esp., **a surveyor.**

MENSTRUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [mensis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **For a month, lasting a month,** epulae.

MENSTRUUS, a, um, *adj.* [mensis]. 1) **For a month, lasting a month, a month's:** m. vita; cibaria mm. 2) **Happening every month, monthly,** feriae; *subst.,* **Menstruum,** i, *n.* — a) = *a soldier's monthly ration of provisions* — b) m. meum, *my monthly official service.*

MENSŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mensa]. (Pl.) **A little table.**

MENSŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [mensula]. (Lat.) **A money-changer.**

MENSŪRA, ae, *f.* [metior]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A measuring, measure:** facere m. rei alicujus. 2) *That by which any thing is measured,* **a measure:** majore m. reddere aliquid; qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure;* m. ex aqua, i. e., clepsydra; *trop.,* m. aurium. 3) **The measure, extent** *of any thing,* i. e., *the length, breadth, circumference, bulk,* &c.: m. aquae; m. itineris, *the length of;* dare alicui m. bibendi, *to prescribe how much one shall drink.* Hence, *trop.:* m. legati, *the character, dignity of;* submittere se ad m. discentis, *to accommodate one's self to the learner's capacity;* implere m. nominis sui, *to be worthy of one's name;* mm. verborum, *the quantity* (*measure of time in pronouncing*).

MENTHA, or MENTA, ae, *f.* [= μίνθη]. **Mint.**

MENTIENS, entis, *n.* [*part.* of mentior]. **A fallacy, sophism** (as a translation of the Greek ψευδόμενον).

MENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [memini]. **A mentioning, calling to mind, speaking of, proposal,** &c.: mentionem facere (inferre, movere), rei alicujus or de re aliqua, *to mention a thing, to speak of it* (as well a thing previously known, as something new — cf. commemoro); m. facere, senatum jubere, etc., *to mention that the senate orders,* &c.; m. mortis; incidere in mentionem rei alicujus, *to happen accidentally to speak of;* m. facere in senatu, *to make a motion in the senate;* (Com.) m. facere de puella, *to make a proposal of marriage for;* serere mm., *to throw out hints;* (Com.) m. facere cum aliquo, *to speak with one.*

MENTIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [perhaps from mens, hence 'to invent']. 1) *Intr.,* **to speak falsely, to lie,** aperte, apud aliquem, in or de re aliqua; (poet.) mentior nisi, etc., *I am much mistaken, if not,* &c. (a form of asseveration). Hence: A) (poet.) = **to feign, to fable:** Homerus ita m.: B) *to break one's word or pledge:* C) of things = **to deceive, to impose upon, to beguile:** frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur. 2) *Tr.:* A) *to assert something false,* **to pretend, to feign, to fabricate,** tantam rem, auspicium, dolores capitis; m. originem regiae stirpis; mentiri causam fugae, *to pretend a reason for flight:* B) (poet. & lat.) **to assume the appearance of, to imitate, to counterfeit:** m. juvenem, *to assume the appearance of a youth;* lana mentita varios colores, *that has counterfeited various colours;* C) (poet.) **to delude:** seges m. spem.

MENTĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of mentior]. **Feigned, pretended, counterfeit,** pater, arma.

MENTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Μέντωρ]. 1) *A celebrated artist, skilled in embossing metals* (about 866 B. C.). 2) (Poet.) *Meton.,* **an embossed drinking-cup.**

MENTŌREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mentor]. *Of or belonging to Mentor the artist,* **Mentorean.**

MENTUM, i, *n.* **The chin** *of men and animals;* also (poet.), **the beard.**

MEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [kindr. with eo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To go, to proceed, to pass, to travel** (esp. in some precise way, path or channel, according to some fixed law, &c.): aura, spiritus m.; plaustra, naves mm.; domus Plutonia, quo simul mearis, etc.

MĔPHĪTIS, is, *f.* **Mephitis.**

MĔRĀCŬLUS (or syncop. Mĕraclus), a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of meracus]. **Tolerably pure, with very little mixture.**

MĔRĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [merus]. **Pure, unmixed, unadulterated,** vinum; *trop.,* m. libertas, *undiminished.*

MERCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [mercor]. (Poet.) **Purchaseable.**

MERCANS, tis, *m.* [*part.* of mercor]. (Lat.) **A buyer, purchaser.**

MERCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [mercor]. (Lat.) **A dealing in wares, mercantile dealing;** pecunia in mercationibus perdita.

MERCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [mercor]. **A merchant,** *trader,* esp. *a wholesale dealer* (opp. to caupo, 'a retailer').

MERCĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mercator]. (Pl.) **Mercantile:** navis m., *a merchant-ship.*

MERCĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [mercor]. 1) **Trade, traffic, commerce:** facere m. (of several persons, mm.), *to trade.* 2) (Pl.) **Merchandise, goods, wares.**

MERCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [mercor]. 1) **A buying and selling, trade, commerce.** 2) **A place of traffic, a market, mart;** *a public meeting of buyers and sellers, a fair:* m. frequens; indicere m., *to appoint, to announce a market or fair;* habere m., *to hold.* Hence, m. Olympiacus, *a festive*

assemblage at Olympus, in connexion with which a public fair was held.

MERCĒDŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of merces]. 1) **Small wages, poor pay:** homines mercedulâ adducti. 2) **Hire, rent, income:** constituere mm. praediorum.

MERCĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [merces]. 1) *Doing any thing for wages,* **hired, paid, mercenary,** miles; m. testis = *bribed;* also, of things, arma mm., *hired;* liberalitas m., *bought.* 2) (Poet.) Vincula mm., *the fetters in which one is bound by his salaried office.* 3) *Subst.*, Mercenarius, ii, *m.*, **a hireling, day-labourer.**

MERCES, ēdis, *f.* [mereo]. 1) **Hire, wages, salary, pay** (for a continuous service — cf. pretium); m. ac quaestus; m. manuum; m. dialecticorum, *the fee of;* mm. scenicorum (lat.), *the players' salaries;* freq., in a bad sense = **a bribe:** magnâ m. pacisci cum aliquo; lingua adstricta mercede, *tied by a bribe;* prov., unâ m. duas res assequi = *to kill two birds with one stone.* 2) **Reward, pay,** in gen.: constituere m. rei alicujus; m. exigere ab aliquo; non aliâ bibam m., *upon no other condition.* 3) **Punishment, injury, detriment, cost:** non sine magna m.; statuere gravem m. temeritatis. 4) **Interest, rent, income, revenue** *from houses, lands, money,* &c.: merces praediorum; mm. habitationum annuae, *house-rents;* mm. publicanorum, *farm-rent;* quinas mercedes capiti exsecare, *to deduct five per cent. interest from the principal.*

MERCĬMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [merx]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Goods, wares, merchandise.**

MERCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [merx]. 1) *Intr.*, **to trade, to traffic:** dico iturum esse me mercatum. 2) *Tr.*, **to buy, to purchase** (the act of buying being chiefly thought of — conf. emo): m. fundum ab (de) aliquo; m. aliquid magno pretio; also, *trop.*, ego haec officia mercanda vitâ puto.

MERCŬRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Mercurius]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the god Mercury:** viri MM., *the lyric poets,* as favourites of Mercury, and the special objects of his care; also, abs. Mercuriales = *a corporation of traders in Rome.*

MERCŬRIUS, ii, *m.* *The Greek* Ἑρμῆς, *son of Jupiter and Maia; the messenger of the gods, the conductor of the souls of the dead to the infernal regions; the god of ready, dexterous speech, of prudence, invention, and cunning;* and hence, *the patron of orators and merchants, and even of pick-pockets and thieves.*

MERDA, ae, *f.* **The excrements** *of the body,* **ordure, dung.**

MĔRE, *adv.* [merus]. **Purely, without mixture, entirely.**

MĔRENDA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **An afternoon lunch.**

MĔRENDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [merenda]. (Lat.) **Taking an afternoon lunch.**

MĔRENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of mereo]. **Deserving** (either well or ill): laurea decreta merenti; quem periisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo.

MĔREO, rui, rĭtum, } 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) (Most-
MĔREOR, rĭtus, *dep.* } ly in the active form.) **To earn, to gain, to acquire:** m. numos vicenos; hic liber m. aera Sosiis, *brings in money to; trop.*, m. gloriam; of a woman (Pl.), m. aliquem dote = *to procure a husband by means of her dower;* quid eos mereri velle censetis ut, etc.? *how much do you think they would want to make* (i. e., *how much do you suppose they would ask*), *to,* &c.? neque hodie ut te perdam, meream deûm divitias mihi, *I would not take* (i. e., *gain*) *all the wealth of the gods to lose you to-day;* thus, also, quid mereas ut, etc.? *what must one give you for,* &c.? In partic., m. stipendia, or merely m. (lit., *to earn pay*) = **to perform military service, to serve as a soldier:** m. equo, *in the cavalry;* m. pedibus, *on foot, in the infantry.* 2) **To deserve, to merit, to be worthy of** *something* (either good or bad — it presupposes some activity as the ground of one's deserts — conf. dignus): m. laudem, praemia; m. ut praemio decorer; (poet.) m. mori; m. poenas pati; si m., *if I deserve it;* (poet.) Lycaon merens expendit poenas, *suffered a well-deserved punishment;* thus perhaps also, poenae merentes = *merited punishment.* 3) *Intr.* (mostly *dep.*), **to deserve** *well or ill of,* **to merit** *praise or blame:* bene, male, optime m. de aliquo, de republica; also (Pl.), m. erga aliquem; (poet.) abs. merendo, *by merit, by desert.*

MĔRETRĪCIE, *adv.* [meretricius]. *After the manner of harlots,* **meretriciously.**

MĔRETRĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix]. **Pertaining to harlots** *or* **prostitutes, meretricious:** m. domus, *a harlot's house;* hence, *subst.*, Meretricium, ii, *n.*, *the trade of a harlot.*

MĔRETRĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of meretrix]. **A prostitute.**

MĔRETRIX, īcis, *f.* [mereo]. *A woman who earns money by prostitution,* **a prostitute, courtesan, strumpet** (with reference to the trade — cf. scortum, prostibulum, etc.).

MERGAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **A two-pronged pitch-fork;** *trop.* (Com.) mm. pugnaeae, *the fists.*

MERGES, ĭtis, *f.* **A forkful, a sheaf** *of corn.*

MERGO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To dip, to dip in, to plunge, to immerse:** m. pullos in aquam; aves mm. se in mare; m. classem, *to run aground;* (poet.) m. aliquem aequore; mergi aquâ or ad caput aquae, *to be submerged or drowned;* but, mergi (of a star) = *to set.* 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) In gen., **to sink down** *or* **in, to plunge** *or* **drive in, to fix in:** m. rostra in corpore alicujus, *to bury their jaws in the body of any one* (of dogs); m. palmitem per jugum; fluvius mergitur in Euphratem, *empties into.* Hence: A) = **to hide,**

to conceal, vultum. 3) *Trop.*, to sink, to overwhelm: m. aliquem malis, *to plunge in wo;* m. aliquem funere acerbo; m. se in voluptates; mersus vino somnoque, *drunk and drowsy;* mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed by.* Hence: A) mersus foro = *bankrupt:* B) usurae mm. sortem, *devour, consume:* C) (lat.) potatio m. aliquem, *makes him dead drunk.*

MERGUS, i, *m.* [mergo]. The diver, *a kind of water-fowl.*

MĔRĬDIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [meridies]. (Lat.) Of mid-day, meridional, southern, ventus.

MĔRĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [meridies]. 1) *Of or pertaining to mid-day,* mid-day, noon-day, tempus, somnus; hence (lat.), *subst.*, Meridiani, ōrum, *m. pl.* (sc. gladiatores), *gladiators who fought at mid-day.* 2) Meridional, southern, southerly, pars orbis; m. circulus, *the equator.*

MĔRĬDIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [meridio]. A mid-day nap, siesta.

MĔRĬDIES, ei, *f.* [medius-dies]. 1) Mid-day, noon, noontide. 2) The south: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem.

MĔRĪDIO (or MĔRĪDIOR, *dep.*), 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To take a mid-day nap.

MĔRIŌNES, ae, *m.* [= Μεριόνης]. *A Cretan, the charioteer of Idomeneus,* one of the heroes before Troy.

MĔRĪTO, *adv.* w. *sup.* [prop. *abl.* of meritum]. According to desert, deservedly, justly, rightly: m. ac jure laudari.

MĔRĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* = Mereo.

MĔRĪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [meritum]. By which money is earned, for which money is paid; let out, hired: m. coenaculum, rheda; m. salutatio, *by which one expects to obtain money, interested.* Hence, *subst.* Meritoria, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *places or rooms let out for a short time, lodgings.*

MĔRĪTUM, i, *n.* [prop. *n.* of the *adj.* meritus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *That which one deserves,* desert = reward, or punishment. 2) *That which makes one deserving,* merit: merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you have deserved;* quo sit merito quaeque notata dies (poet.), *by what memorable fact,* &c.; also, in a bad sense = demerit, blame, fault: hodie me frater accusat, nullo meo in se merito, *although guilty of no offence against him;* mea fortuna, obtrectatores invenit, non meo quidem merito, *not however from any fault of mine.* 3) A benefit, kindness, service: dare et recipere mm.; magna sunt ejus in me mm.

MĔRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of mereo]. 1) *Act.*, deserving (esp. with bene, optime): Caesar bene de republica meritus; (poet.) meriti juvenci. 2) *Pass.*, with *sup.*, deserved, merited, due, just, right, poena, mors; fama meritissima frui.

MERMESSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mermessus] = Marpessius, q. v.

MERMESSUS = Marpessus, q. v.

MĔRO, ōnis, *m.* [merus]. (Lat.) The Wine-bibber, *a nickname of the Emperor Nero.*

MĔRŌBĪBUS, a, um, *adj.* [merus-bibo]. (Pl.) That drinks unmixed wine (which among the Romans was done only by drunkards).

MĔROĔ, es, *f.* [= Μερόη]. *A large island of the Nile, in Ethiopia,* the mod. province of Atbar.

MĔROĔTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Meroë]. (Poet.) Of *or* from Meroë, Meroëtian.

MĔRŌPE, es, *f.* [= Μερόπη]. *A daughter of Atlas, and wife of Sisyphus.*

MĔROPS (I.), ŏpis, *m.* [= Μέροψ]. 1) *A king of the Ethiopians, husband of Clymene, the mother of Phaeton by Apollo.* 2) *A king of the island Cos,* after whom the Coans were called Meropes.

MĔROPS (II.), ŏpis, *f.* [= μέροψ]. *A bird that devours bees,* the bee-eater.

MERSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *tr.* [*freq.* of mergo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To dip *or* plunge in *frequently,* to immerse. 2) *Trop.*, to overwhelm: rerum copia mersat; mersor civilibus undis.

MĔRŬLA, ae, *f.* 1) A blackbird, merle. 2) The sea-carp (a fish). 3) *The name of a family in the gens Cornelia.*

MĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Pure, unmixed: esp., vinum m. = *wine not mixed with water* (drank only by the intemperate); (poet.) unda m., *not mixed with wine;* lac, argentum m., *unadulterated.* In partic., as *subst.*, Merum, i, *n.*, *pure wine, unmixed with water.* 2) *Meton.:* A) bare, nothing but, only, mere: mm. monstra nunciat; loquuntur mm. scelera; m. bellum; mm. Sullae: B) (rarely, lat. poet.) naked, uncovered, pes. 3) *Trop.*, pure, real, genuine, unadulterated: m. libertas; m. illa Graecia; velut ex diutina siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, *unlimited freedom.*

MERX, cis, *f.* 1) *Any kind of merchandise,* goods, commodities, wares: (poet.) mm. femineae = *women's toys;* mutare mm., *to barter, to exchange;* haec quoque sunt in m. (lat.), *are an article of merchandise.* 2) (Pl.) A thing: aetas mala m. est, *a bad thing;* also, of persons, haec mala est merx! *a worthless baggage is this!*

MĔSEMBRIA, ae, *f.* [= Μεσημβρία]. *A city in Thrace, on the Black Sea,* now Missivria.

MĔSEMBRIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mesembria]. Mesembrian.

MĔSŌPŎTĂMIA, ae, *f.* [= Μεσοποταμία]. *A district of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.*

MESSĀLA — v. Valerius.

MESSĀLĪNA, ae, *f.* *The first wife of the Emperor Claudius.*

MESSĀNA, ae, *f.* [= Μεσσήνη]. *A city in Sicily,* now Messina.

MESSĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Messana]. Messanian.

MESSĀPIA, ae, *f.* *The ancient name of Calabria, in Lower Italy.*

MESSĀPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Messapia]. *Of or belonging to Messapia*, **Messapian, Apulian, Calabrian**; *subst.*, Messapii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Calabria.*

MESSĒNA, ae, } *f.* [= Μεσσήνη]. *The capital*
MESSĒNE, es, } *of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus*, now Maura-Matia.

MESSĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Messene]. **Messenian**; *subst.*, Messenii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Messenians.*

MESSIS, is, *f.* [meto]. 1) *A reaping and ingathering of the fruits of the earth*, a **harvest**: facere m.; sementis ac m. 2) (Poet.) = *the time of harvest*, **harvest-time**: per mm., *during harvest.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *The corn and fruits gathered or to be gathered*, the **harvest**: prov., mm. suas urere = *to prejudice one's own interests*; adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e., *you are yet far from the goal of your expectations.* 4) *Trop.*, pro benefactis mali messim metere, *to reap ingratitude, to receive evil for good*; Sullani temporis messem, *the slaughter caused by Sulla's proscriptions.*

MESSOR, ōris, *m.* [meto]. **A reaper**; also, *trop.*: messor scelerum.

MESSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [messor]. *Of or belonging to a reaper*, **reaper's, falx**; m. corbis, *a reaper's basket.*

MET, *a syllabic suffix*, attached to the pronouns ego, tu, and sometimes to meus = **self**; as, egomet, *I myself.*

MĒTA, ae, *f.* 1) *Any conical figure*, a **cone**: collis in modum metae. 2) In partic., *a column at each end of the* spina *in the Roman circus* (around which the charioteers, in racing, were required to turn seven times), **the turning-post, goal**; *trop.*, interiorem m. curru terere = *not to digress* (in discourse), *to keep to the subject.* Hence (poet.) = *a promontory, point of land, that must be doubled in sailing*: m. Pachyni. 3) *Meton.*, m. sudans, *a fountain out of which the water flowed through a cone-shaped stone.* 4) *Trop.* (poet.) = **a goal, end, extremity, boundary, limit**: m. vitae, aevi; utraque m., *the extreme points of the sun's course = morning and evening*; ut ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, *that the days might correspond to the same starting-point of the sun in the heavens whence they had set out.*

MĒTĂLEPSIS, is, *f.* [= μετάληψις]. (Lat.) *A rhetorical figure* = transumptio (q. v.).

MĔTALLUM, i, *n.* [= μέταλλον]. 1) (Rar.) **A metal**: m. auri, aeris (but more freq. abs.); (poet.) = *money*; sometimes (lat.) of minerals in gen., e. g., *chalk, sulphur.* 2) **A mine**: m. aurarium, cretae; colere mm., *to work at mining, to mine*; damnare in metallum, condemnare ad mm. (lat.), *to condemn to the mines.*

MĔTĂMORPHŌSIS, is, *f.* [= μεταμόρφωσις]. (Lat.) **A transformation, metamorphosis**; in the *pl.*, Metamorphoses, eōn, *the Metamorphoses, the title of one of the poems of Ovid.*

MĔTĂPHŌRA, ae, *f.* [= μεταφορά]. (Lat.) *A rhetorical figure, the transferring of a word from its proper signification to another*, **a metaphor** (pure Latin, translatio).

MĔTAPLASMUS, i, *m.* [= μεταπλασμός]. **A grammatical change, irregularity** *in the form of a word.*

MĔTĂPONTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Metapontum]. **Metapontine**; *subst.*, Metapontini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Metapontum.*

MĔTĂPONTUM, i, *n.* *A town in Lucania*, where Pythagoras died.

MĒTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [metor]. *One who metes or marks off boundaries*, a **surveyor, measurer, castrorum.**

MĒTAURUS, i, *m.* *A river in Umbria*, now the Metaro or Metro, near which Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated by Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator (about 207 B. C.).

MĒTELLUS, i, *m.* *A Roman family name in the gens Caecilia* (v. Caecilius).

*MĒTĒRĒA TURBA (doubtf. read.). *A people living in the neighbourhood of the Danube and the Black Sea.*

MĒTHŌDĬCE, es, *f.* [= μεθοδική]. (Lat.) *That part of grammar which treats of the art of speaking.*

MĒTHYMNA, ae, *f.* [= Μήθυμνα]. *A town in Lemnos*, the birthplace of the poet Arion — now Mâliwa.

MĒTHYMNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μηθυμναῖος]. *Of or belonging to Methymna*, **Methymnean**; *subst.*, Methymnaei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Methymna.*

MĒTHYMNIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Methymna]. (Poet.) **Methymnian.**

MĒTĬCŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [metus]. (Antecl. & lat.) 1) *Pass.*, **fearful, timorous, timid.** 2) *Act.*, **terrible, frightful.**

MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* [cf. Gr. μέτ-ρον, μέδ-ιμνος]. 1) **To mete, to measure** (lands, corn, &c. — cf. metor), agrum, frumentum; pedes syllabis m., *by syllables*; prov., numos m., *to measure one's money = to have a great abundance of it.* Hence: A) with *acc.* and *dat.*, **to mete** *or* **measure out, to parcel out, to distribute** *by measure*, frumentum militibus: B) **to measure off, to divide**: m. annum, versum. 2) *Trop.*: A) *to measure by passing through* = **to go** *or* **pass through, to traverse**: m. aequora cursu, *to sail through*; m. sacram viam; hence — a) (Pl.) abs. = *to walk*: m. gradibus militaribus — b) of time, *to pass, to complete*, diem: B) of the mind, **to measure, to estimate, to judge of**: m. aliquid auribus, *by the ears*; m. omnia voluptate, *by enjoyment*; so, also, m. aliquid quaestu, *by profit*; m. odium aliorum suo odio.

METIOSEDUM, i, *n.* *A town in Gaul*, now Meudon.

MĒTIUS (I.), or METTIUS, ii, m. *The commander-in-chief of the Albans in the time of King Tullius Hostilius.*

MĒTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Metius I.]. Of *or* belonging to Metius: M. porta (otherwise called porta Esquilina), *where dead bodies were burned, and criminals executed.*

MĒTO (I.), messui, messum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To mow, to reap, and, abs., to harvest: m. segetem; m. pabulum falce; (poet.) apes metunt flores, *suck the juice from the flowers;* m. arva; of the vintage, m. vindemiam. Prov.: ut sementem feceris ita et metes, *as a man sows so shall he reap;* sibi quisque ruri metit, i. e., *every one looks out for himself;* mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, *I have no interest in it.* 2) (Poet.) To cut off, to crop, to pluck, to pull off: m. barbam; m. lilia summa virgâ. Hence = to cut down, to slay, esp. *in war:* m. aliquem gladio; hence, of death, Orcus omnia m.

MĒTO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [= Μέτων]. *A celebrated Athenian astronomer*, who, in order to equalize the courses of the sun and moon, invented a cycle of nineteen years; hence, jocosely, annus Metonis, to denote a long delay.

MĒTŌPOSCŎPUS, i, *m.* [= μετωποσκόπος, 'a forehead inspector']. (Lat.) *One who tells fortunes by examining the forehead*, a metoposcopist.

MĒTOR, ātus, *dep.*, also (poet. & lat.) MĒTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [meta]. 1) To measure, to mete out, coelum. 2) To stake off *according to measurement*, to lay out (cf. metior): m. castra, agrum, regiones. 3) (Poet.) *To measure by passing through*, to traverse, locum.

METRĒTA, ae, *m.* [= μετρητής]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *The principal measure among the Greeks for liquids = one and a half Roman* amphorae, *three-fourths of the Attic* medimnus (about 9 gallons).

METRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [metrum]. (Lat.) 1) Of *or* pertaining to measuring: mm. leges. 2) Relating to metre, metrical, pedes; hence (lat.), *subst.*, Metricus, i, *m.*, *a prosodian.*

METRŌDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Μητρόδωρος]. *The name of several Greek philosophers:*—1) M. Lampsacenus (though an Athenian by birth), *a disciple of Epicurus.* 2) M. of Stratonice, *an Epicurean*, who went over to the new Academic school. 3) M. Scepsius, *a pupil of Carneades*, also noted as a statesman.

METRŌPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Μητρόπολις]. *A town in Thessaly;* hence, Metrŏpŏlītae, ārum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Metropolis.*

METRŌPŎLĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Metropolis]. Of *or* belonging to the town Metropolis.

METRUM, i, *n.* [= μέτρον]. (Lat.) A measure; in partic., a poetical measure, metre.

MĔTUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of metuo]. Fearing, dreading, apprehensive *of any thing:* m. legum, futuri.

MĔTULA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of meta]. (Lat.) A small pyramid, obelisk.

MĔTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [metus]. (The *part.* metutus occurs once in Lucretius.) 1) To fear, to be afraid of, and *abs.* & *intr.*, to be in fear, to be afraid (it denotes the apprehension that arises from caution and foresight —cf. timeo, vereor): m. aliquem; m. supplicia ab aliquo; with ne, ut, ne non, *to fear or apprehend that, that not:* m. ne aliquid fiat, *that something may occur;* metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, *I am afraid of my brother, lest he should be in-doors;* m. ut aliquis veniat, *that some one may not come;* m. de vita suâ, *to fear for one's life;* m. alicui, *to be anxious about any one;* m. ab Hannibale, *to be afraid of Hannibal.* 2) Improp.: A) (poet.) not to wish, to be averse to *any thing*, to avoid, to beware of: m. tentare spem certaminis; m. Austrum nocentem; m. aliquid reddere (of a debtor); penna metuens solvi, *an unwearied wing:* B) (Com.) to await with fear, to be in doubt: m. quid futurum sit; m. quid agam.

MĔTUS, ūs, *m.* 1) Fear, apprehension, anxiety (v. Metuo): esse in metu, or metum habere, *to be afraid* (cf. 2); ea res mihi est in metu, *excites my fears;* concipere m., *to become afraid;* facere, injicere alicui metum, *to make afraid, to frighten;* removere, adimere alicui metum, *to remove;* m. solvere, *to dismiss one's fear;* m. hostium, *of the enemy;* m. a Romanis, *of the Romans* (cf. metus ab H., under Metuo); m. alienus, *fear of others;* also, with ne: esse metus coepit, ne, etc.; inter tales mm.; (poet.) = *religious or poetic awe:* evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu. 2) A cause of dread, a terror: ponere aliquid in metu, *to regard as something fearful;* nullus m. in proquinquo est; quantus metus mihi est, patruum venire huc salvum! *how much I dread my uncle's safe arrival!*

MEUS, a, um, *poss. pron.* [me]. My, mine, *belonging to me:* domus m.; herus m.; m. injuria, *an injury done me;* crimina mm., *the charges brought against me;* descriptio mea, *made by me;* simulatio non est m., *is not my way;* mentiri non est m., *is not my business, is not my affair;* meum esse puto illud facere, *I consider it to be my duty;* as *subst.*, Mei, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *my relations or friends, my adherents, followers.* In particular: A) (colloq.) mi, *my dear, my beloved;* mea tu! *my darling!* O mi Aeschine! mi homo! so, also, in the *pl.:* mi homines, mi spectatores! *dear people, spectators!* also, in speaking of another: Nero m., *my dear friend:* B) (colloq., and usually in derision) meus homo, or merely meus, *this fellow, this blockhead of mine:* C) (vix) meus sum — a) (poet.) = *I am (scarcely) in my senses* — b) = *I am my own master, am free:* postquam meus a praetore recessi — c) nisi plane vellem esse m. = *original:* D) (Com.) meus est = *I have him, he is in my power.*

MĒVĀNIA, ae, *f.* *A city of Umbria*, n. Bevagna.

MĒZENTIUS, ii, *m.* [perh. an Oscan word]. (Prop., *an appell. noun* = 'Prince.') *The mythical name of a king of Caere, in Etruria,* an opposer of Æneas.

MĪCA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **A crumb, morsel, grain:** m. panis, auri; m. saliens (poet.), and m. salis, *a grain of salt; trop.,* m. salis = *a grain of sense.*

MICCOTRŌGUS, i, *m.* [= Μικκότρωγος, 'Crumb-eater']. *The name of a parasite in Plautus.*

MĬCIPSA, ae, *m. Son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia;* (poet.) Micipsae, ārum, *m. pl.* = *Numidians, Africans.*

MĪCO, cui, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) *To move in a quivering or palpitating manner,* **to quiver, to palpitate, to beat, to pulsate:** venae et arteria mm.; corda timore micant, *palpitate;* digiti m. (of a hand cut off); equus m. auribus, *pricks up his ears;* m. linguâ (of a snake); also (poet.), micuere fontes, *gushed forth.* In partic., m. digitis, *to raise some of the fingers suddenly, whilst another guesses their number* (practised both as a game of chance and as a means of deciding doubtful questions): quid enim sors est? idem prope modum quod micare, quod talos jacere quod tesseras; prov., dignus est quicum in tenebris mices = *he is an honest man.* 2) Of the quivering motion of light, **to glitter, to flash, to gleam, to glisten, to sparkle:** sidus, ignis m.; oculi mm.; gladii, hastae mm.

MICTŪRIO, 3. *v. intr.* [*desider.* of mingo]. (Poet.) **To desire to make water.**

MĪDAEENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Midaeum]. *The inhabitants of Midaeum.*

MĪDAEUM, i, *n.* [= Μιδάϊον]. *An ancient town of Phrygia.*

MĪDĀMUS, i, *m. One of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, who was slain by his wife.*

MĪDAS, ae, *m.* [= Μίδας] *A mythical king of Macedonia,* who migrated with his people to Phrygia. He received from Bacchus the power to change everything he touched into gold; but finding that his food became gold in his mouth, he prayed the god that the gift might be revoked, and was ordered to bathe in the river Pactolus, whose sands were by his touch made golden.

MIGDĬLYBS, ўbis, *m.* [= μίγδην - Λύψ, 'a mixed Libyan']. (Com.) *A person of Libyan and Tyrian descent, a Carthaginian.*

MIGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [migro]. 1) *A changing of one's habitation,* **migration, removal,** in illas oras. 2) *A transfer in the meaning of words,* **tropical** *or* **metaphorical use.**

MIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* 1) *Intr., to change one's abode,* **to remove, to migrate** (it denotes a permanent change of one's place of residence — cf. meo): m. e fano foras, Romam; m. ad generum (in order to live with him), in tabernas. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to go away, to depart:** m. ex hac vita, de vita = *to die;* voluptas m. ab aure ad oculos, *is transferred from the ear to the eyes:* B) **to change, to pass into:** m. in nigrum colorem; omnia mm. 3) *Tr.:* A) **to carry away, to transport:** B) **to transgress, to violate** (opp. to servare): m. legem, jus.

MĪLĂNION, ōnis, *m.* [= Μειλανίων]. *The husband of Atalanta.*

MĪLES, ĭtis, *comm.* 1) **A soldier:** milites legere, *to levy, to raise;* mm. scribere, *to enroll;* mm. dimittere, *to dismiss;* mm. ordinare, *to form into companies.* In partic.: A) opp. to eques = *a foot-soldier:* B) as opp. to the general = *a common soldier, a private:* C) *collect.,* miles = *the soldiers, the army:* loca milite complent. 2) *Trop.* (poet.): A) *a raw recruit:* et rudis ad partus, et nova miles sum: B) *an attendant, follower:* m. deae: C) *a piece in a game of skill.*

MĪLĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μιλήσιος]. *Of or belonging to Miletus,* **Milesian:** M. mulier; MM. carmina = *lascivious songs; subst.,* Milesii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Miletus, the Milesians,* famed for their luxury and lasciviousness.

MĪLĒTIS, ĭdis, *f. subst. & adj.* 1) *Subst.,* **the daughter of Miletus.** 2) *Adj., of or* **from Miletus:** urbs M. = Tomi, *a colony of Miletus.*

MĪLĒTUS, i, *m. & f.* [= Μίλητος]. 1) *M., the father of Caunus and Byblis, and founder of the city of Miletus.* 2) *F., a rich and powerful city of Caria,* the birthplace of Thales.

MĪLIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [milium, from its likeness to millet]. *A tall and narrow vessel used in baths for warming water.*

MILIONIA, ae, *f. A city of Italy in the country of the Marsians.*

MĪLĪTĀRIS, e, and (ante-cl.) MĪLĪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [miles]. *Pertaining to soldiers, or to military service,* **military, warlike,** tribunus, lex, disciplina, ornatus; mm. signa, *military standards, ensigns;* aetas m., *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year); via m., *a military road;* arma mm., *the customary, ordinary weapons; subst.,* Militaris, is, *m., a soldier, military man:* praesidium militarium.

MĪLĪTĀRĪTER, *adv.* [militaris]. **In a soldierly** *or* **military manner:** tecta m. aedificare.

MĪLĪTIA, ae, *f.* [miles]. 1) **A military expedition, a campaign,** prima, transmarina. 2) **War:** minari m. Italiae; militiae (opp. to domi), *in war, on the field of battle;* magister militiae = *a general.* 3) **Military service, warfare:** militiam subterfugere, tolerare, sustinere, discere; militiae magna scientia; disciplina militiae; vacatio militae, *exemption from military service.* Hence: A) **the soldiery, the soldiers:** cogere m., *to collect:* B) *trop., any laborious service, office, occupation or employment:* haec urbana m. respondendi, scribendi, etc.: C) (lat.) **courage, bravery:** uxor virilis militiae.

*MĪLĬTIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of militia]. **A short term of military service.**

MĪLĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [miles]. **1) To perform military service, to be a soldier, to serve as a soldier,** sub signis alicujus, adversus, apud aliquem; (poet.) bellum militatur, *the war is carried on.* **2)** *Trop.*, of other than military service: catulus m. in silvis; m. castris alicujus, *to help one.*

MĪLIUM, ii, *n.* **Millet.**

MILLE. I. *Card. num. adj. indecl.* — **A thousand;** *trop.* = *countless, innumerable:* m. colores. II. *Subst. n.* (followed by a *genit.*) — **1)** In the *sing. indecl.*, **a thousand:** esp., mille passuum, or simply mille, *a thousand paces, a Roman mile;* ibi m. hominum occiditur. **2)** In the *pl.*, Mīlia, or Millia, ium, **thousands:** duo, tria mm. hominum; rarely without a *genit.:* sagittarios tria millia numero habuit; sometimes, distributively, for the unusual 'milleni': in millia aeris singulos, *on every thousand.*

MILLĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [mille]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) **A thousand each.**

MILLĒSĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [mille]. **The thousandth:** m. usura (lat.), *one for every thousand monthly.*

MILLIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mille]. **Comprising** *or* **containing a thousand** *of something,* grex; ala m., *consisting of a thousand men;* m. porticus, *a thousand feet long;* m. aper, *weighing a thousand pounds.* Hence, *subst.*, Milliarium, ii, *n.:* A) **a milestone** (set up at a thousand paces from the station or milestone preceding): ad tertium m. consedit; esp., milliarum aureum, *a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum:* B) (lat.) = **a Roman mile:** fossam inchoabat longitudinis per centum sexaginta mm.

MILLIES, *num. adv.* [mille]. **A thousand times;** *trop.* = *countless times.*

MĪLO (I.), ōnis, *m.* [= Μίλων]. **1)** *A famous athlete of Crotona.* **2)** *A king of Pisa in Elis.*

MĪLO (II.), ōnis, *m. A family name in the gens Annia;* thus, esp. T. Annius Milo, who killed Clodius, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

MĪLŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Milo II.]. *Of or belonging to a Milo,* **Milonian.**

MILTIĀDES, is, *m.* [= Μιλτιάδης]. *The famous Athenian general, conqueror at Marathon,* 490 B. C.

MILVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [milvus]. *Of or pertaining to a kite,* **kite's,** plumae; *trop., rapacious, pilfering:* ungulae mm. (of a thief). Hence, *subst.*, Milvina, ae, *f.* (sc. fames) = *a ravenous appetite.*

MILVIUS, a, um, *adj.* — v. Mulvius.

MILVUS, also (poet., as a trisyl.) MĪLUUS, i, *m.* **1) A kite:** adulteretur et columba milvo (of something impossible). **2)** *Meton.:* A) *a rapacious man:* B) *a fish of prey, a gurnard:* C) *a constellation.*

MILYAS, ădis, *f.* [= Μιλυάς]. *A district of Great Phrygia, later of Lycia.*

MILŸADUM COMMŪNE = Milyas (q. v.).

MĪMA, ae, *f.* **A female mimic** *or* **mime** (v. Mimus).

MĪMALLŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Poet.) **A Bacchante.**

MĪMAS, antis, *m.* [= Μίμας]. **1)** *A mountain and promontory of Ionia,* opposite Chios. **2)** *A giant.*

MĪMIAMBI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= μιμίαμβοι]. (Lat.) **A mimic poem in iambics.**

MĪMĬCE, *adv.* [mimicus]. **Like a mimic** *or* **mime** (v. Mimicus).

MĪMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [mimus; = μιμικός]. **1)** *Pertaining to mimes,* **mimic;** hence, *trop., extravagant, farcical:* jocus m.; haec non debent esse mimica. **2)** (Lat.) **Feigned, fictitious, seeming,** currus (triumphalis).

MIMNERMUS, i, *m.* [= Μίμνερμος]. *A Greek elegiac poet,* of Colophon — lived about 500 B. C.

MĪMOGRAPHUS, i, *m.* [= μιμογράφος]. (Lat.) **A writer of mimes** (v. Mimus).

MĪMŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mima]. **A mime.**

MĪMUS, i, *m.* [= μῖμος]. **1) A mimic actor, a mime. 2) A mimic play, a mime, farce,** *a low comic, and partly obscene, performance, carried on mainly by gestures and mimicry, interspersed with spoken dialogue.* **3)** *Trop., any thing pretended or unreal,* **a farce, sham:** in hoc quoque mimo praeter modum intemperans (of the sham triumph of Caligula); mimus vitae humanae, *the vanity of.*

MĪNA (I.), ae, *f.* [= μνᾶ]. **1)** *A Greek weight = one hundred drachmas,* or *one-sixtieth of a talent.* **2)** *A sum of money* (it was not a coin), either — a) *a silver mina = one hundred Attic drachmas,* or *about seventeen dollars and sixty cents* — b) *a gold mina = five silver minae.*

MĪNA (II.), *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Only in the comb. m. ovis,** *with no wool on the belly, smooth-bellied;* jocosely (Pl.), mm. oves = *money for the sheep that have been sold.*

MĪNĀCIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [minax]. (Pl.) **Threats, menaces.**

MĪNĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [minax]. **Threateningly, menacingly, with threats.**

MĪNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [kindred with mineo]. **1) The projecting pinnacles** *of walls,* **battlements:** minae murorum. **2)** *Trop.*, **threats, menaces,** *threatening words or gestures:* jactare minas, *to throw out threats;* (poet.) of beasts: nullae in fronte mm. (of a bull); also of things, mm. frigoris.

*MĪNANTER, *adv.* [minor]. (Poet.) **Threateningly, with threats.**

MĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [minor]. **A threatening, threat, menace.**

MĪNAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [minor]. **1)** (Poet.) **Jutting out, projecting,** scopulus. **2) Threatening, menacing, full of menaces,** homo, pestilentia, genus dicendi, aequor.

MINCIUS, ii, *m.* *A river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po*, now the Mincio.

MĬNEO, 2. *v. intr.* [MIN, root of minae, emineo, etc.]. **To jut out, to project.**

MĬNERVA, ae, *f.* *The Roman name of the Greek* Ἀθήνη, *the daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of Wisdom, of War, the Sciences, and all the Liberal Arts.* Hence: A) (poet.) *a working in wool, spinning and weaving:* B) prov. — a) pingui (crassâ) Minervâ, *without skill or learning, in a plain, homespun way* — b) sus Minervam, sc. docet (of the attempt of an ignorant person to teach one who is well informed) — c) invitâ Minervâ, *contrary to the natural bent of one's genius, against the grain.*

MĬNERVAE ARX, or **MĬNERVIUM**, ii, *n.* *A town in Calabria, with a temple of Minerva*, now Castro.

MĬNERVAE PRŌMONTŌRIUM. *A promontory in Campania, the abode of the Sirens*, now Punta della Campanella.

MINGO, nxi, nctum or mictum, 3. *v. intr.* **To make water** (v. Meio).

MĬNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [minium]. **Painted with cinnabar** *or* **vermilion.**

MĬNIĀTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of miniatus, fr. minio]. **Coloured with red-lead** *or* **cinnabar.**

MĬNĪME, *adv.* [minimus — v. Parvus]. 1) **Least, very little:** illud m. apparet; m. mercatores saepe ad eos commeant, *very seldom;* m. omnium, or m. gentium, *least of all.* 2) As an emphatic negative, **by no means, not at all:** An tu haec non credis? Minime, vero.

MĬNIO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [minium]. **To colour with cinnabar, to paint red,** Jovem; miniata cerula, *a read lead pencil.*

MĬNIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* 1) *A small river in Etruria*, now the Mignone. 2) *A town on the Minio.*

MĬNISTER (I.), tra, trum, *adj.* [v. Minister II.] (Poet.) **That is at hand, that ministers** *or* **serves:** lumina mm. propositi, *that promote one's design.*

MĬNISTER (II.), stri, *m.* [manus; acc. to others, fr. minus; hence = 'one subject to another']. 1) (Poet.) *He who hands one any thing:* m. Falerni = *a cup-bearer;* ales m. fulminis, *the carrier of Jove's thunderbolts.* 2) In gen., an attendant, waiter, servant (prop. voluntary and free — cf. servus, etc.): centum aliae (famulae), totidemque ministri. Hence: A) an attendant priest, minister: ministri publici Martis; hostia inter cunctantes cecidit ministros; B) an inferior officer, an under-official: mm. imperii tui; so, also, mm. regis: C) a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and a bad sense — cf. adjutor): mm. legum, *the executors, administrators* (of the magistrates); m. sermonum = *a negotiator, mediator;* mm. libidinis, scelerum, *accomplices;* so, also, m. esse in maleficio; Hannibale ministro, *with Hannibal's help and counsel;* (poet.) baculo m., *with the aid of the staff.*

MĬNISTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [minister]. 1) **Attendance, ministry, service, help:** facere m. alicui, *to attend upon;* m. consilii, *the aid of one's counsel;* adhibere aliquem ad m. (at a sacrifice); aquila demissa velut ministerio. 2) **An occupation, business, employment, office:** m. scribarum; m. nauticum; mm. fabrilia; m. obsidum restituendorum, *the office or charge of restoring the hostages;* corda diurnis fessa ministeriis, *wearied with the toils of the day;* m. facinoris, *the execution of a crime.* 3) **Servants, attendants:** conscribere magistratibus ministeria (i. e, lictores, viatores, etc.); mm. nautica = *sailors.*

MĬNISTRA, ae, *f.* [*f.* of minister]. **A female servant, attendant, assistant.**

MĬNISTRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ministro]. (Rar.) 1) **An attendant, servant.** 2) In gen., **a furtherer, promoter, assistant.**

MĬNISTRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (Doubtf. read.) = Ministra.

MĬNISTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [minister]. 1) **To serve, to attend, to wait upon,** esp. *at table:* nosmet inter nos ministremus, *let us wait upon ourselves;* Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, *that you may be better waited upon.* Hence, of a ship: m. velis, *to tend the sails.* 2): A) **to serve with, to serve up, to reach, to hand** *something to one:* m. cibos, pocula; m. alicui bibere; coena ministratur pueris tribus, *is served up by;* m. alicui faces: B) in gen., **to give, to furnish, to supply:** m. alicui viros et arma; m. prolem, *to present;* vinum verba m.: C) **to manage, to execute,** omnia timide, jussa alicujus.

MĬNĬTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [minitor]. **Threatening.**

MĬNĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To threaten:** quae minitas mihi?

MĬNĬTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [minor]. **To menace, to threaten:** m. alicui; m. bellum, *to threaten war;* m. alicui mortem, *to threaten one with death;* m. urbi fero ignique, *with fire and sword;* (Pl.) cur ergo minitaris, tibi te vitam esse amissurum?

MĬNIUM, ii, *n.* [a Spanish word]. **Native cinnabar, vermilion** *or* **sulphuret of mercury.**

MĬNIUS, ii, *m.* *A river in Lusitania*, now the Minho.

MĪNŌIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Μινωΐς]. **A female descendant of Minos** = *Ariadne.*

MĪNŌIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Minos] = Minous.

MĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [mineo — cf. minae]. 1) *Intr.*, **to jut out, to project:** duo scopuli mm. in coelum. 2) *Tr.*, **to threaten, to menace:** m. alicui bellum, mortem; minatur se abiturum esse; also, of things without life: domus mea, ardore suo, deflagrationem urbi minatur; ornus minatur, *threatens to fall.* 3) (Poet.) Like the Gr. ἀπειλεῖν, **to promise boastingly,** *to threaten:* multa et praeclara.

MĪNOS, ois, *m.* [= Μίνως]. *The son of Jupiter*

and Europa, husband of Pasiphaë (q. v.), *king of Crete, and after death one of the judges in the lower world.*

MĪNŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μινῶος]. *Of or belonging to Minos,* Minoan; (poet.) = Cretan.

MĪNŌTAURUS, i, *m. A monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the fruit of the amours of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos.* The Athenians were required to deliver up yearly to the Minotaur a number of their choicest youths, but were finally delivered from this humiliating exaction by Theseus, who put him to death.

MINTURNAE, ārum, *f. pl. A city of Latium, on the borders of Campania.*

MINTURNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Minturnae]. Of *or* belonging to Minturnæ; *subst.*, Minturnenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Minturnae.*

MĪNŬCIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Mīnŭcia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Quintus M. Rufus, magister equitum (217 B. C.), under the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

MĪNŬCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Minucius I.]. Minucian, lex, via.

MĪNUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [minus]. 1) (Poet.) *To make a thing less,* to make little, to pound small, to hew *or* cut to pieces: m. ligna; m. aliquem, *to crush.* 2) To diminish, to abate, to lessen, to limit, to restrain, imperium, rem familiarem, sumptus civitatum, molestias vitae; artus minuuntur (in a medial sense), *diminish in size.* 3): A) to weaken, to detract from, to undermine; m. majestatem populi Romani, *to commit treason against;* m. religionem, *to impair;* m. suspicionem; m. opinionem, *to refute;* m. controversiam, *to settle;* minutus vulnere, *weakened by:* B) to alter, to modify: m. consilium, sententiam suam: C) (poet.) to leave off *little by little,* to cease: m. aliquid mirari. 4) *Intr.*, to decrease: aestus minuente, *at the ebbing of the tide.*

MĪNUS, *adv., comp.* of paulum and parum [minor—v. Parvus]. Less: m. bonus; m. multi, *fewer;* m. diligenter, *not carefully enough;* m. diu vivunt; m. placet; m. quam (atque), etc.; also, elliptically, haud m. duo millia, *not less than two thousand.* In partic.: A) non (haud) m. quam (atque), *not less, no less than, quite as much as:* B) quo m. ... eo (followed by a comparative), *the less ... so much the,* &c.: C) quo m., *by which the less* (v. Quominus): D) (poet. & lat.) m. minusque, *less and less;* minus et minus tristis: E) in answers: nihil m. = *by no means:* F) as an emphatic negation, *not at all, not:* mihi m. obtemperat; m. intellexi: G) si minus, *if not, but if not, otherwise:* quod si assecutus sum guadeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor: H) (poet.) = *excepted:* sex ceciderunt me m. uno, *these six fell save me alone.*

MĪNUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj., comp.* [*dim.* of minor—v. Parvus]. Rather small, villa, nomen; m. epistola, *rather short.*

MĪNŪTAL, ālis, *n.* [minuo]. A dish of minced meat.

MĪNŪTĀTIM, *adv.* [minutus]. 1) In small pieces, small. 2) *Trop.*, little by little, gradually, by degrees: m. interrogare, dicere, addere.

MĪNŪTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [minutus]. 1) Into small pieces, finely, small. 2) Minutely, closely, scrutari omnia; hence, jejunely, meanly, aliquid tractare; grandia m. dicere.

MĪNŪTIA, ae, *f.* [minutus]. (Lat.) Smallness, fineness: redigere ad m., *to reduce to powder.*

MĪNŪTIM, *adv.* [minuo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Minute.

MĪNŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) A lessening, diminishing.

MĪNŪTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of minutus]. Very little, very paltry. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

MĪNŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of minuo]. *Diminished;* hence, 1) small, little, puer; dii omnes magni minutique, *both great and small;* m. proelium, *a skirmish;* mm. res, *trifles;* epistola, iter m., *short.* 2) Minute: mm. interrogatiuncula. 3) Petty, trifling, paltry, insignificant, imperator, philosophus, carmen; m. genus orationis.

MĪNYAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Minyas]. *The descendants of Minyas = Argonauts.*

MĪNYAS, ae, *m.* [= Μινύας]. *The mythic king of Orchomenos, in Boeotia, and ancestor of the Minyae.*

MĪNYĒIAS, ădis, *f.* [Minyas]. The daughter of Minyas (v. Alcathoë).

MĪNYĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Minyas] = Minyeias.

MĪNYĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Minyas]. Of Minyas, Minyeian, proles.

MĪRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [miror]. *To be wondered at,* wonderful, extraordinary, admirable, singular, strange, homo, pugnandi cupiditas; m. dictu, *astonishing to tell;* mirabile est quam, etc., *how much,* &c.

MĪRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mirabilis]. Wonderfully, amazingly, astonishingly, surprisingly: homo m. moratus est, *is strangely constituted, is a strange sort of a person.*

MĪRĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [miror]. Wondering greatly, astonished.

MĪRĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [miror]. *A wonderful, strange, or supernatural thing,* a wonder, marvel, miracle: adjiciunt mm. huic pugnae, *they add great marvels to the story of this battle;* portenta et mm. philosophorum, *strange and wonderful opinions;* m. audaciae, magnitudinis, victoriae, *a miracle, prodigy of,* &c.; m. literarum; esse miracula alicui, *to be wonderful, to excite one's wonder;* (poet.) verti in mm., *to be changed into a strange form.*

MĪRANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gerund.* of miror]. Wonderful, admirable, amazing, singular.

*MĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [miror]. Wonder, admiration: m. facere.

MĪRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* } [miror]. (Poet. & lat.)
MĪRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* } An admirer.

MĪRE, *adv.* [mirus]. Wonderfully, strangely, marvellously, astonishingly: m. quam, *extraordinarily, exceedingly.*

MĪRĬFĬCE, *adv.* [mirificus] = Mire.

MĪRĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [mirus-facio]. *Causing wonder or admiration,* wonderful, astonishing, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable, homo, pugna, studium, fructus.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, *m. A kind of gladiators,* who wore a Gallic helmet, upon which was the image of a fish (mormyr, whence his name). He was usually matched with a net-fighter (retiarius) or a Thracian.

MĪROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* 1) To wonder *or* to be astonished at, to marvel, to be amazed: m. aliquem, negligentiam hominis: m. eum hoc fecisse or quod hoc fecit; miror si (nisi), etc., *I wonder if,* &c.; miror, unde sit, quid abierit: m. quae causa sit, *I should like to know.* 2) *To look at with wonder,* to admire, aliquem, tabulas; (poet.) m. se, *to admire one's self, to be vain;* m. aliquem justitiae, *to admire one for his justice.*

MĪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Wonderful, strange, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable: m. facinus, desiderium; mirum in modum (poet. miris modis), *astonishingly, surprisingly.* Esp. is the *n.* mirum used in the following combinations — a) m. si (nisi), *I am much mistaken if (if not), it will be strange if (if not)* = *most likely, undoubtedly:* mirum, ni domi est, *if he is not at home* — b) m. quantum or quam, *it is astonishing how much* = *remarkably, extraordinarily:* id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, *it is wonderful how much that contributed,* &c.—c) quid mirum? *what wonder?*

MĪSARGŸRĪDES, ae, *m.* [= μισέω-ἀργύριον]. (Pl.) Money-hater (an ironical name given to a usurer).

MISCELLĀNEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (prop., *n.* of an *adj.*) [misceo]. A hash, hodge-podge, *the mixed, coarse diet of a gladiator.*

MISCELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [misceo]. (Lat.) Mixed, of several kinds.

MISCEO, miscui, mistum or mixtum, 2. *v. tr.* [conf. Sanscrit mis, Greek μίσγω, μίγνυμι, German mischen]. 1) To mix, to mingle, to intermingle: maria se mm.; m. aquas nectare; pix mista sulphure; m. fletum cruori; m. helleborum ad faecem; misceo lacrimas meas cum tuis; (poet.) of several persons, m. certamina, proelia, manus, *to join battle, to engage;* m. vulnera, *to wound each other;* (poet.) m. se viris (*dat.*), *to mingle with the throng of men;* apes densae miscentur, *crowd together;* hoc me miscet superis, *this places me (in point of felicity) among the gods;* mixtus ex rebus dissimillimis, *composed of.* Hence: A) (lat.) m. curas cum aliquo, *to share with, to impart to:* B) to mix, to prepare *a drink,* mulsum, poculum alicui. 2) To throw into confusion, to disturb, to embroil, to confound: m. rempublicam; m. omnia armis tumultuque; omnia infima summis miscere; so also, prov., m. coelum ac terras, and m. maria coelo, *to commingle heaven and earth, to raise a great commotion.* Hence: A) to excite *political commotions,* to stir up: m. multa, tumultum, seditiones; nova quaedam mala miscentur, *are devised, prepared:* B) (poet.) to fill: moenia miscentur luctu; campus miscetur pulvere, domus luctu. 3) To mix, to mingle, to unite: m. animum alicujus cum suo; m. severitatem comitati; homines cum hominibus sanguinem et genus mm., *intermarry.*

MĪSELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of miser]. Poor, wretched, pitiful, homo, spes.

MĪSĒNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Misenum]. Of Misenum.

MĪSĒNUM, i, *n.*, also (poet.) Mīsēna, ōrum, *pl. A promontory and town in Campania,* now Capo di Miseno.

MĪSER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Miserable, unfortunate, woful, pitiful, homo, orbitas, condicio; (lat.) miseri ambitionis, *wretched from their ambition;* esp. in exclamations, Vae misero mihi! Eheu me miserum! Miserum! *what a misfortune! how sad!* 2) Wretched, worthless, bad, detestable, homo, voluptas, ambitio, praeda, carmen; (poet.) miser cultūs, *in the style of one's living.* 3) Sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum; homo animo suo miser, *sick at heart.* 4) (Poet.) *Violent, excessive,* amor.

MĪSĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [miseror]. 1) Pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched, homo. 2) Mournful, plaintive, vox, elegi.

MĪSĔRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [miserabilis]. 1) Pitiably, deplorably, sadly, miserably, emori. 2) Mournfully, plaintively: epistola m. scripta; m. aliquem laudare, *in such a way as to excite pity.*

MĪSĔRANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ger.* of miseror]. To be pitied *or* lamented, pitiable, deplorable, fortuna.

MĪSĔRANTER, *adv.* [miseror]. (Lat.) Pitifully, pathetically.

MĪSĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [miseror]. A pitying, pity, commiseration; esp., as a rhet. tech. t., *a pathetic speech:* miserationibus uti.

MĪSĔRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [miser]. 1) Wretchedly, miserably, unhappily, mori. 2) Miserably, badly: scriptum est m. 3) Violently, passionately, cupere, amare.

MĪSĔREO, ĕrui, ĕrĭtum, (ante-cl.) } 2. *v. intr.*
MĪSĔREOR, ĕrĭtus (rar. ertus), *dep.* } [miser]. To pity, to commiserate, to have compassion on

(of. miseror), sociorum, nominis Romani; (rar.) m. alicui; esp. *impers.* miseret or miseretur, miseritum or misertum est, me (te, etc.) alicujus or alicujus rei — **it excites pity, it distresses**; hence = **I pity**: m. me tui, *I pity you;* me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum; ejus vicem me m. (Com.), *his fate excites my pity.*

MĪSĔRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [miser]. *1) (Pl.) **To become wretched** *or* **miserable.** 2) (Poet.) **To pity, to have compassion on**: m. regis, lacrymis. 3) *Impers.* (ante-cl.) = Miseret.

MISERET, MISERETUR — v. Misereo, Misereor.

MĪSĔRIA, ae, *f.* [miser]. 1) **Misery, misfortune, calamity, distress**: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest; sedare mm., *to allay.* 2) **Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue**: cum miseria erudire; nimia m. hoc est (lat.), *is too irksome.* 3) **Anxiety**: sollicitudo et m.

MĪSĔRĬCORDIA, ae, *f.* [misericors]. 1) **Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion**: m. populi, *of the people;* yet also, m. puerorum, *for the children;* ad misericordiam inducere, *to move;* m. adhibere, *to show;* alienâ misericordiâ vivere, *on the compassion of others;* m. magnam haec habent, *excite great pity;* but (Pl.), mm. habere, *to have pity;* dicere cum magna m. et fletu, *with great pathos.* *2) *Meton.* = **misfortune, distress.**

MĪSĔRĬCORS, dis, *adj.* w. *comp.* (*sup.* only in ante-cl. and lat. writers) [miser-cor]. **Tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate**: esse m. in aliquem or in aliquo; animus m.

MĪSĔRĪTER, *adv.* [miser]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Misere.

MĪSĔROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [miser]. 1) **To lament, to bewail, to deplore,** aliquem, and fortunam alicujus. 2) (Poet.) **To pity, to commiserate**: m. aliquem animi or animo.

MĪSĔRŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of miser]. **Wretched.**

MISSĬCIUS, or MISSĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mitto]. (Lat.) **Discharged** *from military service.*

*MISSĬCŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of mitto]. (Pl.) **To send often,** literas.

MISSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [mitto]. *That may be thrown, cast or hurled,* **missile**: m. lapis, *a stone for slinging;* m. ferrum, *a javelin.* Hence, in partic., *subst.:* A) Missile, is, *n.*, **a missile weapon, missile**: B) Missilia, or res missiles, *presents which the emperors used to throw among the people;* fortunae mm., *the gifts of.*

MISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [mitto]. 1) **A sending, dispatching,** literarum, legatorum; m. telorum, *a throwing, hurling.* 2) **A releasing, discharging**; in partic. — a) **a release, liberation** *of a captive* — b) **a discharge** *from service,* **a dismissal** (of soldiers, gladiators, &c.): m. gratiosa, *granted out of favour* (opp. to m. justa); spectaculum sine missione, *in which the gladiators fought to death;* hence, *meton.*, pugnare sine m., *for life or death;* nascimur sine m., *we cannot escape death.* 3) **A cessation, termination**: m. ludorum.

MISSĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of mitto]. (Rare.) **To send repeatedly.**

MISSOR, ōris, *m.* (Poet.; doubtf. read.) **A thrower, archer.**

MISSUS, ūs, *m.* [mitto]. 1) Prop. (only in *abl. sing.*), **a sending, dispatching**: venire m. Caesaris, *deputed by Caesar.* 2) (Rar.) **A throwing, hurling**: m. pili; hence, **a shot**: montes vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *are scarcely two thousand shots of an arrow distant.* 3) (Lat.) **A round, heat** *in a combat at a public spectacle.*

*MISTIM, or MIXTIM, *adv.* [misceo]. (Lucr.) **Mixedly.**

MISTŪRA, or MIXTŪRA, ae, *f.* [misceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A mixing, mingling, commingling,** unguentorum; also, *trop.*, m. rerum; m. aliorum generum cum aliis; m. virtutum et vitiorum. 2) (Lat.) **A mixture, compound.**

MĪTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [mitis]. (The *posit.* is rare and late.) **Mildly, softly, gently.**

MĪTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mitra]. **A headband, turban,** *used by voluptuous persons.*

MĪTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [mitis]. 1) Of fruits, **to grow mild** *or* **mellow, to ripen**: uva, herba m. 2) In gen., **to grow mild, to moderate, to become gentle** *or* **calm**: hiems m.; ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt. 3) *Trop.*, **to be softened** *or* **allayed, to abate, to subside**: ira, seditio m.; nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit.

MITHRAS, or MITHRES, ae, *m.* *A Persian deity,* **the Sun.**

MITHRĪDĀTES, is, *m.* *Surnamed the Great, a king of Pontus,* conquered by Pompey.

MITHRĪDĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mithridates]. **Mithridatic.**

MĪTĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [mitis-facio]. 1) **To make soft**: cibus mitificatus, *digested.* 2) *Trop.*, **to make gentle, to tame,** homines, elephantos.

MĪTĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo]. (Rare.) **A mitigating, soothing, mitigation.**

MĪTĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [mitis-ago]. 1) **To make soft** *or* **tender,** cibum; m. agros, *to make mellow by culture.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to make gentle, to tame,** animal: B) **to mitigate, to alleviate,** morbum, labores, tristitiam; m. metum, *to quiet;* m. severitatem, leges: C) **to pacify, to soothe, to appease, to assuage,** aliquem or animum alicujus; m. iram, dolores.

MĪTIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Poet.) **Mild, mellow, soft**: uva, pomum m.; solum m., *mellow;* also, of rivers = *tranquil, calm*: m. fluvius; (Com.) mitis fustibus, *made soft or mellow by beating.* 2) *Trop.*, **mild, not harsh, gentle, kind,** homo, animus, doctrina; m. taurus, *tame;* m. exsilium; haec cogitatio dolorem mi-

tiorem facit, *more tolerable;* (poet. & lat.) m. alicui, *towards one.*

MITRA, ae, *f.* [= μίτρα]. (Poet. & lat.) **A head-dress, turban,** *worn by the Asiatics,* later also in Greece and Rome by women, and sometimes by effeminate men.

MITRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [mitra]. (Poet. & lat.) **Wearing a head-dress, turbaned.**

MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To send, to dispatch** (in gen. — conf. lego): m. filium ad propinquum; m. equitatum auxilio alicui; m. legatos Romam; m. literas ad aliquem; misit qui diceret, *he sent one to say;* (poet.) India m. ebur, *sends, furnishes.* In partic.: A) = **to send word,** *to send some one to say:* m. alicui salutem, *to send a greeting in a letter;* m. alicui ut, etc., *to write to one to,* &c.; Attico misit quid ageret, *he sent word to Atticus what he was doing;* Caesar ad Lingonas nuntios misit, ne eos frumento juvarent, *sent messengers to tell the L. not to,* &c.; Deiotarus legatos misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum (there is prop. here an ellipsis of qui dicerent or qui nuntiarent): B) = **to throw, to cast, to hurl:** m. pila, lapides in aliquem; m. hominem de ponte in foveam; m. se ab saxo; m. talos; m. panem alicui, *to throw to;* (poet.) m. manum ad arma, *to lay the hand upon one's weapons;* m. corpus saltu ad terram, *to leap down:* C) (poet.) m. funera Teucris, *to cause, to occasion;* m. alicui mentem, *to inspire with courage.* **2)** = **To cause to go, to make go:** A) m. exercitum sub jugum, *to make pass under the yoke;* m. centurias in suffragium, *to send to vote;* m. judices in consilium, *to send the jurymen to deliberate upon their verdict;* m. aliquem in negotium, *to let one carry on a trade;* m. aedes sub titulum (poet.), *to offer a house for sale or rent by posting a bill on it:* B) = *to give forth, to emit, to utter,* sonum, orationem; m. vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom:* C) of plants, *to put forth,* radices, folia: D) m. alicui sanguinem, *to let blood from, to bleed;* also, *trop.,* m. sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed,* i. e., *to drain, to exhaust:* E) m. aliquem in fabulas sermonesque, in ora hominum, *to bring up one's name;* m. aliquem in possessionem, *to put into possession;* m. se in foedera, *to enter into.* **3) To let go, to let loose, to release, to dismiss:** m. hostem e manibus; m. aliquem ex vinculis; m. currum, equum; mitte me, *let me go;* mittin' me intro? *will you let me in?* Hence: A) m. senatum, consilium, *to dismiss, to break up;* m. servum, *to set free:* B) esp. in the comb. missum facere: missum fieri, *to be let loose, to be set at liberty;* missum facere legionem, *to dismiss;* missum facere uxorem, *to divorce;* missos facere honores, *to renounce.* **4) To dismiss, to lay aside, to drop:** m. odium, certamen, curas ex animo. Hence — a) of speech, **to pass over, to omit, to forbear, to cease,** aliquid; m. de illa re (sc. dicere); mitte male loqui, *do not,* &c.; mitte pro nobis precari, *cease praying for us* — b) **to disregard, to forsake,** officium. (In all the significations, esp. 3 and 4, 'missum facere' is sometimes used instead of 'mittere.')

MĪTŬLUS, or MŸTŬLUS, i, *m.* [= μύτυλος]. (Poet.) **A muscle, limpet.**

MNĒMON, ŏnis, *adj.* [= μνήμων, 'having a good memory']. *A surname of the Persian king Artaxerxes, the son of Darius the Second, and brother of Cyrus.*

MNĒMŌNĪDES, dum, *f. pl.* **The Muses,** *daughters of Mnemosyne.*

MNĒMŌSŸNE, es, *f.* [= Μνημοσύνη, 'Memory']. *A daughter of Uranus and Gaia, and mother of the Muses by Jupiter.*

MNĒMŌSŸNON, i, *n.* [= μνημόσυνον]. (Poet.) **A memorial.**

MNĒSARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Μνήσαρχος]. *A Stoic philosopher.*

MNĒSTER, ēris, *m.* [= μνήστηρ]. (Poet.) **A wooer** (pure Latin, procus).

MŌBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contr. fr. movibilis, fr. moveo]. **1) Moveable,** *easy to be moved:* m. turris; oculi mm.; m. penna, *light;* horae, venti mm., *fleeting, fleet;* m. pedibus, *nimble of foot.* **2)** *Trop.,* **flexible, pliant,** animus, aetas; m. ad cupiditatem. Hence, in a bad sense = **changeable, fickle,** animus; m. in consiliis capiendis.

MŌBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [mobilis]. **1) Moveableness, mobility,** *quickness and rapidity of movement:* m. equitum, fulminis; m. linguae, *volubility;* (lat.) mm. dentium, *looseness.* **2)** *Trop.,* **fickleness, inconstancy, changeableness,** ingenii, fortunae, vulgi.

MŌBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mobilis]. **1) Quickly, swiftly. 3)** *Trop.,* m. excitari ad bellum, *easily.*

MŌBĬLĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [mobilis]. (Ante-cl.) **To make moveable, to set in motion,** rem.

*MŎDĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [moderor]. (Poet.) **Capable of moderation, moderate:** amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent.

MŎDĔRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [moderor]. (Poet.) **1)** *That by which any thing is guided or managed,* esp. *a rudder:* innixus moderamine navis, *leaning upon the helm;* capiat alius moderamina, *let another take the reins.* **2)** In general, **guidance, management,** equorum, rerum.

*MŎDĔRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [moderor]. (Lat.) *A means of guidance,* **a guide:** accentus moderamenta vocum.

MŎDĔRANTER, *adv.* [moderor]. (Lucretius.) **With moderation.**

MŎDĔRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [moderatus]. **With moderation, moderately:** modeste ac m.; placate ac m.

MŎDĔRĀTIM, *adv.* [moderor]. (Lucretius.) **Moderately, gradually.**

MŌDĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [moderor]. 1) **A right proportioning** *or* **tempering** *of any thing*, **adjustment**: m. et temperatio terrae; m. numerorum; m. aëris, *temperateness*. 2) **A restraining, moderating, moderation** (mostly, in actions — conf. modestia): m. effrenati populi; m. et continentia; m. animi, dicendi. 3) **Guidance, government**: esse in unius potestate et m; mundi moderatio in homines nulla est.

MŌDĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [moderor]. **A director, ruler, manager**: m. exercitus, *the leader;* m. navis, *a steersman, pilot;* m. arundinis, *a fisherman;* also, of things: sol m. dierum.

MŌDĔRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [moderor]. *She that moderates or restrains*, **a directress, governess, mistress**: m. sibi, factionum, officii.

MŌDĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [moderor]. *Keeping within due bounds*, **restrained, temperate, moderate,** *not excessive:* m. esse in re aliqua; m. oratio, convivium; annona m., *moderate price* (of grain).

MŌDĔROR, ātus, *dep.*, also (ante-cl.) MŌDĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [modus]. 1) *To keep within bounds*, **to restrain, to moderate,** irae, animo et orationi, linguae; m. cursui = *to sail slowly;* rarely with the *acc.:* m. gaudium; m. duritiam legum, *to mitigate.* 2) **To direct, to manage, regulate, to rule,** navem, equos, habenas, res publicas; m. cantus numerosque; (Pl.) m. hero, *to rule one's master;* non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, *wine is not wont to rule men, but,* &c. Hence, with the *abl.* of the measure or rule: m. sententiam suam ex reipublicae tempestate; m. consilia non voluptate sed officio.

MŌDESTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [modestus]. 1) **With moderation, moderately.** 2) **Modestly, unassumingly.** 3) **Decently,** *chastely.*

MŌDESTIA, ae, *f.* [modestus]. 1) *The keeping within due bounds*, **moderation, discretion, sobriety** (it refers mostly to the feelings and disposition — cf. moderatio): eam virtutem Gracci σωφροσύνην vocant; quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam. In partic.: A) = *backwardness in asserting one's worth*, **modesty, unassumingness, humility**: m. et humanitas; m. in dicendo: B) in relation to a superior = *obedience, subordination:* m. militum: C) **honour, reputation**: neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere: D) **shamefacedness, chastity**: m. virginalis: E) *the doing of everything at the proper time and place*, **correctness, propriety** (as a translation of the Greek εὐταξία): m. est scientia opportunitatis, ideonorum ad agendum temporum: F) **mildness, forbearance, moderation**: victores neque modum neque m. habuere. 2) Of weather, &c. = **temperateness.**

MŌDESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [modus]. 1) *Keeping within due bounds*, **moderate, temperate, discreet,** vir; m. plebs (opp. to seditiosa). 2) In partic.: A) **unassuming, modest,** adolescens, epistola: B) **mild, gentle, kind,** homo, ordo; m. alicui, *towards one:* C) **chaste, modest, decent,** mulier.

MŌDIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [modius]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Containing a modius.**

MŌDĬCE, *adv.* [modicus]. 1) **With moderation, moderately,** aliquid facere, dicere, vitam vivere; hoc me m. tangit, *very little, slightly.* 2) **Calmly, tranquilly**: m. aliquid ferre; aliqua re uti m., *in a proper manner.*

MŌDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [modus]. 1) *Not exceeding the right measure*, **moderate, moderate-sized, middling** (it refers primarily to size and compass — cf. mediocris): m. gradus; mm. potiones, oculi; m. mulier, *of moderate size;* corpus m. (historiae), *a tolerably-sized book;* m. fossa, *not very deep.* 2) In gen., **middling, ordinary;** hence, freq., **scanty, small**: m. eques, *not very rich;* (lat.) modicus virium, ingenii, *of no remarkable strength, talents;* m. amnis, pecunia, *small;* Graecis hoc m., *is not frequent;* (lat.) modico ante, *shortly before.* 3) **Moderate, temperate**: m. severitas: homo m. voluptatum.

MŌDĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [modifico]. (Lat.) **A measuring, measure.**

MŌDĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [modus-facio]. **To measure off, to measure** (almost always in the *part. pass.*): verba modificata quodam modo.

MŌDĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* = Modifico.

MŌDIUS, ii, *m.* [modus]. *A Roman corn-measure*, **a peck** (= 16 sextarii, or ¼ of an amphora, or ⅛ of a medimnus; somewhat more than an English peck); prov., pleno m., *in full measure, abundantly.*

MŎDO, *adv.* [*abl.* of modus]. Prop., *by measure, with a limit;* hence — 1) **only, but**: semel m., *only once;* ad ornandam m., non augendam orationem; m. fac ut, etc., *only take care that,* &c.; non m. ... sed (verum), *not only ... but also.* In partic.: A) in restrictive clauses, esp. of a relative kind = *any way, at all, provided only:* servus nemo qui m. tolerabili condicione est servitutis, *who is in any tolerable condition;* nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, *no philosopher, who was of any authority at all:* B) si m., dum m. (also 'modo' alone, followed by a *subjunct.*), *if only, provided that:* tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse; manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria; so, also, m. ne, *if only not, provided that not:* C) (ante-cl. & lat.) m. non (= the more freq. tantum non) = *almost, nearly:* modo non montes auri pollicens: D) to strengthen an injunction or command; propera modo; vide modo, *take care now;* tace modo, *be still now.* 2) Of time: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) **just now, this moment**: m. dolores occipiunt; advenis modo?

admodum: B) **a little while ago, just now:** in qua urbe modo gratiâ, auctoritate floruimus, in ea nunc iis omnibus caremus: C) of time just at hand (Com.), **immediately, directly, in a moment:** domum modo ibo: D) modo ... modo, *now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes:* modo huc, modo illuc; modo ait, modo negat, *sometimes he says yes, sometimes no* (sometimes, instead of the second 'modo,' nunc, aliquando, interdum, etc., are used): E) modo ... tum (deinde, postea, etc.), *at first ... then, at one time ... at another:* sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens.

MŎDŬLĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [modulor]. (Gell.) **Melody, euphony.**

MŎDŬLĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [modulor]. (Gell.) = Modulamen.

MŎDŬLĀTĒ, *adv.* w. *comp.* [modulatus]. **According to measure, harmoniously, musically.**

MŎDŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [modulor]. (Lat.) *A regular measuring,* **measure, proportion;** esp., **a rhythmical measure, modulation, melody:** m. vocis, pedum.

MŎDŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [modulor]. (Poet. & lat.) *One who measures rhythmically,* **a musician.**

MŎDŬLĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of modulor]. *Properly measured,* **modulated, rhythmical, musical, melodious,** sonus, oratio; mm. verba fundere.

MŎDŬLĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [modulor]. (Lat. poet.) = Modulatio.

MŎDŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [modulus]. 1) (Lat.) **To measure properly, to regulate, to adjust.** 2) In partic., **to measure rhythmically, to modulate,** orationem, vocem; m. sonitum vocis pulsu pedum, *to keep time with the feet to the sound of the voice.* 3) (Poet.): A) **to sing,** carmina; m. verba fidibus, *accompanied by the lyre;* B) m. lyram, *to strike, to sound.*

MŎDŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of modus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *That by which any thing is measured,* **a measure:** dimensus ad corporis sui modulum; prov., metiri se suo modulo = *to live according to one's means, to adapt one's self to one's circumstances.* 2) **Rhythmical measure, metre, melody.**

MŎDUS, i, *m.* 1) *A standard by which any thing is measured,* **a measure;** hence = **size, quantity, measure:** m. agri, cibi potionisque, virium humanarum. In partic.: A) = **proper measure, due measure:** suus cuique est m.; extra, praeter m., *beyond measure;* hence = **moderation:** m. et continentia; res agitur sine m.; modum habere (adhibere), *to observe moderation;* vox quasi extra modum absona, *immoderately:* B) **a measure = a bound, limit, end, restriction:** statuere, facere, imponere m. rei alicui, *to set bounds to;* modum lugendi facere, *to make an end of mourning:* C) in music and poetry, **measure, time, metre, rhythm; a note, strain, air:** mm. musici, flebiles; mm. vocum; (poet.) mm. Pierii = *poetry, song:* D) **a rule, direction, law;** aliis modum belli ac pacis facere; in modum venti, *according to the direction of the wind.* 2) **A way, manner, mode:** hoc modo, or ad (in) hunc m., *in this way;* so, also, nullo modo, *in no wise, by no means;* tali modo, *in such a manner;* omni modo, *in every way;* hence, freq. modo, in modo, or ad modum, *in the manner of, like:* servilem in modum cruciari, *like a slave;* servorum modo, *slavishly;* mirum in modum, *in a wonderful manner, wonderfully;* in fluminis modum, *like a river;* venire in artis modum, *to become an art.* 3) In grammar, *the voice or mode of a verb:* m. faciendi, *the active voice;* m. patiendi, *the passive voice;* m. fatendi, *the indicative mode.*

MOECHA, ae, *f.* [= μοιχή]. (Poet.) **An adulteress.**

MOECHĬMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [moechor]. (Ante-cl.) **Adultery.**

MOECHISSO, 1. *v. tr.* [moechus]. (Pl.) **To commit adultery with,** aliquam.

MOECHOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [moechus]. (Poet.) **To commit adultery.**

MOECHUS, i, *m.* [= μοιχός]. (Poet.) **A fornicator, adulterer** (pure Latin, adulter).

MOENIA (I.), ium, *n. pl.* (Ante-cl.) = Munia (q. v.).

MOENIA (II.), ium, *n. pl.* [moenio = munio]. 1) **Town-walls, ramparts** (as a protection or defence — cf. murus): cingere urbem moenibus; hence = *bulwarks, fortifications:* dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis. 2) **A city** *surrounded by walls:* nulla jam pernicies parabitur moenibus ipsis intra moenia; hence, mm. Ditis, *the citadel, realm of Pluto.* 3) (Poet.) **Walls,** in gen.; *the outer circumference of any thing:* mm. theatri, navis, mundi, coeli.

MOENIO, 4. (ante-cl.) = Munio.

MOENIS, is, } *m. The river Main, in Ger-*
MOENUS, i, } *many.*

MOEREO — v. Maereo.

MOERIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Μοῖρις]. *An artificial lake in Egypt, between Memphis and Arsinoë,* which was supplied with water from the Nile — now Birket-Karum, i. e., Charon's Sea.

MOESI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Moesia.*

MOESIA, ae, *f.* [Moesi]. *A country south of the Danube, extending from its confluence with the Save to the Euxine,* now Servia and Bulgaria.

MOESIĂCUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Moesi]. (Lat.)
MOESĬCUS, } **Of Mœsia, Mœsian.**

MŌGONTIĂCUM — v. Magontiacum.

MŎLA, ae, *f.* [molo]. 1) (Rar.) **A millstone.** 2) In *pl.*, **a mill.** 3) **Grains of spelt,** *coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence, mola salsa), with which the heads of sacrificial victims were sprinkled.

MŎLĀRIS, e, and (ante-cl.) MŎLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mola]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Of or pertaining to a mill,* **mill-:** lapis molaris, *a mill-*

stone; hence, *subst.*, Molaris, is, *m.*, *a mill-stone,* or (poet.) = *any large stone:* dens molaris, *a jaw-tooth, grinder.*

MŌLES, is, *f.* 1) **A mass** (large, heavy, shapeless): Chaos, rudis indigestaque m.; (poet.) m. pinea, *a fleet of large ships;* m. clipei = *a large and heavy shield;* Latinus ingenti m., *of gigantic size;* m. aquae. Hence: A) **a huge pile** *or* **fabric, a massive structure,** esp. *of stone:* insanae substructionum mm., *masses of buildings:* B) **a mole, dike, dam, pier:** molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat; moles oppositae fluctibus: C) m. belli, *warlike engines, machines,* used in sieges: refectis vineis, aliaque mole belli: D) = *a mass of men,* **troops, forces.** 2) *Trop., abstr.:* A) **greatness, weight, mass:** m. mali, invidiae; vis consilii expers mole ruit sua; m. pugnae, *a great, important battle;* m. curarum, *a multitude, crowd:* B) **a burden, difficulty, labour, trouble:** haud magnâ mole, *without great difficulty;* tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *a work of such labour and difficulty:* C) **distress, calamity:** major exorta domi moles.

MŌLESTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [molestus]. 1) **With trouble** *or* **difficulty:** A) to other persons = **offensively, disagreeably:** amici m. seduli: B) to one's self = **unwillingly:** m. aliquid ferre, *to take a thing ill, to bear uneasily, to be grieved or displeased:* molestissime fero, quod, te ubi visurus sim, nescio. 2) **Constrainedly, affectedly:** incedere m. ac mimice; m. scribere.

MŌLESTIA, ae, *f.* [molestus]. 1) **Troublesomeness, trouble, molestation, irksomeness, pain:** sine m. tuâ, *without trouble to yourself;* habere, exhibere m. (of things) = *to cause, to be attended with trouble;* m. navigandi = *sea-sickness.* Hence = **constraint, affectation:** elegantia sine m. 2) **Discontent, vexation, annoyance, dislike, disgust:** trahere, capere m. ex re, or affici molestiâ, *to grieve, to be troubled, to be vexed;* aspergere alicui molestiam, *to cause.* 3) (Lat.) *Annoying spots or blotches on the face.*

MŌLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [moles]. 1) **Troublesome, disagreeable, offensive, grievous, irksome,** provincia, labor, homo; nisi molestum est, *if it be not troublesome;* tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge. 2) In partic., of style, &c. = **laboured, affected,** verba, pronunciatio. 3) (Poet.) **Hurtful, injurious:** otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est.

MŌLĪMEN, ĭnis, (poet.) } *n.* [molior]. **A great**
MŌLĪMENTUM, i, } **exertion, effort, endeavour, struggle:** adminicula parvi m., *machines of little power;* res est parvi m., *requires but a slight effort;* ventus trudit magno molimine navim, *with great force;* res suo m. gravis = *difficulty:* rex magni m. (lat.), *of great spirit and activity.*

MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [moles]. 1) (Mostly poet.) **To move** *any thing,* **to set in motion** *with effort and exertion,* onus; m. ancoras, *to weigh anchor;* m. currum, *to drive up;* m. montes sede suâ, *to remove, to displace;* m. terram, *to turn up,* i. e., *to till the ground;* m. fulmina, ignem, *to hurl, to cast;* m. bipennem in vites, *to wield,* m. saxum, *to heave;* m. portam, fores, *to break open;* m. obices, *to force, to break off;* m. corpus ex somno, *to rouse from sleep; trop.*, m. fidem, *to shake, to impair, the public credit.* 2) **To perform** *or* **to effect** *with labour and exertion:* A) = **to build, to construct, to erect, to rear:** m. classem, muros, viam: B) *trop.* = **to undertake,** to attempt, **to design, to meditate, to aim at, to strive after, to purpose:** m. laborem, iter, fugam, moram; m. periculum, calamitatem alicui, *to endeavour to bring upon;* m. accusatorem (lat.), *to bring about, to find out;* m. defectionem, *to meditate a revolt;* so, also, m. de regno occupando; m. bellum in animo; m. triumphos, *to prepare;* m. alicui insidias, *to lay snares for:* C) *to produce any condition or state,* **to excite:** m. misericordiam; apud judices molienda sunt, amor, odium, iracundia, invidia, etc. 3) *Intr.:* A) **to put one's self in motion;** hence, **to go away, to depart, to set sail,** &c., hinc; naves mm. a terra, *put off from shore:* B) m. in re aliqua, *to labour at.*

MŌLĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [molior]. 1) **A putting in motion, moving, removing:** m. valli, *a demolishing;* m. agrorum, *a digging up, ploughing.* 2) **An undertaking, performing, effecting:** rerum; m. mundi, *the creation.*

MŌLĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [molior]. *One who undertakes,* **an attempter, contriver, framer, maker,** esp. *of some great and laborious work:* m. mundi, *the Creator;* m. navis, *the builder;* m. rerum novarum, *the author.*

MŌLĪTRIX, īcis, *f.* [molior]. (Lat.) *She who undertakes,* **a framer, contriver, author.**

MOLLESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of molleo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To become soft:** ebur m. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to become gentle** *or* **mild:** genus humanum m.; pectora mm.: B) **to become effeminate:** vir m. in his undis (of the fount Salmacis).

MOLLĬCELLUS, } a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of mollis].
MOLLĬCŪLUS, } 1) (Lat.) **Soft, tender, delicate, nates.** 2) *Trop.* (poet.), **effeminate, voluptuous,** versus.

MOLLĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [mollio]. (Lat.) **A means of softening** *or* **mitigating.**

MOLLIO, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [mollis]. 1) **To make soft, pliant,** *or* **supple, to soften,** ceram, artus oleo; m. ferrum = *to melt;* m. herbas flammâ = *to boil;* m. glebas, terram, *to break up, to loosen;* m. humum foliis, *to make a soft bed of leaves on the ground.* 2) M. clivum, etc., *to make the ascent of a hill less steep.* 3) *Trop.* — a) of plants, &c. = **to improve:** m. fructus feros colendo — b) **to alleviate, to mitigate, to make more supportable:** m. poenam; m. translationem, *to soften a metaphor, to make*

it less abrupt; m. verbum usu, *to render less harsh and grating by use* — c) **to check, to tame:** m. ventos; Hannibalem patientiâ suâ molliebat — d) **to quiet, to appease, to tranquillize,** animos, iram, seditionem — e) **to touch, to affect,** aliquem — f) **to make effeminate,** legionem, animos.

MOLLĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* [mollis-pes]. (Poet.) **Soft-footed.**

MOLLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Soft, cera,** lana, pratum; m. genae, *soft, delicate.* Hence = **pliant, supple, flexible,** juncus, capilli, brachia; arcus m., *slack, unstrung;* m. pilentum, *elastic.* 2): A) **moving gently, calm,** ventus; m. fluvius, *flowing smoothly;* via m., *having a gentle slope:* B) *trop.* — a) **tender, delicate,** anni, aures; os molle, *blushing easily;* animus m., *susceptible, impressible* — b) **mild, temperate, gentle, kind, placid, yielding,** oratio, jussa; prov., molli brachio objurgare = *gently* — c) = **favourable, convenient,** *good,* hora, tempora fandi; mm. aditus viri, *the time when one is most easily approached* — d) **agreeable, pleasant:** mollis ac jucunda senectus; mm. flexiones in cantu; m. vita, quies, somnus, umbra — e) **in a bad sense, soft = effeminate, tender, unmanly,** philosophus, disciplina; Gallorum mens est mollis, ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas; carmen (versus) m., *an amatory poem;* vir m., *a voluptuary* — f) **changeable, fickle.**

MOLLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mollis]. 1) **Softly, gently, pliantly:** substernere nidos m.; excudere aera m., *with delicacy and grace.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **mildly, calmly, placidly, patiently, compliantly:** molliter aliquid ferre: ne quid per metum mollius consuleretur: B) **tenderly, delicately,** vivere, se curare.

MOLLĬTIA (Mollicia), ae, } *f.* [mollis]. 1)
MOLLĬTIES, (Mollicies), es, } **Softness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness,** lanae, carnis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **softness, tenderness, susceptibility, sensitiveness,** animi, naturae; m. frontis, *bashfulness:* B) *want of energy,* **weakness, irresolution:** m. animi: C) **effeminacy, voluptuousness:** m. et luxuria; mores lapsi ad m.

MOLLĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [mollis]. 1) **Softness, flexibility, suppleness:** m. vocis; m. assimilis spongiis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **tenderness, sensibility:** m. humanitatis: B) **effeminacy.**

MŎLO (I.), ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [mola]. **To grind** (in a mill).

MŎLO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [= Μόλων]. *A surname of the Greek rhetorician Apollodorus of Rhodes,* teacher of Cicero.

MŎLŎCHĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [moloche, 'a mallow']. *One who dyes with the colour of mallows.*

MŎLORCHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Molorchus]. (Poet.) **Of** *or* **belonging to Molorchus.**

MŎLORCHUS, i, *m.* [= Μόλορχος]. *A vine-dresser,* near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when he went to kill a lion that infested that place.

MŎLOSSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Μολοσσοί]. *A people in the eastern part of Epirus.*

MŎLOSSIA, ae, or MŎLOSSIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Μολοσσία, Μολοσσίς]. *The country of the Molossians, in the eastern part of Epirus.*

MŎLOSSĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μολοσσικός]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Molossian:** parasitus M., *as voracious as a Molossian hound.*

MŎLOSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μολοσσός]. *Of or belonging to the Molossi,* **Molossian;** also, *subst.,* Molossus, i, *m.* (sc. canis), *a Molossian hound.*

MŎLY, yos, *n.* [= μῶλυ]. *A plant, with a white flower and black root,* used as an antidote against sorcery.

MŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo]. (Ante-cl.) **Movement, motion.**

MŌMENTUM, i, *n.* [for movimentum, from moveo]. 1) (Mostly *trop.*) *That which moves any thing,* esp. *that which by its weight turns the evenly balanced scales,* &c.; hence = **weight, influence; cause, motive, impulse; importance, significance, moment,** &c.: minimis mm. fiunt maximae inclinationes temporum, *spring from the slightest causes;* fama pendet levi m.; mm. magnarum rerum; pater fuit minimum momentum ad favorem conciliandum, *was the least recommendation with respect to;* habere or facere momentum rei or ad rem, *to exert an influence upon any thing;* so, also, magni, nullius momenti or magno momento esse; res nullius m., *of no moment;* magni m., *of great importance;* observare omnia mm., *all the material circumstances;* maximum m. rerum humanarum, *what is of great consequence in human affairs;* parvo m. superior, *a very little superior;* parvo m. antecedere, *to go a little in advance;* levi m. aestimare, *to consider of little moment;* adjicere momentum rei alicujus, *to contribute to any thing;* haud majore m. fusi sunt = *just as easily;* juvenis maximum m. rerum ejus civitatis, etc., *likely to have great influence upon.* Hence: A) **weight,** in gen.: astra sustinent sua mm.: B) **mutation, change:** levia fortunae mm. 2) **A short time, brief space, a moment, instant,** temporis; momento horae, *in the brief space of an hour;* momento fit cinis, *in a moment.* Hence, in gen. = **a period of time:** parvo m., *in a short time;* momenta certa dimensa, *certain fixed times.* 3) **A part, point,** in gen.: ex alio coeli m.; also, *trop.,* corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere; mm. officiorum, *parts.*

MŎNA, ae, *f.* 1) *The Isle of Man.* 2) (Lat.) *An island off the coast of Wales,* a famous seat of the Druids — now Anglesey.

MŎNAESES, is, *m. A Parthian general.*

MŎNĒDŬLA, ae, *f.* **A jackdaw, daw;** prov., non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant; also (Pl.), as a term of endearment.

MŎNEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [root MEN, whence memini; lit., 'to cause to think,' 'to cause to remember']. 1) **To remind, to put in mind of** *any*

thing, to bring to one's remembrance: m. aliquid or de re aliqua, also (lat.) rei alicujus; m., rationem frumenti esse habendam; m. quid facto opus sit. 2) **To admonish, to warn, to advise** (by appealing to one's judgment and understanding — conf. hortor): m. aliquem ut (ne) suspiciones vitet; mones eos desinant furere, *to desist.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) = Doceo, **to teach, to instruct, to tell,** aliquem aliquid; m. puerum verbere, *to chastise, to punish.* 4) (Poet.) **To announce, to foretell:** vates multa m.

MŌNĒRIS, is, *adj. f.* [= μονήρης]. **Having a single bank of oars;** m., sc. navis, *a galley.*

MŌNĒTA, ae, *f.* 1) = Μνημοσύνη, *the mother of the Muses.* 2) *A surname of Juno,* in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence, 3): A) *the place for coining money,* **the mint;** *trop.,* ex nostra m. = *of our school:* B) = **coin, money:** C) (lat.) **a die, stamp** *for coining money; trop.,* carmen communi m. (poet.), *of the common stamp, in ordinary style.*

MŌNĒTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [moneta]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the mint; minted, coined;** *trop.,* jocosely, vir m. = *a man greedy of money.*

MŌNĪLE, is, *n.* [cf. Gr. μάννος or μόννος]. **A collar, necklace** (esp. for women).

MŌNĪMENTUM — v. Monumentum.

MŌNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [moneo]. **A reminding, admonishing; admonition, advice, counsel.**

MŌNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [moneo]. 1) *One who reminds,* **an admonisher, adviser, monitor.** 2) In partic.: A) *the assistant of a pleader in court,* **a prompter:** B) = nomenclator. 3) **A preceptor, tutor:** juvenis monitoribus asper.

MŌNĪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [monitor]. (Lat.) **Serving for admonition, monitory.**

MŌNĪTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of moneo]. 1) **Admonition, advice, counsel.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A prophecy, forewarning.**

MŌNĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [moneo]. (In classic prose only in the *abl. sing.*) 1) **Admonition, advice.** 2) **A warning** *from the gods by omens, oracles,* &c.

MŌNŌCRĒPIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= μονοκρηπίς]. **That has but one shoe.**

MŌNOECUS, i, *m.* [= Μόνοικος, 'that dwells alone']. *A surname of Hercules:* Monoeci arx, portus, *a promontory and harbour in Liguria,* now Monaco.

MŌNŌGRAMMUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μονόγραμμος]. *That consists of outlines merely,* **sketched:** dii mm. = *bodiless, incorporeal.*

MŌNŌPŌDIUM, ii, *n.* [= μονοπόδιον]. **A table with only one foot.**

MŌNŌPŌLIUM, ii, *n.* [= μονοπώλιον]. (Lat.) *The exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing,* **a monopoly.**

MŌNŌSYLLĂBUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μονοσύλλαβος]. **Monosyllabic.**

MŌNŌTRŌPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μονότροφος]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.). *One who eats by himself.*

MONS, tis, *m.* **A mountain, mount;** (poet.) in gen. = *a large and towering mass:* m. argenti, *a great heap;* m. aquae, *an immense wave;* also, abs. = *a rock;* prov., polliceri montes or mm. auri, *to promise mountains of gold, to make great promises.*

MONSTRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [monstro]. **Worthy to be shown, distinguished, remarkable.**

MONSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [monstro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A showing, pointing out; indication, direction.**

MONSTRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [monstro]. (Poet. & lat.) *One who shows or points out,* **a discoverer, hospitii, urbium; hence, an inventor, teacher,** aratri.

MONSTRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of monstro]. **Conspicuous, distinguished:** hostibus simul suisque monstrati. (Lat.)

MONSTRĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [monstrum-fero]. (Lat.) **Monster-bearing, producing monsters.**

MONSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To show, to point out, to indicate** (cf. ostendo, which = 'to display,' 'to exhibit'), viam, aliquem digito; m. ubi aliquis sit. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.:* A) = **to teach, to instruct, to inform, to show:** res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus: B) = **to describe,** juventutem talem: C) **to ordain, to appoint, to institute,** piacula, aras: D) = **to advise, to incite,** alicui bene; pudor iraque m.: E) (lat.) = **to denounce, to inform against:** alii ab amicis monstrabantur.

MONSTRUM, i, *n.* [monstro]. 1) Prop., *that which shows or points out;* in the lang. of religion, **an omen,** *supernatural phenomenon, which was supposed to be an indication of the will of the gods,* esp. = *an unlucky omen:* mm. deûm. Hence, 2): A) *any strange, unusual, or extraordinary appearance or thing,* **a prodigy, marvel, wonder:** m. ac prodigium; so also of the ship Argo; monstra narrare, dicere, loqui, *to tell wonders, things altogether incredible:* B) **a monster, monstrosity,** i. e., *any unnatural, horrible, misshapen person, animal, or thing:* m. hominis; m. horrendum (of Polyphemus); succincta latrantibus monstris (of Scylla); m. infelix (of the Trojan horse); also of character: en monstrum mulieris, *that monster of a woman.*

*MONSTRUŌSE, *adv.* [monstruosus]. **Strangely, unnaturally, monstrously.**

MONSTRUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum]. **Strange, preternatural, monstrous, wonderful,** bestia; (lat.) mm. libidines, *unnatural.*

MONTĀNIANUS, a, um, *adj.* [Montanus I.]. *Of or belonging to Montanus the orator,* **Montanian.**

MONTĀNUS (I.), i, *m. A Roman surname;* thus, esp. Curtius M., *a favourite of Tiberius;* Votienus M., *a celebrated rhetorician,* a contemporary of M. Annaeus Seneca.

MONTĀNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [mons]. 1) *Of*

or belonging to a mountain, **mountain-**: m. oppidum; m. flumen, *rising in a mountain;* mm. fruga, *growing on the mountains;* mm. homines, *mountaineers.* 2) **Full of mountains, mountainous,** regio; *subst.,* **Montana,** ōrum, *n. pl., mountainous regions.*

MONTĪCŎLA, ae, *comm.* [mons-colo]. (Poet.) **A mountaineer.**

MONTĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [mons-fero]. (Lat.) **Mountain-bearing.**

MONTĪVĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [mons-vagor]. *Wandering over mountains,* **mountain-roving:** cursus m.

MONTUŌSUS, or MONTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [mons]. (Rar.) **Full of mountains, mountainous.**

MŌNŪMENTUM (Monim.), i, *n.* [memini]. 1) *That which preserves the memory of a person or thing,* **a memorial, monument:** m. pugnae, amoris, clementiae. 2) In partic.: A) of buildings, statues, images, votive offerings, &c., designed to preserve the remembrance of any person or event: mm. Africani, *the statues of Africanus;* m. senatûs, *the house built for Cicero by the senate:* B) **a sepulchral monument:** m. sepulcri, and m. only: C) in the *pl.*, **written monuments, records, histories, chronicles:** mm. literarum; mm. rerum gestarum; so, also, mm. annalium: *D) (Ter.) *a means of recognition,* **a mark, sign, token.**

MOPSŎPIA, ae, *f.* [= Μοψοπία]. *An ancient name of Attica.*

MOPSŎPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Μοψόπιος]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Mopsopia,* **Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian.**

MOPSUESTIA (Mopsuhestia), ae, *f.* [= Μόψου ἑστία]. *A town in Cilicia,* now Messis.

MOPSUS, i, *m.* [= Μόψος]. 1) *A son of Ampyx and Chloris,* the soothsayer of the Argonauts. 2) *A Cretan,* the founder of an oracle of Apollo in Asia Minor, which was celebrated for its clear and decisive answers.

MŎRA (I.), ae, *f.* **A delay, retardation, hindrance** (*obj.* — cf. cunctatio); m. et sustentatio; m. rerum; afferre (inferre, facere, interponere) moram rei alicui (also dimicandi), *to cause a delay, to put off, to hinder;* m. facere creditoribus, *to put off payment;* res habet m., *suffers delay;* but, habeo m., *I wait, I delay;* esse in mora (quominus, etc.), *to hinder* (*from*, &c.); nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *there's nothing hinders me from marrying her at once;* res est mihi morae (also mora), *detains me;* nulla m. est, *it will be done immediately;* nulla m. est dicere, *I will tell directly;* per me nulla m. est, *for aught I care it may be done immediately;* inter mm., *meanwhile.* In partic.: A) = *a stop or pause in speaking:* B) m. (temporis), *a space of time,* **time:** dolor finitus morâ: C) *a stay, sojourn:* segnis mora: D) = *any thing that retards or delays,* **a hindrance.**

MŎRA (II), ae, *f.* [= μόρα]. *A division of the Spartan army, consisting of* 300, 500, *or* 700 *men.*

MŌRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [mos]. *Pertaining to manners or morals,* **moral, ethic.**

*MŌRĀTE, *adv.* [moror]. (Lat.; only in *comp.*) **Slowly.**

MŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [moror]. 1) **A retarder, delayer,** *one who retards or hinders any thing by obstructions:* m. publici commodi; in partic. = *an advocate who spoke only to gain time.* 2) Of soldiers, **a loiterer.**

MŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [mos]. 1) **Mannered, natured, constituted, disposed** (almost always in comb. with an *adv.*): homo bene, male m., *of good, bad morals;* nequicquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, *if her disposition is bad;* also of things without life: venter male moratus, *ill-regulated;* ita haec morata est janua, *is of this habit.* 2) **Adapted to manners** *or* **character:** fabula bene morata, *in which the characters are well sustained;* thus, also, poema (without an *adv.*).

MORBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [morbus]. 1) (Lat.) **Sickly, diseased.** 2) (Ante-cl.) *Causing disease,* **unwholesome, noxious,** aër.

*MORBŌNIA, ae, *f.* [perh. morbus and via]. (Pl.) Probably = **sick-man's land, plague-land;** only in the comb. abire morboniam, *to go to perdition.*

MORBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [morbus]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) 1) **Sickly, ailing, diseased.** 2) (Poet.) *Worn out and diseased with debauchery.*

MORBUS, i, *m.* **A sickness, disease, malady** *of body or mind:* jactari morbo, *to suffer from disease;* in morbo esse, *to be ill;* m. ingravescit, *grows worse;* ex morbo convalescere, *to become better, to recover;* m. regius, *the jaundice;* trop., animi mm. = *the passions, affections of the mind;* hoc illi est morbo (Pl.), *afflicts, distresses him.*

MORDĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [mordax]. (Pl.) **The power of biting** *or* **stinging.**

MORDĀCĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [mordax]. **Bitingly, sharply.**

MORDAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mordeo]. 1) **Given to biting, biting, snappish,** canis. 2) *Meton.* (poet. & lat.): A) **stinging, pricking,** arista, urtica: B) **sharp, cutting,** ferrum: C) **astringent, tart, pungent** (of taste), fel, acetum. 3) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) **biting, snarling, virulent, satirical,** Cynicus, carmen, invidia: B) *corroding:* sollicitudo m.

MORDEO, mŏmordi, morsum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To bite,** *to bite into,* aliquem; m. hastile; m. terram (humum), *to fall in war.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To eat, to devour,** caepe, ostrea. 3) *Meton.:* A) **to catch, to clasp, to take fast hold of** (of a buckle, a plough, &c.): fibula m. vestem: B) (poet.) of a stream = *to wash,* and thereby *to encroach upon:* fluvius m. rura: C) (poet.) = *to consume,* rem: D) **to nip, to bite, to sting** (of

cold, flavours, &c.): radix, urtica m.; frigora mm. aliquem; so, also, aestus m. olcam. 4) *Trop.:* A) **to assail** *with biting words*, **to carp at, to asperse, to backbite:** invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum; non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, *should not be slandered by me:* B) **to vex, to torment, to annoy, to grieve:** occulto dolore morderi; morderi conscientiā, *to feel the stings of conscience;* epistolae tuae me momorderunt; opprobriis falsis morderi: C) *to ruminate upon:* hoc tene, hoc morde.

MORDĬCĬTUS (doubtful reading), and MORDĬCUS, *adv.* [mordeo]. **By biting, with bites, with the teeth:** m. aliquid arripere; *trop.* = *firmly, with all one's might:* m. aliquid tenere, *to hold fast to.*

MŌRE, *adv.* [morus]. (Ante-cl.) **Foolishly.**

MŌRĔTUM, i, *n.* (Poet.) *A country dish composed of garlic, vinegar, oil,* &c.

MŌRĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [morior]. 1) **Ready to die, dying.** 2) (Poet.) **Mortal,** membra. 3) (Poet.) **Causing death, deadly, unwholesome,** sedes.

MŌRĪGĔROR, ātus, *dep.*, or (ante-cl.) MŌRĪGĔRO, 1. *v. intr.* [morigerus]. **To endeavour to please** *any one*, **to gratify, to comply with** (as a voluntary act — conf. pareo, etc.), alicui; m. servituti, *to accommodate one's self to servitude.*

MŌRĪGĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [mos-gero]. (Ante-cl.) **Obsequious, compliant, obedient.**

MŌRĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Northwestern Gaul, near the Channel.*

MŌRIO, ōnis, *m.* [μωρός]. (Lat.) **A simpleton, fool.**

MŌRIOR, mortuus (*fut. part.* moriturus), 3. *v. dep. intr.* [mors]. 1) **To die:** m. desiderio, fame, ferro, ex vulnere; m. in tormentis, *under torture;* voces morientes, *dying accents;* morior si (ni), *may I die, if (not).* 2) *Trop.:* A) m. in studio, *to spend one's life in:* B) **to die away, to wither, to perish, to disappear,** flamma, memoria alicujus, gratia; dies m., *closes;* verba mm., *become obsolete;* virgae mm. in tergo alicujus, *are worn out, broken.*

MORMYR, yris, *f.* [= μορμύρος]. *An unknown sea-fish.*

MŌRO, 1. *v. intr.* = Moror; *pass. impers.*, moretur, *time may be lost.*

MŌRŌLŌGUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μωρολόγος]. (Pl.) **Talking foolishly, foolish;** hence, *subst.*, Mōrologus, i, *m., a fool.*

*MŌROR (I.), 1. *v. intr.* [fr. μωρός]. **To be a fool** (a word formed by Nero as a pun).

MŌROR (II.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [mora]. I. *Intr.* — **To delay, to linger, to loiter, to stay, to tarry** (cf. cunctor): m. Brundisii, *at Brundisium;* m. paucos dies in provincia; m. alicubi diutius; haud multa moratus, *without long delay, forthwith;* (poet.) oculi tellure mm., *remain fixed on the ground;* quo loco rosa moretur, *still lingers; trop.* (lat.), m. in externis, *to be constantly occupied with;* nihil m. quominus, etc., *not to hesitate, to be ready immediately to do any thing.* II. *Tr.* — 1) **To retard, to hinder, to detain, to delay, to impede, to prevent,** aliquem, impetum hostium, iter, naves; ne (te) multis morer = *to be brief, in short;* thus, also, quid multis moror? Hence: A) = *to entertain, to amuse,* populum, aures Caesaris: B) nihil or non amplius m. aliquem (the form of dismissal used by the consul when he closed a session of the senate: nihil vos m., P. C., *I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed;* this form was used also by a complainant when he abandoned his accusation against any one). 2) With nihil or non, **not to detain, to let go = not to value** *or* **regard, to care nothing for:** nil moror illum, *I have nothing more to say to him, I will detain him no longer;* nihil m. vina illius orae, *I do not like;* nihil moror officium tale, *I do not value;* alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want or wish to,* &c. Hence, with an object-sentence = *to have nothing to say against any thing, not to be opposed to it:* nihil m. eos salvos esse; i jam nunc quo properabas, nihil moror, *I have no objection.*

MŌRŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [morosus]. 1) **Scrupulously, carefully, fastidiously.** 2) **Peevishly, morosely.**

MŌRŌSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [morosus]. 1) (Lat., rar.) *A fastidious adherence to certain customs and fashions,* **fastidiousness, nicety, pedantry:** affectatio et nimia m. 2) **Peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness.**

MŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [mos]. 1) (Lat.) *Adhering fastidiously to received manners and customs,* **over-nice, scrupulous, fastidious.** 2) **Capricious, fretful, peevish, testy, morose.** 3) *Trop.* (lat.): A) morbus m., *obstinate:* B) cupressus nata morosa, *that grows with difficulty:* C) lex m., *hard to comply with.*

MORS, tis, *f.* [morior]. 1) **Death:** obire (oppetere, occumbere) mortem, *to die;* consciscere sibi mortem, *to commit suicide;* morte suâ mori, *a natural death;* mortem alicui afferre, inferre, etc., *to put to death, to kill;* mm. praeclarorum virorum; praeclarae mm. pro patria oppetitae, *glorious deaths encountered by men for their country.* 2) (Mostly poet.; in Cic. once used for the sake of the pun): A) = *a corpse;* hence jestingly of an old man, odiosum est mortem amplexari: B) = *blood.*

MORSIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of morsus]. (Poet.) *A biting with the lips,* **a kissing.**

MORSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of mordeo]. (Poet.) **A litte bit, little piece.**

MORSUS, ūs, *m.* [mordeo]. 1) **A biting, a bite:** morsu petere (appetere) aliquid, *to bite at any thing.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = *a seizing or catching hold, a holding fast:* m. roboris, *the hold, grip:* B) *sharpness of taste, acridness, pungency,* e. g., of

vinegar, &c.: C) = *a malicious attack, slander:* carmina venenare morsu: D) **mortification, vexation, grief, pain:** m. animi, exsilii: E) m. curarum, *the gnawing;* acriores solent esse morsus intermissae libertatis quam amissae, *the reactions of the spirit of liberty.*

MORTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [mors]. 1) **Subject to death, mortal,** animal; freq. *subst.,* Mortales, ium, *m. pl., mortals, men, mankind.* Hence, of things = **perishable, transient, mortal,** inimicitiae, res. 2) *Belonging to or coming from a mortal,* **earthly, human,** condicio vitae, opus; vulnus m., *from the hand of a mortal;* mucro m., *wielded by a human hand; subst.,* Mortalia, ium, *n. pl., human affairs.*

MORTĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [mortalis]. 1) *Subjection to death,* **mortality, perishableness:** explere mortalitatem = *to die.* 2) (Lat.) **A dying, death:** rex mortalitate interceptus. 3) (Lat.) **Mortals, mankind.**

MORTĬCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mors]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **That has died, dead** (only of animals), ovis. Hence: A) clavus m. = *a corn (on the foot):* B) *subst.,* as a term of reproach: morticine! *you scoundrel!*

MORTĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [mors-fero]. **Death-bringing, deadly, mortal,** morbus, vulnus.

MORTĬFĔRE, *adv.* [mortifer]. **Mortally, fatally,** aegrotare. (Lat.)

MORTUĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [mortuus]. (Ante-cl.) (Sc. carmina) **Funeral songs, dirges.**

MORTUUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of morior]. 1) **Dead, deceased:** m. concidit; *subst.,* Mortuus, i, *m., a dead person;* mortuum in domum inferre; a mortuis excitare, *to wake from the dead;* prov., mortuo verba facere, *to talk to the dead, to spend one's breath to no purpose;* mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to any one, to wish to have nothing more to do with him.* 2) *Meton.,* of things, **dead, decayed, withered,** lacerti, flores. 3) *Trop.,* mm. leges, *antiquated, obsolete;* mm. plausus, *faint, languid.*

MŌRŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of morum]. **Black, dark-coloured.**

MŌRUM, i, *n.* [= μῶρον]. 1) **A mulberry.** 2) **A blackberry.**

MŌRUS (I.), i, *f.* [μορέα]. **The mulberry-tree.**

MŌRUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [= μωρός]. (Poet. & lat.) **Foolish, silly;** hence, *subst.* — a) Morus, i, *m., a fool, simpleton* — b) Mora, ae, *f., a silly woman.*

MOS, ōris, m. 1) (With the exception of the phrase 'morem gerere,' ante-cl. and poet. & lat. only.) **The will** *of a person,* **self-will, humour:** ex more alius vivere; obediens fuit mori patri; dominae morem pervincere, *the stubbornness, self-will;* morem alicui gerere, *to comply with one's humour or will.* 2) *A way of acting determined not by law, but by men's own wills,* **manner, custom, way, fashion, practice, wont:** lex et m. et consuetudo; mos or moris est, *it is the fashion;* mos ita rogandi; venire in morem, *to become a custom;* perducere in morem, *to make into a custom, to make customary;* praeter m., *contrary to custom, unusually;* (Com.) qui istic mos est? *what kind of a fashion is this?* 3) In *pl.,* **manners, morals, character** (as exhibited in conduct and behaviour): mm. perditi, moderati, boni, mali, suavissimi; (lat.) praefectura morum, *the supervision of public morals.* 4) (Poet. & lat.) **A precept, rule, law:** imponere m. pacis, *to prescribe the conditions of peace;* ponere mm. viris, *to give laws to men;* pati mm., *to submit to laws;* sine m. = *without restraint.* 5) **Manner, quality, nature:** m. Graeco, humano; so, also, in or ad morem, e. g., fluminis, *like a river.*

MŌSA, ae, *f. A river in Northern Gaul,* now the Meuse.

MOSCHUS, i, *m.* [= Μόσχος]. *A rhetorician of Pergamus,* accused in the time of Horace of mixing poisons.

MŌSELLA, ae, *f. A river in Northern Gaul,* now the Moselle.

MŌSES, or MŌŸSES, is, *m.* [= Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς]. (Lat.) **Moses,** *the Hebrew legislator.*

MOSTELLĀRIA, ae, *f.* [mostellum, *dim.* of monstrum]. **The House-Ghost,** *the name of a comedy by Plautus.*

MOSTĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl. The inhabitants of Mostena or Mostene, a city of Lydia.*

MŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [moveo]. **A moving, motion;** *trop.,* animi motiones, *emotions or affections of.*

MŌTĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of moto]. (Lat.) **To move often, to move about.**

MŌTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of motio]. (Lat.) Prop., *a slight motion;* hence = **an attack of fever.**

MŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of moveo]. (Poet.) **To move to and fro, to keep moving,** lacertos.

MŌTUS, ūs, *m.* [moveo]. 1) **A moving, motion,** coeli, corporis, navium; m. siderum. In partic. — a) = **motion of the body** *in speaking, dancing or gymnastic exercises,* **action, gesture, carriage:** motus dare, *to gesticulate;* mm. Ionici, *dances;* dare motus Cereri, *to perform dances, to dance;* mm. palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers* — b) = *the movements, evolutions of soldiers:* ad motus concursusque leviores. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the mind — a) **an emotion, affection, passion,** *violent agitation,* &c. (e. g., love, desire, hatred, grief, &c.): ex epistolarum mearum inconstantia, puto te meae mentis motum videre, *the agitation* — b) = **operation, action, activity:** mm. animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitûs — c) m. divinus, *divine inspiration, impulse:* B) of civil life = **a commotion, disturbance, tumult, sedition, revolt, rebellion:** afferre m. reipublicae; m. populi, servilis; omnes Catilinae mm.; m. impendet in republica, *a revolu-*

tion. 3) (Lat.) In rhetoric = **a trope.** *4) (Lat.) **A motive.**

MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To set in motion, to move,** rem; m. se, *to bestir one's self;* (poet.) m. urnam, *to move backward and forward, to shake;* m. tympana, *to strike;* m. fila sonantia or citharam, *to play;* m. corpus, membra, and (in a medial sense) moveri = *to dance;* moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclops by dancing;* m. arma, *to take up arms, to fight.* **2)** In partic.: A) *to move from its place,* **to remove:** omnia sua quae moveri poterant, *all their moveable property;* m. se loco, *to change one's position;* m. se ex urbe, etc., *to depart;* move te istinc! *bestir yourself! begone!* m. castra, or only m., *to set out, to march:* B) **to drive away, to eject, to expel, to dislodge:** m. hostes in fugam, *to put to flight;* m. aliquem senatu, tribu, *to expel;* m. aliquem possessione, agro, *to drive away from, to oust;* m. literam, *to take away, to efface;* m. aliquem de sententia, *to cause to recede from his opinion, to dissuade;* m. sententiam alicujus, *to change.* **3) To excite, to occasion, to cause:** m. risum alicui, lacrimas populo, misericordiam; m. bellum; m. mentionem rei alicujus, *to make mention of a thing;* in particular = *to begin, to instigate:* m. cantus, carmina a Jove; m. seditionem, coetus. **4)** (Rar.) **To disturb, to trouble, to annoy,** aliquem; quieta movere, *to disturb, to throw into confusion.* **5)** *Trop.*, of the mind: A) in gen., **to move,** *to make an impression on,* **to impress, to influence, to touch, to affect,** *to inspire with emotion* (such as hatred, chagrin, grief, fright, anger, compassion, love, &c.): m. aliquem or animum alicujus; m. animos judicum; moveri misericordiâ, irâ, amore, etc.; miles movetur consuetudine regionum, *is influenced by;* vere (opp. to inaniter) moveri, *to be truly, really affected:* B) **to move to** *any thing,* **to stir up, to rouse, to stimulate, to impel, to exhort,** &c.: m. aliquem ad bellum; illae causae me mm.; freq. the *part.* motus, with the *abl.*, is used to express the impelling cause: fecit illud m. irâ, amore, precibus, desiderio, etc; also, m. aliquem = *to excite to anger;* absiste moveri, *cease to be anxious.* C) *to think or to meditate upon, to revolve in one's mind,* aliquid; and, freq., m. aliquid animo: D) = muto, **to change, to alter,** aliquid. **6)** *Intr.* (rar.), **to move:** terra m., *the earth quakes;* res moventes, *moveables;* exercitus m., *marches away.*

MOX, *adv.* [moveo]. **1) Soon, directly, forthwith:** m. huc revertas; dixit, m. se venturum; exspecto quam m. venturus sit, *how soon.* **2) Soon after, thereupon, by and by, presently:** nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exuuntur castris; de numero m., *of the number I will speak presently.* **3)** (Lat.): A) of a long time, **after some time, afterwards, at a later period:** a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est: B) of a succession in place, **then, in the next place:** ultra eos D., deinde G., mox A.

MU, *indecl.* [= μῦ]. *An interjection expressive of dissatisfaction:* neque, ut aiunt, mu facere auderet, *to mutter;* hence (Com.) = *a trifle.*

MŪCEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [mucus]. **To be mouldy** *or* **musty.**

MŪCESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of muceo]. **To become mouldy** *or* **musty.**

MŪCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mucius]. *Of or belonging to a Mucius,* **Mucian.**

MŪCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [muceo]. **1)** (Later poet.) **Musty, mouldy. 2)** (Ante-cl.) **Snotty.**

MŪCIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Mūcia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens,* in which the only famous family was that of Scaevola: 1) Caius M. Sc., who attempted to assassinate Porsenna. **2)** Quintus M. Sc., *surnamed* Augur, *consul* (117 B. C.), a man of great integrity, a follower of the Stoic philosophy, and celebrated as a jurist — he is introduced as an interlocutor in Cicero's treatises De Oratore and De Republica. **3)** Quintus M. Sc., *surnamed* Pontifex Maximus, *the son of the preceding, governor in Asia* (100 B. C.), celebrated as a statesman and jurist, and in nearly all the offices held by him the colleague of his brother-in-law Crassus — he was put to death (82 B. C.) by order of the younger Marius.

MŪCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Mucius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Mucius,* **Mucian.**

MUCRO, ōnis, *m.* **1) The sharp point** *or* **edge** *of a cutting instrument,* esp. *of a sword:* m. gladii, falcis, dentis. **2) A sword. 3)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A point, extremity, end,** in gen. **4)** *Trop.* = *sharpness, point, edge:* m. defensionis tuae, ingenii; m. tribunicius, *of the tribunitian power.*

MŪCUS, i, *m.* [MŪG, root of mungo]. **The mucus** *of the nose.*

MŪGIL or MŪGĬLIS, is, *m.* (Lat.) *A kind of sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet.*

MŪGĬNOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Rar.) **To dally, to trifle, to delay.**

MŪGIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* **1) To low, to bellow,** bos; mugientes = *cattle.* **2)** *Meton.*, **to rumble, to roar, to peal, to bellow:** solum m.; tonitrua mm.; tuba m.; malus m., *cracks.*

MŪGĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [mugio]. **1) A bellowing, lowing:** mm. edere, *to low.* **2)** *A loud, rumbling noise,* **a roaring, rumbling,** terrae.

MŪLA, ae, *f.* [mulus]. **A she-mule;** also, in gen., **a mule;** prov., quum mula peperit = *when a mule foals,* i. e., *never.*

MULCĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [mulceo]. (Lat.) **Pleasantness, agreeableness.**

MULCEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* [perhaps kindred with mulgeo]. **1) To stroke,** vitulum, barbam manu. **2)** (Poet.) **To touch** *or* **to move gently:** zephyri mm. flores; aura m. rosas; m. aëra pennis, *to move.* **3)** *Trop.:* A) **to mitigate, to alleviate, to soothe, to soften, to calm, to appease:**

m. dolores, vulnera, lassitudinem; m. tigres, aliquem dictis; m. corpus, *to put gently asleep*: B) **to flatter, to delight, to gladden,** puellas carmine, animos admiratione.

MULCĪBER, ĕris and ĕri, *m.* [mulceo = 'he who softens hard metal']. 1) *A surname of Vulcan.* 2) *Meton.* = *fire.*

MULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [probably another form of mulcto or multo]. **To cudgel, to beat, to maltreat,** aliquem; male m. aliquem.

MULCTRA, ae, *f.*, or (doubtf. read.) MULCTRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [mulgeo]. **A milking-pail.**

MULCTRUM, i, *n.* = Mulctra.

MULCTUS, ūs, *m.* [mulgeo]. (Ante-cl.; only in the *abl. sing.*) **A milking.**

MULGEO, si (mulxi, Lucr.), sum or ctum, 2. *v. tr.* [cf. μέλγω, ἀμέλγω]. **To milk,** capras; prov., m. hircos = *to milk the bull* (of something impossible).

MŬLIEBRIS, e, *adj.* [mulier]. 1) *Of or belonging to a woman,* **feminine, female, womanly:** m. vestis, venustas; m. donum, *a present from a woman;* fraus m., *practised by a woman;* certamen m., *a dispute about women;* injuria m., *to which a woman is exposed.* 2) In a bad sense = **womanish, effeminate, unmanly,** animus, sententia. 3) *Subst.*, Muliebria, ium, *n. pl.* = pudenda mulieris.

MŬLIEBRĬTER, *adv.* [muliebris]. *In the manner of a woman, like a woman,* **womanishly, effeminately.**

MŬLIEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [mulier]. (Pl.) **Fond of women.**

MŬLIER, ĕris, *f.* 1) **A woman,** *whether married or single* (considered as of the weaker sex, and with reference to character and disposition — cf. femina). 2) *Meton.*, as a term of reproach, **a woman, i. e., a coward, poltroon.**

MŬLIĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mulier]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a woman,** manus.

MŬLIERCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of mulier]. **A little woman.**

*MŬLIĔRŌSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [mulierosus]. **A passion** *or* **fondness for women** (a word coined by Cicero, otherwise not used).

MŬLIĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [mulier]. **Fond of women.**

MŪLIO, ōnis, *m.* [mulus]. 1) **A mule-dealer.** 2) **A mule-driver, muleteer.**

MŪLIŌNĪCUS, a, um, } *adj.* [mulio]. **Of** *or*
MŪLIŌNĪUS, } **belonging to a mule-dealer** *or* **muleteer.**

MULLŬLUS, i, *m.* [mullus]. (Doubtf. read.) **A little mullet.**

MULLUS, i, *m.* **The red mullet** (a fish highly esteemed by the Romans).

MULSUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. kindred w. mel]. 1) **Mixed with honey,** aqua, lac; hence, *subst.*, Mulsum, i, *n.*, *wine mixed with honey,* **mead.** 2) *Trop.* = **sweet as honey, honeyed, delicious;** also, **as a term of endearment:** mea mulsa! *my honey! my sweet!*

MULTA (Mulcta), ae, *f.* [a Sabine word]. 1) *A punishment involving forfeiture of property,* in more ancient times *of cattle,* later *of money* (imposed by public authority — cf. the more comprehensive poena) = **a fine, mulct, amercement:** multam dicere, *to decree, to award a fine;* m. committere, *to incur;* m. petere (irrogare), *to make a motion that one shall pay a certain sum as a fine;* m. certare, *to debate whether a fine shall be paid.* 2) **A penalty,** in gen.

MULT-ANGŬLUS (Multi-ang.), a, um, *adj.* [multus-angulus]. (Lucr.) *Having many angles,* **polygonal, multangular.**

MULTĀTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [multa]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a pecuniary fine:** m. pecunia, *fine-money.*

MULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [multo]. *A punishing with a forfeiture of property,* **a fining, amercing:** m. bonorum, *in goods.*

*MULTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus]. (Lucr.) **Multesimal, very small, trifling.**

MULTĪBĪBUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-bibo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Drinking much.**

*MULTĪ-CĂVUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavus]. (Poet.) **Having many hollows** *or* **cavities.**

MULTĪCIUS (Multit.), a, um, *adj.* [multus-ico?]. (Lat.) **Fine, soft, splendid** (only of garments).

MULTĪ-CŎLŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-color]. **Many-coloured, variegated.** (Lat.)

MULTĪ-FĂCIO, fēci, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To make much of, to esteem highly.**

MULTĪFĀRIAM, } *adv.* **In many places,**
MULTĪFĀRIE (lat.), } **on many sides:** m. defossum aurum; m. in castris visae togae.

MULTĪFĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus]. (Lat.) **Manifold, various, multifarious.**

MULTĪ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [multus-fero]. (Lat.) **Producing much, fruitful.**

MULTĪ-FĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-findo]. *Cleft into many parts,* **many-cleft.**

MULTĪ-FŎRIS, e, or MULTĪ-FŎRUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-foris]. **Having many doors, entrances,** *or* **openings.**

MULTĪ-FORMIS, e, *adj.* [multus-forma]. 1) **Of many forms** *or* **shapes, multiform.** 2) *Of different kinds,* **manifold, various.** 3) (Lat.) *Trop.*, **inconstant, fickle.**

MULTĪ-GĔNĔRIS, e, } *adj.* [multus-genus].
MULTĪ-GĔNUS, a, um, } (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of many kinds.**

MULTĪ-GRŪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-grumus]. (Lat.) **Very much heaped up:** m. fluctus, *huge, swollen.*

MULTĪ-JŬGIS, e, } *adj.* [multus-jugum].
MULTĪ-JŬGUS, a, um, } 1) **Yoked many together,** equi. 2) *Trop.*, **manifold, various,** litorae; (lat.) m. quaestio, *complex.*

MULTĪ-LŌQUAX, ācis, *adj.* [multus-loquax]. (Pl.) **Talkative, loquacious.**

MULTĪ-LŌQUIUM, ii, *n.* [multus-loquor]. (Pl.) **Talkativeness.**

MULTĪLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Multiloquax.

MULTĪ-MŎDIS, *adv.* [for multis modis]. (Poet.) **In many ways** *or* **modes, variously.**

MULTĪMŎDUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-modus]. **Manifold, various.**

MULTIPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [multus-plico]. 1) **Having many folds,** alvus, lorica, cortex. 2) **Having many turnings** *or* **windings, intricate:** vitis serpens multiplici lapsu; domus m. (*the labyrinth*). 3) **Having many parts, manifold:** A) = **large, spacious, extensive,** spatium; in the *pl.*, and also in the *sing.*, *collect.* = **many, numerous:** mm. folia, fetus, dapes; jurisdictio multiplex ad suspiciones, *affording many causes of suspicion;* also, for multiplicior, in expressing a proportion or comparison: clades m. quam pro numeris, *much greater than one had reason to expect from the number:* B) = **manifold, various, of many kinds,** doctrina, genus orationis, sermones; homo m. in virtutibus, *possessing many virtues.* 4) *Trop.:* A) **versatile, fickle, changeable,** ingenium: B) *difficult to penetrate,* **concealed, cunning** (opp. to simplex), animus.

*MULTIPLĬCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [multiplico]. (Poet.) **Manifold.**

MULTIPLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [multiplico]. (Lat.) *A making manifold,* **an increasing, multiplying.**

MULTIPLĬCĬTER, *adv.* [multiplex]. (Lat.) **In manifold** *or* **various ways.**

MULTIPLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [multiplex]. **To multiply, to increase, to augment,** rem, aes alienum; m. voces, *to repeat* (of an echo).

MULTĪ-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* [multum-potens]. (Pl.) **Of great power, mighty.**

MULTĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) **A great number, a multitude,** navium, hominum, argenti facti; in partic., abs. = *a great number of people, a crowd, multitude:* tanta m. lapides conjiciebat. 2) **The multitude, the populace** (in opp. to persons of rank, the educated, &c.): error imperitae multitudinis; also = *the body of common soldiers* (in opp. to the officers or leaders).

MULTĪ-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [multum-vagus]. (Lat.) **Wandering much.**

MULTĪ-VŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [multus-volo]. (Poet.) **Wishing** *or* **longing for much.**

MULTO (I.), or Mulcto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [multa]. 1) **To punish** *with the forfeiture of property,* **to fine, to mulct:** m. aliquem pecuniâ, *to fine in a sum of money;* m. aliquem agris; m. aliquem sacerdotio, *to deprive of the priesthood;* poculo multabitur, *he shall be fined a cup;* also, with the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit a fine is imposed: Veneri esse multatum. 2) **To punish,** in gen.: m. aliquem morte, consilia alicujus. *3) (Pl.) **To suffer, to endure,** miserias.

MULTO (II.), *adv.* [multus]. **By much, much, by far:** —1) With comparatives, and verbs that imply a comparison: multo carior; virtutem omnibus multo ante ponere. 2) With superlatives (rar.): multo maxima pars. 3) With particles: non multo secus, *not far otherwise;* multo aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than.* 4) Of time: m. ante, *long before;* non multo post, *not long after.*

MULTUM, *adv.* [multus]. **Much, very, considerably, greatly:** multum dispar; multum te amo; non multum confidere; multum esse in venationibus, *to be much engaged in.*

MULTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (plus) & *sup.* (plurimus). I. *Sing.* —1) **Much, great, considerable,** labor, aurum, cura, libertas; m. sermo, *much conversation;* (lat.) multa opinio, *the general, received opinion;* freq. the *n.* multum is used as a *subst.*, and followed by a *genit.:* multum auri, jucunditatis. In partic.: A) in specifications of time: ad multum diem, *till late in the day;* so, also, ad multam noctem; multa nocte, *late at night;* multo denique die, *much of the day being already spent;* but, multo adhuc die, *much of the day still remaining:* B) (poet.) instead of the *pl.:* trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs;* multa victima; multa prece prosequi. 2) **Too much, overmuch:** supellex modica, non multa. 3) Of discourse, **prolix, diffuse:** multum esse in re nota. 4) Joined to a verb = **often, frequently, continually:** in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse; hence (Pl.) homo m. = *importunate.* II. *Pl.* —**Many:** mm. homines; also, with a *partitive genit.*, multi hominum; bene multi, *a good many;* minime multi, *exceedingly few.* In partic.: A) multi = *οἱ πολλοί, the many, the multitude:* numerari in multis, *to be reckoned one of the common herd;* unus e (de) multis, *one of the multitude, a common, ordinary person:* B) Multa, *n. pl.* —a) abs., ne multa, or ne multis, *to be brief, in short, in a few words* — b) *adv.* = *much:* multa de sententia queri; m. reluctari.

MŪLUS, i, *m.* **A mule** (from a he-ass and a mare — cf. hinnus); also, as a term of abuse, *you mule! you ass!*

MULVIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mulvius]. *Of or pertaining to a Mulvius,* **Mulvian,** controversia.

MULVIUS (Milv.), a, um, *adj.* **Mulvian:** Pons M., *a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome,* now Ponte Molle.

MUMMIUS, ii, *m.*, and Mummia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens,* of which the most celebrated personage was Lucius M., *consul* (146 B. C.), who took and destroyed the city of Corinth.

MŪNĀTIUS, ii, *m.*, and Mūnātia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Lucius M. Plancus, *a legate of Caesar in Gaul.*

MUNDA, ae, *f.* *A town in Southern Spain,*

where Cæsar defeated the partisans of Pompey (45 B. C.) — now Monda.

MUNDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mundus]. *Of or belonging to the world,* **mundane**: in partic., *subst.,* Mundanus, i, *m.* = *a citizen of the world,* **a cosmopolite.**

MUNDE, *adv.* [mundus]. **Cleanly, neatly, prettily.**

MUNDENSIS, e, *adj.* [Munda]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Munda,** campus, proelium.

MUNDĬTER, *adv.* [mundus]. (Ante-cl.) = Munde.

MUNDĬTIA, ae, *f.* (mostly in the *pl.*), and MUNDĬTIES, ei, *f.* [mundus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **Cleanness, cleanliness.** 2) **Neatness, nicety, elegance** (in dress, furniture, &c.): cultus et mm. 3) *Trop.:* A) of style = *neatness:* B) of manners = *politeness, urbanity:* mm. urbanae.

MUNDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of mundus]. (Pl.) **Cleanly, neat, trim, spruce.**

MUNDUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* 1) **Clean, cleanly,** suppellex. 2) **Neat, elegant, fine** (of dress and household arrangements); *trop.,* also of style: mm. verba.

MUNDUS (II.), i, *m.* [mundus I.]. 1) *Whatever things pertain to cleanliness and dress,* **toilet articles, ornaments, decorations** (of a woman): m. muliebris. 2) **An implement, instrument,** in gen.; hence, prov., in mundo habere, *to hold in readiness.* 3) **The world** *or* **universe** (from its perfect arrangement — opp. to the 'indigesta moles' of chaos); hence, of the different portions of the universe: A) (poet.) = *the earth:* B) = *the heavens, the heavenly bodies:* m. lucens: C) = *the inhabitants of the earth, mankind.*

MŪNĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [munus]. (Lat.) **Pertaining to gladiatorial exhibitions**; hence, *subst.,* Munerarius, ii, *m., an exhibitor of gladiators.*

MŪNĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [munero]. (Lat.) **An exhibitor of gladiators.**

MŪNERO, āvi, ātum, } 1. *v. tr.* [munus].
MŪNEROR, ātus, *dep.,* } 1) **To give, to bestow,** alicui aliquid. 2) **To present** *with,* aliquem aliqua re.

MŪNIA, *n. pl.* [munus]. (Only in the *nom.* and *accus.*) **The duties, functions** *of an office,* **professional duties** (= munus 1).

MŪNĬCEPS, cĭpis, *comm.* [munus-capio]. 1) *An inhabitant of a* **municipium, a burgher, citizen.** 2) **A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman**: m. meus.

MŪNĬCĬPĀLIS, e, *adj.* [municipium]. *Of or belonging to a* municipium, **municipal,** homo; m. dolor, *of the inhabitants of a* municipium; m. ambitio, *the endeavour to secure favour in a* municipium.

MŪNĬCĬPĀTIM, *adv.* [municipium]. **By municipia, town by town.** (Lat.)

MŪNĬCĬPIUM, ii, *n.* [municeps]. *A town in Italy (under the emperors, also a town out of Italy), which, though under the Roman supremacy, possessed its own government, laws,* &c.; *a free town,* **borough.**

MŪNĬFĬCE, *adv.* [munificus]. **Munificently, bountifully.**

MŪNĬFĬCENTIA, ae, *f.* [munifico]. **Bountifulness, liberality, munificence.**

*MŪNĬFĬCO, 1. *v. tr.* [munificus]. (Lucr.) **To present** *with,* aliquem aliqua re.

MŪNĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (munificentior) & *sup.* (munificentissimus) [munus-facio]. **Bountiful, liberal, munificent.**

MŪNĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (poet.) } [munio]. 1) *Any*
MŪNĪMENTUM, i, *n.* } *means of defence,* **a defence, fortification, bulwark, rampart**: praebere mm.; coercere milites intra mm. 2) **A defence, protection, shelter**: nox erat eīs munimento; m. urbis, *the bulwark of the city* (of Horatius Cocles); m. legum.

MŪNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [moenia]. 1) **To build a wall, to erect, to construct**: m. magna moenia; interim omnes undique congererent quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, *for building.* Hence = *to make or to open a road,* viam; and hence, again, m. rupem, silvam, *to make passable, to lay a road out through; trop.,* m. viam sibi ad consulatum. 2) **To enclose with walls, to fortify, to secure,** *to put in a state of defence,* arcem; m. aditus insulae mirificis molibus; m. castra vallo fossaque. 3) *Trop.,* **to make secure, to protect, to defend, to shelter**: m. imperium; m. domum praesidiis; m. se multorum benevolentiâ; m. se contra perfidiam. Hence, abs. = *to provide with what is necessary, to fit out, to furnish;* m. meretrices.

MŪNIS, e, *adj.* [munus]. (Ante-cl.) *Ready to be of service,* **obliging, complaisant.**

MŪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [munio]. 1) **A fortifying, guarding, defending,** *a surrounding with defences:* munitione milites prohibere, *to hinder from fortifying;* m. fluminum, *a bridging over.* 2) *A means of fortifying,* **a fortification, rampart, bulwark, defence**: mm. facere; urbem munitionibus sepire. 3) **A making** *or* **paving** *a road:* ex viarum munitione quaestum facere; also, *trop.,* aditum ad causam et munitionem (sc. viae).

*MŪNĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of munio]. **To make passable**; *trop.,* m. sibi viam, *to make a way for one's self.*

MŪNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [munio]. 1) (Poet.) **A builder, fortifier,** Trojae; in partic., *a sapper, pioneer.* 2) **A miner.**

MŪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of munio]. **Fortified, protected, secured, safe**; *subst.,* Munita, ōrum, *n. pl., roads that have been made passable.*

MŪNUS, ĕris, *n.* 1) = **A charge, service, function, duty** (in a political sense — cf. officium, which denotes moral obligation): hoc est

m. tuum; m. et officium; m. belli; m. vigiliarum obire, *to perform watch-duty;* m. senectutis; fungi munere interpretis; principum munus esse ducebat resistere levitati multitudinis. In partic. = **a public office, post:** mm. reipublicae; summa mm., *the highest public offices;* vacare munere, *to be exempt from military service.* 2) **Favour, service** *rendered to any one:* **munere fungi,** *to render a service;* si quid ego adhuc sum muneris omne tui est, *it is all of your kindness.* Hence, **munere rei alicujus** = *by the help of.* In partic. = *the last service rendered to the dead,* **burial, interment:** suprema mm.; efferre aliquem amplo m. 3) **A present, gift** (cf. donum): mittere alicui munus, aliquid muneri; dare alicui aliquid muneri, *as a gift; trop.,* m. solitudinis, *a work of solitude,* i. e., *a book written in solitude.* 4) **A public show, exhibition,** *or* **spectacle,** *given as a benefaction to the people by the magistrates,* esp. *by the aediles:* m. gladiatorium dare; functus est maximo m. aedilicio, *while aedile he gave a splendid exhibition.* Hence (lat.), **a public building** *erected for such exhibitions at the expense of a private individual and presented to the people;* in gen. = *the world as the work of God.*

MŪNUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of munus]. **A small present.**

MŪNŸCHIA, ae, *f.* [= Μουνυχία]. *A harbour of Attica, belonging to Athens.*

MŪNŸCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Munychia]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Munychia;** (poet.) = *Athenian.*

MŪRAENA, ae, *f.* [μύραινα]. **The muræna,** *a kind of eel.*

MŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [murus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a wall, mural:** m. tormentum, *used in battering walls;* mm. falces, *hooks for pulling down walls.* In partic., corona m. — a) *a mural crown, bestowed on the soldier who at the storming of a city first mounted the walls* — b) *the crown of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers.*

MURCIA, ae, *f.* [Myrtus]. *A surname of Venus,* from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.

MŪRĒNA, ae, *m. A Roman family name* (v. Licinius).

MŪREX, ĭcis, *m.* 1) **The purple-fish,** *a kind of shell-fish.* 2) (Poet.) *The juice of the purple-fish* (used for dyeing), **purple, purple-dye.** 3) (Poet. & lat.) **A pointed rock.** 4) (Lat.) *A foot-trap or snare set with iron spikes,* **a caltrop:** mm. ferreos in terram defodere.

MURGANTIA, ae, *f.* 1) *A city in Samnium,* now Baselice. 2) (Also Murgentia) *A city in Sicily,* now Mandri Bianchi.

MURGANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Murgantia]. *Of or belonging to Murgantia,* **Murgantian;** *subst.,* Murgantini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Murgantia.*

MŪRIA, ae, *f.* **Salt-liquor, brine, pickle.**

MŪRIĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [muria]. (Pl.) **Preserved** *or* **pickled in brine.**

*MŪRĪCĪDUS, i, *m.* [mus-caedo]. (Pl.) **A mouse-killer** = *a coward, poltroon.*

MŪRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mus]. **Of mice, mouse-,** pellis.

MURMUR, ŭris, *n.* 1) **A murmuring, muttering,** *the low and confused sound of several voices;* (poet.) m. longum, *a prayer uttered in a low voice.* 2) *Meton.,* **the humming** *of bees,* **the roaring** *of the sea,* **the crashing** *of thunder,* **the rushing** *of the wind,* **the groaning** *of an earthquake,* **the peal** *of a wind instrument.*

MURMŬRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [murmuro]. (Lat.) **A murmuring, muttering, grumbling.**

MURMŬRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [murmur]. 1) **To murmur:** homo m.; hence, **to hum, to rustle, to roar,** &c. (v. Murmur): mare m.; ignis m., *crackles.* 2) Of discontented persons, **to murmur, to grumble, to growl:** servi mm.; venter m. (of a hungry person).

MURRHA, ae, *f.* [μύρρα]. (Lat.) *A stone of which costly vessels were made,* perh. *fluor spar.*

MURRHEUS, a, um, *adj.* = Murrhinus.

MURRHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [murrha]. **Of murrha, murrhine.**

MURREUS, a, um, *adj.,* for murrheus.

MŪRUS, i, *m.* [kindred w. munio, moenia]. 1) **A wall,** esp. *a city-wall:* m. aedificare, instruere. Hence, *trop.* = **a safeguard:** m. Graiûm (of Achilles). 2) (Lat.) **The rim** *of a pot.*

MUS, mūris, *m.* [μῦς]. **A mouse.** (The ancients included also under this name rats, martens, and similar animals.)

MŪSA, ae, *f.* [Μοῦσα]. 1) **A muse,** *one of the goddesses of the Liberal Arts,* esp. *Poetry and Music* — they were nine in number; in the more ancient times however only three. Acc. to the myth, they were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. Hence, *trop.* (lat.), crassiore Musâ = *in a plain, rude manner, without much refinement.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = **a song, poem:** m. procax; m. pedestris, *bordering on prose, prosaic:* B) = **sciences, studies:** mm. mansuetiores = *philosophy.*

MŪSAEUS, i, *m.* [= Μουσαῖος]. *A Greek poet of the time of Orpheus.*

MUSCA, ae, *f.* **A fly;** *trop.,* to denote an obtrusive and troublesome person.

MUSCĬPŪLA, ae, *f.* } [mus-capio]. (Lat.)
MUSCĬPŬLUM, i, *n.* } **A mouse-trap.**

MUSCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w *comp.* [muscus]. **Mossy, overgrown with moss.**

MUSCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of mus]. 1) **A little mouse.** 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A sea-muscle.** 3) **A muscle** *of the body.* 4) **A** (moveable) **shed** *or* **mantelet** *under which besiegers stood.*

MUSCUS, i, *m.* **Moss.**

MŪSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μουσεῖος]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Muses;** hence, **poetical, musical;** *subst.,* Museum, i, and Musium, ii, *n.* (lat.), *a seat of the Muses, a place of study and learned conversation,* **a museum, library, academy.**

MŪSĬCA, ae, } *f.* [= μουσική]. **Music** (in the
MŪSĬCE, es, } more comprehensive sense of the ancients, including poetry and the other fine arts).

MŪSĬCE, *adv.* [musicus]. (Pl.) **Splendidly, finely,** aetatem degere.

MŪSĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μουσικός]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to music, musical;** hence, in the more comprehensive sense of the word among the Greeks (v. Musica) = **poetical, learned, scientific.** Hence, *subst.:* A) Musicus, i, *m.*, **a musician:** B) Musica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **music.**

MUSSĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.* of musso]. 1) *Intr.:* A) *to mutter to one's self,* **to mutter, to murmur, to grumble:** clam m.; apes mm., *hum:* B) **to be silent:** si sapis, mussitabis. 2) *Tr.:* A) **to say in a low tone, to mutter,** haec: B) **to bear in silence,** injuriam.

MUSSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [mutio]. 1) *To say any thing in a low tone,* **to mutter, to murmur:** mussantes inter se rogitabant; (poet.) of bees = *to hum, to murmur.* 2) *To keep silent about,* **to bear in silence:** aequum est, id non per metum mussari. 3) **To be in doubt, fear** *or* **uncertainty:** mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet; m. quid faciam.

MUSTĀCEUM, ei, *n.* } **A laurel-cake, must-**
MUSTĀCEUS, ei, *m.* } **cake,** *a kind of wedding cake, mixed with must and baked on laurel leaves;* prop., quaerere laureolam in m., *to seek for fame in trifles.*

MUSTĒLA (Mustella), ae, *f.* 1) **A weasel.** 2) *A sea-fish.*

MUSTĒLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [mustela]. *Of* or *belonging to a weasel,* **weasel-.**

MUSTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [mustum]. 1) **Like must:** mala mm., *must apples,* i. e., *juicy, mellow.* 2) (Lat.) = **Young, new, fresh,** caseus, liber.

MUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **New, fresh,** aqua, vinum; *subst.,* Mustum, i, *n.:* A) **must, new wine:** B) (poet.) = **a vintage, autumn:** tercentum mm. videre, *to become three hundred years old.*

MUSULĀMII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Numidia, west of the Syrtis Major.*

MŪTA, ae, *f.* **The Mute One,** *a nymph whom Jupiter for her talkativeness struck dumb* (also called Lara, Tacita).

MŪTĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [muto]. **Changeable, mutable, inconstant,** homo, animus vulge, pectis.

MŪTĂBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis]. **Changeableness, mutability.**

MŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [muto]. 1) **A changing, altering; an alteration, change:** m. consilii; m. rerum, *a revolution.* 2) **Exchange, barter:** m. vestis; m. officiorum, *an interchange.*

MŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [muto]. (Lat. & poet.) 1) **A changer,** anni. 2) **An exchanger, barterer.**

MŪTĬLO, āvi, atum, 1. *v. tr.* [mutilus]. 1) **To cut** *or* **lop off, to cut short, to clip, to mutilate,** caudam, corpora. 2) *Trop.,* **to diminish, to reduce, to impair:** exercitus mutilatus; (Com.) m. aliquem = *to plunder the property of any one.*

MŪTĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Maimed, mutilated:** bos, aries m., *that has lost its horns;* m. navis, *that has lost its prow; trop.,* of discourse, mutila loqui, *too briefly.*

MŪTĪNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy,* now Modena.

MŪTĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Mutina]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Mutina.**

MŪTIO, or MUTTIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* (Com.) **To mutter, to mumble, to speak in a low tone:** etiam mutis?

MŪTĪTIO, or MUTTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Pl.) **A muttering, mumbling.**

MŪTĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of muto]. (Gell.) *To exchange frequently, to appoint by turns;* hence = **to entertain by turns.**

MŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [for movito, from moveo]. 1) (Rar.) **To move** *away or from its place,* **to displace:** neque se luna m.; mutari finibus, civitate, *to be driven away from, to be forced to leave;* m. hinc, *to get away from here.* 2) **To change, to alter,** testamentum, sententiam, propositum; m. fidem cum aliquo (Pl.), *to break one's word;* nil muto de uxore, *with respect to my wife I do not change my opinion;* haud muto factum, *what is done I do not wish to undo.* Hence: A) m. vellera luto croceo, *to colour;* m. balsamum, *to adulterate;* vinum mutatum, *spoiled:* B) *intr.,* **to change, to alter:** annona nihil m.; aestus m. 3) **To turn, to change into:** m. aliquos ex feminis in mares; m. bona in pejus; verba mutata = *used figuratively, figurative.* 4) **To exchange, to interchange, to barter,** merces, vestimenta; m. vestem cum aliquo; it is sometimes = *to exchange one thing for another* (m. praedam vino, porcos aere); sometimes = *to procure one thing in exchange for another* (m. urbem victam patria victrice). In partic., m. solum = *to go into exile;* m. vestem = *to put on mourning;* m. orationem, *to vary one's expressions;* m. terras alio sole calentes = *to go into.*

*MŪTUĀTĪCIUS, or MŪTUĀTĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [mutuor]. (Lat.) **Borrowed.**

MŪTUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [mutuor]. **A borrowing:** dissolvere sine m.

MŪTUE, *adv.* [mutuus]. **Mutually, in return,** respondere.

MŪTUĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [mutuor]. (Only in the *pres. part.*) **To wish to borrow.**

MŪTUO (I.), *adv.* [mutuus]. 1) **In return, reciprocally, mutually:** provincia de eo m. sentit, *is disposed toward him as he is toward it.* 2) **On credit, by way of loan,** aliquid sumere.

MŪTUO (II.), —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Mutuor.

MŪTUOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [mutuus]. 1) **To**

borrow *any thing from one:* m. pecuniam ab aliquo; m. domum, *to obtain the use of.* 2) *Trop.* = *to take or adopt for one's own use,* to borrow, to derive: m. subtilitatem ab Academia; m. verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically.*

MŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Dumb, mute:** —1) = *Incapable of speaking,* bestia; lex est m. magistratus. 2) = *Not speaking, silent:* illico m. factus est; *trop.*, gratia omnis m. fuit, *has not spoken.* 3) Of things: A) = **still, silent,** *uttering no sound,* mare, lyra; mm. res, *lifeless:* B) *trop.*, artes mm., *the plastic arts, the arts of design* (in opp. to eloquence); also = *the liberal arts,* e. g., *medicine:* scientia m. (lat.), *which does not teach to speak;* mm. magistri (of books). 4) = *In which or where no sound is heard,* **silent, still,** forum, spelunca; tempus m. a literis, *in which nothing is written;* mm. silentia noctis; m. aspectus, *a silent look.* 5) In grammar, consonantes mm., *which cannot be pronounced by themselves.*

MŪTUUS, a, um, *adj.* [muto]. 1) **Borrowed, lent,** pecunia; argentum m. rogare, exorare, *to request as a loan, to seek to borrow;* m. pecuniam alicui dare, *to lend, to advance to any one;* pecunias mutuas sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow of any one.* 2) **Mutual, reciprocal,** vulnera, officia; m. error, *on both sides;* mutuum mecum facit, *he returns like for like;* mutuum fit a me (Com.), *I do the same (as he);* (poet.) mutua or per mutua, as *adv., mutually, reciprocally.*

MŪTŸCA, ae, } *f.* [= Μοτύκα]. *A town in*
MŪTŸCE, es, } *Sicily, between Camarina and Syracuse,* now Modica.

MŪTŸCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Mutyca]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Mutyca;** *subst.*, Mutycenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Mutyca.*

MŸCĂLE, es, *f.* [= Μυκάλη]. *A promontory in Ionia, opposite the isle of Samos,* now Cap S. Marie.

MŸCĒNAE, ārum, [= Μυκῆναι] } *f. An ancient*
MŸCĒNE, es, [= Μυκήνη] } *town in Argolis,* the residence of Danaus, later of the Pelopidae, esp. of Agamemnon.

MŸCĒNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mycenae]. *Of or belonging to Mycenae,* **Mycenæan.**

MŸCĒNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Mycenae]. *The inhabitants of Mycenae.*

MŸCĒNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Mycenae]. **The Mycenæan** = *Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon.*

MŸCŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Myconos]. *Of or belonging to Myconos,* **Myconian.**

MŸCŌNOS (Myconus), i, *f.* [= Μύκονος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades.*

MYGDŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Μυγδόνες]. *A Thracian people, who migrated and settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia.*

MYGDŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Μυγδονία]. *The territory of the Mygdones, in Macedonia, Phrygia,* &c.

MYGDŌNĪDES, ae, *f.* [Mygdones]. *A son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia,* a **Mygdonid.**

MYGDŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Mygdones]. **Mygdonian;** (poet.) = *Lydian.*

MYGDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mygdones]. **Mygdonian;** (poet.) = *Phrygian.*

MŸLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Μυλαί]. *A town and fortress on the northern coast of Sicily,* in the vicinity of which Octavius defeated S. Pompeius in a naval engagement — now Melazzo.

MŸLĂSA, ae, *f.* [= Μύλασα]. *A town in Caria,* now Melasso or Mellassa.

MŸLĂSĒNI, ōrum, } *m. pl.* [Mylasa]. *The*
MŸLĂSENSES, ium, } *inhabitants of Mylasa.*

MŸLĂSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mylasa]. *Of or belonging to Mylasa,* **Mylasian.**

MYNDII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Myndus]. *The inhabitants of Myndus.*

MYNDUS (Myndos), i, *f.* [= Μύνδος]. *A seaport of Caria,* now Mendes.

MYŎPĂRO, ōnis, *m.* [= μυοπάρων]. *A kind of light piratical vessel.*

MŸRĪCA, ae, } *f.* [= μυρίκη]. **The tamarisk,**
MŸRĪCE, es, } *a kind of shrub.*

MŸRĪNA, ae, *f.* [= Μύρινα]. *A fortified town in Mysia.*

MYRMĒCĪDES, æ, *m.* [= Μυρμηκίδης]. *A celebrated sculptor.*

MYRMĪDŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Μυρμιδόνες]. *A people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles:* acc. to the legend, they emigrated from Ægina, where they had been changed, in answer to the prayers of Æacus, from ants (μύρμηκες) into men.

MYRO, ōnis, *m.* [= Μύρων]. *A celebrated sculptor* — lived about 430 B. C.

MŸRŎPŌLA, ae, *m.* [= μυροπώλης]. (Ante-cl.) *A dealer in ointments, perfumery,* &c., **a perfumer.**

MŸRŎPŌLIUM, ii, *n.* [= μυροπώλιον]. (Ante-cl.) **A perfumer's shop.**

MYRRHA (Murrha, Murra), ae, *f.* [= μύρρα]. I. — 1) *A plant growing in Asia,* **the myrrh-tree.** 2) *The gum of the myrrh-tree,* **myrrh.** II. — In fable, as a *nom. propr., the daughter of Cinyras,* who was changed into a myrrh-tree.

MYRRHEUS (Murrheus), a, um, *adj.* [myrrha]. 1) **Anointed** *or* **perfumed with myrrh.** 2) **Myrrh-coloured, yellowish,** onyx.

MYRRHĪNUS (Murrhinus), a, um, *adj.* [myrrha]. (Pl.) **Of myrrh, myrrh-,** color; *subst.*, Myrrhina, ae, *f., a drink made of wine flavoured with myrrh.*

MYRTĒTUM, i, *n.* [myrtus]. **A myrtle-grove.**

MYRTEUS (Murteus), a, um, *adj.* [myrtus]. 1) **Of myrtle, myrtle-,** corona. 2) (Poet.) — a) **adorned with myrtle,** coma — b) **myrtle-coloured, chestnut-brown.**

MYRTĪLUS, i, *m.* [= Μυρτίλος]. *A son of Mercury, the charioteer of Œnomaus;* by his assistance, Pelops vanquished Œnomaus in a chariot-race; but later, when refused the promised reward, he threw himself (or was thrown by Pelops) into the sea.

MYRTOS, i, *f* [= Μύρτος]. *A small island off the coast of Euboea*, after which the adjacent sea was called mare Myrtoum, now Mare di Mandria.

MYRTUM, i, *n.* [= μύρτον]. *The fruit of the myrtle*, a myrtle-berry.

MYRTUS, i or ūs, *f.* 1) **A myrtle, myrtle-tree.** 2) *Meton.:* A) *a myrtle-grove:* B) *a spear of myrtle-wood.*

MYS, os, *m.* [= Μῦς]. *A famous artist in embossed work*, a contemporary of Phidias.

MYSCĔLUS, i, *m.* [= Μύσκελος]. *An Achaean, the founder of the city of Crotona.*

MŸSI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Mysia, in Asia Minor*, originally a Thracian tribe.

MŸSIA, ae, *f.* [Mysi]. *A country of Asia Minor*, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Great Mysia, on the Ægean Sea.

MŸSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mysi]. *Of or belonging to Mysia*, **Mysian.**

MYSTA (Mystes), ae, *m.* [= μύστης]. *A priest of the mysteries of Ceres.*

MYSTĂGŌGUS, i, *m.* [= μυσταγωγός]. *One who conducts a person into secret and sacred places*, **a mystagogue.**

MYSTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= μυστήριον]. 1) **A secret mysterious rite, a mystery,** esp. of the mysteries of Ceres: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries.* 2) *Meton., a secret thing*, **a secret, mystery:** rhetorum mysteria.

MYSTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= μυστικός]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to secret religious rites*, **mystic, mystical** (v. Mysterium).

MŸSUS, a, um, *adj.* [Mysi] = Mysius.

MYTĬLĒNAE (Mityl.), ārum, *f. pl.*, or MŸTĬLĒNE, es, *f.* [= Μυτιλήνη]. *The capital of Lesbos*, now Castro.

MŸTĬLĒNAEUS, a, um, (Mityl.), *adj.* [Mytilenae], MŸTĬLĒNENSIS, e (lat.) } *Of or belonging to Mytilenae*, **Mytilenean;** *subst.*, **Mytilenaei,** ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Mytilenae.*

MŸTĬLUS — v. Mitylus.

MYUS, untis, *f.* [= Μυοῦς]. *A town in Caria*, now a ruin known under the name of Pallatia or Palatsha.

NĂBĂTAEI (Nabath.), ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ναβαταῖοι]. *The principal people of Arabia Petraea.*

NĂBĂTAEUS (Nabath.), a, um, *adj.* [= Ναβαταῖος]. *Of or belonging to the Nabataei*, **Nabatæan;** (poet.) = *Arabian, Oriental.*

NĂBĂTHES, ae, *m.* (Lat.) **A Nabathæan.**

NABIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Νάβις]. *A king of Sparta* — lived about 200 B. C.

NABLIA — v. Naulia.

NAE (also written NE), *adv.* [= ναί, νή]. **Verily, truly, indeed, assuredly;** freq. in conjunction with a *pron.:* nae tu, tu nae; also with other affirmative particles: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum.

NAENIA — v. Nenia.

NAEVIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Naevius]. *Of or pertaining to a Naevius*, **Nævian.**

NAEVIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Naevia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens*, the most celebrated person of which was Cneius N., *an epic and dramatic poet* — lived about 250 B. C.

NAEVIUS (II.) a, um, *adj.* = Naevianus.

NAEVŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of naevus]. (Lat.) **A little mole** *on the body.*

NAEVUS, i, *m.* **A mole** *or* **mark** *on the body.*

NAHANARVĀLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in the eastern part of Germany.*

NĀIAS, ădis, } *f.* [= Νάϊας, Ναΐς]. 1) **A water-**
NĀIS, ĭdis, } **nymph, Naiad;** also (poet.) as an *adj.*: Naïdes puellae, sorores. 2) **A nymph,** in gen.

NAM, *conj.* Used — 1) To indicate a reason or cause: **for, because;** or an explanation or more explicit statement of something already mentioned: **namely, to wit;** — it stands usually at the beginning of a sentence; poet., sometimes placed after another word (bis n. plebecula gaudet). Freq., it is so used that the idea to which it refers must be supplied from the context; in such cases it may generally be rendered by *yet, on the contrary, certainly*, &c., without thereby losing its proper signification. 2) In interrogative clauses it is used to strengthen the question, and then it is added enclitically to the interrogative word (quisnam? ubinam? cujusnam modi? etc.); in Pl. also written separately (quando istaec innata est nam tibi?).

NAM-QUE (also written NANQUE), *conj.* A strengthened 'nam': **for, indeed** — placed usually at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes it follows another word.

NANCISCOR, nactus or nanctus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [kindr. with λαγχάνω]. 1) **To get, to obtain, to receive** (unexpectedly, by chance or accident — cf. accipio, adipiscor, impetro): n. rem aliquam, provinciam sorte; (rar.) n. febrim, *to catch;* (poet.) n. fidem, *to obtain credit.* 2) **To reach, to attain:** vitis claniculis suis, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. 3) **To meet with, to find, to light upon,** castra intuta; n. locum egregie munitum.

NANNĒTES, or NAMNĒTES, tum, *m. pl.* *A people of Western Gaul, living in the neighbourhood of the modern Nantes.*

NĀNUS, i, *m.* [= νᾶνος]. (Poet.) **A dwarf** (pure Latin, pumilio); also (lat.) = *a little horse.*

NAR, āris, *m.* [= Νάρ]. *A river of Italy which empties into the Tiber*, now the Nera.

NARBO, ōnis, *m.* *A town in Southern Gaul;* as a Roman colony, called N. Martius — now Narbonne.

NARBŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Narbo]. **Of Narbo, Narbonian.**

NARCISSUS, i, *m.* [= Νάρκισσος]. 1) **The daffodil, narcissus,** 2) As a *nom. propr.*, in fable,

a beautiful youth, who became enamoured of his own image in a fountain, and in despair killed himself.

NARDĪNUS, a, um *adj.* [= νάρδινος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Made of nard, nard-** (v. Nardus): vinum n., *flavoured with oil of nard.* 2) **Smelling like nard, pira.**

NARDUM, i, *n.* } [= νάρδος]. 1) **Nard,** *the*
NARDUS, i, *f.* } *name of several odoriferous plants.* 2) **Balsam of nard, nard oil, spikenard.**

NĀRIS, is, *f.* 1) In the *sing.*, **a nostril.** 2) In the *pl.* (poet. also in the *sing.*), **the nostrils, the nose** (considered as the organ of smell — cf. nasus): fasciculum ad nn. admovere, *to hold a nosegay to the nose;* (poet.) omnis copia narium, *all kinds of sweet-smelling flowers;* naribus uti = *to turn up the nose*, i. e., *to sneer at, to ridicule.* Hence, *trop.*, to denote delicacy of taste, judgment, &c.: homo emunctae naris, *of fine powers of observation* (opp. to obesae naris); accitae nn. = *acuteness.*

NARISCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in the southern part of Germany.*

NARNIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Umbria*, now Narni.

NARNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Narnia]. *Of or belonging to Narnia*, **Narnian**; *subst.*, Narnienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Narnia.*

NARRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [narro]. (Poet.) **That may be narrated.**

NARRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [narro]. **A narration,** as well *abstr.* = **a telling, recounting,** as *concr.* = **a tale, story, narrative.**

NARRĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of narratio]. **A short narrative** *or* **story.** (Lat.)

NARRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [narro]. **A narrator, reporter:** nn. rerum, *mere annalists;* nn. faceti, *good story-tellers.*

NARRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [narro]. (Poet. & lat.) = Narratio.

NARRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [probably from narus = gnarus]. Prop., *to make known;* hence, 1) **to relate, to narrate, to tell:** n. aliquid de sollicitudine; n. illum esse sollicitum; n. quid acciderit; n. virtutem alicujus; male, bene n., *to bring bad or good news;* n. quomodo se haberet, ut res gesta est; is narratur, *he is said*, &c. 2) (Colloq.) **To say,** in gen., **to speak of:** nescio quid narras; filium narras mihi? *do you speak of my son?* quid narras? *what do you say?* narro tibi, *I assure you;* also *pass.* as *impers.*, narratur, *it is said, they say.*

NARTHĒCIUM, ii, *n.* [= ναρθήκιον]. Prop., *a hollowed piece of narthex-wood;* hence, **a paint-box, a medicine-chest.**

NARUS, a, um, *adj.* = Gnarus, q. v.

NĀRŸCIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Bruttium*, founded by a colony of Ozolian Locrians from Naryx.

NĀRŸCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Naryx]. *Of or belonging to Naryx*, **Narycian**; (poet.) = **Locrian**; thus, heros N. = *Ajax* (who was a native of Naryx).

NĀRYX, ўcis, *f.* [= Νάρυξ]. *A town of the Locri Ozolae*, from which a colony went to Italy, and founded the town of Locri in Bruttium.

NĀSĀMŌNIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nasamones]. **Nasamonian.**

NĀSĀMŌNES, num, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Libya, bordering on the Great Syrtis.*

NASCOR, nātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [= gnascor, root GEN, kindred w. γεννάω, gigno]. 1) **To be born, to be begotten:** n. patre praeclaro, servâ, amplissimâ familiâ, antiquo genere; also, ex fratre et sorore nati erant; (poet.) n. de pellice, ab aliquo; n. in miseriam sempiternam; bestiae diligunt ex se natos, *their young;* natus deâ, *the son of a goddess;* post aliquanto natum esse, *to live somewhat later;* post homines natos, *since men have lived.* 2) Of inanimate objects, *to be produced* = **to occur, to be found:** violae nn.; plumbum ibi n. 3) **To arise, to originate, to spring forth, to take a beginning,** amnis, ventus; luna n., *rises;* collis n., *ascends;* *trop.*, pestis n. homini ab homine; profectio nata est a timore, *originated in fear;* argumentum epistolae mihi n., *I find matter for a letter.*

NĀSĪCA, ae, *m.* [nasus; 'that has a pointed nose']. *A surname in the family of the Scipios* (v. Scipio).

NASIDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nasidius]. **Of Nasidius, Nasidian,** naves.

NĀSĪDIĒNUS, i, *m.* *A wealthy upstart,* in the time of Horace.

NĀSĪDIUS, ii, *m.*, and Nāsīdia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. L. Nasidius, *one of Pompey's partisans.*

NĀSĪTERNA, ae, *f.* [nasus-ternus]. **A watering-pot** *with three spouts.*

NĀSO, ōnis, *m.* [nasus; prop. 'large-nosed']. *A Roman family name* (v. Ovidius).

NĀSOS, i, *f.* [= νᾶσος, νῆσος, 'the island']. *A part of the city of Syracuse.*

NASSA, or NAXA, ae, *f.* **A weel,** *a wicker-basket with a narrow neck; trop.* = *a snare.*

NASTURTIUM, ii, *n.* [nasus-torqueo]. *A kind of cress*, **nasturtium, nose-smart.**

NĀSUS, i, *m.* 1) **The nose** (the exterior, as a feature — cf. nares): naso clamare (Pl.) = *to snore.* 2) *Meton.* (poet.), *the sense of smell:* n. illis nullus erat. 3) *Trop.* = **scorn, anger,** &c.; and hence = **satire, sarcasm** (cf. nares). 4) **The nozzle, spout** *of a vessel.*

NĀSŪTE, *adv.* [nasutus]. **Pertly, satirically, scornfully.** (Lat.)

NĀSŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [nasus]. 1) (Poet.) **Large-nosed.** 2) *Trop.*, *having a keen scent;* hence, **witty, satirical:** homo nasutissimus.

NĀTA, ae, *f.* [nascor]. (Poet.) **A daughter.**

NĀTĀLĪCIUS, or Nātālĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [natalis]. *Belonging to the hour or day of one's birth*, **birthday, natal,** dapes, sidera; Chaldae-

orum praedicta nn., *a casting of nativities; subst.*, Natalicia, ōrum, *n. pl., a birthday entertainment.*

NĀTĀLIS (I.), e, *adj.* [nascor]. 1) *Of or belonging to birth*, **birth-, natal,** dies; (poet.) humus n., *one's native country.* 2) *Subst.:* A) *sing.*, Natalis, is, *m.*—a) sc. dies, *a birth-day*—b) sc. locus, *a birth-place:* B) *pl.*, Natales, ium, *m.* (lat.)—a) **birth, origin, extraction,** *rank:* clari nn.—b) *natal stars*, **nativity:** peritus natalium, *a caster of nativities.*

NĀTĀLIS (II), is, *m. A Roman surname*, e. g., Centonius Natalis.

NĀTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nato]. **A swimming.**

NĀTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [nato]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) **A swimmer.**

NĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nascor]. 1) *A being born;* hence, personified = *the goddess of Birth.* 2) **A race** *of men*, **a nation, people** (usually less comprehensive than 'gens,' but like it in an ethnographical sense—cf. gens and populus); also, **a stock, breed, kind** *of animals:* n. eruditissima; nn. immanes; natia equorum. 3) **A class, sect, set:** natio optimatium, candidatorum, Epicuraeorum.

NĀTIS, is, *f.* **The buttock;** usually in the *pl.*, *the buttocks.*

NATĪSO, ōnis, *m.* [= Νατίσων]. *A small Italian river, near Aquileia*, now the Natisone.

NĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [nascor]. 1) **Born:** dii non sunt nn. 2) **Inborn, innate,** lepos. 3) *Not artificial*, **natural, original,** specus, coma. 4) Tech. term in grammar: verba nn., *primitive words.*

NĀTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [no]. 1) **To swim,** in gen.: piscis, naufragus n.; genus natantum (of fishes); hence (poet.) *tr.*, **to swim:** natare freta; (poet.) piscibus unda natatur. 2) *Meton.:* A) *to float, to flow, to wave, to sail:* carina, Graecia natat; folia nn.; in oceano natare; pes in laxa pelle natat, *slips to and fro* (= νεῖν ἐν ἰμάσιν); campi natantes (of waving grain, also of the sea, as in 2, B): B) = **to overflow, to be covered** *with water*, &c.: rura, arva, limina nn.: C) of the eyes, **to swim,** i. e., *with sleep, wine, death.* 3) *Trop.*, **to fluctuate, to be in doubt:** n. in aliqua re, *to have no fixed opinion.*

NATRIX, īcis, *f.* [no]. **A water-serpent;** *trop.*, of a dangerous man.

NĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [nascor]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **Birth:** naturâ pater, filius. 2) **Nature** = *natural quality, constitution*, loci, montis, animae; n. rerum; natura deest margaritis, *proper quality;* also (Com.) of the human form: bonâ naturâ est, *of a good figure;* exigua natura. 3) **Nature = disposition, character,** *genius, temper:* n. contenta, difficilis, benefica; mitem esse contra n. suam; facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to render a thing natural to one's self;* hoc mihi in naturam vertit, *becomes a second nature;* naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, *you may drive out nature with a fork, yet she will still return.* 4) **Nature** = *the course of things, the established order of the world:* fundamenta n. pervertere; est in rerum natura, or cadit in rerum naturam = *it is possible;* satisfacere, cedere, concedere naturae = *to die, to pay the debt of nature;* jus naturae. Hence, **the world:** totius naturae mens; but, more freq., rerum n. = *the universe, creation.* 5) **An element, essence:** quinta quaedam natura, *a fifth element;* ex duabus naturis conflata, *composed of two elements;* naturas esse, non figuras, *substances, not forms.*

NĀTŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [natura]. **Natural:** A) *by birth:* filius n.: B) *produced by or according to nature:* n. societas, notio, mors; dies n., *from sunrise to sunset:* C) = *relating to nature:* pars sapientiae n., *natural philosophy.*

NĀTŪRĀLĪTER, *adv.* [naturalis]. **Naturally,** *conformably to nature.*

NĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of nascor]. 1) **Born to** = **destined to** *by nature*, **fit, suited, adapted:** n. ad rem or rei alicui, also (poet.) in rem or w. an *infin.;* n. servituti; Scipio n. ad exitium Carthaginis; (poet.) natus tolerare labores. 2) **Constituted** *or* **circumstanced** *by nature:* locus ita n. est. Hence, pro (ante-cl. & lat. also e) re nata, *under the circumstances, as matters are.* 3) With *acc.* of time, **old** (= γεγονώς): homo annos centum n.; sometimes major or minor is added with or without quam (v. Magnus).

NĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [nascor] (Only in the *abl. sing.*) **Birth,** esp. *as determining age;* **age:** magnus (grandis) n., *old;* major n., *older;* minimus n., *the youngest;* less freq., magno n., *old, of great age;* maximo n. filius, *the eldest son;* (rar.) minor triginta annis natu, *under* 30 *years.*

NĀTUS (III.), i, *m.* [nascor]. **A son;** *pl.*, Nati, ōrum, *children.*

NAUBŎLUS, i, *m.* [= Ναύβολος]. *A king of Phocis*, father of Iphitus the Argonaut.

NAUCLĒRĬCUS [= ναυκληρικός], a, um, *adj.*

NAUCLĒRIUS [= ναυκλήριος] (Pl.) **Pertaining to a ship-owner** *or* **master:** ornatus ornatu nauclerico, *in a ship-master's dress.*

NAUCLĒRUS, i, *m.* [= ναύκληρος]. (Pl.) **A ship-master, ship-owner.**

NAUCRATES, is, *m.* [= Ναυκράτης]. *A Greek historian*, a pupil of Isocrates.

NAUCUM, i, *n.*

NAUCUS, i, *m.* [Prob. kindred w. nugae]. **A trifle** (usually in *gen. sing.* with a negative and facere, habere or esse): non nauci habere aliquem, *to consider not worth a straw.*

NAUFRĂGIUM, ii, *n.* [navis-frango]. 1) **A shipwreck:** facere n., *to suffer;* nn. multis coortis = *a great storm.* Hence, *trop.* = **wreck, ruin, destruction:** n. patrimonii, fortunarum; prov., alicujus naufragia ex terra intueri, *to look upon another's ruin from a safe place.* 2)

The remains of a shipwreck, a **wreck**; mostly *trop.*, n. reipublicae; n. amicorum Caesaris.

NAUFRĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [navis-frango]. 1) **Shipwrecked, wrecked**, homo, mulier, (poet.) puppis; freq., as *subst.* = *a shipwrecked person.* Hence, *trop.* = **ruined, impoverished**, homo; naufragorum ejecta manus; naufragus patrimonio, *shipwrecked in fortune.* 2) (Poet.) **Causing shipwreck, shipwrecking**, mare, unda, monstra.

NAULIA, or NABLIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ναῦλα, νάβλα, Heb. nevel]. (Poet.) **A stringed instrument**, acc. to Josephus, *of twelve strings.*

NAULUM, i, *n.* [= ναῦλον]. (Lat.) **Passage-money, fare.**

NAUMĂCHIA, ae, *f.* [= ναυμαχία]. (Lat.) 1) **A mock sea-fight** (given as an entertainment). 2) *Meton., the place where such sea-fights were exhibited.*

NAUMĂCHIĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a sea-fight**; *subst.*, Naumachiarius, ii, *m., a combatant in a sea-fight.*

NAUPACTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Naupactus]. **Naupactian.**

NAUPACTUS, i, *f.* [= Ναύπακτος]. *A seaport town in the territory of the Ozolian Locrians*, long in the possession of the Ætolians—now Lepanto, in modern Greek still Nepactos.

NAUPLIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ναυπλιάδης]. **A descendant of Nauplius** = *Palamedes.*

NAUPLIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ναύπλιος]. *A king of Euboea, the father of Palamedes.*

NAUPORTUM, i, *n. A city in Upper Pannonia*, the modern Laybach.

NAUSEA, ae, *f.* [= ναυσία, fr. ναῦς]. 1) **Sea-sickness.** 2) **Sickness**, in gen.; **nausea, vomiting**; *trop.*, a qualm.

NAUSEĂBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [nauseo]. (Lat.) **Seasick**; in gen. = **inclined to vomit.**

NAUSEĂTOR, ōris, *m.* [nauseo]. (Lat.) **One subject to sea-sickness.**

NAUSEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [nausea]. 1) **To be seasick.** 2) **To be qualmish, to be inclined to vomit.** 3) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) **to cause disgust:** B) *tr.*, ista effutientem nauseare, *to belch forth.*

*NAUSEŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of nausea]. **A slight squeamishness.**

*NAUSEŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nausea]. (Lat.) **Nauseous, disgusting.**

NAUSĪCAA, ae, *f.* [= Ναυσικάα]. *A daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians.*

NAUSIPHĂNES, is, *m.* [= Ναυσιφάνης]. *A Greek philosopher of Teos*, instructor of Epicurus.

NAUSTATHMOS, i, *m.* [= Ναύσταθμος]. *A seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea.*

NAUTA, ae, *m.* [navis]. **A mariner, seaman**; sometimes = *the master of a ship*, sometimes = *a sailor.*

NAUTEA, ae, *f.* [navis]. (Pl.) **Bilge-water.**

NAUTES, is, *m. A Trojan, ancestor of the Nautii.*

NAUTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ναυτικός; navis]. *Of or belonging to ships or to naval affairs*, ship-, **nautical, naval**, scientia, verbum; res nn., *nautical affairs;* clamor n., *of seamen; subst.*, Nautici, ōrum, *m. pl., seamen, sailors.*

NAUTIUS, ii *m.*, and Nautia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens*, descended from Nautes.

NĀVA, ae, *m. A river of Germany, which flows into the Rhine*, now the Nahe.

NĀVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [navis]. *Of or belonging to ships*, **naval**, materia, castra; n. corona, *a naval crown, as a reward for bravery in a sea-fight;* bellum n.; socii nn., usually *seamen, sailors*, but sometimes = *marines;* nn. pedes, *oarsmen, galley-slaves;* nn. duumviri, *for the fitting out of a fleet; subst.*, Navale, is, *n.* (usually in the *pl.; sing.* only in the poets): A) **a dock, dock-yard:** B) (poet.) **a harbour:** C) *materials for ship-building*, **tackling, rigging.**

NĀVARCHUS, i, *m.* [= ναύαρχος]. **The captain** *or* **commander of a ship.**

NĀVĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of navis]. *A small vessel*, **a skiff, boat.**

NĀVĬCŪLĀRIA, ae, *f.* [navicula]. Sc. res, **the shipping business.**

NĀVĬCŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [navicula]. **A ship-owner, ship-master.**

NĀVĬFRĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Naufragus.

NĀVĬGĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [navigo]. **Navigable**, amnis, fossa, litora.

NĀVĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [navigo]. **A sailing, voyage:** n. diei, *a day's sail;* n. secunda, i. e., *with the current;* n. fluminis (lat.), *upon a river;* patiens navigationis, *navigable;* n. longa, *a long voyage.*

NĀVĬGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [navigo]. (Lat.) **A mariner, sailor.**

NĀVĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [navis-gero]. (Poet.) **Ship-bearing** = *navigable.*

NĀVĬGIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of navigium]. *A little ship*, **a boat, skiff.**

NĀVĬGIUM, ii, *n.* [navis]. **A vessel, boat;** (Lucr.) ratio navigii, *the art of sailing, navigation.*

NĀVĬGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [navis-ago]. 1) *Intr.*, **to sail, to navigate:** n. in Asiam; sometimes = *to set sail:* n. e portu; also, *trop.*, bellum n., *sets sail* (of a fleet); prov., n. in portu, *to be in safety.* Hence (poet.) = **to swim.** 2) *Tr.:* A) **to sail over, to navigate**, terram, maria; Oceanus navigatus est; also, *impers.*, ventis istinc navigatur: B) (Sall.) **to gain by navigation**, aliquid.

NĀVIS, is, *f.* [= ναῦς]. **A ship:** n. longa, *a ship of war;* n. oneraria, *a transport;* n. tecta (constrata), *decked* (opp. to aperta); n. auri, *laden with gold;* navem ornare (adornare, etc.), *to fit out;* navem deducere, *to launch;* navem subducere, *to draw ashore;* navem deprimere, *to sink;* navem ascendere, *to embark;* navem solvere, *to*

set sail; navem appellere (applicare) ad terram or terrae, *to bring to land;* navem frangere, *to suffer shipwreck;* navem evertere, *to upset;* navis stat in portu, in salo, *lies;* vehi nave or in nave, *to sail;* prov., navibus et quadrigis = *with might and main;* in eadem nave esse, *to share the same fate.*

NĀVĬTA, ae, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) = Nauta.

*NĀVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [navus]. **Zeal, diligence.**

NĀVĬTER, *adv.* [navus]. **Zealously, actively,** pugnare; hence, **thoroughly, altogether:** n. impudens.

NAVIUS (I.), ii, *m. A Roman proper name:* thus, esp. Attus N., *an augur under the elder Tarquin,* noted for having divided a stone with a razor.

NAVIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Navius I.]. **Navian:** ficus N. (which grew on the spot where the feat of the augur Navius was performed).

NĀVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [navus]. 1) **To do zealously,** *to carry on or prosecute diligently:* n. aliquid, bellum, flagitium, operam reipublicae; n. operam, *to act vigorously;* n. operam alicui, *to be zealous for, to serve, to assist.* 2) **To show, to exhibit:** studium, benevolentiam n.

NĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* [for gnavus, root GNA, from nascor — cf. ignavus]. **Assiduous, active,** *industrious,* arator.

NAXIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Naxos]. **Naxian.**

NAXOS, i, *f.* [= Νάξος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea,* now Naxia or Axia.

NĔ (I.), *interrog. part. enclitic.* In disjunctive sentences, followed by an, annon, or necne, in the second interrogation: — 1) In direct questions: A) generally added to the verb, emphasizing it, and denoting simply an interrogation: meministine me in senatu? B) expressing astonishment or doubt: tune id veritus es? C) (like nonne) implying an affirmative answer: rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? 2) In indirect questions = **whether:** ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio; nihil interest, valeamus aegrine simus. 3) Sometimes 'ne' is used for 'an' in the second interrogation: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent. Sometimes 'anne' is used for 'an.'

NĔ (II.), *adv. & conj.* 1) (Ante-cl. & rar.) As the primitive negative particle in Latin: **no** (cf. Anglo-Sax. na and ne, Eng. no — v. Non). This signification is retained in classic writers: A) in compounds, as nescio, nefas, nevolo, neuter, etc.: B) in the comb. ne ... quidem, **not even,** where the word or clause coming between the particles is emphatically negatived: nullâ ne minimâ quidem aurâ fluctus commovente; also, ne quidem, not separated: ego illud ne quidem contemnam, quod extremum est. 2) In independent sentences: A) in wishes and asseverations, **may not, would that not:** ne vivat! ne vivam, si scio, *may I not live, if I know;* sometimes 'utinam' is added: B) in prohibitions, either with an *imper.* or *subjunct.:* ne hoc feceris; ne arato; ne timete: C) in conditional or concessive sentences: **supposing that not, though not;** ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est: D) in restrictive or provisional clauses, esp. connected with modo, dummodo, **only let not:** sint liberales ex sociorum fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur. 3) In subordinate sentences: A) in final sentences, expressing negatively a purpose, object, or design, **in order that not:** hoc scribo, ne me oblitum tui putes; sometimes 'ut ne' is used for 'ne'; also freq., ne dicam, *that I should not say, not to say:* tam imbecillus animus, ne dicam inhumanus: B) after verbs denoting fear, apprehension, or danger, **that, lest:** timeo ne vivat; with another negative, 'ne' expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: timeo ne non impetrem: C) after verbs denoting 'to beware of,' 'to hinder,' 'to forbid,' 'to refuse,' &c., freq. rendered in English by the present participle: cavet ne decipiatur; sententiam ne diceret recusavit: D) (rar.) = **nedum, much less:** me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem; E) (rar.) = ne quidem (v. 1, B).

NE (III.) — v. Nae.

NEAERA, ae, *f.* [= Νέαιρα]. *A female proper name.*

NEĂPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Νεάπολις]. Prop., *New Town:* — 1) *The fourth quarter of Syracuse.* 2) *The celebrated city of Campania,* now Naples. 3) *A city in Zeugitana,* now Nabal.

NEĂPŎLĬTĂNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Neapolis]. **Neapolitan;** *subst.,* Neapolitani, ōrum, *m. pl., the Neapolitans.*

NEARCHUS, i, *m.* [= Νέαρχος]. 1) *An admiral in the service of Alexander the Great,* who commanded the expedition to India, and wrote its history. 2) *A Tarentine,* host of the elder Cato. 3) *A beautiful youth.*

NĔBŬLA, ae, *f.* [= νεφέλη]. **Vapour, mist, fog;** (poet.) also = *smoke, cloud:* pulveris nebula; nebulam vomuere lucernae; *trop.* = *darkness, obscurity:* per n. audire, scire, *indistinctly;* m. quaestionum.

NĔBŬLO, ōnis, *m.* [nebula?]. *An untrustworthy person,* **a good-for-nothing fellow, rascal** (slaves and men of low birth were thus called).

NĔBŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nebula]. 1) *Full of vapour or mist,* **foggy, misty, cloudy,** coelum, aër. 2) *Trop.* (lat.), **obscure, unintelligible.**

NEC, or NĔQUE [ne-que]. I. *Adv.* — **Not** (mostly ante-cl. & in compounds, as necopinatus, necne): n. recte, *wrongly.* II. *Conj.* — 1) Used simply (= et non), **and not, also not, neither:** nec sine causa; n. dum, *and not yet.* Esp.: A) with enim, vero, tamen, *for not, but not, and yet not:* B) neque ... non or necnon, in classic

authors serves to continue a sentence by an emphatic affirmative addition, *and also, and besides, and:* neque tu hoc non intellegis, *and you comprehend this very well;* neque tamen illa non ornant: C) 'nec' is used in continuing a preceding negative to a new clause (= et non): quae mei testes non viderunt nec sciunt: D) (rar.) = neve, q. v.: E) (mostly lat.) = ne quidem, **not even.** 2) Repeated: A) nec ... nec (in two negative sentences), **neither ... nor, as well not ... as also not:** neque ego, neque Caesar; virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur: B) in a combination of affirmative and negative sentences: et ... neque, **not only ... but also not, on the one hand ... and on the other hand not:** via et certa neque longa; and neque ... et (rar. que), **not only not ... but, on the one hand not ... and on the other hand:** nec illa exstincta sunt, alunturque potius cogitatione et memoriâ: C) sometimes neque ... neque are connected.

NEC-DUM (Neque-dum), *adv.* (Written either as one word or two.) **And not yet, not yet.**

NĔCESSĀRIE, *adv.* [necessarius]. (Rare.) **Necessarily:** n. demonstrari, *incontrovertibly.*

NĔCESSĀRIO, *adv.* [necessarius]. **Necessarily, unavoidably:** n. aliquid facere, *compelled by necessity.*

NĔCESSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [necesse]. 1) **Necessary:** A) **requisite, indispensable:** omnia quae sunt ad victum nn.; frumentum et cetera necessaria usibus: B) **unavoidable, mors:** C) **urgent, pressing,** ratio, tempus. 2) *Meton.*, **closely connected** *by relationship, friendship, clientship,* &c.; hence = **related, intimate** (it is the most general expression, and embraces propinqui, affines, etc.): homo tam n.; mors hominis necessarii. Hence, *subst.*, Necessarius, ii, *m.*, and Necessaria, ae, *f.* = **a relative, kinsman, friend:** Torquatus familiaria meus ac n.; nn. qui tibi a patre relicti sunt. The Sicilians are called the nn. of Cicero, because he had been their quæstor and possessed their confidence.

NĔCESSE, or (mostly ante-cl.) NĔCESSUM, *adj.* [perhaps ne-cessum, from cedo]. (Used only in the *nom.* and *acc. sing. neutr.*, and only in the combinations n. esse and n. habere — never with a *subst.* as subject). 1) **Necessary, inevitable, unavoidable** (from the force of circumstances and the laws of nature — cf. oportet): homini n. est mori; n. fuit literas dari; n. est haec oratio nulla sit (lat. also followed by ut); id quod n. est; non n. habeo scribere. 2) **Needful, requisite:** id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti.

NĔCESSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [necesse]. 1) **Necessity, unavoidableness:** parere necessitati, *to submit or yield to;* majores nn., *more urgent reasons;* nabet necessitatem persuadendi, *he cannot but convince;* mors aut est n. naturae aut, etc., *a natural necessity;* ex n. aliquid facere (lat.); hence, A) = **fate, destiny:** n. divina; ultima (extrema) necessitas = *death;* B) = **obligation,** *power of obliging:* magnam n. possidet sanguis paternus. 2) In the *pl.*, **necessaries, necessary expenses,** *necessary things:* suscipere bellum suarum nn. causa; indicare populo publicas nn. 3) (Lat.) **Need, want, extremity:** fames et ceterae nn. 4) (Rar.) For necessitudo = **relationship, friendship:** si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset.

NĔCESSĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [necesse]. 1) (Rar.) **Unavoidableness, necessity:** haec est n. cui nulla vi resisti potest. 2) **Need, want,** *necessity:* inopia, aut alia n. 3) *Any close social connexion,* **relationship, clientship, friendship,** *tie of hospitality:* n. et familiaritas; necessitudinem cum aliquo contrahere; amicitiae nn.; familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus. Hence, 4) *meton.* (lat.), in the *pl.*, **relations, friends,** &c.: nn. amicique omnes.

NEC-NE — v. Ne.

NEC-NON — v. Non.

NĔCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [root NEC — conf. νεκρός, and nex, noceo, pernicies]. **To kill, to put to death** (mostly of a cruel but bloodless killing — cf. interficio, jugulo, trucido): n. aliquem fame, suspendio, igni, veneno, verberibus, rarely ferro; (poet.) *trop.*, n. indolem rectam, *to destroy;* n. aliquem (Com.), *to torment to death by talking.*

NĔC-ŎPĪNANS, tis, *adj.* (Rar.) **Not expecting, unawares:** cum necopinantem liberavi, *when he did not expect it.*

NĔC-ŎPĪNĀTO, *adv.* [necopinatus]. **Unexpectedly.**

NĔC-ŎPĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unexpected,** adventus, bonum; ex necopinato aversum hostem invadere; *unexpectedly.*

NĔC-ŎPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) 1) **Unsuspecting, careless.** 2) **Unexpected,** mors.

NECTAR, ăris, *n.* [= νέκταρ]. **Nectar:** A) *the drink of the gods:* B) *ointment or balsam used by the gods:* C) *meton.* (poet.), *any thing sweet or pleasant* = *milk, honey, a pleasant odour.*

NECTĂREUS, a, um, *adj.* [nectar; = νεκτάρεος]. **Of nectar, nectareous.** Hence (poet.): A) **like nectar = divine:** aquae nn. = *dew:* B) = *sweet, delicious.*

NECTO, xui or xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* [root NEC — cf. Ger. nähen, Gr. νέω, Lat. neo]. 1) **To tie** *or* **bind together, to connect:** n. retia, coronas, catenas; n. brachia, *to entwine;* (poet.) frigus n. aquas, *binds, fetters.* Hence, **to bind** *or* **wreath,** caput olivâ, comam myrto. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to connect,** in gen., **to join together, to unite:** virtutes inter se nexae sunt; causae necessitate nexae; n. jurgia cum aliquo, *to begin;* n. dolum, *to contrive;* n. causas inanes, *to invent;* n. moram, *to cause;* alia ex alio nectuntur: B) tech. t.,

to fetter, to confine *on account of debt* (v. Nexum): eo anno necti desierunt, *they ceased to be confined for debt;* hence, *subst.*, Nexi, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *debtor-slaves, insolvent debtors, who were given up to their creditors:* nexi ob aes alienum.

NĒCŪBI, *adv.* [ne-alicubi]. **That nowhere, lest anywhere:** n. Romani copias transducerent; n. regum desiderium esset, *lest in any thing.*

NĒCUNDE, *adv.* [ne-alicunde]. (Liv.) **Lest from any place:** n. impetus fieret.

NĔCȳDĂLUS, i, *m.* [νεκύδαλος]. *The larva of the silkworm,* at a certain period in its development.

NĒ-DUM, *conj.* 1) After an expressed or implied negation, **much less, not to say:** ne voce quidem incommoda, n. ut ulla vis fieret; satrapes non potest, n. tu possis. 2) (Mostly lat.) = **much more:** adulationes etiam victis graves, n. victoribus. 3) (Rar.) For non modo = **not only** (followed by sed etiam): nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem.

NĔ-FANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [ne-fari]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Prop., *unspeakable;* hence, **abominable, impious, heinous,** adulterium, dolor.

NĔFĀRIE, *adv.* [nefarius]. **Impiously, execrably:** aliquid n. facere, committere.

NĔFĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [nefas]. **Impious, execrable, nefarious,** homo, crudelitas, scelus.

NĔ-FAS, *n.* (Only in the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*) 1) *Any violation of divine law,* **a sin, wickedness, crime,** *deed of impiety:* n. mihi est illud facere; per omne fas et n., *through right and wrong;* n. est dictu; cui nihil unquam n. fuit, *unlawful.* 2) *Not permitted;* hence, **impossible:** levius fit patientia quidquid corrigere est n. 3) Freq. as an exclamation: nefas! or heu nefas! **abominable! shocking!** Hence, *trop.* (poet.), of an impious person, *a wretch, monster:* exstinxisse n. laudabor, i. e., *Helen, as the destroyer of Troy.*

NĔ-FASTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Dies nn., *days on which for religious reasons it was unlawful for the courts to pronounce judgment, or for assemblies of the people to be held:* Numa nefastos dies fastosque fecit. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Wicked, nefarious, execrable:** quid intactum nefasti liquimus? 3) (Poet. & lat.) **Unlucky, inauspicious:** ille nefasto te posuit die; terra n. est victoriae ejus.

*NĔGANTIA, ae, *f.* [nego]. **A denying, negation:** conjunctionum negantia.

NĔGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nego]. **A denying, negation.**

NĔGĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of nego]. (Rar.) **To persist in denying:** renuit negitatque.

*NEGLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [negligo]. **A neglecting, neglect:** n. amicorum, *want of attention to.*

NEGLECTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of negligo]. **Neglected, slighted:** castra soluta neglectaque.

NEGLECTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [negligo]. (Rare, ante-cl. & lat.) = Neglectio.

NEGLĪGENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of negligo]. **Negligent, careless, indifferent,** homo, natura; n. in amicis eligendis; n. legum, officii, *regardless of, unconcerned about;* in partic. with reference to one's fortune = **careless, prodigal,** adolescentia.

NEGLĪGENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [negligens]. **Negligently, carelessly,** scribere.

NEGLĪGENTIA, ae, *f.* [negligens]. 1) **Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, indifference:** negligentiâ, pigritiâ, inertiâ impediri; n. in accusando; n. duarum epistolarum, *with which two letters were written* (cf. 2). 2) **A neglecting, slighting, disregarding,** deorum; n. tua, *disrespect to you;* accusare aliquem de epistolarum negligentia, *of remissness in writing* (cf. 1).

NEGLĪGO (also Neglĕgo), Neclĕgo), exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [nec-lego, 'not to collect or gather' — cf. diligo]. 1) **Not to heed, not to trouble one's self about, to neglect:** n. aliquid facere, mandatum; (rar.) n. de aliquo. Hence: A) (poet.) n. committere facinus, fraudem, etc., *not to shrink from, not to scruple:* B) **to look with indifference upon, to pass over, to overlook:** n. facinus; also freq. with *acc.* and *infin.:* n. pecuniam raptam; Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexit; n. injurias, *to leave unpunished:* C) (poet.) negligens ne, etc., *without taking care that not,* &c. 2) Esp., **to slight, to disregard, to despise,** leges, deos, periculum.

NĔGO, āvi, ātum, *v. intr.* & *tr.* [nec-aio]. 1) *Intr.*, **to say no:** vel aias vel neges. 2) *Tr.:* A) *to maintain that something is not,* **to deny** (cf. infitior): n. aliquid; n. quicquam esse bonum; (poet.) negor casta, *they say that I am not chaste;* sometimes with two dependent clauses, the latter affirmative: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum, postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, quominus, etc, *and affirm that these demands,* &c.: B) **to refuse, to decline** (by words — cf. renuo, abnuo; not so strong as recuso): n. alicui aliquid; (poet.) n. (se) comitem, *to decline accompanying;* n. se, *to refuse;* n. se vinculis, *to escape;* regio n. poma, *does not produce.*

NĔGŌTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [negotium]. (Rare.) **Pertaining to things** *or* **affairs:** pars constitutionis n.

NĔGŌTIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [negotior]. **A wholesale business;** in partic., *banking business.*

NĔGŌTIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [negotior]. 1) *One who does a wholesale business,* **a wholesale dealer, wholesale merchant;** esp., *one who carried on money-lending and banking in the provinces,* **a banker, money-changer.** 2) (Lat.) **A merchant, trader,** in gen.

NĔGŌTIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of negotium]. **A little business, small affair.**

NĔGŌTIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [negotium]. 1) **To carry on a wholesale business,** and esp. **the banking business** (v. Negotiator). 2) (Lat.)

To trade, to traffic, in gen.: n. re aliquâ, *in any thing;* negotiandi causa.

*NĒGŌTIŌSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [negotiosus]. (Lat.) **A press of business** (a translation of the Greek word πολυπραγμοσύνη).

NĒGŌTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [negotium]. **Full of business, busy,** dies, provincia; (Com.) tergum n., i. e., *well-beaten.*

NĒGŌTIUM, ii, *n.* [nec-otium, 'want of leisure']. 1) **Business, occupation, employment:** n. permagnum, forense; est mihi n. cum illo, *I have to do with him;* quid tibi hic negotii est? *what's your business here?* esse in n. (opp. to in otio), *to be occupied;* in magno n. habere, *to consider a thing very important.* In partic.: A) **a public affair** *or* **business:** spes negotii conficiendi: B) **a wholesale business** (v. Negotiator, etc.): perdere nn. Bithyna: C) (lat.) **a lawsuit:** D) collectively = **domestic affairs:** negotium male gerere, *to be a bad manager.* 2) In partic., *a difficult business,* **difficulty, trouble:** habere n. in vulneribus sanandis; nihil negotii est id facere, *it is not difficult;* freq., quid negotii est, etc., *what difficulty is there,* &c.; satis habui negotii, *I had enough to do;* nullo n., and sine n., *without difficulty.* Hence: A) = *molestation, inconvenience, vexation:* facessere (exhibere) alicui negotium or (more freq.) negotia, *to cause:* B) (Pl.) neque de hac re est n. quin occidam, *there can be no doubt.* 3) **A thing, matter:** quid negotii est? *what is the matter?* ineptum sane n. Hence: A) jocosely, of a person: lentum n., *a slow thing* (of a tardy payer): B) = **situation, circumstance:** suam quisque culpam ad nn. transferunt, *to throw the blame upon circumstances;* in atroci n., *in a horrid condition.*

NĒLĒĬUS, and NĒLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Neleus]. *Of or belonging to Neleus,* **Nelean;** as *subst.* = *Nestor.*

NĒLEUS, ei, *m.* [= Νηλεύς]. *A king of Pylus, the father of Nestor.*

NĒLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Νηλείδης]. *A descendant of Neleus,* a **Nelid** = *Nestor.*

NĒMAUSUM, i, *n.* } *A town of Gaul,* now
NĒMAUSUS, i, *f.* } Nismes.

NĒMEA (I.), ae, *f.* [= Νεμέα]. 1) *A small place in Argolis,* where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and where afterwards the Nemean games were celebrated in his honour. 2) *A river between Corinth and Sicyon.*

NĒMEA (II.), ōrum, *n. pl.* [Nemea I. = Νέμεα]. **The Nemean games.**

NĒMEAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Νεμεαῖος]. *Of or belonging to Nemea,* **Nemean.**

NĒMĒSIS, is and eos, *f.* [= Νέμεσις]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *The goddess of Retribution and Justice,* who punished esp. the haughty and arrogant. 2) *A mistress of Tibullus.*

NĒMETES, tum, *m. pl.* *A tribe of Northern Gaul,* in the neighbourhood of Spire.

NEMETOCENNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Belgian Gaul* now Arras.

NĒMO, inis, *comm.* & *adj.* [ne-homo]. (For the *genit.* nullius is always used, and instead of the *abl.* usually nullo.) I. *Subst.* — **No one, nobody:** n. amicorum; n. ex iis; non n., *many a one;* n. non, *everybody;* n. nec deus nec homo; n. alius, *no one else.* II. *Adj.* — With personal *subst.* = nullus, **no:** n. vir; n. hostis; n. scriptor.

NĒMŌRĀLIS, } e, *adj.* [nemus]. (Poet. &
NĒMŌRENSIS, } lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a grove** *or* **wood, woody, sylvan;** antrum, umbra; templum Diana n.; esp., *of or belonging to the grove of Diana, near Aricia; subst.,* Nemorense, is, *n., a villa near the Arician grove.*

*NĒMŌRĬ-CULTRIX, īcis, *f.* (Poet.) **A (female) inhabitant of the woods.**

*NĒMŌRĬ-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Wandering in the woods,** aper.

NĒMŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nemus]. (Poet.) 1) **Full of woods, woody,** vallis. 2) **Full of trees,** silva. 3) *Full of foliage,* **bushy,** cupressus.

NEMOSSUS, i, *m.* *A town of Aquitanian Gaul,* now Clermont.

NEMPE, *adv.* [nam-pe]. **Surely, indeed, of course, forsooth** (in confirmation of that which precedes; mostly ironical, and in answer to a preceding question): memini: n. illum dicis cum armis aureis; scio jam quid velis, n. me hinc abire vis; unde igitur justitia? n. ab his, etc., *without doubt,* &c.; recte ego n. has fugi nuptias, *after all;* si dat tantam pecuniam, n. idcirco dat ut, etc., *of course;* n. negas, *then you really deny.*

NĒMUS, ŏris, *n.* [νέμος]. 1) *A wood with meadows and pasture land,* a **grove** (cf. silva, lucus, saltus); esp., *the grove of Diana near Aricia.* 2) (Poet.): A) **a wood,** in gen.: B) (lat.) **wood, timber:** congerere n.

NĒNIA (Naenia), ae, *f.* [νηνία]. 1) **A funeral song, dirge:** n. soricina (Pl.), *the cry of a mouse when caught in a trap and pierced; trop.,* prov. (Pl.) id n. fuit ludo, *my joy was turned to grief.* 2) (Poet.) **A song:** in partic., A) *a mournful song,* **a lament:** B) *a magic song,* **an incantation:** C) *a common, popular song, a children's song, lullaby:* n. puerorum.

NĒNŪ, *adv.* (Ante-cl) = Non.

NEO, nēvi, nētum, 2. *v. tr.* [= νέω—v. Necto]. 1) **To spin,** stamina. 2) (Poet.) = **To weave,** tunicam.

NEŌBŪLĒ, es, *f.* [Νεοβούλη]. *The name of a girl.*

NEOCLES, is, *m.* [= Νεοκλῆς]. 1) *The father of Themistocles.* 2) *The father of Epicurus.*

NEOCLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Νεοκλείδης]. **A descendant of Neocles** = *Themistocles.*

NEONTĪCHOS, i, *n.* [= Νεόντειχος]. *A fortress in Thrace.*

NEOPTŎLĔMUS, i, *m.* [= Νεοπτόλεμος]. 1) *A son of Achilles,* usually called Pyrrhus; also, *the*

name of a tragedy, by Ennius, of which N. was hero. 2) *One of Alexander the Great's generals.*

NĔPA, ae, *f.* [an African word]. 1) **A scorpion.** 2) *The constellation Scorpio*, **the Scorpion.** 3) (Com.) **A crab.**

NĔPĔSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nepete]. **Of Nepete;** *subst.*, Nepesini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Nepete.*

NĔPĒTE, es, *f. A town in Etruria*, now Nepi.

NĔPHĔLE, es, *f.* [= Νεφέλη]. 1) *The first wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle* (v. Argonautae, Helle). 2) *One of the companions of Diana.*

NĔPHĔLĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Nephele]. **The daughter of Nephele** = *Helle.*

NĔPOS (I.), ōtis, *m.* [cf. Gr. *ἀ-νεψιός*, Eng. nephew, Ger. Neffe]. 1) **A grandson:** n. ex filio; n. ex filia. 2) (Poet.; mostly in the *pl.*) **A descendant:** nn. Remi, *the Romans.* 3) (Lat.) **A brother's** *or* **sister's son, a nephew:** n. sororis or ex sorore. 4) (Ante-cl.) = Neptis. 5) *Meton.*, **a spendthrift, prodigal:** in populi Romani patrimonio n.

NĔPOS (II.), ōtis, *m. A Roman family name;* thus, esp. C. Cornelius N., *a Roman historian, and friend of Cicero.*

NĔPŌTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [nepotor]. (Lat., rare.) **Prodigality, extravagance.**

NĔPŌTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [doubtful reading; nepos]. (Lat.) **Extravagant, profuse.**

NĔPŌTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [nepos]. (Rare, lat.) **To squander, to throw away,** libertatem.

*NĔPŌTŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of nepos]. (Pl.) **A little grandson.**

NEPTIS, is, *f.* [nepos]. **A grand-daughter:** n. Veneris = *Ino;* nn. Cybeles = *the Muses.*

NEPTŪNĪNE, es, *f.* [Neptunus]. **A (female) descendant of Neptune** = *Thetis.*

NEPTŪNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Neptunus]. *Of or belonging to Neptune*, **Neptunian:** Troja N. (because enclosed with walls by Neptune); heros N. = *Theseus* (because in some myths he was called the son of Neptune); N. dux = *S. Pompeius* (because he claimed to be an adopted son of Neptune); aquae N., *a fountain near Tarracina;* N. incola = *Polyphemus, the son of Neptune.*

NEPTŪNUS, i, *m.* [Etrusc. Nethuns]. **Neptune,** *the god of the Sea* (*the* Ποσειδῶν *of the Greeks*), *son of Saturnus, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and husband of Amphitrite;* (poet.) = **the sea.**

NĔQUAM, *indecl. adj.* w. *comp.* (nequior) and *sup.* (nequissimus). **Bad, worthless, good-for-nothing,** mancipium; esp., of young men = **licentious, dissolute:** alicui n. dare, facere (Pl.), *to play one a knavish trick.*

NĔ-QUĀQUAM, *adv.* **In no wise, by no means, not at all.**

NĔQUE, etc. — v Nec.

NĔ-QUEO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* **Not to be able, to be unable,** aliquid facere; n. quin clamem, *I cannot help crying out;* we find also 'nequitur' with an *infin. pres.*: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur.

NĔ-QUICQUAM, or NĔ-QUIDQUAM, *adv.* **In vain, to no purpose,** *without effect or advantage* (cf. frustra): n. deos implorat; non n. ausi erant (Cæs.), *not without reason;* (Pl.) n. dicere tam indignum dictum in me, *with impunity.*

NEQUĪNUM, i, *m. A city in Umbria*, afterward called Narnia.

NĔQUIS, and NĔQUI — v. Quis, and Qui.

NĔQUĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [nequam]. **Badly, miserably, licentiously, wickedly:** bellum n. susceptum; n. coenare; n. facere, *to behave badly.*

NĔQUĪTIA, ae, and NĔQUĪTIES, ei, *f.* [nequam]. **Badness:** — 1) Of things, **bad quality,** aceti. 2) Of persons: A) **remissness, inactivity, idleness:** B) **levity,** *lightness of conduct:* C) **prodigality:** filii n.: D) **lewdness, profligacy:** n. uxoris: E) **vileness, villany:** officina nequitiae.

NĒRĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Νηρηΐς]. *A daughter of Nereus*, **a Nereid, sea-nymph.**

NĒRĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nereus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Nereus:** genitrix N. = *Thetis, mother of Achilles.*

NĒREUS, ei, *m.* [= Νηρεύς]. *A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Thetis, husband of Doris;* trop. (poet.): A) = *Neptune:* B) = *the sea.*

NĔRIA, ae, or NĔRIO, ōnis, *f.* [a Sabine word = 'bravery'; hence, personified]. *The wife of Mars.*

NĒRĪNE, es, *f.* (Poet., rar.) = Nereis.

NĒRĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Neritos]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Neritos;** (poet.) = **of Ulysses, Ulyssean,** ratis; N. dux = *Ulysses.*

NĒRĪTOS, i, *f.* [= Νήριτος]. *A small island in the neighbourhood of Ithaca.*

NĒRIUS, ii, *m. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. N., *a well-known usurer.*

NĒRO, ōnis, *m.* [a Sabine word, of the same root with Nerio]. *A Roman family name in the* gens Claudia (q. v.).

NĒRŌNĒUS, (lat.) NĒRŌNIĀNUS and NĒRŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nero]. *Of or belonging to Nero*, **Neronian,** dictum.

NĒRŌPŌLIS, is, *f.* [Νέρων-πόλις]. (Lat.) *The name which Nero intended to give to Rome.*

NERSAE, ārum, *f. pl. A city of the Æqui.*

NERTHUS, i, *f.* **Earth,** *a goddess of the ancient Germans.*

NERŪLENSIS, e, *adj.* [Nerulum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Nerulum.**

NERŪLUM, i, *n. A town in Lucania*, prob. near the modern village Castelluccio (acc. to others, the modern Orinolo).

NERVA, ae, *m. A Roman family name;* thus, esp. M. Cocceius N., *Roman emperor* (A. D. 96–98).

NERVIA, ae, *f.* [nervus]. (Lat.) **A string** *or* **cord,** *a gut-string.*

NERVĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nervii]. **Nervian.**

NERVII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A powerful tribe of Northern Gaul*, in the modern Hainault.

NERVŌLĀRIA, ae, *f.* *A lost comedy of Plautus.*

NERVŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [nervosus]. **Vigorously, energetically,** dicere; nervosius disserere.

NERVŌSUS, e, um, *adj.* [nervus]. 1) (Poet.) *Full of nerves or sinews,* **sinewy, nervous.** 2) (Lat.) **Vigorous, bold,** vivacitas. 3) *Trop.*, of style, **nervous, energetic:** quis Aristotele nervosior?

*NERVŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of nervus]. Prop., *a nerve;* in the *pl.*, **nerve, vigour.**

NERVUS, i, *m.* [νεῦρον]. 1) **A sinew, nerve, tendon:** (Pl.) condere in n. brachialem, *to embrace.* 2) In the *pl.*, *trop.:* A) **strength, vigour:** omnibus nervis contendere; incidere nervos legionum = *to weaken the legions;* esp. = *the source of strength to any thing, sinews:* vectigalia sunt nn. reipublicae; pecunia nervi belli; nn. conjurationis, *the chief men;* nn. causarum, *the main points:* B) of style, **vigour, force, energy.** 3) **The string** *of a musical instrument.* 4) **A bowstring.** 5) (Lat.) **The leather** *with which shields were covered.* 6) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A thong** *with which a person is bound.* Hence: A) **a fetter,** in gen.: B) **a prison:** jacere in nervo; vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, *will end in your being imprisoned.* 7) = Membrum virile.

NĒSAEĒ, ēs, *f.* [=Νησαίη]. *One of the Nereids.*

NE-SCIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **Not to know, to be ignorant of,** aliquid; n. quid factum sit; n. eum venisse. Thus, also, *pass. impers.:* utrum consistere velit an mare transire nescitur, *it is unknown.* 'Nescio' is esp. frequent in the phrases, nescio quis, *I know not who, some one;* nescio quomodo, *some how;* nescio an, *perhaps;* etc.: A) denoting uncertainty: nescio quis loquitur, *somebody speaks;* n. cujus querelis moveri: B) denoting unimportance, meanness: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi videtur, *some little act of mine;* rumoris nescio quid afflavit. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Not to know, to be unacquainted with:** nescire hiemem, illum; nescire versus, i. e., *not to understand their construction;* non tam praeclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire. 3) *Not to understand how,* **to be unable:** Stoici irasci nesciunt; nescit vox missa reverti.

NESCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [nescio]. 1) **Not knowing, ignorant of** (cf. incius): nescius futuri; n. de aliquo; nescius quid acciderit; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici. 2) (Poet.) **Not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable:** puer n. fari; vinci n., *invincible.* 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Pass.* (like ignarus), **unknown,** loca; tributa iis sunt nescia; nescium habere (aliquid), *to be ignorant of.*

NĒSIOTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *A people of Cephalenia.*

NĒSIS, ĭdis, *f.* [=Νησίς]. *A small but fruitful island, opposite the promontory of Misenum, in Campania,* a famous summer-residence of noble Romans — now Nisita.

NESSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nessus]. *Of Nessus,* **Nessean:** N. venenum, *the blood of Nessus, poisoned by the arrow of Hercules.*

NESSUS, i, *m.* [=Νέσσος]. 1) *A river in Thrace,* now the Mesto (by the Turks called Karasu) 2) *A Centaur,* who attempted to carry off Dejanira, and was slain by Hercules.

NESTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Νέστωρ]. *A son of Neleus, king of Pylos,* celebrated among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence: vivat Nestora totum, i. e., *a long life,* because Nestor lived to a great age.

NESTŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nestor]. **Of Nestor.**

NĒTĪNI, ōrum, or NĒTĪNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Netum]. *The inhabitants of Netum.*

NĒTUM, i, *n.* *A town of Sicily, in the territory of Syracuse,* now Noto.

NEU = Neve, q. v.

NEURI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in European Scythia.*

NEURŎSPASTON, i, *n.* [=νευρόσπαστον]. (Lat.) **A marionette, puppet.**

NEUTER, tra, trum, *adj.* [ne-uter]. 1) **Neither** *of two:* in n. partem moveri = *to remain indifferent or neutral;* neutri, *neither* (of two parties). 2) **Of neither sex;** esp. in grammar: nomina nn., *neuters.*

NE-UTĪQUAM (in ante-cl. writers it must be read Nūtĭquam), *adv.* **By no means, not at all** (opp. to utique): id neutiquam mihi placet.

NEUTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [neuter]. (Lat.) **In grammar, neuter.**

NEUTRO, *adv.* [neuter]. **To neither side, neither way:** neutro inclinaverat fortuna.

NEUTRŬBI, *adv.* [neuter-ubi]. (Ante-cl.) **In neither place.**

NĒ-VE, *conj.* In all combinations = et ne, **and not, nor:** hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito n. urito; neve ... neve, *neither ... nor;* peto a te ut id n. in hoc reo n. in aliis requiras.

NĒ-VŎLO, etc. ante-cl. for Nolo, q. v.

NEX, ĕcis, *f.* [νέκυς, neco]. 1) **A violent death, slaughter:** vitae necisque potestas; parare alicui necem; (poet.) imbutus nece Phrygiâ, *with the blood of the slain Phrygians;* n. venatorum, *inflicted by.* 2) (Lat.) **A natural death:** post necem consulis.

NEXĬLIS, e, *adj.* [necto]. (Poet.) **Tied** *or* **bound together,** vestis, plaga; nn. hederae, *entwined.*

NEXO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of necto]. (Lucr.) **To tie** *or* **bind together,** aliquid.

NEXUM, i, *n.* [necto] = Nexus I., 2.

NEXUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [necto]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A tying** *or* **binding together, an entwining,** brachiorum, draconum. 2) Tech. t. in jurisprudence, **a personal obligation** *for debt, solemnly*

entered into in the presence of witnesses, by virtue of which an insolvent debtor became the slave of his creditor, **slavery for debt** (v. necto): nexum inire, *to enter into;* liberare, tollere nexum; obligare se nexu. 3) (Lat.) **An obligation**, in gen., legis.

NEXUS (II.), i, *m.* [necto]. *A freeman who has pledged himself as security for a debt.*

NI [identical with Ne]. I. *Adv.* = Non; thus only in the comb. quidni, q. v. II. *Conj.* — 1) = Nē (2 B and 3 A), **not, that not**: monent ni teneant cursus. 2) = Nisi, **if not, unless**; thus mostly ante-cl. and colloq., also in legal forms, contracts, obligations, &c.: sponsionem fecit ni vir bonus esset (v. Sponsio).

NĪCAEA, ae, *f.* [= Νίκαια]. 1) *The name of several towns:* A) *in Bithnyia*, now Isnik: B) *in Locri, near Thermopylae:* C) *in Liguria, a colony of the Massilians*, now Nizza: D) *in India, built by Alexander the Great*, now (probably) ruins near the village Darapur. 2) *The name of a woman.*

NĪCAEENSIS, e, *adj.* [Nicaea]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Nicæa**; *subst.*, Nicaeenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Nicaea.*

NĪCANDER, dri, *m.* [= Νίκανδρος]. *A poet of Colophon.*

NĪCĒPHŎRIUM, or Nīcēphŏrion, i, *n.* [Νικηφόριον]. *A grove near Pergamos.*

NĪCĒPHŎRIUS, ii, *m. A river in Armenia.*

NĪCĒPHŎRUS, i, *m. A Roman surname.*

NĪCĒTĒRIUM, i, *n.* [= νικητήριον]. (Poet.) **A prize of victory.**

NĪCIAS, ae, *m.* [Νικίας]. 1) *A celebrated Athenian statesman and general*, in the time of the Peloponnesian war. 2) N. Curtius, *a grammarian, and companion of Cicero, in Cilicia.*

NĪCO (I.), nīci, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To beckon.**

NĪCO (II.), ōnis, *m.* 1) *A physician.* 2) *A pirate.*

NĪCOCLES, is, *m.* [= Νικοκλῆς]. *A tyrant of Sicyon*, overthrown by Aratus.

NĪCŎMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Νικομήδης]. *The name of several kings of Bithynia.*

NĪCŎMĒDENSIS, e, *adj.* [Nicomedia]. **Of Nicomedia, Nicomedian**; *subst.*, Nicomedenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Nicomedia.*

NĪCŎMĒDĪA, ae, *f.* [= Νικομήδεια]. *The capital of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes*, now ruins near Isnikmid.

NĪCŎPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Νικόπολις]. *The name of several towns:* A) *in Acarnania*, founded by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory at Actium, now Paleoprevyza: B) *in Armenia*, founded by Pompey, in commemoration of his victory over Mithridates.

NICTO, āvi, ātum, } 1. *v. intr.* [nico]. (Ante-
NICTOR, ātus, *dep.* } cl. & lat.) 1) **To wink** *with the eyes*, alicui. 2) Of fire, **to tremble**, fulgura.

NICTUS, ūs, *m.* [nico]. (Poet.) **A winking** *with the eyes*, **blinking**: nictu signa remittere.

*NĪDĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [nidus]. (Ante-cl.) **The materials for a nest**; prov., in nervum ille nn. congeret, i. e., *will get himself a drubbing.*

NĪDĬFĬCO, 1. *v. intr.* [nidus-facio]. (Lat.) **To build a nest.**

*NĪDĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [nidus-facio]. (Poet). **Nest-making**: ver n., *when birds make their nests.*

NĪDOR, ōris, *m.* [kindr. w. κνίσσα]. **Steam, vapour, odour**, *from any thing roasting, boiling or burning:* n. ganeae; *trop.*, n. e culina (of a slave idling about in the kitchen).

NĪDŬLOR, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [nidus]. (Lat.) 1) *Intr.*, **to build a nest.** *2) *Tr.*, **to build a nest for**, aliquem.

NĪDŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of nidus]. **A little nest**; *trop.*, n. senectutis, *a place of retirement.*

NĪDUS, i, *m.* 1) **A nest**: facere, struere n., *to build.* Hence (poet.) — a) = *a home, house:* servare n. = *to stay at home* — b) = *a town on a high situation* = c) = *the young birds in a nest:* nn. loquaces. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), pennas majores nido extendere, *to rise above one's rank.*

NĪGER (I.), gra, grum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Black, dark, dusky** (it denotes 'black' as a colour, whilst 'ater' is rather the negation of colour; hence, esp. of a beautiful, shining black — cf. ater): n. homo, crinis, lana, silva, fluvius (from its depth); nn. mariti, *killed by poison;* nn. pocula, *poisoned; subst.*, Nigrum, i, *n.* (poet.), *a black spot.* 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet.): A) = *making dark, obscuring*, ventus: B) (= ater) *mournful, sad*, domus; dies n., *the day of death;* ignes nn., *a funeral pile;* sol n. = *an ill-omened day:* C) of character, **black, bad, wicked**, homo.

NĪGER (II.), gri, *m. A Roman surname.*

NĪGĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nigidius]. **Of Nigidius.**

NĪGĬDIUS FIGŬLUS, *a celebrated grammarian*, in Rome, in the time of Cicero.

NĪGRESCO, grui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [niger]. **To grow black** *or* **dark**, dentes; coelum n.

NĪGRĬCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To be blackish.**

NĪGRĪNUS, i, *m. A Roman surname.*

NIGRIS, is, *m. A river in the interior of Africa*, now the Joliba or Niger.

NIGRĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl. The people living near the Niger*, the most northern of the Ethiopian tribes.

NIGRĪTIA, ae, } *f.* [niger]. (Lat.) **Black-**
NIGRĪTŪDO, ĭnis, } **ness, black colour.**

NIGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [niger]. (Lucr.) **To be black.**

NIGROR, ōris, *m.* [niger]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Nigritia.

NĪHIL, also (rar. & mostly poet.) NIL, *n. indecl.* [original form, but used only in the *gen.*, *acc.*, and *abl.*, Nīhĭlum (ni = ne, -hilum), and (Lucr.) contr. Nīlum]. **Nothing**: —

I. **Nihil, Nil:** n. forte, n. mali, but also n. bonum; non n., *something;* n. non, *everything.* Particular combinations — a) n. agis, *you accomplish nothing* — b) n. quicquam, or n. unum, *nothing at all;* n. aliud aversus, etc., *in no other respect* — c) n. nisi, n. aliud nisi (praeter, praeterquam), *nothing but;* n. aliud quam prehendere prohibitus, *hindered only from;* nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem — d) nihil ... quin or quominus; n. praetermisi quin Pompeium avocarem, *I have spared no effort* — e) n. est quod (cur, quamobrem), *there is no reason why;* so also with 'ut': nihil fuit in Catulis ut putares, etc., i. e., *nothing in them to lead you to think,* &c. — f) (colloq.) n. est, *it is to no purpose, it is of no use* — g) n. ad me (sc. pertinet), *it is nothing to me, it is no concern of mine;* but n. ad aliquid, *nothing in comparison with* — h) n. minus quam, *nothing less than = not at all* — i) nihil dum, *nothing as yet;* n. dum certi, sed quid videatur, exquiro — j) n. mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with* — k) of a person (a stronger expression than nemo, nullus): n. illo eloquentius fuit; n. esse = *to be a mere cipher* (cf. nihili esse, below); n. putare, *to make nothing of;* n. hominis est, *he is a worthless fellow* — l) adverbially (stronger than non), **not at all,** *by no means:* illi n. moti sunt; n. sane nisi, etc., *from no other reason,* &c.

II. Of Nihilum the following forms are found: — 1) The *genit.* Nihili, with expressions denoting value or estimation: facere (pendere) aliquid n. (Com.), *to regard as nothing;* homo n., *a worthless fellow;* thus, also, verba n., *insignificant;* homo n. factus, *castrated.* 2) The *accus.* Nihilum: rarely, with a verb: n. deprecans, *without praying;* usually, after the prepositions 'ad' and 'in': ad n. redigere, *to destroy;* ad n. venire, recidere, *to come to nought;* in n. interire, occidere, *to perish utterly;* also (poet.) adverbially, like nihil = a strengthened non: nihilum metuenda timere. 3) The *abl.* Nihilo: A) with a *comp.* = *by nothing, no:* n. pluris; n. minus (secius), *no less, nevertheless;* (Pl.) also, n. without minus: nihilo ego quam tu amata sum; nihilo benevolentior; thus, also, n. aliter (Com.), *no otherwise:* B) with the *prep.* de: de n. — a) *in vain* — b) *without reason:* C) with the *prep.* pro, *for:* pro n. habere, *to account as nothing;* haec mihi pro n. sunt, *I do not care at all about it.*

NĪLIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nilus]. **Of or belonging to the Nile;** (poet.) = *Egyptian:* N. amor, i. e., *with Cleopatra.*

NĪLŌTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nilus]. (Lat.) **Of the Nile, Nilotic.**

NĪLŌTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Nilus]. **Of the Nile;** (poet.) = *Egyptian.*

NĪLUS, i, *m.* [= Νεῖλος]. 1) *The river Nile in Egypt.* 2) **A canal, aqueduct:** ductus aquarum, quos Nilos vocant.

***NIMBĀTUS,** a, um, *adj.* [nimbus]. (Doubtf. reading; Pl.) **Enveloped in mist** (?) = **light, frivolous,** femina.

NIMBĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus-fero]. (Doubtf. read.) **Storm-bringing.**

NIMBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Full of storms** *or* **rain-clouds, stormy, rainy:** n. mons, *enveloped in clouds;* ventus, Orion n., *storm or rain-bringing.*

NIMBUS, i, *m.* [perh. kindred w. nubes — but cf. Gr. νέφος and νίπτω]. 1) **A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:** involvere diem nimbi. 2) **A cloud,** in gen.: tempestas regem operuit nimbo. Esp. of *the bright mist which veiled the gods when they appeared to men* (conf. Homer's ἠέρα περχεύειν Παλλάς): Pallas effulgens nimbo; nimbo succincta. 3) *Meton.* (poet.), of *a multitude of things darkening the air like a cloud:* n. peditum, telorum; so, also, atrae favillae n., *a cloud of ashes;* n. arenae, *of dust.* 4) **A storm of rain:** terrere animos tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus. 5) *Trop.,* **a storm,** i. e., *sudden misfortune:* hunc nimbum cito transisse laetor.

NĬMIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [nimius]. (Lat.) *A too great quantity,* **a superfluity, excess.**

NĪMĪRUM, *adv.* [ni = ne & mirum; prop., 'not to be wondered at,' 'strange if it were not so']. **Certainly, to be sure, undoubtedly:** A) (rarely) without irony: si res in dubitationem veniet, n. Themistocles auctor est adhibendus: B) (more freq.) ironically = **of course, doubtless, forsooth:** aperienda n. nocte janua fuit.

NĪMIS, *adv.* [ni-mis, kindr. w. metior, messus]. 1) **Beyond measure, too much, too:** n. saepe; n. remissus; also *subst.,* with a *genit.:* n. insidiarum, *too many arts.* 2) Non (haud) nimis, **not too much, not very, not particularly:** non n. firmus; non n. diligenter; ea non nimis desunt. 3) (Pl.) = **Exceedingly, greatly, very much:** n. id genus odi; n. quam formido (cf. nimium quantum, under Nimius).

NĬMIUM, *adv.* — v. Nimius.

NĪMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [nimis]. 1) **Excessive, too great, too much:** n. sol, *excessive heat;* n. vitis, *too exuberant;* homo n., *too powerful;* n. legio, *unruly;* n. animus, *haughty;* nimii rebus secundis (Tac.), *insolent because of.* Hence, in gen. = *exceeding the proper measure in any thing,* **immoderate, intemperate:** n. in honoribus decernendis; nimius mero (poet.); also, with a *genit.:* nimius sermonis, *in speaking;* n. imperii, *in the exercise of power.* Freq., *subst.* Nimium, ii, *n., superabundance, excess:* mediocritatem illam tenet, quae est inter nimium et parum. 2) (Pl.) **Very great, extraordinary:** n. pulchritudo. 3) Adverbially: A) Nimio = **exceedingly, much;** with the comparatives plus, minus, melius = *by far:* B) Nimium = nimis — a) **too much, too;** n. parce; n. longus; non n., *not particularly* — b) **very much, greatly:** fortunatos nimium, sua

si bona nôrint, agricolas! — c) nimium quantum, as much as can be, very much, exceedingly: differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum; so, also (Pl.), nimium quam: n. quam, O Lyde, es barbarus!

NINGO, ninxi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [nix]. (Usually *impers.*) **To snow:** (poet.) ningunt floribus, *they scatter flowers.*

NINGUIS, is, *f.* (Ante-cl.) **Snow:** albae ningues.

NĪNUS, or NĪNOS, i, *f.* & *m.* [= Νῖνος]. 1) *F., another name of Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.* 2) *M., a king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis.*

NĪNYA, ae, *m. Son of Ninus and Semiramis.*

NIŎBE, es, and NIŎBA, ae, *f.* [= Νιόβη]. *Daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion;* because she insulted Latona, her seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, and she herself was changed into a stone.

NIŎBĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Niobe]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Niobe.**

NĪPHAEUS, i, *m. The name of a charioteer.*

NĪPHĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Νιφάτης, 'snow-mountain']. 1) *A mountain in Armenia.* 2) (Poet.) *A part of the river Tigris.*

NIPTRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= νίπτρα, 'washing-water']. *The title of a tragedy of Pacuvius.*

NĪREUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Νιρεύς]. *The handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy.*

NĪSAEUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Nisus,* **Nisæan:** canes NN., *of Scylla* (Ovid confounds in this place, Scylla the daughter of Nisus, with Scylla the daughter of Phorcus — v. Scylla).

NĪSĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* **The daughter of Nisus** = *Scylla* (but confounded with Scylla, daughter of Phorcus — v. Nisaeus).

NĪSĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nisus]. *Of or belonging to Nisus,* **Nisæan:** N. virgo = *Scylla.*

NĪSI, *conj.* [ni-si]. 1) **If not, unless** (if the negation refers to a whole sentence; but if to a single word, 'si non' must be used in transitions): n. forte, n. vero, **unless, perhaps** (the first frequently, the last always, ironically): n. vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse. Sometimes we find nisi si = nisi. 2) After a negation or a negative interrogation = **except, but:** nemo n. improbus hoc facit; quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? frequently 'nisi' is separated from the negation by several words: hoc sentio, n. in bonis amicitiam esse non posse; nihil aliud n. Hence: A) after a negative sentence, 'nisi' freq. = **only, however:** de re nihil possum judicare, n. illud mihi persuadeo: B) n. quod, n. quid, and (lat.) n. ut, also after affirmative sentences, **except that, unless:** illa me valde delectant, n. quod me aere alieno obruerunt; neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores circumstarent, *unless.*

NĪSIAS, ădis, *f.* [Nisus]. **Nisæan;** (poet.) = *Megarean:* NN. matres, *of Megaris in Sicily, a colony of Megaris in Greece.*

NĪSUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Νῖσος]. *A king of Megara, father of Scylla.* Having been betrayed by Scylla to his enemy Minos, he was changed into a sparrow hawk, and Scylla into a bird of prey called Ciris.

NĪSUS (II.), i, *m. A follower of Æneas, and friend of Euryalus.*

NĪSUS (III.), or NIXUS, ūs, *m.* [nitor]. 1) **A leaning** *or* **pressing against;** hence, *motion or rest produced by pressure:* n. pinnarum, nn. insoliti = *a flying, flight;* n. per saxa = *a climbing up;* nisu immotus eodem, *in the same position;* astra se suo n. conglobata continent, *by their own gravity.* 2) (Lat.) **An endeavour, effort, exertion.** 3) (Poet. & lat.) **Travail, labour** *of childbirth.*

NĪTĒDŬLA (lat. contr. Nītēla), ae, *f.* **A dormouse.**

NĪTĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To make shining,** crinem.

NĪTENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of niteo]. 1) **Shining, brilliant, glittering:** arma, astra nn. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **beautiful, handsome,** uxor, femina: B) of plants, **blooming,** arbor: C) of style, **elegant,** oratio: D) **illustrious:** homo n. gloriâ: E) of animals, **sleek, fat,** taurus.

NĪTEO, ŭi, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To shine, to glisten, to glitter** (with a subdued splendour—cf. splendeo, luceo, etc.): n. unguentis; coelum n. lumine diffuso; luna n. 2) *Trop.:* A) of animals, **to be fat, sleek, well fed;** so, also, of persons (Phaed.), unde sic nites? B) of persons — a) **to be handsome,** *to look well:* tu mihi nites = *you appear beautiful to me* — b) **to be distinguished:** n. gloriâ recenti — c) abs. = *to please, to win applause:* C) of style, &c., **to shine** = *to be elegant, beautiful:* oratio n.; ubi plura nn. in carmine, non ego paucis offendar maculis: D) of plants, fields, &c., *to grow luxuriously,* **to flourish, to thrive;** hence, vectigal n. in pace, *yields abundantly.*

NĪTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of niteo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To begin to shine** *or* **glisten;** hence, A) *to grow fat, sleek, or handsome:* armenta, pueri nn.: B) *trop.,* **to become illustrious** *or* **celebrated:** eloquentiae gloriâ nitescere.

NĪTĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [nitor]. (Lat.) **Leaning against, reclining on.**

NĪTĬDE, *adv.* [nitidus]. (Ante-cl.) **Splendidly, brightly.**

*NĪTĬDIUSCŬLE, *adv.* [nitidiusculus]. (Pl.) **Rather glitteringly** *or* **elegantly.**

*NĪTĬDIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [from *comp.* of nitidus]. (Pl.) **Rather shining** *or* **glittering,** caput.

NĪTĬDO, āvi, atum, 1. *v. tr.* [nitidus]. (Ante-cl.) Prop., *to make bright;* hence, **to wash, to bathe;** eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora.

NĪTĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [niteo]. 1) **Shining, bright, polished, glittering** (v. Niteo), esp. *of a shining colour:* n. ebur, caput, aether; also, *shining with unguents;* hence, homo, caesaries n. = *anointed.* 2): A) of persons and animals = **fat, sleek** B) of persons and things = **handsome, neat:** me n. bene curata cute vises; or = **elegant,** femina, villa: C) *trop.* = **cultivated, polished, refined** (opp. to rusticus), homo; also, of style: n. oratio, vox, genus verborum: D) of plants and fields, **blooming, luxuriant,** agri collesque, fruges.

NITIOBRĪGES, gum, *m. pl.* *A Celtic tribe living in Aquitania.*

NĪTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [niteo]. 1) **Brightness, splendour, lustre** (v. Niteo), eboris, argenti; n. diurnus, *daylight.* Hence (poet.) = **colour,** in gen.: esse in quovis n. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **sleekness, beauty, fine appearance,** corporis: B) = **elegance, neatness:** C) in partic., of style = **elegance, brilliancy;** n. eloquii, descriptionis: D) **splendour, nobility:** n. generis.

NĪTOR (II.), xus or sus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [obsolete form of the *perf. part.* gnitus and gnixus; hence perhaps from genu]. 1) **To lean** *or* **rest upon:** n. hastâ, baculo; (poet.) n. in hastam; n. genibus, *to kneel.* In partic.: A) — a) = *to try to get up,* or = *to plant or post one's self* — b) of a bird, &c.: n. aliis, *to be borne up or poised* — c) abs. = *to tread upon,* humi: B) *trop.* — a) **to depend upon, to rest upon:** divinatio n. in conjectura; salus reipublicae n. in illo homine — b) **to rely upon,** spe aliqua, consilio alicujus; with 'ubi': quo confugies, ubi nitere? 2) With reference to the 'terminus ad quem,' *to strive to reach a point,* esp. *a higher position,* **to press forward, to advance, to mount, to rise:** n. ad coelum; n. sub ipsos postes, gradibus, *to ascend;* n. pennis in aëra, *to fly up; trop.,* per me nisus sum, *I have risen by myself;* and = **to labour** *or* **strive after:** n. ad immortalitatem. 3) *Trop.,* **to exert one's self, to endeavour, to labour:** quantum quisque potest nitatur; n. pro libertate, *to struggle;* n. contra aliquem; n. recuperare patriam, *to strive;* (rar.) n. ut, etc.; *n., aliquid percipi posse, *to insist;* also (poet.) abs., Sisiphus sudans nitendo, *with the effort;* nitenti est similis, *is like one in labour, in the effort of bringing forth;* also (lat.) = *to strain at stool.*

NITRUM, i, *n.* [= νίτρον]. **Natural soda** *or* **natron,** still used in the East as soap; hence, *trop.* = *a means of cleansing.*

NĪVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [nix]. 1) *Of or pertaining to snow,* **snowy, snow-:** n. dies, *a snowy day;* n. mons, *covered with snow;* aqua n., *snow-water;* nn. venti, *which bring snow.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Wintery, cold,** dies; compes n., *ice.* 3) (Poet.) **Snow-white, snowy,** candor.

NĪVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [nix]. (Lat.) **Cooled with snow.**

NĪVEUS, a, um, *adj.* [nix]. 1) *Consisting of snow,* **snow-:** n. agger, *a heap of snow.* 2) **Covered with snow,** mons. 3) (Poet.) **Snow-white,** lac, brachia; (lat.) flumen n., *clear.*

NĪVŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nix]. **Full of snow, snowy,** hiems, loca.

NIX, nīvis, *f.* [Νιφ, *acc.* νίφα]. **Snow;** hence (poet.), capitis nn., *gray hairs.*

NIXI (DII), ōrum, *m. pl.* [nitor]. *Guardian deities of women in labour.*

NIXOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*intens.* of nitor]. (Rare, poet.) = A strengthened nitor.

NIXUS — v. Nitor, and Nisus.

NO, nāvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [= νέω]. 1) **To swim;** prov., n. sine cortice = *to be able to help one's self.* 2) (Poet.): A) *to sail, to fly,* &c.: n. per mare: B) oculi nn. (of the eyes of an intoxicated person), *swim:* C) undae nn., *undulate.*

NŌBĬLIOR, ōris, *m.* [nobilis]. *A family name in the gens Fulvia;* thus, esp. M. Fulvius N.

NŌBĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [nosco]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Knowable, discernible, known:** fidem addidit facinori nobili gaudio illum visendo, *by his visible joy;* ei non sum n., *I am unknown to him.* 2) **Well-known** *among men;* usually in a good sense = **renowned, celebrated;** rarely in a bad sense = **notorious:** n. homo, oppidum, exemplum; n. et clarus ex doctrina, re aliqua; (poet.) n. superare, *because he excels;* n. scortum; nn. inimicitiae. 3) **Of noble birth, noble, high-born,** esp. *sprung from a family a member of which has filled curule offices, and therefore possessing the* jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus, ignobilis — v. Imago): n. homo, genus; mulier non solum n. sed etiam nota; (lat.) nobiles nostri, *noblemen of our nation.* 4) (Rar.) **Excellent, superior,** fundus; nobilium greges equarum.

NŌBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [nobilis]. 1) (Rar.) **Renown, fame, celebrity.** 2): A) *abstr.,* **noble birth, nobility:** B) *concr.,* **the nobility, nobles:** conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; omnis n. interiit: sometimes with the verb in the *pl.:* n. coeperunt, etc. 3) **Excellence, superiority,** discipulorum.

NŌBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [nobilis]. (Lat.) **Nobly, famously, excellently.**

NŌBĬLĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nobilis]. (Rar.) 1) **To make known;** usually = **to make renowned, to make famous:** praesens favor eum n.; nobilitatus, *renowned;* (rar.) = *to render notorious:* n. aliquem flagitiis. 2) **To ennoble,** novitatem suam.

NŌCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of noceo]. 1) **Injurious, pernicious:** pestiferi et nn. 2) **Culpable, criminal,** homo, mores. Freq., as *subst., a malefactor:* merita caedes nocentum.

NŌCENTER, *adv.* [nocens]. (Lat.) **Hurtfully, injuriously.**

NŌCEO, cui, cĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* [prob. kindred with nex, neco]. 1) **To hurt, to harm, to injure,**

alicui; abs., arma ad nocendum, *offensive weapons;* hoc ei nihil nocet, *does him no harm;* nocetur mihi ab eo, *he harms or injures me.* 2) N. noxam (an old formula), *to commit a bad action.*

NŌCĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [noceo]. (Lat.) **Injurious, noxious.**

*NOCTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [nox]. (Lat.) **To draw towards night, to grow dark.**

NOCTĪCŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* [nox-color]. (Antecl. & lat.) **Night-coloured, dark.**

NOCTĪFER, ĕri, *m.* [nox-fero, 'the night-bringer'—cf. Lucifer]. (Poet.) = **The Evening Star.**

NOCTĪLŪCA, ae, *f.* [nox-luceo]. (Poet.) **That shines by night;** hence = *the moon.*

NOCTĪ-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Wandering by night.**

*NOCTĪ-VĪGĬLUS (Noctuv.), a, um, *adj.* [nox-vigilo]. (Pl.) **Watching by night.**

NOCTŪ, (*abl.* of the unusual Noctus = nox; mostly used as an *adv.*). **By night:** n. ambulare, stertere.

NOCTUA (I.), ae, *f.* [nox]. **A night-owl.**

NOCTUA (II.), ae, *m. A Roman surname;* as, Q. Caecilius Noctua, *consul,* 289 B. C.

*NOCTUĂBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [nox]. **Travelling by night.**

*NOCTUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [noctua]. (Pl.) **Of** *or* **belonging to night-owls,** oculi.

NOCTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [nox]. 1) *Of or belonging to the night,* **nocturnal, night-,** praesidium, hora, fur; nocturnus venit, *by night;* ora nn., *dark, ugly;* Bacchus n., *worshipped at night.* 2) *Subst.,* Nocturnus, i, *m., the god of Night.*

NŌCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [noceo]. (Very rare.) **Injurious, noxious.**

NODĪNUS, i, *m. A rivulet near Rome.*

NŌDO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nodus]. **To tie in a knot, to knot:** n. crines; collum laqueo nodatus, *with his neck tied.*

NŌDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [nodus]. 1) **Full of knots, knotty,** stipes, ramus, rete. 2) *Trop., full of difficulties,* **intricate,** verba; n. Cicuta, *skilled in drawing up bonds in legal form.*

NŌDUS, i, *m.* [perhaps kindred with νῆθω, 'to spin']. 1) **A knot;** hence, *meton.* = *a girdle, band, a knot of hair* (a kind of head-dress worn by Roman ladies); prov., n. Herculis (lat.), *a knot difficult to untie;* (poet.) complecti aliquem in nodum, *to clasp a person in one's arms;* nn. serpentis. 2) **A knot** *or* **knob** *on the joint of an animal:* alces crura habent sine nn. articulisque. 3) **A knot** *or* **knob** *on a tree or in wood:* baculus sine n.; prov., nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for difficulties where there are none.* 4) *Trop.:* A) = a tie, **bond:** n. amicitiae; (Poet.) plures imponere nn., *binding oaths:* B) = **a knotty point, difficulty, intricacy,** *hindrance:* expedire n., *to remove;* incidere in difficilem n.; mora et n. pugnae (poet.) = *a person who offers a gallant resistance.* 5) *The name of a star in the constellation Pisces.*

NŌLA (I.), ae, *f. A town in Campania,* still retaining the same name.

NŌLA (II.), ae, *f.* (Quint.) **The Unwilling,** *a title given in mockery to the dissolute Clodia.*

NŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nola I.]. *Of or belonging to Nola,* **Nolan;** *subst.,* Nolani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Nola.*

NOLĪBA, ae, *f. A town in Spain.*

NŌLO, nōlui, nolle, *v. irr. tr.* & *intr.* [non-volo]. **To wish not, to be unwilling:** n. amplius quam, etc.; aliquid facere n.; nolo eum abire, (rarely) n. abeat, *I do not wish him to go away;* so, also, hostes inultos abire n.; nollem factum, *I would it had not happened, I am sorry for it;* non n. = *to be willing, to have no objection;* quod nolim, *which heaven forbid;* me nolente, *against my will.* In partic.: A) freq. the *imper.* noli with an *infin.,* as a circumlocution for an imperative: noli putare, *do not believe;* sometime even pleonastically: nolite hunc velle exstingui: B) (rarely) n. alicui, *not to wish well to, to be unfavourable to.*

NŌMAS, ădis, *m.* [= νομάς]. (Poet. & Lat.) 1) **A nomad.** 2) As *nom. propr.,* **a Numidian.**

NŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [for novimen, from nosco; prop., 'that by which something is known']. 1) **A name:** dare, imponere alicui n., *to give a name;* invenire n. re aliqua, *to derive a name from any thing;* est mihi nomen Caio or Caius (rar. & lat. also Caii), *my name is;* thus, also, nomen ei dedit Marco or Marcum; (poet.) est via, lactea nomen habet, *it is called the milky way.* Also = **a word,** *appellation:* n. calamitatis. In partic.; A) nomen (of several, nomina) dare, edere, profiteri, or ad n. respondere, *to give in one's name* (esp. for military service), *to be enrolled, to enlist; trop.* (Com.), in his nomen suum profitetur, *he ranks himself among these:* B) nomen alicujus deferre, *to accuse one;* n. alicujus recipere (of the praetor), *to receive an accusation against one,* e. g., de parricidio: C) *the second of the three names of each freeborn citizen,* denoting the gens, in opp. to cognomen and praenomen (sometimes, however, it is confounded with one of these). 2) = *The persons bearing a certain name:* A) = **a gens, a family:** Fabium n.: B) = **a people, nation, race, stock:** socii et n. Latinum; hence, in addressing the Romans: n. vestrum = vos. 3) **A name = renown, fame, reputation:** huic magnum n. fuit; habere n.; (poet.) sine n., *of no repute;* servare pomis sua nn. 4) **A name = show, pretence, form,** in opp. to reality or substance: rex nomine magis quam re; n. duarum legionum. Hence: A) the *abl. sing.* nomine — a) = *under the name or title;* esp., emphatically = *under the pretext:* n. sceleris damnati sunt; classis n. pecunia imperata est; legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine — b) *in the name of,*

on the part of, on account of a person or thing: suo n. populo Romano bellum indixit; jam meo n. eum odi; suspectus est n. negligentiae; unius criminis n.; eo n., *on that account:* B) *meton.* (poet.), n. is sometimes used for *that to which a name belongs:* fortissima nn. = *the bravest heroes;* nec fidum femina n., *is not faithful.* 5) In particular, *the name of a debtor signed to a bond;* hence, A) = **a bond, note, debt,** *an item of debt:* nomina sua solvere, dissolvere, *to pay;* nn. expedire, *to settle;* nn. exigere, *to collect;* nn. in alium transcribere, *to assign a debt to another;* locare n. (lat.) = *to borrow money;* n. quod urget; facere n., *to enter or book a debt,* or *an item of debt;* pecunia ei est in nominibus, *many owe him money;* certis nn. pecuniam habere, *on good bonds, on good security:* B) **a debtor:** bonum n., *a trustworthy debtor;* lentum n., *a slow payer.* 6) (Lat.) In grammar, **a noun.**

NŌMENCLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nomen-calo]. (Rar.) **A calling by name.**

NŌMENCLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [nomen-calo]. **One that calls by name,** *a slave who accompanied his master, when canvassing for votes, for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met.*

NŌMENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nomentum]. *Of or belonging to Nomentum,* **Nomentan;** hence, *subst.,* A) Nomentani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Nomentum:* B) Nomentanus, i, *m., a Roman surname.*

NŌMENTUM, i, *n. A town not far from Rome,* now La Mentana.

NŌMĬNĀTIM, *adv.* [nomino]. **By name, expressly** (so that some or every one is expressly named): non n. sed generatim proscriptio erat informata.

NŌMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nomino]. 1) (Lat.) **A naming.** 2) **A nomination** *to an office:* n. in alicujus locum. 3) As a figure of speech, *a giving an appropriate name to that which before either had no name or an unsuitable one.*

NŌMĬNĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [nomino]. *Of or belonging to naming,* **nominative** (only in grammar): casus n., *the nominative case.*

NŌMĬNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of nomino]. **Renowned, famous.**

NŌMĬNĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of nomino]. (Ante-cl.) **To name.**

NŌMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nomen]. 1) **To name, to call by a name:** n. rem suo nomine; nominari propriis vocabulis; nominari ex (ab) re aliqua, *to take a name from;* hence, of a word, *to be derived from:* amor, ex quo amicitia est nominata. 2) **To name** = **to mention:** n. aliquem honoris causa; omnes nominari volunt, *would have an honourable mention.* 3) **To nominate** *to an office:* n. interregem; n. aliquem augurem, *to the augurship.* 4) = **To accuse, to arraign:** n. aliquem; inter socios Catilinae nominatus. 5) (Ante-cl. & lat.) Nominandi casus, *the nominative case.*

NŌMISMA (or Nŭmisma), ătis, *n.* [= νόμισμα]. (Poet. & lat.) *A piece of money,* **a coin.**

NŌMIUS, ii, and NŌMION, ōnis, *m.* [= Νόμος]. **The Pasturer,** *a surname of Apollo.*

NŌMOS (Nomus), i, *m.* [= νομός]. (Lat.) 1) **A district.** 2) In music, **a tune, air.**

NON, *adv.* [contr. fr. ne and oenum = unum]. 1) **Not** (in gen. — cf. haud): tanta n. insolentia sed immanitas; n. est ita; n. solum, *not only;* n. nisi, *only;* tantum n., *almost.* In partic.: A) it reverses the meaning of the *subst.* or *adj.* following: esse n. corpus, *something incorporeal;* n. honesta, *immoral, wicked* — before the negatives nemo, nihil, nullus, n. forms a weak affirmative (v. Nemo, etc.): B) in interrogations it denotes astonishment that something is not, or is not done: n. mihi respondes? also for nonne: non haec amentia significat vim? non scelus? C) n. possum n. dare, *I cannot help giving:* D) et (ac, atque) n. (not 'neque'), *and not,* is used where the negation belongs only to a single word; esp. = *and not rather:* si hoc suo ac non impulsu tuo fecerit: D) (poet. & lat.) for Nē 2, A and B: E) n. modo ... sed ne ... quidem, for non modo non, etc., *not only not, but not even:* F) n. si, *not even if:* n. si victoriam certam videam: G) non ita, *not very:* n. ita antiqua, diu; so, also, non fere, *scarcely:* n. fere quisquam. 2) In an answer, **no:** aut etiam aut non respondere, *either yes or no.*

NŌNA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) *One of the three Fates.*

NŌNACRĪNUS = Nonacrius.

NŌNACRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Νώνακρις]. *A town in Northern Arcadia,* in the territory of which the Styx had its source.

NŌNACRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nonacris]. **Nonacrian;** (poet.) = *Arcadian:* N. virgo = *Callisto* or *Atalanta.*

NŌNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [nonus]. *The ninth day before the Ides,* **the Nones;** hence, *the fifth day of the month,* except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was *the seventh:* NN. Januariae, Apriles; a. d. tertium NN. Februarias, *the third of February.*

NŌNĀGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [nonaginta]. (Lat.) **Ninety each.**

NŌNĀGĒSĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [nonaginta]. **The ninetieth.**

NŌNĀGIES, *num. adv.* [nonaginta]. **Ninety times:** n. sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces.*

NŌNĀGINTA, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* **Ninety.**

NŌNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [nonus]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the ninth legion,** miles; *subst.,* Nonanus, i, *m., a soldier of the ninth legion.*

NŌNĀRIA, ae, *f.* [nonus]. (Lat.) **A public prostitute;** so called because forbidden to appear in public places until the ninth hour of the day.

NON-DUM, *adv.* **Not yet.**

NONGENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* **Nine hundred.**

NONGENTIES, *num. adv.* [nongenti]. **Nine hundred times.**

NŌNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* as, N. Marcellus, *a Roman grammarian.*

NON-NE, *adv.* 1) In direct questions, when an affirmative answer is expected, **not?** n. meministi, etc.? 2) In indirect questions, **whether not, if not:** quaere n. id effecerit.

NON-NĒMO, ĭnis, *adj.* 1) **Many a one, some, several.** 2) **Some one, a certain person.** (Freq. written separately — v. Nemo.)

NON-NĬHIL, *n. indecl.* 1) **Something** (v. Nihil.) 2) **Somewhat:** n. me consolatur.

NON-NULLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Some;** in the *pl.*, **several** (v. Nullus).

NON-NUNQUAM, *adv.* **Sometimes** (conf. Interdum).

NON-NUSQUAM, *adv.* (Lat.) **In some places.**

NŌNUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [novem]. **The ninth;** *subst.*, Nona, ae, *f.* (sc. hora), *the ninth hour of the day* (the third before sunset, the usual dinner-time).

NŌNUS DĔCĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [novendecim]. **The nineteenth.**

NŌRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* 1) *A town in Sardinia,* on the site of the modern Torre Forcadizo. 2) *A fort in Cappadocia* (by Nepos erroneously placed in Phrygia).

NORBA, ae, *f.* *A town in Latium,* now Alcantara.

NORBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Norba]. **Norban;** *subst.*, Norbani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, **the Norbans.**

NŌRĒIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Noricum.*

NŌRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Nora]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Nora;** *subst.*, Norenses, ium, *m. pl. the inhabitants of Nora.*

NORĬCUM, i, *n.* *A Roman province,* comprising the modern Upper and Lower Austria, between the Inn, Danube, and Vienna Forest, the greater part of Styria, Karinthia, Carniola, and parts of Bavaria, Tyrol, and Salzburg.

NORĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Noricum]. *Of or belonging to Noricum,* **Norican;** *subst.*, Norici, ōrum, *m. pl., the Noricans.*

NORMA, ae, *f.* [γνώριμος]. 1) (Lat.) **A square, rule** *used by builders, masons,* &c. 2) *Trop.*, **a rule, precept:** dirigere aliquid normâ, or ad n. rationis musicorum; natura n. legis est.

NORMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [norma]. (Lat.) **Made according to the square:** angulus n., *a rightangle.*

NORTIA, ae, *f.* *A goddess of the Etrurians,* prob. = Fortuna.

NOS, strum or stri, *pers. pron. pl.* **We** (v. Ego). The *gen.* is 'nostrum' when partitive: unus nostrum, *one of us* — 'nostri' when objective: amor nostri, *love to us.*

*NOSCĬTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [noscito]. (Lat.) **Endeavouring to recognise, examining.**

NOSCĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of nosco]. 1) *To strive to become acquainted with,* **to examine,** aliquid, vestigia. 2) **To perceive, to observe,** aliquem. 3) **To know, to recognise,** aliquem facie.

NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. tr.* [γιγνώσκω — cf. co-gno-sco, gna-rus, etc.]. **I.** *Pres.*, with the tenses derived from it: — 1) *To strive to know,* **to examine:** n. signum; n. provinciam, *to take a view of;* in particular, of the praetor, n. rem = *to investigate,* hence *to judge;* explorare et n. 2) **To get a knowledge of, to become acquainted with, to learn:** n. mores Graecorum; n. causas singulorum; n. hostem clamore magis quam oculis. 3) (Rar.) **To know,** aliquid. In partic. = **to recognise:** nn. res suas (of owners who recognise their stolen property when returned). 4) *To acknowledge as valid,* **to allow, to admit of,** excusationem, causam. **II.** *Perf.*, with the derived tenses: — **To know,** aliquem, rem omnem, leges et jura. In partic. (colloq.) nostin'? *do you understand me?*

NOSTER, stra, strum, *poss. pron.* [nos]. **Our;** if strengthened by 'met' = *our own.* In partic.: A) to denote a close relation in gen., **pertaining to us, one of us, ours:** salve n.! (said by a slave to his master); n. est, *he belongs to our party or family;* nostri, *our men;* Syre n.! *dear Syrus!* B) = *favourable, advantageous to us:* nn. loca; Marte nostro pugnamus, *successfully:* C) sometimes the *pron.* noster, as an *adj.*, is used for the objective genitive: amor noster, *love toward us.*

NOSTIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* hence, L. Nostius Zoïlus, *a freedman.*

NOSTRAS, ātis, *adj.* [noster]. **Of our country, native,** homines; nn. verba, philosophi.

NŌTA, ae, *f.* [nosco]. 1) *That by which something may be known,* **a mark, sign, note:** apponere n.; ducere n., *to draw with the finger* (upon a table); esp., **a distinguishing** *or* **characteristic feature** *or* **mark:** interior animi n.; cujusque generis dicendi n.; nn. locorum; notae ac vestigia scelerum. 2) In partic.: A) *a written sign:* nn. literarum, or simply nn., *letters, alphabetic characters;* hence (poet.) — a) *a writing, letter* — b) (lat.) **secret writing, cipher** — c) (lat.) **signs, abbreviations** *used by stenographers* — d) **a mark of punctuation:** B) *a mark on a wine-cask:* vinus optimae notae; interior n. Falerni = *a superior kind of Falernian wine;* hence, *a kind, sort of merchandise,* and, in gen., **a class, kind:** ex hac n. corporum est aër; beneficia ex vulgari n.: C) (lat.) **the stamp** *on a coin:* D) **a brand** *burned on the forehead,* esp. *of a runaway slave:* compunctus notis Thraciis, *branded:* E) **a mole,** *mother-spot:* n. genitiva: F) **a note,** *added by a censor to the name of a citizen to express blame:* n. severitatis censoriae; hence = **a spot, blemish,** and *trop.*, **a reproach, disgrace,** *mark of ignominy:* n. et ignominia: G) (poet.) *a sign given to one,* **a nod:** reddere alicui nn.: H) (poet.) *a surname.*

NŌTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [noto]. 1) (Lat.) **Perceptible, discernible,** fundamenta urbis. 2) **Notable, remarkable, extraordinary,** exitus, eloquentia; also, in a bad sense = **notorious,** caedes.

NŌTĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [notabilis]. (Lat.) 1) **Perceptibly,** expallesco. 2) **Remarkably,** *in a striking manner.*

NŌTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [nota]. (Lat.) 1) **A shorthand writer, stenographer.** 2) **A writer, clerk, amanuensis.**

NŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [noto]. 1) **A marking,** esp. *of the voting-tablets, with wax of different colours:* n. tabellarum. 2) **An observing, observation,** naturae; n. temporum, *a distinguishing.* 3) **An animadversion** *by a censor:* n. censoria. 4) **A choice, designation:** delectus et n. judicum. 5) *The pointing out of the original meaning of a word,* **etymology.** 6) (Lat.) **A characterizing, depicting.**

NŌTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [notus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become known:** malis facinoribus n.

NŌTHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= νόθος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of men, **illegitimate,** *born out of wedlock* (opp. to legitimus). 2) Of animals, **mongrel.** 3) *Trop.,* **not genuine, counterfeit, false, borrowed,** lumen.

NŌTĬFĬCO āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [notus-facio]. (Lat.) **To make known,** genus alicui.

NŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nosco]. *1) (Pl.) **A making one's self acquainted** *with:* quid tibi hanc n. est? *what business have you to make yourself acquainted with her?* 2) **An examination, investigation** *by a magistrate,* **a taking cognizance of,** pontificum; in partic., n. censoria (= nota censoria), *an animadversion by a censor.* 3) **A notion, conception, idea:** sine n. rerum beate vivere non possumus; n. deorum, *of the gods;* n. animi. 4) **A meaning, import** *given to a thing or word:* neque alia huic verbo subjecta est notio nisi, etc.

NŌTĬTIA, ae, and (ante-cl.) NŌTĬTIES, ei, *f.* [notus]. 1) In a passive sense = **a being known, celebrity, note:** intromitti propter n., *because one is known;* (poet.) consequi n., *to become renowned* = venire in n.; habere n., *to be famous* (cf. 2); virtus habet n. posteritatis, *is known to posterity.* 2) In an active sense = **an acquaintance** *with,* **a knowledge** *of:* n. dei; habere n. rei alicujus, *to be acquainted with* (cf. 1); nupera est haec inter nos n.; n. feminae habere (= concumbere), *to have carnal knowledge of a woman.*

NOTIUM, i, *n. A town and promontory near Colophon in Ionia.*

NŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nota]. 1) *To distinguish by a mark,* **to mark:** n. tabellam cerā; n. genas ungue = *to scratch.* In particular: A) (poet.) **to write,** nomen: B) (lat.) **to write in cipher** *or* **with abbreviations.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **to point out, to indicate,** res nominibus; illa nn. temporis naturam, *this shows;* hence (lat.) = **to allude to:** n. senatum: B) of an author = *to make an observation or remark,* **to remark,** aliquid: C) **to mark** = *to impress on one's memory:* n. aliquid mente, pectore: D) **to note, to observe, to perceive:** n. cantus avium; n. numerum in cadentibus guttis; n. aliquem circumire, *that one goes about:* E) tech. t., of a censor, *to mark with a note of censure;* hence, in gen., **to censure, to brand, to disgrace:** n. aliquem ignominiā; n. furti nomine; tribunitia intercessio armis notata atque oppressa est, i. e., *deprived of political influence.*

NŌTOR, ōris, *m.* [nosco]. (Lat.) **One who knows** = *a witness to another's identity.*

NŌTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of nosco]. 1) **Known:** hoc mihi est n.; noti, as *subst., acquaintances, friends;* nn. et insignes latrones; mulier n., *notorious;* (poet.) notus animi paterni, *known for his fatherly feeling;* (poet.) *well-known* = *customary,* sedes. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Act.,* **knowing, that knows.**

NŌTUS (II.), i, *m.* [= νότος]. **The South wind;** (poet.) = *a wind,* in gen.: in nn. volans, *into the air.*

NŌVĀCŬLA, ae, *f.* [novus]. **A sharp knife;** esp. = **a razor.**

NŌVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [novus]. **Newly ploughed;** in partic., as *subst.,* Novale, is, *n.* (sc. solum), **fallow land;** (poet.) *a field,* in gen.

NŌVĀTILLA, ae, *f. A niece of Seneca the philosopher.*

NŌVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [novo]. (Lat.) **A renewer:** nn. verborum, *a restorer of obsolete words.*

*NŌVĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [novo]. (Poet.) *She that renews,* **a renewer,** rerum.

NŌVE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [novus]. 1) **Newly,** *in an unusual manner.* 2) *Sup.:* A) of time, **lately, recently,** *a short time ago:* B) (lat.) of succession, **at last, finally.**

NŌVELLO, 1. *v. intr.* [novellus]. (Lat.) **To set out new vines.**

NŌVELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [novus]. 1) **New, young, newly planted** *or* **produced,** vites; n. turba, *a young brood;* nn. Aquileienses, *newly settled, recent colonists of A.* 2) **Inexperienced, unaccustomed,** manus.

NŌVEM, *card. num. adj.* [= ἐννέα — cf. Germ. neun]. **Nine.**

NŌVEMBER, bris, *adj.* [novem]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the ninth month:** mensis N., *the month of November* (the Roman year beginning with the month of March); Calendae NN.

NŌVENDĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* [novem-decem]. (Rar.) **Nineteen.**

NŌVENDIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [novem-dies]. 1) **Lasting nine days,** sacrum. 2) **Taking place on the ninth day;** in partic., sacrificium n. (or simply novendiale), *a sacrifice offered on the ninth day after a funeral;* pulveres nn., *taken from the tomb the ninth day after interment* (according to the rules of magic art).

NŎVĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [novem]. **Nine each.**

NŎVENSĬLES, or NŎVENSĬDES (DII), ium, *m. pl.* [novus-sedes]. **New gods,** *borrowed from other nations* (opp. to indigetes, 'native gods').

NŎVERCA, ae, *f.* [novus]. **A step-mother:** *trop.*, quorum Italia n. est, *adopted citizens;* prov., apud n. queri = *to complain in vain.*

NŎVERCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [noverca]. (Lat.) **Of or belonging to a step-mother, like a step-mother:** Lavinum n., *called after Ascanius's step-mother Lavinia;* hence = *hostile:* nn. oculi.

NŎVESIUM, ii. *n. A town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine,* now Neuss.

NŎVĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [novus]. **New, fresh, recent,** vinum, homo; esp. of slaves who have but lately entered upon a service = *inexperienced.*

NŎVIES, *num. adv.* [novem]. **Nine times.**

NŎVIŎDŪNUM, i, *n. The name of several towns in Gaul:* —**1)** *A town of the Æduans,* now Nevers; **2)** *of the Bituriges,* near the modern Nouan; **3)** *of the Suessiones,* now Soissons.

NŎVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [novus]. **1) Newness, novelty, unusualness,** rei, sceleris; (poet.) n. anni = *the beginning of the year;* nn. = *new friendships.* Hence, *concr.* = **innovation, novelty:** homines cupidi novitatis. **2) Newness of rank** (v. Novus **1,** E): contemnunt n. meam.

NŎVIUS, ii, *m*, and Nŏvia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.*

NŎVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [novus]. **1) To make new** = *to restore a thing to its former condition,* **to renew, to renovate,** transtra; n. membra, *to refresh;* n. vulnera, *to re-open;* n. agrum, *to plough anew;* n. viros prole, *to propagate;* n. ardorem qui residerat. **2) To make new** = **to create, to invent, to introduce:** n. verba; n. aliquid in re; n. opus aliis ignotum. **3)** *To give a new appearance to,* **to change, to alter:** n. pugnam; n. aliquid in legibus. In partic., in a political sense: n. res (omnia, quidquam, nihil, etc.), *to attempt innovations, to make a revolution;* omnia novare velle, *to wish to revolutionize;* occasio novandi res; Turnum res novantem poenâ affecerunt; also, abs., dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est.

NŎVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [= *νέος*]. **I.** *Posit.* —**1) New, fresh, recent** (= *that formerly was not in existence,* in opp. to antiquus — cf. recens): n. et inauditus; n. exercitus; n. miles, *a raw recruit;* (poet.) n. serpens, *that has cast its old skin.* Freq. = **unheard of, unusual, strange:** n. monstrum; n. species. In partic.: A) res novae — a) = *new things, novelties* — b) (usually) tech. t., in the lang. of politics = *political innovations, a revolution:* B) tabulae nn. (v. Tabula): C) nn. tabernae, or abs. novae, *shops of money-changers in the Forum,* which were burned down, 211 B. C., and built anew: D) n. homo, or homo n., **a man newly ennobled, an upstart,** i. e., *the first of his family to obtain a curule office* (v. Ignobilis): E) *subst.*, Novum, i, *n., news:* num quidnam, inquit, novi? **2)** (Mostly poet. & lat.) *New in any thing* = **unused, inexperienced:** nares nn., *unaccustomed* (to a smell); equus n., *unbroken;* novus delictis (Tac.), *unacquainted with.* **II.** *Sup.* —**1)** Of time (rar.), **the last,** verba. **2)** Of space, **extreme, hindmost, last:** n. agmen, *the rear;* novissimi, *the rearmost;* cauda n., *the tip of the tail.* **3)** *Trop.* (lat.), **extreme** = **severest, worst,** poena, exempla; also, abs., novissima expectabat, *the death penalty.*

NOX, ctis, *f.* [*νύξ* — conf. German Nacht]. **Night:** umbra terrae officiens soli efficit noctem. In partic.: A) nocte (also de n.) or noctu, adverbially, *by night:* B) die et nocte, *in a day and a night;* but, dies noctesque (of something that is lasting or repeated), **day and night** = *during several days and nights:* C) mediâ n., *at midnight;* multâ n. (also de multa n.), *late at night;* in multam noctem, *until late in the night.* **2)** *Trop.* (mostly poet.): A) = **night-doings:** semita sonat insanâ n., *with nightly riot;* nn. Atticae, *the well-known work of Gellius:* B) **darkness, obscurity:** offundere noctem rei alicui; hence = *confusion, a sad and gloomy condition:* nox reipublicae: C) **blindness;** hence — a) *mental blindness,* **ignorance:** n. animi — b) **unintelligibleness, obscurity:** versus habent aliquantum noctis: D) *the darkness of a storm,* **a tempest:** imber noctem ferens; so (poet.) of *clouds of missiles:* nox super campos telis conserta pependit: E) (poet.) **death:** omnes una manet nox; also = **the lower world:** F) (poet.) **sleep:** G) **cohabitation.**

NOXA, ae, *f.* [noceo]. **1) Hurt, harm, injury:** nihil illa res iis noxae fuit, *did not hurt them;* sine n., *without doing harm.* **2) An offence, crime:** esse in n., *to be in fault;* comprehendi in aliqua n.; damnari noxae, *for a crime;* nocere noxam (v. Noceo). **3) Punishment:** merere n.; dedere aliquem noxae; exsolvere aliquem noxâ.

NOXIA, ae, *f.* [noceo]. **1)** = Noxa **2. 2)** (Rar.) = Noxa **1.**

NOXIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [noxia]. (Lat.) **1) Very injurious, hurtful, noxious,** res, animal. **2) Sinful, vicious,** animus.

NOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* [noceo]. **1) Hurtful, injurious, noxious,** tela, crimina. **2) Guilty** *of an evil deed,* **criminal, culpable,** nobilitas, corda; noxius eodem crimine; (lat.) n. conjurationis, *of a conspiracy;* noxii, *criminals.*

NUBAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [*Νοῦβαι*]. **The Nubians,** *a people of Africa, south of Egypt.*

NŪBĔCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of nubes]. **1)** (Lat.) **A little cloud;** hence = *a dark spot:* smaragdorum, oculorum nn. **2)** *Trop.*, **a gloomy expression** (of countenance): n. frontis.

NŪBES, is *f.* [kindred w. *γνόφος, νέφος,* nubo, nebula, etc.]. **1) A cloud:** n. condidit lunam. **2)** Of things resembling a cloud, e. g., n. pulveris,

a cloud of dust. In partic., *trop.:* A) = **darkness, obscurity:** objicere nubem fraudibus, *to veil one's bad deeds:* B) = *a gloomy look, a frown:* deme supercilio nubem: C) = *embarrassment, misfortune, calamity:* vita vacet nube: D) **a cloud** = **a dense mass** *or* **multitude,** locustarum, jaculorum, peditum: E) to denote something unsubstantial or unreal: *a phantom:* nubes et inania captare.

NŪBĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nubes-fero]. (Poet.) 1) **Cloud-bearing, cloud-capped,** Apenninus, mons. 2) **Cloud-bringing,** Notus.

NŪBĬGĔNA, ae, *com.* [nubes-gigno]. (Poet.) **Cloud-born** = *a Centaur* (the Centaurs were reputed to have been born of a cloud).

NŪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [nubo]. **Marriageable:** A) of persons: n. filia, virgo: B) of age: nn. anni.

NŪBĬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [nubes]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Overcast with clouds,* **cloudy,** coelum; usually as *subst.* Nubilum, i, *n.,* **a cloudy sky, cloudy weather:** nubilo, *in cloudy weather;* freq. in the *pl.* = *the clouds:* igni corusco nubila dividens. 2) **Cloud-bringing,** Auster. 3) **Dark, obscure.** Hence, *trop.:* A) *darkened by sadness or wrath,* **beclouded:** Ceres nubila vultu: B) **sad, unfortunate, gloomy,** tempus: C) **unpropitious:** Parca mihi fuit n.

NŪBO, nupsi, nuptum, 3. *v. intr.* [nubes]. Prop., *to cover, to veil;* hence, from the custom of veiling the bride when given to the bridegroom, **to be married** (of a woman): n. alicui, cum aliquo, also (lat.) apud aliquem; in familiam clarissimam n., *to be married into;* quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, *you have given in marriage;* so locare, collocare nuptum, *to give in marriage.* Hence: A) (Pl.) haec quotidie viro nubit, *lies with a man:* B) (Lat.) vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, *are trained to the poplars.*

NŪCĔRIA, ae, *f. A town in Campania,* now Nocera.

NŪCĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nuceria]. *Of or belonging to Nuceria,* **Nucerian;** *subst.* Nucerini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Nuceria.*

*NŪCĬFRANGĬBŬLUM, i, *n.* [nux-frango]. (Pl.) **A nut-cracker,** jocosely of a tooth.

NUCLEUS, i, *m.* [nux]. **A kernel;** in partic., A) *the eatable kernel of a nut;* prov. (Pl.), qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, *to have the kernel, you must crack the nut* = *no fishing without wading;* (Pl.) nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, *I have kept the shell, but lost the kernel;* B) *the uneatable kernel, the stone of fruit.* Hence, *trop.:* α) = *the inner part of any thing:* n. conchae, *a pearl;* β) = *the hardest part of any thing:* n. ferri.

NŪDIUS [nunc and dius = dies]. **Now is the ... day,** used, in connection with an ordinal number, as an adverbial expression; n. tertius, *it is now the third day* = *the day before yesterday;* n. quartus, *four days ago;* qui dies n. tertius decimus? *what day was it thirteen days ago.*

NŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nudus]. 1) *To make bare or naked,* **to bare, to strip,** corpus; n. hominem, *to undress;* (poet.) membra n. terrae, *to throw one's self naked upon the ground;* n. gladium, *to unsheath;* tectum nudatum, *stripped of tiles;* (poet.) n. agros; n. messes, *to thresh out.* Hence, *trop., to lay bare,* **to expose,** latera, tergum. 2) **To strip of** *any thing,* **to despoil, to deprive, to plunder:** n. murum defensoribus; n. aliquem praesidio; abs., n. hostes; tribunicia potestas omnibus rebus nudata, *stripped of everything;* nudati opere censorio, *stripped of their rights by the censor.* Hence = **to render destitute, to impoverish:** alea eum n. 3) *To lay open* = **to betray, to disclose,** consilia alicujus, quid velint; (Poet.) n. alicui amorem.

NŪDUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Naked, bare, uncovered,** corpus, caput; gladius n., *drawn, unsheathed;* prov. (Pl.), vestimenta detrahere nudo = *to get something out of one who has nothing;* sudor n., *of a naked person.* In partic.: A) = **lightly clothed,** *in one's tunic, without a toga:* nn. sub jugum missi: B) (poet.) = **unarmed,** or *lightly armed,* dextra: C) in military lang. = *not covered, exposed* (cf. Nudo 1, *trop.*), latus, tergum, ala: D) (poet.) n. nemus, *stripped of foliage, leafless;* n. humus, *the bare ground* (without a carpet, &c.); nudus jacet in arena = *unburied;* nn. subsellia, *empty, deserted;* capilli nn., *unadorned;* nudus arboris Othrys, *bare.* 2) **Stripped, deprived,** *or* **bereaved** *of any thing, without something:* nudus re or ab re, also rei alicujus; hence, terra n. gignentium, *without vegetation.* Hence, in gen. (poet.) = *destitute, needy,* homo, senectus; Antonius n. huc se confert, *without troops.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **bare, mere, simple, only;** nuda ista si ponas, etc.; n. ira Caesaris: B) = **plain,** *simple, unadorned,* commentarii. 4) (Lat.) Nn. verba = **obscene.**

NŪGAE ārum, *f. pl.* [prob. kindr. w. naucum]. 1) **Jests, idle talk, trifles, nonsense:** tantae nn.; aufer nn.! *quit your jesting!* as an exclamation, nugas! *nonsense!* agere nn., *to trifle, to play the fool.* Hence, of verses, &c. = *a trifle:* meditari nescio quid nugarum; so of the songs of hired mourners at a funeral (Pl.): haec sunt non nugae, non enim mortualia 2) *Trop.* = **trifles, drolls, jesters:** amicos habet meras nugas.

NŪGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [nugae]. (Lat.) **Trifling, frivolous, worthless.**

NŪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [nugor]. **A trifler, jester, joker;** in partic. = **a swaggerer, braggart:** vae tibi nugator.

*NŪGĀTŌRIE, *adv.* [nugatorius]. **Triflingly, frivolously.**

NŪGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [nugator]. **Trifling, futile, vain, worthless:** artes nn., i. e., *lies.*

NŪGAX, ācis, *adj.* [nugor]. (Rar.) **Trifling, jesting, frivolous.**

*NŪGĬGĔRŬLUS, i, *m.* [nugae-gerulus]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) = Nugivendus.

*NŪGĬPŎLŸLŎQUĬDES, is, *m.* [nugae-πολύ-loquor]. (Pl.) Jocosely, **a great talker of nonsense.**

*NŪGĬVENDUS, i, *m.* [nugae-vendo]. (Pl.) **A dealer in female finery.**

NŪGOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [nugae]. **1)** To trifle, **to play the fool,** *to talk nonsense:* Democritus non inscite nugatur. **2)** In partic. = to swagger, to lie, to cheat: non mihi nugari potes.

NUĬTHŌNES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Germany,* near the river Elbe.

NULLUS, a, um, *genit.* īus, *adj.* (freq. also *subst.*, esp. in the *genit.* and *abl. sing.*, where 'nemo' is unusual) [ne-ullus]. **1)** No; none: n. homo, res; n. non, *every;* non n., *some;* n. dum, *none as yet;* n. unus, *not one;* nn. duo, *not two;* (poet. & lat.) nullius and nullo in the *neut.* as *genit.* and *abl.* to nihil, for nullius rei and nulla re: Graii praeter laudem nullius avari. In partic.: A) nullum esse, *to be no more;* and *trop.* nullus sum, *I am lost, undone:* B) nullo (*abl.*) as *adv.*, *nowhere.* **2)** (Colloq.) Sometimes 'nullus' is added to the subject of a sentence, for 'non,' with the verb = *not at all:* S. ab armis nullus discedit. **3)** *Trop., as much as nothing* = insignificant, trifling, of no account: leges nullas putare; vides rempublicam esse n.; senatum esse n.; n. repente fui, *all at once I became a mere cipher, powerless;* sine his studiis vita n. est, *is to be counted as nothing.*

NUM, *interrogative adv.* **1)** In simple direct questions, where a negative answer is expected—in this case it is not translated in English: n. negare audes? It is sometimes strengthened by an appended 'ne' or 'quid': numne vis audire? numquid vis? *is there any thing more?* (a common form on taking one's leave); in colloquial style also by 'nam.' **2)** In simple indirect questions: whether (without any secondary signification): quaero n. venerit; (rar.) also numquid = num: scire velim numquid necesse sit, etc.

NŪMA, ae, *m.* *A Roman proper name;* thus esp. **1)** N. Pompilius, *the second king of Rome* (715—672 B.C.). **2)** N. Marcius, *a Sabine, friend of King Numa.*

NŪMANTIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Northeastern Spain,* destroyed by Scipio Africanus (133 B.C.)—now prob. ruins near Puente de Don Guarray.

NŪMANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Numantia]. Numantine; *subst.* Numantini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Numantines.*

NŪMĀNUS, i, *m.* *A Rutulian, surnamed Remulus.*

NŪMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [numus]. **1)** Of *or* pertaining to money, money-: res n., *the coinage;* lex n., *against forgery;* n. difficultas, *pecuniary difficulty;* theca n., *a coffer.* **2)** *Trop.*, bribed with money, venal, judex, tribunal.

NŪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [numus]. *Well provided with money,* rich, moneyed, homo.

NUMELLA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) *A kind of fetter for slaves.*

NŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [nuo]. **1)** (Lucr.) Inclination *or* tendency *towards a place:* diverso n. in locum tendunt. Hence, *an inclination of the head,* a nod: n. capitis. **2)** *Trop.:* A) a nod, i. e., command, will: ad numen mentis moveri; esp. of a god: deus cujus numini omnia parent; n. deae apparuit, *divine work;* also (poet. & lat.) of the will of great and powerful men: n. Caesareum: B) (poet. & lat.) deity—a) = divine nature *or* majesty; n. Junonis; dii vindicarunt ipsi n. suum—b) = a deity, god: precari magna nn.; firmare promissa numine, *by swearing in the name of a god;* haud n. nostro (poet.), *not having the gods on one's side;* purum n. (of Jupiter) = *a clear sky.*

NŪMĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [numero]. (Poet.) That can be counted; in partic. = *easily numbered, small.*

NŪMĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [numero]. (Lat.) A counting out, payment.

NŪMĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of numero]. Prop., counted; hence, in cash, in ready money: duo talenta nn.; usually in the *n. sing.* as *subst.*, ready money, cash: nec n. habere; in numerato, *in cash;* (lat.) *trop.*, in numerato habere = *to have in readiness.*

NŪMĔRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Numerius, Numerian.

NŪMĔRIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *A Roman praenomen,* esp. *in the gens Fabia.*

NŪMĔRIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and Nūmĕria, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* so esp. Q. N. Rufus, *tribune of the people* (A. U. C. 697), an enemy of Cic.

NŪMĔRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [numerus]. **1)** To count, to reckon, singulos, senatum (if it was doubted whether a quorum of senators was present). Hence: A) to enumerate, to mention, auctores suos: B) (poet.) n. chordas, *to touch the strings in succession* = *to play:* C) (poet. & lat.) to number, i. e., to have: n. multos amicos. **2)** To count out, to count down, to pay: n. alicui pecuniam; n. stipendium militibus. **3)** To count *or* reckon among, to regard, to esteem: n. aliquid in bonis (lat. also inter bona); n. aliquid beneficii loco or in beneficii parte, *to consider as a benefit;* n. aliquid nullo loco, *not to value;* n. aliquem oratorem, honestissimum, *to deem;* n. aliquid in gloria, *to deem it an honour;* abs., n. aliquid, *to include something in an account.*

NŪMĔRO (II.), *adv.* [prop. *abl. sing.* of numerus]. (Ante-cl.) **1)** Precisely, exactly, just now: numero mihi in mentem fuit. **2)** In partic., too quickly, too soon: n. advenis ad prandium.

NŪMĔRŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [numerosus]. **1)** (Lat.) Numerously, in great number: sententias versare quam numerosissime, i. e., *to express them in as many different ways as possible.* **2)** *In measured members:* A) tech. term in music, *conformably to time,* harmoniously: B) tech. term

in rhetoric, **rhythmically**: sententia cadit numerose.

NŪMĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [numerus]. 1) (Lat.) **Numerous, manifold**: n. civitas, *populous*; n. pictor, *prolific*; n. gymnasium, hortus, *extensive, consisting of many parts*; n. tabula, *with many figures*; n. opus, *of various contents*; n. in arte, *versatile*. 2) *In measured members or divisions*: A) of a dance, **measured**: B) of music, *conformable to time*, **melodious**, versus: C) of style, **rhythmical**, oratio: D) of art, **harmonious**.

NŪMĔRUS, i, *m.* [kindred with numus, *νόμος*, 'that which is measured off or apportioned']. 1) **Number**: inire n., *to reckon*; numero comprehendere aliquid, *to count*; procedere in numerum, *to be included in a reckoning*; freq., tres, etc., numero, *in number, altogether*. In partic., nn. = *mathematics*, or *astrology*. Hence: A) *a certain number of persons or things*, **a class, order**: in numerum deorum referre, *to count among the gods*; in hostium numero ducere (habere), *to reckon among enemies*; se, also, numero sapientum haberi, *to be counted among the wise men*; suum n. habere, *the full number*; ad n., *to the full number*: B) (lat.) as a military tech. t. — a) **a number, division, troop** *of soldiers*: distribuere in nn. — b) **the roll, list** *on which the names of the soldiers were registered*: in nn. esse = *to be enrolled*: C) *trop., a number as having a certain value*; hence — a) = **dignity, rank, position**: homo nullo n.; obtinere aliquem n., or esse aliquo (also in aliquo) n., *to be of some account*; so, also, aliquem aliquo n. putare (habere), *to esteem, to regard as an important person*; so, also, reponere in numerum — b) **a number** (as opp. to one or a few), **several, many**: illos defendit n. Freq. numero, with a *genit.* = *in the character of, as*: parentis n. esse, *in the place of a father, as a father* (cf. loco): D) (poet.) **a mere number**: nos n. sumus, *we serve only to fill up the number*: E) (poet.) **dice** (marked with numbers): F) (poet.) **order**: digerere in n.: G) in grammar, **number** (singular, dual, plural): H) **a quantity**: magnus n. frumenti. 2) (Mostly in the *pl.*) *An essential part of a whole*, **a part, member**: perfectus et expletus omnibus nn. suis; hoc omnes nn. virtutis continet; (poet.) deesse suis nn., *to be defective*. 3) **Rhythmical measure, time** *in music or dancing*; of style = **rhythm, euphony, harmony**: in numerum, *keeping time*; extra n. se movere, *out of time*; etiam in verbis solutis (*in prose*) inest numerus. Hence: A) in gen. = **a rule**, *a regular proceeding*: extra n. = *improperly*; in (ad) n., also numero, *duly, properly*: B) (poet.) **a verse**: nn. impares, *elegiac verses*; nn. graves, *heroic metre*: C) *a member or part of a verse* = **a foot**.

NŪMĪCIUS (or Nŭmīcus), ii, *m.* 1) *A small river in Latium*, now the Numico. 2) *The name of a Roman gens.*

NŪMĬDA, ae, *m.* [from nomas, *νομάς*]. Prop., **a nomad**, *one of a pastoral race* (v. Numidia). Hence — 1) *Subst.*, **a Numidian**. 2) *Adj.*, **Numidian**: N. leo, jaculator.

NŪMĬDIA, ae, *f.* [Numida]. *A country in Northern Africa*, now Algiers.

NŪMĬDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Numidia]. **Numidian**; esp. as a surname given to A. Caecilius Metellus (Numidicus), for his victory over the Numidian king Jugurtha.

NŪMĬSIUS, ii, *m.*, and Nŭmĭsia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Latin and Roman gens.*

NŪMISMA — v. Nomisma.

NŪMISTRO, ōnis, *f.* *A city in Lucania*, n. Muro.

NŪMĪTOR, ōris, *m.* *A king of Alba*, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

NŪMĪTŌRIUS, ii, *m.*, and Nŭmĭtōria, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

NUMMUS, etc. — v. Numus.

NŪMŌRUMEXPALPŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [numus-expalpor]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed name = **he who wheedles out of money**.

*NŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) = Numatus.

NUMQUAM or NUNQUAM, *adv.* [ne-unquam]. **Never**: n. non, *always*; sometimes (colloq.) = a strengthened 'non,' **not, certainly not**.

NUMQUAMPOSTEĂĒRĬPĬDES, ae, *m.* [numquam-postea-eripio]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed name = **from whom one can never get back any thing**.

NUM-QUID — v. Num.

*NŪMŬLĀRIŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of numularius]. (Lat.) **A money-lender**.

NŪMŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [numulus]. (Lat.) **A money-lender** (of a lower rank than the 'mensarii,' q. v.).

NŪMŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of numus]. **A small coin**; in the *pl.*, *money in small amounts*, **a sum of money**: numulis acceptis; numulorum aliquid.

NŪMUS, i, *m.* [= *νοῦμμος*, or *νόμος*, the current silver coin of the Greeks of Tarentum and Sicily, worth one and a half Attic oboli]. 1) **A coin, a piece of money**, and in the *pl.* **money**; adulterini nn., *counterfeit money*; n. jactabatur, *the value of money fluctuated*; habere in nn., *in ready money*; non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis n. multis est, *he not only has no debts, but is rich*. 2) In partic. = sestertius (q. v.), **a sesterce**; sometimes also, more fully, n. sestertius. 3) *Trop.* (like our 'farthing,' 'cent') = **a trifle**, *a very small sum*: vendi numo, *for a trifle*; ad n. convenit, *to a cent* = *exactly*; n. (sestertio) alicui addicere aliquid = *to make a present to one* (as the Romans upon receiving a present used to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment). 4) (Pl. = n. aureus.) As a Greek coin = **two drachmæ**.

NUNC, *adv.* [*νῦν*]. 1) **Now, at this time**: qui n. sunt homines (and in Pl. n. homines), *men of the present age*; n. ipsum, *just now*. Sometimes

of past time regarded as present = **now**, *at that time:* n. reus erat; n. nuper, *lately;* rarely of future time, **now**, *from this time:* quem n. amabis? Interrogatively, nunccine? 2) Nunc ... nunc, **now ... now, at one time ... at another** (more elevated and poet. than modo ... modo): nunc huc, nunc illuc curro; sometimes 'mox' and 'postremo' are used instead of the second n.; sometimes the first n. is omitted: sinistros n. dextros solvere sinus. 3) Nunc freq. stands as a part of a transition, esp. in introducing a climax — **but now:** philosophi debuerunt intelligere, etc., nunc autem mihi videntur ne suspicari quidem, etc. 4) **Then, in that case:** abi n. populi fidem implora, *go then*, &c.

NUNCIA, ae, *f.* [nuncius]. 1) **A female proclaimer, announcer:** historia est n. veritatis; fama n. vetustatis. 2) **A female messenger:** n. Jovis (aquila).

NUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nuncio]. Tech. t. in the lang. of religion, **the declaration, announcement** *of an omen, made by an augur.*

NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nuncius]. 1) **To announce, to report, to make known, to declare, to inform:** n. alicui aliquid; n. res esse afflictas; nunciavit ei, celeriter adesset; is nunciatur venire, *it is reported that he is coming;* n. alicui salutem, *to send one's compliments; trop.* of things, e. g. sensus (*the senses*) nunciant aliquid. 2) **To command, to tell:** n. illae dicendam ad causam adesset; est nunciatum Simonidi ut prodiret.

NUNCIUS, *adj.* & *subst.* [instead of noviventius, 'newly come']. I. a, um, *adj.* (poet.) — **Announcing, indicating, making known,** fibra, litera; verba nn. animi mei, *betraying my sense;* so, also, simulacra nn. formae divinae, *displaying their divine beauty; subst.*, nova nuncia, *recent news.* II. ii, *m.* (Nuncia, v. above) — 1) **An announcer, reporter, messenger:** Mercurius est n. Jovis; per n., *by a messenger;* literis et nn. 2) **A message, news, intelligence, tidings:** n. perferre ad aliquem; parere nuncio legatorum, *the (oral) order brought by the ambassadors;* also, in the *pl.*, nuncii tristes venerunt. 3) In partic., nuncium uxori remittere (of a man) = *to send a letter of divorce to one's wife;* also, rarely, of a woman who separates herself from her husband, n. remittere viro; (Com.) n. remittere affini, *to annul the marriage contract* (said of parents or guardians); *trop.*, n. remittere virtuti, *to renounce virtue.*

NUNCŬBI, *adv.* [= num alicubi]. (Ante-cl.) 1) **Anywhere?** 2) (Com.) **On any occasion?** n. meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier?

NUNCŬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nuncupo]. Prop., *a naming.* 1) (Lat.) **An appointing** *or* **constituting as heir.** 2) **A public, solemn pronouncing** *of vows:* solennis n. votorum.

NUNCŬPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [nomine-capio]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat. and as a juridical tech. t.) 1) **To call** *by name*, **to name, to call:** aliquid nomine ipsius dei n.; n. aliquid linguâ, *expressly;* n. eos illo nomine, triumphos; (poet.) n. aliquem indigetem; n. aliquem regem, *to appoint one king.* 2) **To pronounce, to declare,** *or* **to proclaim** *formally and solemnly.* Hence: A) n. aliquem (heredem), *to appoint or constitute a person one's heir:* B) n. testamentum, *to draw up a will in the presence of witnesses, naming one's heirs:* C) n. vota, *to pronounce or make solemn vows.*

NUNDĪNAE — v. Nundinus.

*NUNDĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [nundinae]. (Pl.) Prob. = **a bad cook** (perhaps, originally, *cooking every ninth day only* — others explain it differently).

NUNDĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nundinor]. **A trafficking, trading,** *buying and selling* (only *trop.*): n. juris fortunarumque, *a sale, auction of all law and every one's fortune;* fuit n. aliqua ne illud diceret, *an attempt at bargaining.*

NUNDĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [nundinor]. (Lat.) **A trafficker, trader,** salutis.

NUNDĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [nundinae]. I. *Intr.* — 1) **To attend a market, to trade, to traffic, to chaffer** (contemptuously). *2) = **To meet** *in large numbers:* angues nn. ad focum. II. *Tr.* — 1) *To get by trading or trafficking,* **to purchase:** n. jus ab aliquo. 2) (Lat.) **To sell, to dispose of.**

NUNDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [novem-dies]. *Of or belonging to nine days* — used only substantively: 1) Nundinae, ārum, *f. pl.* (sc. feriae): A) **the ninth day,** i. e., **market day, the weekly market** (at which time the country people came to the city to buy and sell, and to inform themselves about public affairs, esp. about new bills — vide sub 2): nn. obire, *to visit the markets in order to canvass for votes;* hence, *trop.* = *trade, traffic, sale:* nn. totius reipublicae: B) *meton., the place where a market was held,* **a market town:** Capua nn. rusticorum. 2) Nundinum, i, *n.* (sc. tempus), *the time intervening between two market days;* usually in the comb. trinum n., contr. trinundinum, *a space of time during which three markets were held, at least seventeen days* (the first and third market-day being included). This term intervened between the first announcement of a bill and the voting on it in comitia.

NUNQUAM — v. Numquam.

NUNTIO, NUNTIUS, etc. — v. Nuncio, Nuncius, etc.

NUO [νεύω] (*to incline in any direction*), the root of Numen, Nuto, Nutus, etc.

NŪPER, *adv.* w. *sup.* (nuperrime) [instead of novi-per, from novus]. **Lately, recently:** Allobroges n. pacati erant. Sometimes it is used of a long period of time: quae n., id est paucis ante seculis, reperta sunt; philosophia n. inventa est, i. e., *in modern times.*

NŪPĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [nuper]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **New, recent, fresh:** homo n. et novicius.

NUPTA, ae, *f.* [nubo]. (Poet.) **A spouse, wife:** nova n., *a newly married wife, a bride.*

NUPTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [nubo]. **A marriage, wedding:** mulier multarum nuptiarum, *that has been several times married;* nuptiis alicujus, *at one's wedding;* also *meton.* cujus mater quotidianis n. delectabatur, i. e., *sexual intercourse.*

NUPTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [nuptiae]. *Of or pertaining to marriage,* **nuptial, bridal, wedding-,** coena, donum, pactio, tabulae.

*NUPTUS (I.), i, *m.* [nubo]. (Pl.) **A man-bride**—a jocosely-formed word of a man disguised as a woman.

NUPTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [nubo]. (Lat.) **Marriage, wedlock:** nuptus dies, *the wedding-day.*

NŪRUS, ūs, *f.* [νυός]. 1) **A daughter-in-law.** 2) (Poet.) **A young married woman.**

NUSQUAM, *adv.* [ne-usquam]. 1) **Nowhere:** n. esse; n. gentium, *nowhere in the world.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **in nothing, on no occasion:** n. sumptus melius poni potest: B) (poet.) = **not there, not present:** n. esse. 2) With verbs denoting motion: A) **nowhere, to no place,** abire: B) **to** *or* **for nothing:** plebem n. alio natam quam ad serviendum.

NŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [nuto]. (Lat.) 1) *An inclination;* hence, **a tottering,** reipublicae. 2) *An inclination of the head,* **a nodding.**

NŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [nuo]. 1) **To incline** *hither and thither,* **to sway** *to and fro,* **to totter, to shake,** galea, arbor. 2) In partic., *to incline the head,* **to nod:** n. alicui, *to nod to;* n. ne loquatur, *to intimate to one by nodding not to speak.* 3) *Trop.,* **to waver:** A) *in one's judgment* = *to be uncertain:* n. in re aliqua: B) (lat.) *in one's fidelity* = **to falter:** C) (lat.) *in one's circumstances* = *to be in danger or peril:* nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat.

NŪTRĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (lat.), } [nutrico].
NŪTRĪCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (ante-cl.) } **A suckling, nursing:** in Venereo nutricatu plane eductus.

NŪTRĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix]. **Suckling, nourishing.** Hence, as *subst.:* A) Nutricius, ii, *m.*, **a nourisher, educator:** B) (lat.) Nutricium, ii, *n.*, **a nursing, nourishing.**

NŪTRĪCO, and NŪTRĪCOR, *dep.* 1. *v. tr.* [nutrix]. **To suckle, to nourish, to rear,** pueros; mundus omnia n.

NŪTRĪCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of nutrix]. **A nurse:** fabulae nutricularum, *nurses' tales;* Gellius n. seditiosorum, *the abettor.*

NŪTRĪMEN, ĭnis, (poet.), and NŪTRĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [nutrio]. **Nourishment, nutriment,** *food:* (lat.) locus nutrimentorum ejus, *of his early education.*

NŪTRIO, īvi or ii, ītum (poet. also NŪTRIOR, ītus, *dep.*), 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To suckle, to nurse;** hence, **to nourish, to bring up, to rear** (it prop. refers more particularly to the sustaining of life, and esp. animal life — cf. alo): n. pueros; nutritus in armis, *reared in the use of arms;* terra n. herbas, *nourishes.* 2) *Meton.,* **to nurse, to take care of, to attend to;** hence, **to foster, to cherish, to sustain:** n. amorem; ignes foliis nutrit; (poet.) n. ingenium, *to develop;* n. malum naturae, *to treat with indulgence;* n. Gr. clam, *to render happy.*

NŪTRĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [nutrio]. (Lat.) **A bringer up, breeder, educator:** a nutritore suo manumissus.

NŪTRIX, īcis, *f.* [nutrio]. **A wet-nurse, a nurse:** mater n., *that nurses her own child;* hence, *a (female) nourisher:* virgines perpetui nn. ignis; (poet.) tellus n. leonum; in the *pl.* = *the breasts, paps; trop.* = *a promoter:* nox n. curarum.

NŪTUS, ūs, *m.* [nuo]. 1) **A nod:** digitis nutuque loqui; nutu tremefecit Olympum (of Jupiter). 2) *A nod as the expression of will;* hence, *meton.,* **a command, will:** Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potest; agere contra nutum alicujus; omnia nutu deorum administrantur; annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, i. e., *your divine will and power on their side.* 3) *An inclination or tendency towards a centre,* **gravity:** terrena suo nutu in terram feruntur; terra sua vi nutuque tenetur.

NUX, ŭcis, *f.* [conf. German Nusz]. 1) **A nut:** prov., nn. relinquere, *to leave off playing with nuts,* i. e., *to give up childish ways.* Hence: A) in gen., *any fruit with a hard shell:* nn. castaniae, *chestnuts:* B) prov., n. cassa, *an empty nut* = *a trifle.* 2) **A nut-tree;** (poet.) also **an almond-tree.**

NYCTĔLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= νυκτέλιος, 'the nightly one']. *A surname of Bacchus,* because the Bacchanalia were celebrated at night; hence, N. latex, *wine.*

NYCTĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Nycteus]. **A daughter of Nycteus** = *Antiope.*

NYCTEUS, ei, *m.* [= Νυκτεύς]. *A son of Hyrieus, and father of Antiope.*

NYCTĬMĔNE, es, *f.* [= Νυκτιμένη]. *The daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos,* changed by Minerva into a night-owl.

NYMPHA, ae, and NYMPHE, es, *f.* [= νύμφη]. 1) **A young woman,** *married or unmarried,* esp. *a mistress, bride.* 2) **A nymph,** *one of the goddesses supposed to preside over fountains, the sea, trees, mountains,* &c. 3) (Poet.) **Water.**

NYMPHAEUM, i, *n.* [= Νυμφαῖον]. *A promontory and port of Illyria,* now prob. Cabo di Redeni.

NYMPHĬDIUS, ii, *m.* [nympha]. *A Roman surname.*

NYMPHIOS, ii, *m.* [= Νύμφιος]. *A man's name.*

NŸSA, ae, *f.* [= Νῦσα]. 1) *A town in Caria,* now ruins near Sultan-Hissa. 2) *A mountain, with a town of the same name, where Hercules, acc. to myth, was brought up by the nymphs.* The legends place it sometimes in Thracia, sometimes in Asia, esp. India.

NŸSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nysa]. *Of or belonging to Nysa*, **Nysæan**; (poet.) = *Bacchic; subst.*, Nysaei, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Nysa.*

NŸSĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Nysa]. *Of or belonging to Mount Nysa*, **Nysæan.**

NŸSĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nysa]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to Nysa*, **Nysæan**; (poet.) = *Bacchic.*

NŸSEUS, ei and eos, *m.* [Nysa]. *A surname of Bacchus.*

NŸSIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Nysa] = Nyseis.

NŸSĬGĒNA, ae, *com.* [Nysa-geno]. **Born in Nysa.**

NŸSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Nysa] = Nyseus.

NŸSUS, i, *m.* [Nysa]. *The tutor of Bacchus.*

Ō, *interj.* A frequent exclamation of joy, grief, astonishment, and also of desire: O Romule! O me perditum! *wretch that I am!* O hominem nequam; also (poet.) with the *nom.*: O vir fortis; O utinam, etc.; O si, etc.; Ō ego laevus, and Ŏ Alexi.

ŌĂRION, ōnis, *m.* [='Ωαρίων] (Poet.) = Orion.

OAXES, is, *m.* [='Ὀάξης]. *A river in Crete.*

ŎB, *prep.* with *acc.* 1) Prop.: A) (ante-cl.) indicating motion, **towards, to:** obvertere ora ob os alicujus; ducere legiones ob Romam: B) indicating position, **before, about, over:** lanam habere ob oculum; hoc mihi versatur ob oculos. 2) *Trop.*: A) (rar.) to denote an aim or design, **for, for the sake of:** aliquid facere ob emolumentum suum: B) freq. to denote a cause or occasion, **on account of, owing to, from:** ob illam injuriam; ob eam causam, *for this reason;* ob metum, *from fear;* quam ob rem (written also quamobrem), *on which account, wherefore;* eam ob rem, ob id, ob hoc, *therefore:* C) **for, in behalf of:** mori ob rempublicam; thus also (ante-cl.) ob rem aliquid facere = *successfully, advantageously:* D) in speaking of a bargain, price, &c., **for, in consideration of:** dedit triginta minas ob filiam; talentum ob unam fabulam; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas.

ŎB-AERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* **Involved in debt;** *subst.*, Obaeratus, i, *m., a debtor.*

ŎBAMBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obambulo]. **A walking about.**

ŎB-AMBŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (poet.) *tr.* 1) **To walk about before** *or* **near** *a place:* o. ante vallum; o. muris, gregi; (poet.) o. Aetnam. 2) **To walk** *or* **go about,** in gen.: o. in herba.

ŎB-ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To arm,** dextras securi.

*ŎB-ĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To plough up all around,** aliquid.

OBBRŪTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [obbrutus]. (Ante-cl.) **To become stupid** *or* **brutish,** *to lose one's reason.*

OB-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To put** *or* **place before, to place against:** o. pessulum osteo, *to slip the bolt;* hence, o. fores, *to close, to bar* (trabe, *with a beam*): o. malo latus apertum, *to expose.*

OB-DORMIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To sleep.**

OB-DORMISCO, mīvi, mītum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to fall asleep.** 2) *Tr.* (Pl.), **to sleep off:** o. crapulam.

OB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead, to draw,** *or* **to bring towards** *or* **against:** o. exercitum ad oppidum; o. Curium, *to bring forward as an opposing candidate.* Hence, o. diem, *to add* = *to pass or spend besides.* 2) **To draw before:** o. fossam ab utroque latere collis; o. seram, *to make fast;* also (lat.), o. fores, penetralia, *to close, to bolt.* Hence, **to draw together,** vela, vestem; o. frontem, *to wrinkle.* 3) **To draw over** *as a covering:* o. tenebras rebus, *to spread darkness over, to darken; trop.*, o. callum dolori = *to harden one's self against.* 4) **To cover** *by drawing over,* truncos cortice, aliquid operimento; cicatrix obducta, *a closed wound; trop.*, nox obducta (poet.) = *a dark night.* 5) **To draw in** = **to swallow,** venenum, potionem.

OBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obduco]. **A covering, veiling,** capitis.

*OB-DUCTO, 1. *v. freq. intr.* (Pl.) **To lead** *or* **bring often to,** aliquem in aedes.

OB-DŪRESCO, rŭi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) **To grow hard, to harden:** (poet.) o. Gorgonis vultu, *to turn to stone;* (Pl.) cubando in lecto o., *to become stiff.* 2) *Trop.*, **to become hardened, insensible, obdurate:** animus o. ad dolorem, contra fortunam.

OB-DŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. To be hard or to be hardened,* only *trop.* = **to hold out, to persist, to endure:** persta atque obdura; obduretur hoc triduum.

ŎBĒDIENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of obedio]. **Obedient** (v. Obedio): dicto obedientem esse alicui, *to obey one's command;* substantively = *a subject.*

ŎBĒDIENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [obediens]. **Obediently.**

ŎBĒDIENTIA, ae, *f.* [obediens]. **Obedience.**

ŎBĒDIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [ob-audio]. 1) (Rar.) **To give ear** *or* **audience, to hearken to, to listen to,** alicui. 2) **To comply with, to yield to, to obey** (with one's own consent — cf. pareo, and the more emphatic 'dicto audientem esse'): o. alicui, praeceptis alicujus; o. ventri, tempori.

ŎBĔLISCUS, i, *m.* [= ὀβελίσκος, 'a small spit'] (Lat.) **An obelisk.**

ŎB-EO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* (mostly poet. & lat.) — 1) **To go** *or* **to come to, to go to meet:** o. in infera loca; donec vis o., *until force intervene;* o. ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet.* 2) **To go down, to set:** stella o. 3) *Trop.*, **to perish, to die** (cf II. 2, B), urbs,

homo. II. *Tr.* — 1) **To go** *or* **to come to:** o. regiones, villas, *to visit;* o. coenam, comitia, nundinas, *to appear at, to take part in;* (poet.) pallor o. ora, *overspreads, covers.* Hence: A) **to review, exercitum;** o. aliquid oratione, *to mention;* o. aliquid oculis or visu, *to survey:* B) (poet.) **to go around:** limbus o. chlamydem. 2) **To go** *or* **to set about, to undertake, to enter upon** (an office, &c.), **to accomplish:** o. negotium, *to perform, to attend to a business;* thus, also, o. munus, officium, opus, bellum, sacra; o. periculum, *to expose one's self to.* Hence: A) of a term or limit of time: o. vadimonium (q. v.), *to appear before court on the appointed day;* so, also, o. diem; o. annum petitionis suae, *to appear as a candidate for office the first year it is allowed by law:* B) in partic., o. diem (supremum, suum) or mortem, **to die** (the dying person being conceived as entirely passive — cf. oppeto): morte obita, *after death.*

ŎB-ĔQUĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To ride up to:** o. portis.

ŎB-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (poet.) *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to wander up and down, to wander about:** o. tentoriis, ignotis locis. Hence, *trop.:* A) hoc o. mihi, *hovers before my eyes:* B) **to mistake, to err:** o. semper eâdem chordâ, *on the same string.* 2) (Lat.) *Tr.*, **to wander through** *or* **over.**

ŎBĒSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [obesus]. (Lat.) **Fatness, corpulence.**

ŎBĒSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ob-edo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Fat, plump** (usually in a bad sense — cf. corpulentus), corpus, turdus. Hence (poet.), fauces oo., *swollen.* 2) *Trop.*, **dull, gross, unrefined:** homo naris non obesae (poet.), *having a delicate nose.*

ŎBEX, ĭcis, *m.* & *f.* [objicio, 'that which is placed before']. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **A bolt** (larger than a pessulus), portae. 2) **A bar** *or* **barrier, an impediment, obstacle:** obex maris (of a rocky shore); o. saxi (*genit. definit.*), *a stone wall;* rumpere oo., *to break through the rocky walls.*

OBG... — v. Ogg....

*ŎB-HAEREO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To stick fast to, to adhere:** o. vado.

ŎB-HAERESCO, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To stick fast to, to cleave** *or* **adhere to:** equus o. in flumine; *trop.*, pecunia o. ei, *has become very dear to him.*

ŎB-ĪRASCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Lat.) **To be angry at,** alicui.

ŎB-IRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Angry,** alicui.

*ŎB-IRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Doubtf. read.) **A being angry, anger.**

ŎBĪTER, *adv.* [obeo]. (Lat.) 1) **In passing by, on the way,** legere. 2) **By the way, incidentally;** hence = *at the same time:* verberat atque o. faciem linit.

ŎBĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [obeo]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **A going** *or* **coming to, a visit.** 2) **A going down:** A) prop. = **a setting:** o. stellae: B) *trop.* = **death:** o. alicujus immaturus: C) = **ruin:** o. occasusque (Cic. thus styles his exile).

OB-JĂCEO, ŭi, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To lie before** *or* **over against:** saxa oo. pedibus.

*OBJECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [objecto]. **A reproach.**

OBJECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-jacio]. 1) **To throw before** *or* **against, to set against:** o. caput fretis = *to throw one's self headlong into the sea.* Usually, *trop.:* A) **to expose, to abandon:** o. aliquem (caput suum) periculis; o. animam pro aliquo, *to risk:* B) o. moras, *to cause delays.* 2) **To reproach** *or* **to upbraid with:** o. alicui probrum, vecordiam; o. aliquem natum, *the death of his son.* *3) (Pl.) **To throw out, to say:** objecto tibi, me illud fecisse.

OBJECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [objicio]. *1) (Poet.) *Act.*, **an opposing:** objectum parmae dare, *to oppose the shield,* i. e., *to an attack upon one's person.* 2) *Pass., a being opposed* = **a lying before** *or* **opposite:** insula efficit portum objectu laterum, *by the projection of* (its sides being opposite the sea, and thus keeping it off); terra objectu suo umbram noctemque efficit, *by coming opposite to the sun;* oo. molium, *the projecting piers.* *3) *That which meets the eye,* **an object,** appearance; videre o.

OBJECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of objicio]. 1) **Lying before** *or* **opposite:** insula objecta Alexandriae. 2) **Exposed:** objectus fortunae, invidiae; o. ad casus. 3) As *subst.*, Objecta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **accusations, charges:** de objectis non confiteri.

OBJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-jacio]. 1) **To throw, to put, to lay,** *or* **to hold before** *or* **against:** o. cibum porcis; o. argentum; o. alicui aliquid ob oculos; res objicitur alicui, *presents itself suddenly;* o. aliquid naribus, *to hold to the nose;* re terribili objecta, *a terrible sight appearing;* insula objecta urbi, *lying opposite the town;* (poet.) o. nubem fraudibus alicujus, *to veil one's bad deeds* = *to conceal.* Hence: A) = **to expose, to give up:** o. consulem morti; o. se telis hostium; objectus ad omnes casus: B) **to hold** *or* **to throw before** *for protection or defence,* **to oppose:** o. clipeos ad tela; o. carros pro vallo; o. navem faucibus portus; o. vallum Alpium contra transgressionem hostium; o. se ad currus, *to throw one's self before;* o. fores, *to close:* *C) (Pl.) o. alicui lucrum, *to put in one's way.* 2) *Trop., to bring upon one,* **to inspire, to impart, to cause, to occasion:** o. alicui spem, timorem, laetitiam, religionem (*a scruple of conscience*), mentem eam (*the resolution*). Hence, objicitur mihi malum, *befalls me;* objicitur mihi metus, *the fear arises in my mind.* 3) *To bring forward against one,* **to reproach** *or* **to upbraid with:** o. alicui aliquid; o. alicui, eum ad Baias fuisse (or

quod ... fuit); o. alicui de re, *to reproach one with something;* o. aliquid in aliquem, *to allege as a reproach against one.*

OBJURGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo]. **A chiding, reproving, reproof, reprimand.**

OBJURGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [objurgo]. **A chider, rebuker.**

OBJURGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [objurgo]. **Chiding, rebuking, reproachful,** epistola, verba.

OBJURGĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of objurgo]. (Pl.) **To chide, to scold vehemently,** aliquem.

OB-JURGO, āvi, ātum, and *OB-JURGOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To chide, to reprove, to reprimand,** amicum, aliquem de (in) re aliqua; o. aliquem a re aliqua (Pl.), *to endeavour to deter by means of reproaches.* 2) (Lat.) **To chastise, to punish,** aliquem verberibus.

*OB-LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To become languid, to languish.**

*OBLATRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [oblatro]. (Pl.) *She that barks at,* **a (female) barker, railer.**

OB-LATRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* (Lat.) Prop., **to bark at;** *trop.* = **to rail** *or* **to carp at:** o. alicui and aliquem.

OBLECTĀMEN, ĭnis (poet.), and OBLECTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [oblecto]. **A delight:** o. senectutis, gulae.

OBLECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [oblecto]. **A delighting, delight:** o. animi, vitae; res illa habet o., *affords delight.*

OBLECTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [oblecto]. (Lat.) **Delighting, pleasing.**

OBLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-lacto]. 1) **To delight, to entertain, to divert, to amuse:** o. animos legentium; freq., o. se or oblectari re aliqua or in re aliqua, *to be delighted with any thing;* also, o. se or oblectari in aliquo, *with any one,* and cum aliquo, *with one's society;* so, also, oblectari cum libris, *to amuse one's self with books.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To spend agreeably:** o. tempus studio.

OB-LĒNIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To soothe,** aliquem.

OBLĪDO, īsi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-laedo]. 1) **To squeeze together:** o. fauces, *to strangle.* 2) (Lat.) **To squeeze** *or* **to crush to pieces.**

OBLĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obligo]. (Lat.) **A being bound,** linguae.

OBLĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of obligo]. **Obliged, under obligation.**

OB-LĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To bind to, to fasten to:** obligatus corio, *in a leather sack.* Hence, *trop., to attach to:* fortuna me vobis o.; Prometheus obligatus aliti (poet.), *chained to.* 2) **To bind up:** A) = **to bind together,** manipulos; o. tabellas, *to tie up a letter:* B) = **to close** *by binding:* o. vulnus, venas; o. oculos alicui, *to blindfold.* 3) *Trop.*, **to bind:** A) = **to restrain,** judicio: B) **to bind** *in law or by moral force,* **to oblige:** o. aliquem jurejurando, *by an oath;* o. se nexu, *to bind one's self by a legal obligation:* o. se votis, *to bind one's self by a vow, to take a vow;* (poet.) obligor ut tangam, *I am compelled;* obligatus foedere, *bound by:* C) = *to do a favour to,* **to lay under obligation:** obligabis me, *you will lay me under obligation:* D) (poet.) dapes obligata, *to which one is bound by a vow, solemnly promised:* E) = **to render liable, to make guilty:** o. aliquem or se (caput suum) scelere, impia fraude, etc.: F) **to pledge, to pawn, to mortgage:** *of* praedia fratri; o. fidem suam, *one's word;* aedes obligatae, *mortgaged, burdened with a mortgage.*

OBLĪMO, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-limus]. 1) **To cover with mud** *or* **mire,** agros. 2) *Trop.*, **to squander, to lavish,** rem suam.

OB-LĪNO, ēvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To daub** *or* **to smear over, to bedaub, to besmear,** malas cerussâ; oblitus unguento. Hence: A) in partic., *to smear over something written on a wax tablet* = **to rub out:** B) **to stop up** *by smearing,* **to plaster up,** amphoram pice, gypso: C) (lat.) o. os alicui, *to impose upon, to hoax.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to overfill, to overload:** oblitus divitiis peregrinis, *decked with;* facetiae oblitae Latio, *with a strongly Latin tincture:* B) **to befoul, to contaminate:** o. se externis moribus; o. aliquem versibus atris, *to defame.*

OBLĪQUE, *adv.* [obliquus]. 1) *In an oblique direction,* **obliquely, sideways.** 2) *Trop.*, **covertly, indirectly.**

OBLĪQUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [obliquus]. (Lat.) *A slanting direction,* **obliqueness.**

OBLĪQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [obliquus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To turn** *or* **to bend aside** *or* **in an oblique direction, to slant:** o. ensem in latus; o. oculos, *to turn one's eyes aside;* o. crinem, *to twist, to braid;* o. sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to tack (to sail with a side wind).* Hence, *trop.*, o. literam, *to pronounce differently.*

OBLĪQUUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [obliquis = obliquus]. 1) *Turned sideways,* **oblique, slanting, sidelong, side-,** motus, iter, ordo; o. ictus, *a side blow;* cursus o., *winding;* oculus o., *glancing sideways;* limitibus oo., *on side paths;* o. imago, *in profile;* o. stare, *on one side of a person.* Adverbially, ab (ex) obliquo, *from the side;* ad (in, per) obliquum, *sideways.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.): A) **covert, indirect,** oratio: B) **hostile:** o. adversus aliquem: C) in grammar and rhet., **dependent, oblique:** o. casus, *an oblique case* (not the *nom.* or *voc.*); o. oratio, *indirect discourse:* D) of relationship, **collateral;** o. sanguine maculare regnum.

OBLĪTĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [oblino, litera]. 1) (Lat.) **To blot** *or* **to strike out, to obliterate,** nomina. 2) *To blot out of remembrance,* **to consign to oblivion:** o. adversam pugnam prosperâ; o. famam; so, also, memoria obliteratur; obliterari in animo.

*OBLĪTĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [instead of obli-

teratus, from oblitero]. (Ante-cl.) **Fallen into oblivion.**

OBLĪTESCO, tuī, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [oblatesco]. **To begin to be concealed, to hide one's self.**

OBLĪVIO, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. 1) *A being forgotten,* **oblivion:** venire in oblivionem rei alicujus or oblivioni tradere aliquid, *to forget;* adduci (īre) in oblivionem (lat.), *to be forgotten;* (poet.) o. rerum praeteritarum (factorum dictorumque), *an amnesty.* 2) Subjectively, **a forgetting, forgetfulness:** oblivio rei alicujus capit me, *I forget,* per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness;* o. et inconsiderantia; (poet.) also in the *pl.*

OBLĪVIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio]. 1) **Forgetful, oblivious.** 2) (Poet.) **Causing forgetfulness,** vinum.

OBLĪVISCOR, oblītus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [oblino?]. **To forget:** o. hominis; o. recentium injuriarum; o. injurias tuas; o. totam causam; o., illos esse viros primarios; o. quid paulo ante dictum sit. Hence, *trop.,* o. sui — a) = *to become untrue to one's nature or character* — b) *to be without consciousness* (after death) — c) *not to have one's thoughts about one's self.*

OBLĪVIUM, ii, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) **Usually in the** *pl.* = Oblivio.

OB-LŎCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To let out for hire,** aliquid alicui, operam.

OB-LONGŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of oblongus]. (Lat.) **Rather long.**

OB-LONGUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* **Rather long, oblong.**

OB-LŌQUOR, cūtus or quūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To speak against** *a person or thing,* **to contradict,** alicui; o. et interpellare. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To rail at, to blame.** 3) (Poet.) **To sing to,** *to accompany in singing,* avis; o. numeris septem discrimina vocum, *to accompany the singing with the seven-stringed lyre.*

*OBLŌQUŪTOR, or OBLŎCŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [obloquor]. (Pl.) **A contradicter.**

OB-LUCTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To strive** *or* **to struggle against,** difficultatibus; o. arenae.

OB-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* **To play off tricks.** (Pl.)

OB-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. tr.* 1) **To push** *one thing* **before** *another,* **to throw up,** arborum truncos et saxa. 2) **To stop** *or* **to block up, to obstruct;** munire et o. quae ruinis strata sunt.

OB-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To murmur against, at** *or* **to, to mutter:** ventus ō. precibus alicujus; o. aliquid.

OB-MŪTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To become dumb:** — 1) (Lat.) = *To lose one's speech.* 2) = *To be silent, to become mute:* o. dolore, *from pain; trop.,* animi dolor o.; studium o., *ceases.*

*OB-NĀTUS, a, um, *part.* **Growing on:** o. ripis.

OB-NĪTOR, sus and xus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To bear, to press,** *or* **to push against,** toto corpore, contra; o. trunco arboris; (poet.) obniso genu scuto, *his knee set* (or *pressed*) *against the shield;* (Lucr.) o. undas, *to struggle against.* 2) **To strive against, to struggle against, to contend with,** adversis.

OBNIXE, *adv.* [obnixus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **With might and main, strenuously:** o. rogare, *earnestly.*

OBNIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of obnitor]. Prop., *striving against;* hence, **steadfast, unyielding, firm, resolute.**

OBNOXIE, *adv.* [obnoxius]. 1) **Guiltily, deservedly.** 2) **Submissively, slavishly.**

*OBNOXIŌSE, *adv.* [obnoxiosus]. (Pl.) **Timidly, submissively.**

OBNOXIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius]. 1) **Submissive.** *2 (Ante-cl.) **Injurious.**

OBNOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [ob-noxa]. 1) *Liable to something injurious or hurtful:* A) **obnoxious** *to punishment,* **punishable:** tibi me obnoxium esse fateor: B) **exposed** *to any thing:* o. insidiis; urbs o. incendiis; also (lat.), o. ad or in rem. Hence, in partic. (lat.) — a) **delicate, frail,** corpus, domicilium — b) **dangerous** — c) **addicted to, guilty of,** libidini, culpae communi. 2) *Subject to a person;* hence, A) = **obedient, compliant, submissive,** alicui: B) = **under obligation, beholden, obliged,** alicui; (poet.) luna radiis fratris obnoxia, *owing her light to;* facies non obnoxia gemmis, *not beholden to jewels for its beauty:* C) **servile, slavish,** homo; o. pax, *dishonourable.*

OB-NŪBĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cover with clouds, to overcloud;** *trop., to obscure,* serenitatem vultus.

OB-NŪBĬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Doubtf. reading; ante-cl.) **Overclouded** = **dark,** locus.

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To veil,** caput.

OBNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obnuncio]. Tech. t. in the lang. of the augurs, **an announcement of a bad omen.**

OB-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) Tech. t. of the augurs and magistrates, **to announce a bad omen,** *as a means of suspending the transaction of public business,* esp. *the holding of the comitia:* o. consuli. 2) (Com.) In gen., **to announce** *any thing unfortunate.*

ŎB-ŎLEO, lui, —, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Tr.,* **to smell of,** allium. 2) *Intr., to make one's presence known by an effluvium or odour:* marsupium huic o., *she smells your purse;* Casina o. (sc. mihi), *I smell Casina.*

ŎBŎLUS, i, *m.* [= ὀβολός]. **An obole,** *a Greek coin = the sixth part of a drachm.*

ŎB-ŎRIOR, ortus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* **To arise, to spring up, to appear:** bellum o.; lux mihi o., *I begin to see clearly;* lacrimae oo., *gush forth.*

*ŌB-ORTUS, ūs, *m.* [oborior]. (Lucr.) **An arising, springing up.**

OB-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To creep up** *to*, **to steal upon**, alicui. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to creep up to* = **to obtain by intrigue:** o. ad honores: B) **to steal upon, to take by surprise, to come suddenly upon:** adolescentia o. pueritiae; oblivio o. mihi; imagines oo. in animos dormientium, *insinuate themselves into;* (ante-cl.) o. aliquem, *to surprise one:* C) (ante-cl. & lat.) *to take by surprise* = **to overreach, to impose upon**, alicui.

OB-REPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq. intr.* (Pl.) **To steal upon, to come upon by surprise.**

*OB-RĒTIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To catch in a net, to entangle**, aliquem.

OB-RĬGESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To become stiff**, frigore.

OBRĪMAS, ae, *m.* *A tributary of the Maeander*, now the Kodsha Tchai.

*OB-RŌDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To gnaw at**, aliquid.

OB-RŎGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A partial repeal of a law by substituting another*, **an amendment, alteration.**

OB-RŎGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To alter** *part of a law by a new one:* o. legi. 2) (Lat.) **To oppose** *the passage of a bill.*

OB-RUO, rui, rŭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To cover over** *with a heap of earth, with water*, &c.; hence, **to bury, to sink:** o. thesaurum, hominem. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to cover, to veil, to conceal:** o. facinus tenebris; hence, vetustas o. multa, *buries in oblivion;* o. aliquid oblivione = *to forget:* o. nomen alicujus, *to eclipse;* o. consulatum, *to destroy the glory of one's consulship;* dii oo. omen, *render vain:* B) **to overload, to overwhelm:** o. se vino, epulis; o. aliquem telis; hence, obruimur numero, *we are overpowered;* obrui testibus, *to be utterly confuted by;* o. aliquem dignatione, *to surpass;* o. orationem, *to overcome the effect of a speech.*

OBRUSSA, ae, *f.* [kindred with ὄβρυζον]. *The trial or assay of gold by fire*, **a test, proof, assay:** aurum ad o., *refined, pure gold.* Hence, *trop.*, to denote a close examination: omnia ad o. exigere, *to put to the test.*

*OB-SĂTŬRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Com.) **To sate, to glut:** obsaturari alicujus, *to have enough of one.*

OBSCAEVO, 1. *v. intr.* [ob-scaevus]. (Pl.) **To give a bad omen.**

OBSCOENE (Obscēne), *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [obscoenus]. **Offensively:** A) to æsthetic feeling = **unpleasantly:** B) to moral feeling = **indecently, lewdly, obscenely.**

OBSCOENĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [obscoenus]. **Offensiveness = obscenity, impurity, lewdness:** o. verborum, *in words.*

OBSCOENUM, i, *n.* [obscoenus]. 1) (Usually in the *pl.*) **A privy part.** 2) (Always in the *pl.*): A) **the hinder parts:** B) **excrements.** 3) (In the *pl.*) **Obscene songs.**

OBSCOENUS (Obscēnus), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ob-coenum?]. 1) **Filthy, offensive:** A) to æsthetic feeling (poet.) = **repulsive, disgusting,** frons, volucres pelagi (*the harpies*), cruor; o. haustus, *filthy water;* o. fetus, *an abortion:* B) to moral feeling, **obscene, indecent, lewd,** versus, voluptas, tabellae, motus. 2) (Poet.) **Ill-boding, inauspicious, fatal, omen,** volucres: o. puppis, *a fatal ship;* o. anus, *a witch.*

OBSCŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro]. **A darkening, obscuration:** *trop.*, in illis voluptatibus obscuratio consequitur.

OBSCŪRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [obscurus]. 1) **Darkly, gloomily.** 2) **Obscurely, unintelligibly.** 3) **Imperceptibly, secretly.**

OBSCŪRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [obscurus]. 1) **Darkness, obscurity,** latebrarum. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **indistinctness, unintelligibleness,** verbi, Pythagorae; oo. et aenigmata somniorum: B) = **uncertainty:** o. ac dubitatio: C) of rank = **obscurity, lowliness:** o. et humilitas.

OBSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [obscurus]. 1) **To make dark, to darken, to obscure,** regiones; coelum obscuratur nocte; sol obscuratur; lumen lucernae obscuratur luce solis, *is eclipsed.* 2) **To render invisible, to cover, to conceal:** nox o. nefarios coetus; o. caput lacernâ; numus obscuratur in divitiis Crassi, *is not noticed.* 3) *Trop.:* A) of speech, **to render obscure** *or* **indistinct, to obscure,** stilum, aliquid dicendo; hence (lat.) = *to pronounce indistinctly,* literam; o. vocem, *to render indistinct:* B) **to render of no account, to cause to be forgotten:** magnitudo lucri o. magnitudinem periculi; o. consuetudinem, *to bring into disuse;* freq., *pass.*, memoria o., *passes away;* vocabula oo., *become obsolete:* C) **to render obscure** *or* **unknown,** nomen alicujus (opp. to celebrare): D) (Pl.) **to blind,** *one's understanding:* o. pectus alicui.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [perh. kindred with σκότος]. 1) **Dark, obscure,** *without light,* locus, nox, nubes; aqua o., *turbid;* luce obscura, *when it had already commenced to grow dark.* 2) (Poet.) *That is in darkness* = **unseen, unnoticed:** ibant obscuri; *subst.*, Obscurum, i, *n.*, *darkness, obscurity:* sub obscurum noctis. 3) *Trop.:* A) of speech, **obscure, indistinct, unintelligible,** poeta, vox; jus ignotum et o.: B) **unknown:** tua benevolentia in me non erat o.; vivere per obscurum (lat.), *in retirement:* C) of birth and rank, **obscure, low, ignoble,** locus, majores: D) of character, **close, reserved, secret,** homo, natura: E) **gloomy, cloudy,** vultus.

OBSECRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obsecro]. 1) **A beseeching, imploring, conjuring, entreating;** in partic., *public, solemn prayer to the gods* (in order to avert their wrath and implore their mercy — a part of the 'supplicatio,' q. v.). 2) (Lat.) **A solemn asseveration,** *with an appeal to the gods.*

OBSECRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-sacer]. **To beseech, to conjure, to entreat, to implore:** o. aliquem ut audiat; o. pro sua salute; o. per senectutem suam; hoc te (or a te) o., *I earnestly beseech this of you;* o. vestram fidem, *to invoke.* Freq. 'obsecro' or 'o. te' is inserted as a form of deprecation or of polite entreaty = *I beseech you, pray, as you love me:* o., an is est! *for heaven's sake, is it he!*

OB-SĔCUNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To comply** *or* **to fall in with, to humour, to obey,** alicui.

OB-SĒPIO (Ob-saep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. tr.* **To hedge** *or* **to fence in, to enclose;** hence, **to make inaccessible, to close up:** o. saltum, viam; o. iter, *to render impassable;* (lat.) os obseptum, *shut up.*

OB-SĔQUĒLA, ae, *f.* [obsequor]. (Ante-cl.) = Obsequium.

OBSĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of obsequor]. **1) Compliant, yielding, obsequious,** alicui; o. patri, *obedient.* **2)** Of the gods = **favourable, indulgent, propitious.**

OBSĔQUENTER, *adv.* w. *sup.* [obsequens]. **Compliantly, obsequiously;** o. collegae factum est, *out of deference to.*

OBSĔQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [obsequens]. (Rar.) **Compliance, obsequiousness.**

OBSĔQUĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [obsequor]. **Compliant.**

OBSĔQUIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium]. **Compliant, complaisant, obsequious,** alicui. (Pl.)

OBSĔQUIUM, ii, *n.* [obsequor]. **1) Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness,** alicujus or in aliquem, *towards one;* sometimes 'o.' in opp. to 'veritas' = *flattery, a humouring of any one:* o. ventris, *gluttony;* obsequium animo sumere (Pl.), *to follow the bent of one's inclinations;* also of things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by its pliancy.* **2)** (Lat.) **Obedience:** o. exuere, *to throw off.*

OB-SĔQUOR, cūtus or quūtus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **1)** *To follow one's wishes,* **to comply with, to gratify, to humour, to yield to** (willingly — cf. obedio, pareo): o. alicui, and o. voluntati alicujus; (ante-cl.) o. alicui aliquid, *in any thing;* (Pl.) o. cordi et animo, *to follow one's inclinations.* **2)** (Rar.) **To give one's self up to, to indulge in,** studiis, amori.

OB-SĔRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-sero]. **To shut up** *by means of a bolt,* **to bolt,** ostium; *trop.*, o. aures; (poet.) o. palatum = *to be silent.*

OB-SĒRO (II.), sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To sow, to plant,** frumentum; jocosely, o. pugnos (alicui), *to give one a thorough drubbing; trop.*, o. aerumnam in aliquem, *to occasion to one.* **2) To sow** *or* **to plant with:** o. terram frugibus; thus esp. freq. the *part.* obsitus, as *adj.* (q. v.).

OBSERVĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [observo]. (Lat.) **Observable, remarkable.**

OBSERVANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of observo]. **1) Observant, officiorum. 2) Attentive, respectful,** alicujus.

OBSERVANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [observans]. **Carefully.**

OBSERVANTIA, ae, *f.* [observans]. **1)** (Lat.) **1) A taking notice, observance,** temporum. **2) Respectful attention, reverence, respect,** *shown to one* (e. g., to a great man, by daily attendance upon him, accompanying him to the senate-house, &c.): o. in aliquem.

OBSERVĀTE, *adv.* [observo]. (Lat.) **Observantly, perspicaciously.**

OBSERVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [observo]. **1) A taking notice, observation, watching,** siderum; observationi operam dare (Pl.), *to be on the watch;* summa erat o. in bello movendo, *an observing of everything* = *circumspection, care.* **2)** (Lat.) **A rule, precept,** rei alicujus, *for any thing.* **3)** = Observantia **2.**

OBSERVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [observo]. (Lat.) **An observer, watcher.**

OBSERVĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of observo]. **To observe often** *or* **carefully,** deorum voces.

OB-SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To note, to observe, to take notice of, to watch:** o. motus stellarum, delicta omnia; o. quid fiat; o. ne (ut) illud fiat; o. dum alter veniat; o. occupationem alicujus, *the time when one is occupied.* **2)** In partic.: A) o. aliquem, **to wait for** *one, in order to catch him, to injure him,* &c. (cf. servo): o. et custodire aliquem; also, abs., lupus observavit dum canis dormitaret, *kept watch till the dog fell asleep:* B) (= servo) **to watch, to guard, to keep,** januam, greges; hence, **to observe, to follow, to attend to, to regard,** leges, imperium, ordines: C) **to show reverence** *or* **respect to, to esteem, to honour,** aliquem; esp. freq. of a client in relation to his patron.

OBSES, ĭdis, *m.* & *f.* [ob-sedeo = 'one who is blockaded, i. e., not free to move from place to place']. **1) A hostage,** pacis, *for peace.* **2) A bail, surety, security:** o. in rempublicam voluntatis, *a security for his good will toward the state;* o. periculi, *a guarantee that one is ready to undergo a danger;* ejus rei obsidem se fore, *that he would answer for it.*

OBSESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo]. (Rar.) **A besieging, blockading,** nostrorum; o. viae.

OBSESSOR, ōris, *m.* [obsideo]. **1)** *One that remains sitting in a place,* **a frequenter, haunter:** o. fori; (poet.) o. aquarum = *a water-snake.* **2) A besieger, blockader, invester,** curiae, urbis.

OBSĪDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [obsedeo]. **1)** (Com.) **To sit** *in any place,* **to abide, to remain:** o. domi, *to stay at home;* servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, *servants must not sit there, that there may be room,* &c. **2)** *Tr.:* A) **to sit on** *or* **near,** aram; hence, **to frequent** = **to occupy, to fill:** charybdis o. laevum latus;

ranae oo. stagna; palus obsessa salictis, *covered;* omnis locus corporibus obsidetur; o. aditus; in partic. = *to occupy with troops:* o. Italiam praesidiis; hence, *trop.* = *to possess, to have in one's power,* urbem, animum alicujus; aures ejus obsidentur a fratre, *are taken possession of by his brother* (*his brother exercises an absolute power over him*): B) **to blockade, to invest, to besiege** (cf. oppugno, which involves an attack), urbem, hostem: C) *to watch for a person or thing,* **to look out for, to keep an eye upon** (mostly with a hostile intention): o. rostra, *to watch the orator closely;* o. facinus, *to wait for an opportunity to commit a crime;* ille o. tempus meum, *takes away the time that properly belongs to me.*

OBSĬDIO, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo]. 1) **A blockade, investment, siege:** solvere o., *to raise;* cingere urbem obsidione, *to blockade;* obsidione eximere, *to free from.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (lat.) **captivity:** B) **danger, embarrassment:** obsidione rempublicam liberare; feneratores ex o. eximere, *from the danger of losing their money.*

OBSĬDIŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [obsido]. **Relating to a blockade:** o. corona (given to a general who had relieved another from a blockade).

OBSĬDIUM (I.), ii, *n.* [obsideo]. (Poet. & lat.) **A siege, blockade.**

OBSĬDIUM (II.), ii, *n.* [obses]. (Doubtf. read.) (Lat.) **The condition of a hostage;** obsidio datus, *as a hostage.*

OB-SĪDO, ēdi, essum, 3. *v. tr. To sit down before;* hence, **to beset, to invest, to besiege, to blockade:** o. pontem, portas. Hence, *trop.,* dictatura obsedit vim regiae potestatis, *has appropriated to itself;* (auditor) jam obsessus est ab oratore. (N. B. Sometimes it is difficult to say whether a form belongs to 'obsideo' or 'obsido.')

OBSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obsigno]. (Lat.) **A sealing, sealing up.**

OBSIGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [obsigno]. **A sealer;** in partic., o. testamenti, *one who signs and seals a will as a witness.*

OB-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To seal up,** literas. 2) **To sign and seal** *a document as an attestation of its genuineness,* tabulas, testamentum. Hence, *trop.,* to denote something terminated and settled: totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, *were sealed,* i. e., *completed;* velle o. tabulas = *to regard a thing as settled;* agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis = *to appeal to one's sealed writing* (to use, in a controversy, the words of an opponent against him, like legal documents and proofs). 3) (Lat.) **To mortgage** *under one's hand and seal,* rem. 4) (Lucr.) **To impress, to imprint:** o. formam verbis, *to give form to.*

OBSĬPO, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-supo, whence dissipo, etc.]. **To sprinkle upon;** *trop.,* o. alicui aquulam = *to refresh, to cheer one.*

OB-SISTO, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To set** *or* **to place one's self before** *or* **against,** *to put one's self in another's way* (cf. obsto; usually of one who makes an attack — cf. resisto); o. alicui obviam. 2) *Trop.,* **to resist, to withstand, to oppose,** alicui, consiliis alicujus, fortunae.

OBSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of obsero II.]. 1) **Sowed** *or* **planted** *with:* locus o. virgultis, *overgrown with.* 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Covered** *with:* o. pannis, *with rags;* montes oo. nive; obsitus aevo = *very old;* in partic. of persons or things covered with filth, &c.: o. squalore.

OBSŌLĒ-FIO, factus, fieri, 3. *v. pass.* (of the unusual obsolefacio). Prop., **to be worn out;** hence, *trop.,* **to be made common** *or* **contemptible, to be sullied** *or* **disgraced:** insignia dignitatis oo.; auctoritas ejus o.

OBSŌLESCO, lēvi, lētum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [obsoleo]. Prop., *to grow out of use* = **to wear out;** hence, *trop.* = **to grow old, to become obsolete, to fall into disuse,** *to lose its value or importance:* oratio, laus o.; vectigal o., *becomes less.*

OBSŌLĒTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [obsoletus]. *In a wornout style,* **poorly,** vestitus.

OBSŌLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [obsolesco]. 1) **Wornout,** vestis; hence, verba oo., *obsolete;* o. tectum, *ruinous, decayed;* venisti obsoletus, *in wornout clothes.* 2) **Common, ordinary, poor,** oratio, crimina, gaudia. Hence = *of no worth,* honores (because bestowed on everybody). 3) (Poet.) **Defiled, polluted,** sanguine.

OBSŌNĀTOR, etc. — v. Opsonator, etc.

*OB-SŎNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to sound against; trop.,* **to interrupt** *by noise:* o. alicui sermone.

OB-SORBEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To sup up, to drink up,** aquam; *trop.* = *to swallow up, to appropriate forcibly.*

OBSTETRIX, īcis, *f.* [obsto; prop., 'she who stands before a woman in labour']. **A midwife.**

OBSTĪNĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [obstinatus]. **Pertinaciously, obstinately, firmly** (both in a good and in a bad sense).

OBSTĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obstino]. **Pertinacity:** A) in a good sense = **firmness, inflexibility:** o. fidei; o. sententiae, *in one's principles:* B) in a bad sense = **obstinacy, stubbornness.**

OBSTĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of obstino]. **Pertinacious,** both in a good sense = **firm, inflexible,** and in a bad sense = **obstinate, stubborn:** animus o.; o. adversus veritatem; o. lacrimis, *not to be touched by;* o. ad resistendum; obstinatus mori, *firmly resolved to die;* obstinatum est mihi, *it is my firm purpose.*

OB-STĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob, and a lengthened form of sto — cf. destino]. Prop., *to establish a thing;* **to resolve upon, to set one's mind upon:** o. illam affinitatem; also, with an *infin.:* o. vincere, aut mori.

OBSTĪPESCO — v. Obstupesco.

*OB-STĪPO, 1. *v. tr.* [obstipus]. (Pl.) **To lean to one side,** verticem.

OBSTĪPUS, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stipes]. (Poet. & lat.) **Bent to one side, oblique:** cervix rigida et o., *bent back* (said of a proud person); caput o., *bent forward.*

OBSTĬTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [obsisto?]. Tech. t. in augural lang., **things struck by lightning** (perhaps prop. 'signs that something stands in the way,' i. e., 'unfavourable omens').

OB-STO, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Rar.) **To stand before:** tutabantur castra obstando. 2) *Trop.*, **to stand against, to withstand, to oppose, to hinder, to obstruct:** o. consiliis alicujus; o. pecuniae, *the possession of a property*; vita eorum reliqua o. huic sceleri, *contradicts*; non obstitur, *no opposition is made*; quid obstat quominus sit beatus? quid obstat cur non verae nuptiae fiant?

OB-STRĔPO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To sound** *or* **to make a noise at** *or* **against:** mare o. Baiis, *roars against the shore of B.*; pluvia o.; avis o., *sings the while*; o. alitibus matutinis, *to vie in noise with*; (poet.) arbor o. aquis, *murmurs to*; *pass.*, obstrepitur aquis, *it resounds with the murmurs of.* 2) *To prevent from being heard by making a noise,* **to interrupt with clamour, to drown the voice** *or* **the sound** *of a person or thing:* tuba o. clamoribus; alter o. alteri, *to out cry*; o. alicui, *to interrupt, to hinder from speaking*; obstrepitur ei, *his voice is drowned:* B) *trop.* — a) (lat.) **to stand in the way of, to impede,** laudi alicujus — b) **to importune, to annoy,** alicui literis, *with letters.*

*OBSTRICTUS, ūs, *m.* [obstringo]. (Doubtful reading; lat.) **A binding, clasping.**

OBSTRĪGILLO, 1. *v. intr.* [obstringo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To hinder, to stand in the way.**

OB-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To bind up, to tie up, to bind,** follem; o. ventos; o. collum alicui = *to throttle*; but, obstricto collo aliquem trahere = *to seize one by the throat.* 2) *Trop.*, **to bind, to oblige, to put under obligation:** o. aliquem jurejurando, *to bind by an oath*; o. populum Romanum religione, *to render the Roman people guilty of violating a sanctuary*; thus, also, o. aliquem scelere; o. se crimine, *to make one's self guilty of a crime, to commit, to perpetrate*; o. aliquem conscientiâ, *to secure one's fidelity by privity, joint knowledge*; o. aliquem beneficiis, *to lay one under obligation by benefits*; obstrictus aere alieno, *in debt*; obstrictus legibus, fide, *bound by the laws, by a pledge*; obstringi religione (lat.), *to declare on oath*; o. fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*; o. clementiam suam, *to guarantee.*

OB-STRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo]. *A building before or against; trop.*, **a shutting up, veiling, concealment:** animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, sed haec obstructio nec diuturna est, etc.

OB-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To build before** *or* **against:** o. novum murum pro diruto; saxa obstructa, *placed in the way* (as a dam to stop the course of water). In partic., o. luminibus alicujus, *to obstruct one's light by building*; hence, *trop.*, o. luminibus Catonis, *to obscure.* 2) **To stop** *or* **to block up, to close up,** portas; o. flumina, *to dam up*; o. vias. Hence, *trop.*, o. aures alicujus, *to stop up one's ears*; o. cognitionem, *to impede.*

OBSTRŪSUS — v. Obtrudo.

OB-STŬPĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, and *pass.*, OB-STŬPĔFIO, factus, fieri, 3. *v. tr.* **To astound, to amaze, to stupify, to benumb, to render senseless,** hostes; o. luctum, *to dull.*

OB-STŬPESCO, pui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) **To become senseless, to be stupified** *or* **benumbed.** 2) *Trop.*, **to be astonished,** *to be struck with amazement.*

OB-STŬPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Senseless, benumbed, stupified.**

OB-SUM, fui, esse, *v. irr. intr.* **To be against, to be injurious** *or* **prejudicial to** (opp. to prosum), orationi, alicui.

OB-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To sew on,** caput. 2) **To sew up** *or* **together,** nares.

OB-SURDESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To become deaf;** *trop.* = *not to give ear, to be deaf.*

OB-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To cover over, to cover up:** A) for protection = **to protect:** o. eam partem castrorum vineis; obtectus precibus eorum: B) for concealment = **to conceal, to veil,** turpitudinem.

*OBTEMPĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obtempero]. **A complying with, obeying,** legibus.

OB-TEMPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To accommodate one's self** *to*, **to conform** *to*, **to comply** *with*, **to obey** (as an entirely voluntary act — cf. obedio, pareo, etc.): o. alicui; ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare; non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *I do not mind what he says*; o. alicui ad verba; also, *pass., impers.:* si mihi esset obtemperatum.

OB-TENDO, di, tum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To stretch before** *or* **opposite, to draw, to spread** *or* **to put before:** o. nebulam pro viro; o. sudarium ante faciem, *to hold before the face*; terra illa obtenditur Hispaniae, *lies opposite*; o. luxum curis, *to try to forget one's cares in luxury*; (poet.) obtenta nocte, *in dark night.* 2): A) *trop.* (lat.), *to bring forward as a reason, cause, or pretext,* **to allege, to plead as an excuse:** o. rationem turpitudini: B) **to veil** *as with a curtain,* **to cover, to conceal:** o. diem nube; *trop.*, o. naturam suam quasi velis quibusdam.

OBTENTUS, ūs, *m.* [obtendo]. 1) (Poet.) **A stretching before, a drawing** *or* **placing before,** frondis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **a veil, covering,** *allegorical dress:* B) **a pretext, pretence:** cupido habebat o.

OB-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To crush**

or **to bruise to pieces,** ranam; equites oo. hostes. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to trample upon, to destroy, to annihilate,** omnia jura, Graeciam; o. obtrectationem: B) **to slight, to disparage, to vilify,** laudem, majestatem alicujus; n. aliquem verbis: C) = **to contemn, to despise,** voluptates.

OBTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor]. **1) An adjuring, conjuring,** *an engaging or obliging by calling the gods to witness;* hence, **2) a vehement entreaty, supplication.**

OB-TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **1) To call as a witness:** o. deos, me nihil attigisse: o. summam rempublicam. **2)** *To call the gods to witness,* **to protest, to assert, to affirm solemnly:** o., se moriturum esse. **3) To adjure, to entreat, to implore:** o. aliquem per omnes deos; o. aliquem ut rem suscipiat

OB-TEXO, xui, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To weave to** *or* **over. 2) To overspread, to cover:** o. coelum umbrâ.

OBTĬCENTIA, ae, *f.* [obticeo]. (Lat.) A rhet. figure, **a sudden pausing** *in one's discourse, for effect* (in Greek, ἀποσιώπησις).

OBTĬCEO, cui, —, 2. (perh. also OBTĬCESCO, cui, —, 3. *inch.*), *v. intr.* [ob-taceo]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To be silent, to be struck dumb.**

OBTĬGO (Pl.) = Obtego.

OBTĬNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* & (rar.) *intr.* [ob-teneo]. **I.** *Tr.* — *1) (Ante-cl.) **To hold fast to, to hold by;** o. aures (alicujus). **2)** *To hold in possession,* **to hold, to keep, to possess,** imperium; o. suam quisque domum; o. numerum deorum, *to be counted among.* Hence: A) o. provinciam, *to administer or govern a province;* also, abs., me obtinente, *during my administration:* B) o. spatium, *to fill a space;* caedes o. omnia, *there is bloodshed everywhere;* caligo o. noctem, *prevails during the night;* ea fama o. plerosque, *is believed by most persons.* **3) To hold fast = to keep up, to maintain, to preserve:** o. necessitudinem cum aliquo; o. vitam, auctoritatem suam; o. silentium, *to observe silence;* lex obtinetur, *is observed;* testamentum obtinetur, *is valid;* nulla obtinetur pro socia, *is considered as.* **4)** *To hold fast to by defending,* **to maintain, to defend, to assert:** o. pontem, provinciam, sententiam (against counter arguments); o. quod dicimus, *to prove;* o. imperium; o. jus suum; o. rem, *to gain the victory;* so, also, o. litem, causam. **5) To acquire, to obtain:** o. rem aliquam. **II.** *Intr.* — **To maintain one's self, to prevail, to last:** fama obtinet.

OB-TINGO, tĭgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [ob-tango; prop. 'to touch']. **1) To fall to one's lot:** provincia mihi o. **2) To fall out, to happen, to take place** (usually of something fortunate — cf. accipio, evenio, etc.): hoc mihi ex sententia obtigit, *turned out as I wished;* si quid mihi o., *if any thing should happen to me, if I should die.*

OB-TORPESCO, pui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To become numb, stiff** *or* **insensible;** *trop., to lose spirit and feeling, to become torpid:* obtorpuerunt quodam modo animi.

OB-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. *v. tr.* **To turn round, to turn, to twist, to wreathe:** o. aurum per collum; obtorto collo (gulâ) aliquem rapere, *to seize one by the throat and drag him before court or to prison.*

OBTRECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto]. **An envious disparagement, detraction, envy:** invidia et obtrectatio; o. gloriae alienae.

OBTRECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [obtrecto]. **A disparager, traducer, detractor** (v. Obtrectatio).

OBTRECTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [obtrecto]. (Lat.) **Detraction, disparagement.**

OB-TRECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) to act against, to oppose** *from envy or enmity:* o. legi; obtrectarunt inter se, *they worked against each other* (as political opponents). **2) To disparage, to detract from, to decry, to carp at:** o. librum; o. laudes or laudibus alicujus.

OB-TRŪDO (or Obstrūdo), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Prop., *to thrust against.*) **1) To force upon,** alicui uxorem; thus, also, o. alicui palpum. **2)** (Pl.) **To gulp down, to swallow hastily,** cibum. **3)** (Lat.) *Part.* obstrusus = **hidden,** *secret.*

OB-TRUNCO, avi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To cut down, to cut to pieces,** hostes, regem; caedere alios, alios obtruncare.

OB-TUEOR, 2. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) **1) To look towards, to look at,** aliquem. **2) To behold, to perceive,** aliquem.

OB-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum or tunsum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To strike at** *or* **against, to beat:** o. os alicui. **2)** (Ante-cl.) **To blunt, to dull** *by beating,* telum. **3)** *Trop.:* A) **to blunt, to weaken, to impair:** o. aliquem or aures alicujus = *to stun the ears* (by always crying the same thing); o. vocem, *to make hoarse;* o. mentem, *to make insensible;* o. aegritudinem: B) **to annoy** *with importunities,* **to tease:** o. aliquem longis epistolis, *to annoy with long letters;* o. aliquem rogando, *to annoy by entreaties;* also only o. aliquem de re aliqua, *to importune unceasingly for any thing;* obtundis tametsi intelligo, *you continue crying.*

OB-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To confuse, to throw into disorder,** hostes; o. aquam, *to make turbid;* o. aliquem, *to disquiet.* **2) To cry out against:** patres oo. = *raised an outcry.* Hence: A) **to interrupt, to disturb,** aliquem; ne me obturba ac tace; o. solitudinem, B) **to distract:** literae me oo.

OB-TURGESCO, tursi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To swell up.**

OBTŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [perhaps kindred with θύρα]. **To stop up, to close,** foramen; *trop.,* o. aures alicui, *to refuse to listen to;* o. amorem edendi, *to allay.*

OBTŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of ob-

tundo]. **Blunt, dull, obtuse** (esp. in opp. to that which is pointed — cf. hebes), almost always *trop.:* o. animus; oculi oo.; vires oo., *impaired;* vox o., *hoarse;* pectora oo., *unfeeling;* stomachus o., *weakened.*

OBTŪTUS, ūs, *m.* [obtueor]. **A looking at** *or* **towards, a look, gaze;** freq., o. oculorum; obtutu aliquem figere, *to fix one's look upon;* defixus in uno o., *in one fixed gaze.*

ŎB-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To overshadow, to shade,** terram. **2) To darken, to obscure,** aethera telis. **3)** *Trop.:* A) **to obscure, to eclipse,** nomen alicujus: B) **to conceal,** crimen: C) **to protect,** aliquem.

ŎB-UNCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Bent in, hooked.**

ŎBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ob-uro]. (Poet.) **Burnt around, burnt:** gleba o. gelu, *parched.*

*OB-VĂGIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To cry** *or* **to whimper about,** *to go about whining.*

OB-VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. To surround with a rampart,* **to fortify, to entrench,** urbem.

OB-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* **1)** (Rar.) *To come before or in the way of,* **to meet,** alicui. Hence, o. pugnae, *to come to, to join in:* **2) To fall to one's lot** *or* **share:** provincia o. alicui. **3) To happen, to occur, to fall out** (mostly of fortunate occurrences — cf. accido, etc.): vitium o. consuli (at the auspices).

OB-VERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **1)** *To move to and fro before,* **to rove about** *or* **around, to show one's self:** o. Carthagini; o. vestibulo carceris, in foro; o. alicui, *to be before anybody's eyes;* incommodus observatur, *he comes inopportunely.* **2)** *Trop.,* **to float** *or* **to hover before** *one's eyes or mind:* species o. in somnis; res o. alicui ante oculos or animo.

OBVERSUS, a, um — v. Obverto, ad fin.

OB-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **To turn towards** *or* **against:** o. cornua alicui; o. signa in hostem; o. proras pelago (poet.); obvertor ad undas (poet.), *I turn.* Hence, *part.* obversus — **a)** profligatis obversis = *the enemy* — **b)** *trop., busied in, intent upon:* o. ad caedem — **c)** militum studiis obversis, *the soldiers being favourably inclined to him.*

OB-VIAM, *adv.* **1) In the way;** hence, with verbs of motion = **towards, against, to meet:** o. fieri, venire, se dare, esse alicui, *to go or to come to meet;* so, also, o. se offerre; o. mittere, *to send to meet.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) o. ire periculo, *to encounter, to face;* o. ire cupiditati hominum, *to oppose one's self to;* so, also, o. ire injuriae; o. ire dedecori, timori, *to remedy, to obviate:* B) (Pl.) res est o., *is at hand;* aegritudo tibi o. est animo, *weighs upon your mind.*

*OB-VĬGĬLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To be vigilant.**

OBVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ob-via]. **1) In the way, meeting, to meet:** obvium esse (fieri) alicui, and (rar.) in obvio esse alicui, *to meet;* literas obvias mittere alicui, *to send to meet;* obvii inter se erant, *they met;* obviam se dare alicui, *to go to meet one.* In partic. = *to meet hostilely, opposing:* obvium esse hostibus; Jugurthae obvius procedit, *he marched out to meet;* (lat.) oo. Aquilones = *contrary winds.* **2) Facing, lying in the way of:** montes oo. erant itineri; (poet.) obvius hospitibus, *convenient for;* rupes obvia ventorum furiis, *exposed to.* **3)** (Lat.): A) **easy of access, affable, complaisant,** homo: B) *easy to obtain or to find,* **at hand, obvious:** virtutem o. habere.

OB-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To wrap around, to muffle over,** caput togâ; *trop.,* o. vitium verbis decoris, *to cloak, to disguise.*

OCCAECO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-caeco]. **1)** (Lat.) **To make blind,** aliquem. **2)** *Meton.,* **To blind, to prevent from seeing:** hostis occaecatus pulvere. Hence, *trop.,* animus occaecatus cupiditate; o. consilia alicujus, *to blind one's judgment.* **3) To darken, to obscure:** caligo o. diem; also, *trop.,* o. orationem. **4) To cover, to hide:** terra o. semen. **5)** (Poet.) **To benumb, to make insensible:** timor o. artus.

*OCCAEDES, is, *f.* [ob-caedes]. (Pl.) **Slaughter.**

OCCALLĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ob-callum]. (Lat.) Prop., *thick-skinned; trop.* = **callous, insensible:** fauces oo. cibis ardentibus.

OCCALLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [ob-callum]. **1)** (Poet. & lat.) **To get a thick skin, to become callous. 2)** *Trop.,* **to become callous, hardened** *or* **insensible.**

OC-CĂNO, nui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To blow, to sound** (of a wind instrument): cornua oo.

OCCĀSIO, ōnis, *f.* [occĭdo]. Prop., *a falling in the way of;* hence, **1)** *a favourable point of time,* **an opportunity, occasion:** o. pugnandi; o. rei bene gerendae; (Pl.) o. facere aliquid; habere o. ad opitulandum; habere o. ad rem gerendam; amittere (praetermittere) o.; deesse occasioni, *to let slip;* o. capere, *to seize;* occasione data, or ex (per) o., *when an opportunity offers;* per o. istius legis, *the occasion afforded by that law;* so, also, per o. partis alterius pugnare, *when a favourable opportunity was given by the adverse party;* o. sua, *a good opportunity for one's self.* **2)** (Lat.) **A supply,** lapidum.

OCCĀSIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of occasio]. **An occasion, opportunity.** (Pl.)

OCCĀSUS, ūs, *m.* [occĭdo]. **1) A going down, setting** *of a heavenly body.* **2) The west. 3) Downfall, ruin, destruction, death:** o. reipublicae, Aelii; o. noster (thus Cicero terms his exile).

OCCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [occo]. **A harrowing.**

OCCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [occo]. **A harrower.**

OC-CĒDO (Ob-c.), essi, essum, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To go towards:** o. in conspectum alicujus: o. obviam alicui, *to go to meet.*

OCCENTO (Obc.), āvi, atum, 1. *v.* & *intr.* [ob-

canto]. **To sing before** *the door or a person*, **to serenade**; in partic., *to sing a satirical or libellous song;* mostly abs., but also o. ostium, *before one's door.*

OCCENTUS, ūs, *m.* [occino]. (Lat.) **A singing**; hence = **a squeaking.**

OCCEPTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of occipio]. (Pl.) **To begin**, insanire.

OCCĪDENS, tis, *m.* [*part.* of occĭdo; prop., 'the setting one'; sc. sol]. **The west.**

OCCĪDENTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [occidens]. (Lat.) **Western, occidental.**

OCCĪDIO, ōnis, *f.* [occīdo]. **An utter destruction, extermination, massacre**: victoriam ponere in o.; in partic., occidione caedere (occidere), also occidioni dare, *to cut off wholly, to destroy root and branch:* occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off.*

OCCĪDO (I.), īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-caedo]. *1) (Com.) **To strike down,** *to strike to the ground.* aliquem pugnis. 2) **To cut down** *in a fight;* and hence, in gen., **to kill, to slay** (cf. interficio, neco, etc.): o. copias hostium; o. aliquem sua manu. 3) *Trop.* (poet.), **to ruin, to undo,** aliquem; occidisti me tuis fallaciis; o. aliquem rogando, *to torment, to plague.*

OCCĪDO (II.), cĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. intr.* [obcado]. 1) **To fall, to fall down,** arbor; homines et jumenta oo. 2) Of the heavenly bodies, **to go down, to set,** sol (v. Occidens); also (ante-cl. & lat.) sol occasus = sol occidens. 3) *Trop.*, **to fall = to be ruined** *or* **destroyed, to be lost, to perish, to die**: vita, spes o.; homo o. in bello; (poet.) o. ab aliquo, *by the hand of;* (Com.) occidi, *I am lost, undone;* beneficia vestra oo., *bear no fruit.*

OCCĪDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [occīdo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Going down, setting,** sol; *trop.*, senecta o., *declining.* 2) **Western, occidental.**

*OCCILLO, 1. *v. tr.* [*dim.* of occo]. (Pl.) **To beat to pieces, to smash,** os alicui.

OCCĪNO, nui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [ob-cano]. *To sing or to chirp against* = **to sing** *or* **to chirp inauspiciously** (of a bird giving unfavourable omens): o. corvus.

OCCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [obcapio]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To commence, to begin, to undertake,** quaestum, sermonem; o. magistratum, *to enter upon;* o. loqui; fabula occepta est loqui, *has already commenced.* 2) *Intr.*, **to begin, to commence**: hiems occipit.

OCCĬPĬTIUM, ii, } *n.* [ob-caput]. *The back*
OCCĬPUT, pĭtis, } *part of the head,* **the occiput.**

OCCĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [occīdo]. (Rar.) **A cutting down, slaying; a slaughter, massacre.**

*OCCĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [occīdo]. (Pl.) **A slayer,** regis.

OCCĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of occīdo]. **Ruined, lost, undone.**

OC-CLĀMĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To bawl** *or* **to cry out against, to disturb by bawling.**

OCCLŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-claudo]. 1) **To shut** *or* **to close up,** ostium, tabernas. 2) **To shut up, to lock in**: o. aliquem apud se. Hence (Com.), **to restrain,** linguam, libidinem.

OCCLŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [occludo]. (Pl.) **Shut up.**

OCCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with the Germ. eggen]. **To harrow,** segetem.

OCCOEPI (= Occepi) — v. Occipio.

OC-CŬBO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To lie, to rest** (only of dead persons), tumulo; o. umbris, *with the dead.*

OCCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-calco]. **To tread down,** aliquem.

OCCŬLO, lui, ltum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-colo]. 1) **To hide, to conceal, to cover, to keep concealed** (to withdraw from sight by veiling or covering — cf. abdo, etc.), vulnera; o. classem sub rupe; o. feminas parietum umbris. 2) *Trop.*, **to keep secret.**

OCCULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [occulto]. **A hiding, concealing, concealment.**

OCCULTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [occulto]. **A hider, concealer**: locus o. latronum, *a place of concealment for.*

OCCULTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [occultus]. **In secret, secretly**: non o. aliquid ferre, *to make no secret of a thing.*

OCCULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of occulo]. **To hide, to conceal** (with anxious care — v. Occulo, etc.): o. se latebris; occultare fugam, flagitia.

OCCULTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of occulo]. 1) **Hidden, concealed, secret,** o. locus, cupiditas, nota, oo. insidiae; (poet.) o. aevum, *remote, unknown;* in or ex occulto, also per occultum, *secretly, in secret; subst.*, Occulta, ōrum, *n. pl., secret things, secrets.* 2) Of persons: A) **close, reserved**: homo o. et astutus; (Tac.) occultus odii, *concealing his hatred;* B) (lat.) **keeping secret = secretly**: non occulti (id) ferunt, *they make no secret of it;* preces ejusmodi occulti illudunt, *they laugh at in secret.*

OCCUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [obcubo]. 1) (Lat.) **To sink** *or* **to fall down**: o. in gladium, *to fall upon one's sword.* In partic. of a heavenly body = **to set.** 2) *To sink down dying,* **to fall, to die**: o. honeste; o. pro libertate; freq., o. mortem or morte, (poet.) also morti, *to die.*

OCCŬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [occupo]. 1) **A seizing, taking possession of**: o. vetus, *ancient possession.* Hence, as a rhet. figure — a) *an anticipation of an opponent's objections* — b) *an assumed or feigned passing over of something which is at the same time emphatically mentioned.* 2) **An employment, occupation**: ab occupatione se expedire; impediri maximis oo.; aucupari occupationem alicujus, *to*

wait for the time when one is occupied; o. rei alicujus, *a being occupied with something.*

OCCŬPĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of occupo]. **Occupied,** homo; o. in re aliqua.

OCCŬPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ob-capio]. Prop., *to lay hold of something.* 1) **To take possession of, to seize upon:** o. regnum, possessiones. Hence, *trop.*, timor o. exercitum, *seizes;* mors, somnus o. aliquem; o. aliquem = *to take to one's house as a guest;* o. aliquem amplexu (poet.), *to embrace.* 2) **To fall upon, to attack:** o. aliquem gladio. 3) **To anticipate:** o. rem; occupavi te, omnesque aditus tuos interclusi; but esp., o. facere aliquid, *to anticipate another in doing something;* (poet.) nuncquid vis? occupo, *do you want any thing? I accost him first.* 4) **To occupy** *a place,* **to fill** *by placing one's self or any thing there:* o. locum, montem; o. urbem aedificiis, *to fill;* o. navem frumento, *to load;* o. aream fundamentis, *to cover.* 5) **To occupy, to employ,** animum; freq., o. pecuniam, *to lay out money in a business;* o. pecuniam grandi fenore, *to loan money at high interest.*

OC-CURRO, curri or cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To run to meet, to go** *or* **to come up to, to meet,** alicui; scripsi ei ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *to meet me at H.;* o. obviam alicui. In partic. = *to meet hostilely,* **to rush upon, to attack,** hosti. Hence, 2): A) **to come to, to appear at, to be present at:** o. illi concilio, proelio, also ad or in concilium: B) **to fall in with,** signis: C) (lat.) — a) **to stand in the way of:** mons o. flumini — b) **to lie opposite:** Taurus o. Euphrati: D) *trop.* — a) **to present itself, to appear:** aliquid o. oculis — b) freq., aliquid o. in animo, cogitationi, *presents itself to the mind, to the thoughts;* aliquid o. in mentem, *occurs to me:* E) **to counteract, to obviate, to oppose:** o. consiliis alicujus; illud occurrit, *this is in the way, this objection presents itself;* hence = **to cure, to relieve,** morbo: F) *to meet with words,* **to answer, to reply:** occurritur ab illis, *this objection is made by them.*

OCCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [occurso]. **A running up** *to meet one, in order to salute him* (either out of respect or for the purpose of courting favour): vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes secum ablaturum esse dicit, *friendly salutations.*

OCCURSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of occurro]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = A strengthened occurro (q. v.).

OCCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [occurro]. **A meeting, falling in with:** via vacua occursu hominum, *where one meets nobody;* o. stipitis, *a running against;* itinerum oo. et recursus, *windings.*

ŌCEĂNĪTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ὠκεανῖτις]. (Poet.) **A daughter of Oceanus.**

ŌCEĂNUS, i, *m.* [= Ὠκεανός]. 1) **The Ocean;** acc. to fable, *the son of Heaven and Earth, husband of Thetis, one of the primary elements* (O. patrem rerum). 2) Adjectively, **Oceanus, a, um, of** *or* **belonging to the Ocean:** mare Oceanum; fluctus Oceanus.

ŌCELLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ocellus]. (Lat.) **Having little eyes:** lapilli oo., *stones marked with eyes,* e. g., *dice.*

ŌCELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of oculus]. **A little eye.**

ŌCĔLUM, i, *n.* [= Ὤκελον]. *A city in Gallia Cisalpina,* now perhaps Usselio.

ŌCIOR, ius, *adj.* in the *comp.* w. *sup.* (ōcissĭmus) [ὠκίων, ὤκιστος]. (Poet. & lat.) **Faster, swifter:** ocior Euro, cervis.

ŌCIUS, *adv.* in the *comp.* w. *sup.* (ōcissĭme) [ocior]. 1) **More speedily, more quickly,** venire; serius ocius, *sooner or later.* Sometimes 'ocius' has no comparative force, and then = **quickly, speedily:** sequere me ocius. 2) **Sooner, rather** (= potius): angulus iste thus fert ocius uvâ.

OCNUS, i, *m.* [= Ὄκνος]. 1) *The founder of the city of Mantua.* 2) *An allegorical picture of the painter Socrates, representing a man twisting a rope which is again gnawed apart by an ass;* hence, prov., to denote a vain, unending labour.

OCREA (I.), ae, *f.* [ὄκρις?]. **A greave, leggin,** *a piece of defensive armour covering the front of the leg from the ankle to a little above the knee;* also (poet.) = *a hunter's leggin.*

OCREA (II.), ae, *m. A Roman surname;* as, C. Luscius Ocrea.

OCREĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ocrea I.]. (Poet. & lat.) **Greaved, booted.**

OCRĒSIA (or Ocrīsia), ae, *f. The mother of Servius Tullius.*

OCRĬCŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ocriculum]. *Of or belonging to Ocriculum,* **Ocriculan;** *subst.*, Ocriculani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of O.*

OCRĬCŬLUM, i, *n. A town in Umbria,* now ruins near Otricoli.

OCTĀVĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [octavus]. (Lat.) **Soldiers of the eighth legion.**

OCTĀVIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Octavius]. *Of or pertaining to Octavius,* **Octavian:** bellum O., *of the consul Cneius O. with Cinna;* milites OO., *of a Marcus O. who fought for Pompey;* esp. *subst.*, Octavianus, i, *m., a surname of the Emperor Augustus,* after he had been adopted by Cæsar, and taken from the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

OCTĀVIUS, ii, *m.*, and Octāvia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens of Volscian origin;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus O., *a tribune of the people* (B. C. 133), with Tib. Gracchus, who was his political opponent. 2) Cneius O., *consul with Cinna* (87 B. C.), one of Scylla's partisans. 3) Caius O., *the father of the Emperor Augustus.* His second wife was Attia, daughter of Julia, the younger sister of J. Cæsar. He had two daughters, Octavia major and minor,—the latter of whom was married at first to Claudius Marcellus, afterwards

to the Triumvir M. Antonius — and also a son, the Emperor Augustus. 4) Caius O. (born, 63 B.C., died A.D. 14), *afterwards the Emperor Octavianus or Augustus.*

OCTĀVIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Octavius I.]. *Of or belonging to Octavius,* **Octavian:** OO. porticus, *two halls in Rome.*

OCTĀVUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [octo]. **The eighth:** octava (sc hora), *the eighth hour;* octavum, as *adv.*, *the eighth time.*

OCTĀVUS-DĔCĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* **The eighteenth.**

OCTIES, *num. adv.* [octo]. **Eight times.**

OCTINGENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [octingenti]. **The eight hundredth.**

OCTINGENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [octocentum]. **Eight hundred.**

OCTĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Eight-footed.**

OCTO, *card. num. adj. indecl.* [= ὀκτώ]. **Eight.**

OCTŌBER, bris, e, *adj.* [octo]. *Of or pertaining to the eighth month* (reckoning from March), **of October:** O. mensis, Kalendae.

OCTŌDŪRENSIS, e, *adj. Of or belonging to Octodurus,* **Octodurian;** *subst.*, Octodurenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Octodurus.*

OCTŌDŪRUS, i, *m. A town in Gallia Narbonensis,* now Martigny.

OCTŌGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [octoginta]. **Containing eighty:** homo o., *eighty years old.*

OCTŌGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [octoginta]. **Eighty each.**

OCTŌGĒSA, ae, *f. A town in Hispania Tarraconensis,* now La Granja.

OCTŌGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [octoginta]. **The eightieth.**

OCTŌGIES, *num. adv.* [octoginta]. **Eighty times.**

OCTŌGINTA, *card. num. adj. indecl.* [octo]. **Eighty.**

OCTŌJŬGIS, e, *adj.* [octo-jugum]. **Eight in a team, eight together.**

OCTOLOPHUS, i, *m.*, or OCTOLOPHUM, i, *n. A town in Thessaly.*

OCTŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [octo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Consisting of eight:** versus o., *a verse consisting of eight feet.*

OCTŌNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [octo]. 1) **Eight each.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Eight.**

OCTŌPHŌROS, on, *adj.* [= ὀκτώφορος]. **Carried by eight,** lectica; also, in the *n.*, as *subst.*, *a litter carried by eight.*

*OCTUPLĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [octo-plico]. **Made eightfold, multiplied by eight.**

OCTUPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [ὀκταπλοῦς]. **Eightfold;** *subst.*, Octuplum, i, *n., an eightfold penalty.*

*OCTUSSIS, is, *m.* [octo-as]. (Poet.) **Eight asses:** Quanti emptae? Octussibus.

ŌCŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [oculus]. 1) **Furnished with eyes, having eyes:** testis o., *an eye-witness;* male o., *seeing badly.* 2) *Striking the eyes,* **conspicuous, visible;** *trop.*, die o. vendere = *for cash* (cf. caecus).

ŌCŪLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [oculus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Full of eyes, sharp-sighted,** Argus.

*ŌCŪLICRĔPĬDA, ae, *m.* [oculus-crepo]. (Pl.) *A feigned name of a slave, whose eyes snap with the blows he receives.*

ŌCŪLISSĬMUS — v. Oculus, 2, F.

ŌCULUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of an unusual ocus, ὄκος, which is kindred with ὄσσος, ὤψ]. 1) **An eye:** adjicere oculos ad (in) rem, *to cast one's eyes upon;* adjicere oculos rei alicui = *to covet;* oculos dejicere, *to turn away;* oculos demittere, *to cast down;* res posita est ante oo., *is apparent;* sub oculis alicujis, *before one's eyes;* esse (vivere, etc.) in oculis, *in the sight of, in the presence of;* habere oculos alicujus in oculis, *to watch closely;* amittere oo. = *to lose one's sight, to become blind;* pascere oo. re aliqua, *to feed one's eyes with;* oo. auferre spectanti, *to cheat one before his eyes; trop.*, oo. animi, *the eyes of the mind.* In partic., esse in oculis alicujus or alicui, *to be highly esteemed by, to be beloved by;* gestare (ferre) aliquem in oculis, *to love one greatly.* 2) *Meton.:* A) (poet.) o. mundi, *the sun:* B) **the eye** *of a plant,* **the bud:** C) **the bulb** *or* **knob** *on certain roots:* D) **a spot** *like an eye on an animal,* e. g., *a panther:* oo. pavonis, tigridis: E) *trop.*, of any thing very valuable or precious = **a pearl, jewel:** oo. orae maritimae (of Carthage and Corinth): F) as a term of endearment: ocule mi! *my darling!* Thus also as *adj.*, in the *sup.*, oculissimus, *charming, dear.*

ŌCYRRHOE, es, *f.* [= Ὠκυρρόη]. *A nymph, daughter of Chiron.*

ŌDESSOS (or Ōdessus), i, *f.* [= Ὀδησσός]. *A town of Lower Moesia.*

ŌDĔUM, i, *n.* [= ᾠδεῖον]. **An odeon,** *a building for musical and poetical contests.*

ŌDI (also *Ōdīvi) ōdisse, *v. defect. tr.* [kindr. with κ-σπέω]. 1) **To hate,** aliquem. 2) **Not to like, to dislike,** servire, rem.

ŌDIŌSE, *adv.* [odiosus]. **In a hateful manner, disgustingly, offensively.**

*ŌDIŌSĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [odiosus]. (Pl.) A comically-formed word = odiosus.

ŌDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* **Hateful, odious, disgusting, offensive, annoying,** homo, res; odiosum esse alicui, *to torment, to annoy one;* multa odiosa fecit, *much that was offensive.* In partic., odiosum est quod, etc., *the worst of all is that,* &c. = *unfortunately;* thus as an exclamation: odiosum! *how annoying!*

ŌDIUM, ii, *n.* [odi]. 1) **Hatred, ill-will, enmity:** odium est mihi cum illo, *we are enemies;* venire in odium alicujus, *to become hateful to;* suscipere odium alicujus, *to incur one's hatred;* concitare odium alicujus, *to excite;* esse alicui odio (*dat.*) or in odio, so also magno odio esse apud aliquem, *to be hateful to one;* also, habere

odium, *to be hated;* on the contrary, habere odium rei alicujus, *to hate a thing;* aliquem odio habere, *to hate one;* magno o. ferri in aliquem, *to hate one much;* vocare aliquem in odium, *to make one hated;* odio vestro, *from hatred of you.* 2) In a less emphatic sense = **aversion, dislike, antipathy:** hic mihi odio est, *I cannot endure him;* odium et strepitus senatus, *the disgust and clamour of;* o. urbis me capit, *I grow tired of.* 3) **Offensive behaviour, offensiveness, insolence:** quod erat o., quae superbia? 4) (Lat.) *A person who is the object of hatred or aversion:* o. deorum et hominum.

ŎDŎMANTES, um, *m. pl.* [= Ὀδόμαντες]. *A people of Thrace, living on the Strymon.*

ŎDŎMANTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Odomantes]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Odomantes.**

ŎDOR, ōris, *m.* [from ὄδω, ὄζω]. 1) **A scent, smell, odour** (emitted by any thing — cf. odoratus), suavis, acerbus; also without an *adj.*, sometimes = **a pleasant odour, fragrance,** sometimes = **a stench.** Hence: A) **a vapour, ater:** B) in the *pl.* = **perfumes, essences, unguents:** perfūsus liquidis odoribus; thus et oo. 2) *Trop.*, **a scent, presentiment, inkling, hint:** o. suspicionis; est aliquis o. dictaturae, *it is hinted that a dictator will be appointed;* odore aliquo legum recreatus, *by a faint hope that the laws will be enforced;* o. urbanitas, *a tincture of.*

ŎDŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [odoro]. (Rar.) **A smelling:** delectatio odorationum.

ŎDŌRĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [odoro]. 1) **A smelling.** 2) (= Odor) **Odour, smell.** 3) **The sense of smelling** (cf. odor): habere o.

ŎDŌRĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [odor]. (Poet. & lat.) **Sweet-smelling, fragrant,** capilli; dux o. = *the ruler over a fragrant land;* thus, also, oo. Armenii.

ŎDŌRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [odor-fero]. 1) **Odoriferous, fragrant,** lanx. 2) **Producing odoriferous substances, spice-bearing,** terra, gens. 3) *Trop.*, **captivating, seductive.**

ŎDŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [odor]. (Poet & lat.) **To perfume, to make fragrant,** aëra.

ŎDŌROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [odor]. 1) (Pl.) **To smell at:** o. pallam. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *To detect by smelling,* **to scent,** cibum. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to investigate, to trace out,** pecuniam, omnia: B) contemptuously, **to smell** *or* **to snuff at** = **to aspire to,** decemviratum: C) **to get a smattering of,** philosophiam.

ŎDŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [odor]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Sweet-smelling, odoriferous,** flos. 2) **Scenting;** o. canum vis, *keen-scented dogs.*

ODRŸSAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Ὀδρῦσαι]. *A people of Thrace,* in the modern Rumelia.

ODRŸSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Odrysae]. *Of or belonging to the Odrysae,* **Odrysian;** (poet.) = *Thracian; subst.*, Odrysii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Odrysians, Thracians.*

ŎDYSSĒA, ae, *f.* [= Ὀδύσσεια]. 1) **The Odyssey,** *the well-known poem of Homer.* 2) *A poem by Livius Andronicus.*

ŎDYSSĒAE PORTUS. *The southern extremity of Sicily.*

OEA, ae, *f. A town in Africa,* now Tripoli.

OEAGRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Οἰάγριος]. *Of or belonging to Œagrus,* **Œagrian;** (poet.) = *Thracian.*

OEAGRUS, i, *m.* [= Οἴαγρος]. *A king of Thrace, father of Orpheus.*

OEBĂLIA, ae, *f.* [= Οἰβαλία]. *Another name for Tarentum,* so called because founded by a colony of Spartans.

OEBĂLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Οἰβαλίδης]. *A male descendant of Œbalus,* **an Œbalid;** (poet.) = *a Spartan:* Oe. puer = *Hyacynthus; pl.*, Oebalidae = *Castor and Pollux.*

OEBĂLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Οἰβαλίς]. 1) *Descended from Œbalus,* **Œbalian, Spartan:** Oe. nympha = *Helena.* 2) **Sabine,** because the Sabines were said to be descended from the Spartans.

OEBĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Oebalus]. (Poet.) 1) *Of or belonging to Œbalus,* **Œbalian, Spartan:** Oe. vulnus, *of Hyacinthus.* 2) **Sabine** (v. Oebalis).

OEBĂLUS, i, *m.* [= Οἴβαλος]. *A king of Sparta, father of Tyndareus, and grandfather of Helena and of Castor and Pollux.*

OECHĂLIA, ae, *f.* [= Οἰχαλία]. *A town in Euboea,* the residence of Eurytus.

ŒCHĂLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Οἰχαλίς]. **An Œchalian woman.**

OECLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Οἰκλίδης]. **A son of Œcleus** = *Amphiareus.*

OECLEUS, ei, *m.* [= Οἰκλεύς]. *The father of Amphiareus.*

OECŎNŎMIA, ae, *f.* [= οἰκονομία]. (Lat.) Prop., *a proper arrangement of domestic affairs, household economy; trop., a correct division and arrangement of an oration, a play,* &c., **method.**

OECŎNŎMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= οἰκονομικός]. 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to household economy;** *subst.*, Oeconomicus, i, *m.*, *the title of a book by Xenophon.* 2) *Trop., of or belonging to a correct division of an oration,* &c., **methodical.**

OEDĬPŎDES, or Oedĭpoda, ae, *m.* (Lat. poet.) = Oedipus.

OEDĬPŎDIŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Oedipus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Œdipus.**

OEDIPUS, i and ŏdis, *m.* [= Οἰδίπους]. *A king of Thebes, son of Laius and Iocaste.* He solved the riddle of the Sphinx, and, without knowing it, killed his father and married his mother, and became by her the father of Eteocles, Polynices, Ismene, and Antigone. Hence, prov. = *a solver of enigmas.*

OEENSIS, e, *adj.* [Oea]. *Of or belong to Œa,* **Œan;** *subst.*, Oeenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the Œans.*

OENĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Οἰνηΐς]. **A daughter of Œneus** = *Dejanira.*

OENĒIUS, or OENĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Oeneus]. *Of or belonging to Œneus,* Œnean: Oeneae agri, *of Calydon.*

OENEUS, ei and eos, *m.* [= Οἰνεύς]. *A king of Calydon, husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Dejanira.*

OENIĂDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Οἰνιάδαι]. *A people of Acarnania.*

OENĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Οἰνείδης]. **A male descendant of Œneus;** thus, in partic.: A) = *Meleager:* B) = *Diomedes, grandson of Œneus.*

OENŎMAUS, i, *m.* [= Οἰνόμαος]. 1) *A king of Pisa and Elis, father of Hippodamia, and father-in-law of Pelops.* 2) *The title of a tragedy of Attius.*

OENŌNE, es, *f.* [= Οἰνώνη]. *A Phrygian nymph,* loved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.

OENOPHŎRUM, i, *n.* [= οἰνόφορον]. Sc. vas, **a wine-vessel.**

OENŎPIA, ae, *f.* [= Οἰνοπία]. *Another name for the island of Ægina.*

OENŎPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Oenopia]. *Of or belonging to Œnopia,* Œnopian.

OENŎPION, ōnis, *m.* [= Οἰνοπίων]. *A king of Chios, father of Merope.*

OENŎPŌLIUM, ii, *n.* [= οἰνοπωλεῖον]. (Pl.) **A wineshop, vintry.**

OENOTRIA, ae, *f. An ancient name of Southeastern Italy,* so called from Œnotrius, a Sabine king.

OENOTRIUS, OENOTRUS, a, um, *adj.* [Oenotria]. Œnotrian, and (poet.) = *Italian.*

OENUS, obsolete, for unus.

OESTRUS, i, *m.* [= οἶστρος]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A horsefly, gadfly.** 2) *Trop., the frenzy or inspiration of poets and soothsayers.*

OESUS, obsolete, for usus.

OESŸPUM, i, *n.* [= οἴσυπος]. (Poet.) **Oily matter,** *the grease, sweat and dirt adhering to unwashed wool,* used by Roman ladies as a cosmetic.

OETA, ae, *f.* [= Οἴτη]. *A mountain range in Thessaly,* where Hercules burnt himself — now the Kumayta. (Also, OETĒ, es.)

OETAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Oeta]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Mount Œta;** in partic., *subst.,* Oetaeus, i, *m., the Œtaean* = *Hercules.*

ŎFELLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of offa]. **A little mouthful, a morsel.**

OFELLA (II.), ae, *m. A Roman surname;* as, C. Lucretius Ofella.

OFFA, ae, *f.* 1) **A bit, mouthful:** prov., inter os et o. = *between the cup and the lip;* in partic., *a little ball of flour,* **a dumpling.** Hence, 2) in gen., **a lump, piece, shapeless mass.**

OFFĀTIM, *adv.* [offa]. (Pl.) **By bits, in pieces.**

OFFENDĪCŪLUM, i, *n.* [offendo]. (Lat.) **A stumbling-block, obstacle.**

OFFENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ob-fendo]. I. *Tr.*—1) **To strike** *or* **to dash against** *something:* o. caput ad fornicem; o. pedem, *to stumble.* 2) **To run** *or* **to hit against:** o. scopulum (also, o. in scopulis—v. II.). Hence: A) **to hit** *or* **to light upon, to fall in with, to find:** o. aliquem imparatum; o. talem bonorum sensum: B) **to offend, to hurt, to injure, to vex:** o. aliquem and animum alicujus; o. existimationem alicujus, *to injure;* (lat.) offenditur, illud dici, *he is vexed that,* &c.; (poet.) offendi alicui, *to feel offended at anybody, to be angry at.* II. *Intr.*—1) **To hit** *or* **to strike against:** o. solido, *against a solid body;* o. in scopulis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to suffer damage** *or* **misfortune, to fail, to be unfortunate:** o. et terrâ et mari, *to suffer losses;* o. apud judices = *to lose one's cause;* si aliquid esset offensum, *if any thing had gone wrong:* B) **to give offence, to blunder, to err:** o. in aliqua re; o. nihil, *in nothing;* o. aliquid, *in something;* o. apud aliquem, *to give offence to;* neque in eo solum offenderat, quod patriae male consuluerat, sed, etc., *nor had he offended only in this, that he had counselled badly for his country, but,* &c.: C) **to take offence at, to be displeased with:** o. in aliquo, *at anybody;* o. aliquid in aliquo, *to be displeased with something in some one;* quum nihil aliud o. Thus, in Lucr., the *part.* offensum, as *subst.:* si vita est in offenso, *if you are tired of life.*

OFFENSA, ae, *f.* [offendo]. 1) (Lat.) **A striking against:** o. dentium, *a grating against the teeth.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **offence, disfavour, enmity, hatred:** esse in magna o. apud aliquem; res habet offensam, *causes hatred;* offensam subire, *to incur hatred:* B) (poet. & lat.) **an offence** *received by one,* **an affront, mortification** (it denotes the mental state of the offended person — cf. contumelia): C) (lat.) **indisposition.**

OFFENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [offenso]. 1) = Offensa 1. 2) **A failure, slip, blunder,** memoriae.

*OFFENSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [offenso]. (Lat.; doubtf. read.) *One who stumbles,* **a stumbler.**

OFFENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [offendo]. 1) **A striking against, stumbling:** o. pedis. 2) *Trop.:* A) **offence** *given to one,* **disfavour, displeasure, hatred:** sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi; suscipere o. apud aliquos, *to incur hatred among:* B) **an offence** *received by one,* **an affront, vexation:** o. dictorum, *vexation on account of what had been said;* hoc mihi est offensioni, *this vexes me:* C) **a misfortune, mishap,** *an unfortunate result or issue:* o. belli, *loss in war;* o. corporis, *indisposition;* timere oo. (of a candidate for office), *refusals, rejections;* oo. judiciorum, *errors* (occasioned by bribery).

OFFENSIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of offensio]. 1) **Slight offence** *or* **disgust.** 2) **A slight disappointment** *or* **check.**

OFFENSO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*intens.* of offendo]. (Mostly lat.) **I.** *Tr.* — **To strike** *or* **to dash against;** o. caput, *to strike the head against the wall.* **II.** *Intr.* — **To stumble, to falter** *in speaking.*

OFFENSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of offendo]. **1)** *Act.*, **offended, angry, irritated, incensed:** animus alienatus et o.; offensus alicui, *at one.* **2)** *Pass.*, **offensive, hateful:** o. et invisus alicui.

OFFENSUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [offendo]. (Ante-cl.) **A striking against.**

OFFĔRO, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, *v. irr. tr.* [ob-fero]. **1) To bring before, to present, to offer:** offerre speciem, *to present, to exhibit;* o. os suum, *to make conspicuous;* o. aliquem alicui afflictum; o. se venientibus or obviam alicui, *to go to meet;* o. se insolenter, *to behave insolently;* o. crimina, *to bring forward;* offertur religio, metus alicui, *arises in one;* offertur auxilium numinis, *appears;* offertur occasio, *offers itself;* o. poenam oculis deorum, *to inflict before the eyes of the gods.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) = **to offer, to expose, to give up:** o. se periculis; o. se ad mortem pro patria; o. vitam in discrimen: B) **to proffer, to tender:** o. alicui operam suam: C) **to render, to inflict;** also, **to cause, to occasion:** o. alicui beneficium, auxilium, laetitiam; o. alicui injuriam, *to inflict an injury;* o. mortem alicui, *to cause one's death;* o. virgini vitium, stuprum = *to violate.*

*OFFĔRŪMENTAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [offero]. (Pl.) **Gifts;** jocosely = *blows, stripes.*

OFFĪCĪNA, ae, *f.* [instead of opificina, from opifex]. **A workshop, manufactory:** o. armorum, ferraria; o. vestium, *a tailor's shop;* pulmo o. spirandi, *of the breath;* *trop.*, o. nequitiae, sapientiae, etc.

OFFĪCIO (Ob-f.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. intr.* and (rar.) *tr.* [ob-facio]. Prop., *to act towards or against.* *1) (Lucr.) **To render its service, to perform its office** (cf. officium): tum demum, puerili aevo florente, juventas officit et molli vestit lanugine malas (where that which follows specifies the service denoted by 'officit'). **2) To come before** *or* **in the way of** *one*, **to stop, to obstruct:** o. alicui; ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, *coming before;* o. itineri, *to stop the passage;* o. luminibus alicujus, *to obstruct one's light by building;* thus, also, o. particulae coeli, *to obstruct one's view partially by building.* **3)** *Trop.*, **to stand in the way of, to hinder, to obstruct, to hurt,** commodis, consiliis, auribus alicujus. **4)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To impede,** rem.

OFFĪCIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [officiosus]. **Obligingly, officiously.**

OFFĪCIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [officium]. **1) Ready to serve, obliging, courteous, officious,** homo, voluntās, sedulitas. **2) Dutiful,** *conformable to one's duty,* dolor, pietas.

OFFĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [ob-facio = 'that which one does for another']. **1) A service** *rendered to one from courtesy, kindness,* &c., **a favour, kindness** (cf. beneficium): vicissitudo studiorum et officiorum. Hence: A) in partic., **service, attendance** *rendered as a mark of respect or honour,* esp. *by a client to his patron;* **a mark of respect, an honour** *paid to one:* oo. prosequentium; o. salutationis; oo. suprema, *the last honours paid to the dead;* hence (lat.), celebrare o. nuptiarum, *to be present at the nuptial ceremony;* officio togae virilis interesse, *to be present at the ceremony of one's assuming the* toga virilis: B) **obligingness, courteousness, complaisance:** homo summo o. praeditus, *exceedingly complaisant;* literae plenae officii, *very obliging.* **2) Duty** = **obligation,** as well as = *an act of duty:* facere (exsequi, perficere) officium, satisfacere officio, *to perform one's duty* (opp. to deserere o., discedere ab o.); esse in o., *to continue faithful in one's duty,* and esp. of conquered persons = *to remain submissive;* continere aliquos in officio, *to keep in obedience;* o. perfectum, medium (tech. t. in the system of the Stoics). **3) An office, function, business, service** (as an object of moral obligation — cf. munus): o. maritimum, *sea-service;* o. legationis. **4)** (Lat.) **A magistrate's office:** o. praetoris.

OF-FĪGO, 3. *v. tr.* **To drive** *or* **to fix in, to fasten,** ramos.

OFFIRMĀTE, *adv.* [offirmatus]. (Lat.) **Firmly, stubbornly.**

OFFIRMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of offirmo]. *Fastened* = **resolute, stubborn, obstinate:** o. animus, voluntas.

OF-FIRMO (Ob-f.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To make fast, to render firm;** hence, *trop.*, o. se, *to stand firm, to persist, to be obstinate or resolute;* o. animum, *to fortify one's self;* also, o. viam quam decrevi persequi, and o. facere aliquid, *to hold fast to one's purpose, to persist in one's course of action.*

OFFLA = Offula, q. v.

*OF-FLECTO (Ob-f.), 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To turn about,** navem.

OFFŌCO (Obf.), 1. *v. tr.* [ob-fauces]. (Lat.) **To strangle, to choke,** fauces.

OFFRĒNĀTUS (Ob-f.), a, um, *adj.* [ob-freno]. (Pl.) **Bridled** = **tamed, curbed.**

OFFŪCIA, ae, *f.* [ob-fucus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) A paint** *or* **wash** *for the face.* **2)** *Trop.*, **a deceit, delusion.**

OFFŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of offa]. **A little bit, a small piece.**

OF-FULGEO (Ob-f.), si, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To shine against** *or* **upon, to appear,** oculis.

OF-FUNDO (Ob-f.), ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To pour before** *or* **over:** o. cibum avibus; aër offunditur nobis, *surrounds us;* rubor offunditur alicui, *spreads over his face* = *he blushes.* Hence, *trop.*, o. noctem rei = *to obscure;* o. terrorem

oculo; o. caliginem oculis, *to make dizzy;* religio offusa animis, *religious awe infused into the mind;* o. alicui pavorem, *to inspire with fear;* o. alicui errorem, *to lead into error.* 2) **To cover** *with something by pouring:* lucernae lumen offunditur luce solis, *is eclipsed;* offusus pavore, *overwhelmed with anguish.*

OFILIUS, ii, *m.*, and Ofilia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. A. Ofilius, *a celebrated lawyer.*

OG-GANNIO (Ob-g.), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [ŏb-gannio]. (Ante-cl.) **To yelp at** *or* **against:** o. alicui aliquid.

OG-GĔRO (Ob-g.), 3. *v. tr.* [ob-gero]. (Pl.) **To bring against, to bring, to give:** o. alicui osculum, *to give one a kiss.*

ŌGȲGES, is, or ŌGȲGIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ὠγύγης, Ὠγύγιος]. *The mythical founder and king of Thebes.*

ŌGȲGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ogyges]. *Of or belonging to Ogyges,* **Ogygian;** (poet.) = *Theban.*

OH, *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment, joy, or complaint: **oh! ah!**

OHĒ, *interj.* An exclamation of one who tries to excite another's attention: **ho there! holloa!**

OHŌ, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or joy: **oho! aha!**

OI, *interj.* An exclamation of complaint.

OĪLEUS, ei, *m.* [= Οἰλεύς]. 1) *A king of Locris, father of Ajax.* 2) *One of the Argonauts.*

OĪLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Οἰλείδης]. **A son of Oileus** = *Ajax.*

OLBIA, ae, *f.* [= Ὀλβία]. 1) *A town in Bithynia,* later called Nicaea. 2) *A town in Sarmatia, on the Hypanis,* now Kudak, not far from Oksakow. 3) *A town in Northeastern Sardinia.*

OLBIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Olbia]. *Of or belonging to Olbia in Bithynia,* **Olbian:** O. sinus, now Golfo d'Ismid.

OLBIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Olbia]. *Of or belonging to Olbia in Sardinia,* **Olbian.**

ŎLEA, ae, *f.* [= ἐλαία]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **An olive, olive-berry.** 2) **An olive-tree.**

ŎLEĀGĪNEUS, or ŎLEĀGĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [olea]. 1) *Of or belonging to an olive-tree,* **olive-.** 2): A) **like an olive** *or* **an olive-tree:** B) **olive-coloured.**

ŎLEĀRIS, e (lat.), and ŎLEĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [olea]. *Of or belonging to oil,* **oil-.** Hence, *subst.*, Olearius, ii, *m., an oil-merchant.*

ŌLEĀROS, i, *f.* [= Ὠλέαρος]. *One of the Sporades in the Ægean Sea,* now Antiparos.

ŎLEASTER, stri, *m.* [olea]. **A wild olive-tree, the oleaster.**

ŌLĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Olenus]. *Of or belonging to Olenus,* **Olenian;** hence = *Achaian, Ætolian:* O. capella, pecus = *of Amalthea.*

ŌLĒNUS, i, *f.* [= Ὠλενός]. 1) *A town in Achaia.* 2) *A town in Ætolia.*

ŎLEO, lui, —, 2. (in Pl. also ŎLO, 3.) *v. intr.* & *tr.* [for odeo, from ὄζω]. 1) **To emit a smell, to smell** *of any thing* (cf. olfacio): o. bene, male; o. ceram, *of wax;* rarely (poet.) o. sulphure, *of sulphur.* Hence, *trop., to smell of any thing* = **to betray, to savour of:** o. malitiam; illud nihil o. Academiam. 2) **To betray itself by its smell:** non olet unde sit quod dicitur 'cum illis'? *is it not easy to perceive why they say* 'cum illis'? homo quidam olet, *I smell some one;* aurum huic olet, *he smells my money.*

*ŎLESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [OL-eo, whence abŏleo, adoleo, etc.]. (Lucr.) **To grow.**

ŌLĒTUM (I.), i, *n.* (Ante-cl.) = Olivetum.

ŎLĒTUM (II.), i, *n.* [oleo]. (Very rare, lat.) **Excrement.**

ŎLEUM, i, *n.* [olea]. 1) **Oil, olive-oil:** prov., oleum et operam perdidi (also, oleum et opera periit), *I have spent both my time and means in vain;* addere oleum camino = *to add fuel to the flame.* 2) (From the practice of anointing the body in gymnastic exercises, esp. wrestling.) **The palæstra:** decus eram olei; and hence, *trop.* = *a literary or rhetorical contest:* genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae et fori.

OL-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* [oleo-facio]. *To perceive a thing by its smell,* **to smell** (cf. oleo, odoror): o. aliquid; sagacissime o., *to have a very keen scent.* Hence, *trop.*, **to smell, to scent, to detect:** o. numum.

OLFACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of olfacio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To smell at,** aliquid.

OLFACTUS, ūs, *m.* [olfacio]. *The sense of smelling,* **smell.**

ŎLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [oleo]. 1) (Lat.) *Emitting a smell,* **smelling.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Rank, stinking.**

ŌLIM, *adv.* [ollus = ille?]. Denoting a remote point of time: —1) In the past, **some time ago, formerly, in times past, once:** alium me censes esse nunc atque o.; senex o. fuit, *there was once an old man;* hence (lat.), **long ago,** *it is a long time since:* o. provisum erat. 2) In the future, **at some future time, hereafter:** non, si nunc male, et o. erit. 3) In gen.: A) = **ever:** B) = **sometimes,** and in expressing what is wont to be done = **frequently, ofttimes:** ut pueris o. dant crustula blandi doctores.

ŌLĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [olus]. **A kitchen gardener.**

ŌLĬTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [olitor]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a kitchen gardener:** forum o., *a vegetable market.*

ŌLĪVA, ae, *f.* [olea]. 1) **An olive.** 2) **An olive-tree.** Hence: A) *a staff of olive-wood:* B) *an olive-branch.*

ŎLĪVĒTUM, i, *n.* [oliva]. *A place planted with olive-trees,* **an olive-yard, olive-garden.**

ŎLĪVĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [oliva-fero]. (Poet.) **Olive-bearing.**

ŎLĪVUM, i, *n.* [oliva]. (Poet. & lat.) **Oil;** also = *an odoriferous unguent.*

OLLA, ae, *f.* [kindred w. *αὐλός*]. **A pot, jar:** prov. (poet.), ipsa olera olla legit = *every one helps himself.*

OLLUS, a, um, *adj.* Old Latin for Ille.

ŎLOR, ōris, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) **A swan.**

ŎLŌRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [olor]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to a swan,* **swan's.**

ŎLUS, ĕris, *n.* [perh. from oleo, 'to grow'—v. Olesco]. **A kitchen herb, a vegetable,** in gen.

ŎLUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of olus]. **A small herb** *or* **vegetable.**

ŎLYMPĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Olympus]. *The inhabitants of the town of Olympus.*

ŎLYMPIA, ae, *f.* [= Ὀλυμπία]. *A district of Elis, sacred to Zeus,* where the Olympian games were celebrated.

ŎLYMPIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ὀλυμπιακός]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or belonging to Olympia,* **Olympic.**

ŎLYMPIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Ὀλυμπιάς]]. **1) An Olympiad,** *the period of four years elapsing between the celebrations of the Olympic games.* The Greeks computed time by Olympiads. In the poets it sometimes = lustrum, *a period of five years.* **2)** *The mother of Alexander the Great.*

ŎLYMPĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ὀλυμπικός]. *Of or belonging to Olympia,* **Olympic.**

ŎLYMPIĒUM, ei, *n.* [= Ὀλυμπίειον]. *A temple of the Olympic Zeus.*

ŎLYMPIŌNĪCES, ae, *m.* [= Ὀλυμπιονίκης]. **A victor in the Olympic games.**

ŎLYMPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ὀλύμπιος]. *Of or belonging to Olympia,* **Olympic.** Hence, *subst.:* A) Olympium, ii, *n.*, prop., *a temple of the Ol. Zeus;* hence, *a small town in Sicily, not far from Syracuse, with a temple of Zeus:* B) Olympia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the Olympic games:* vincere Olympia, *to conquer in the Olympic games.*

ŎLYMPUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Ὄλυμπος]. **1)** *The name of several mountains,* esp. *one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, which, on account of its height, was considered to be the abode of the gods,* now Elymbo (by the Turks called Semavat Evi, i. e., 'the residence of the celestial ones'); hence (poet.) = *heaven.* **2)** *A flute-player (pupil of Marsyas),* who engaged in a musical contest with Pan.

ŎLYMPUS (II.), i, *f.* [= Ὄλυμπος]. *A town in Lycia, near Mount Olympus,* now ruins near Deliktash.

ŎLYNTHII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Olynthus]. *The inhabitants of Olynthus.*

ŎLYNTHUS, i, *f.* [= Ὄλυνθος]. *A town in Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia.*

ŎMĀSUM, i, *n.* [a Gallic word]. **Bullock's tripe.**

ŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [ob-men, hence kindred with *ὄπ-τω*, 'to see']. **1) A sign** *of some future event,* **a prognostic, omen** (any word or event that is considered as an omen): accipere o.; avertere o.; **ominis causa. 2)** Freq. of the good wishes expressed on the departure of friends: i secundo omine! *good luck attend you!* hence = *good wishes, congratulations:* fausta, optima oo. Hence: A) (Com.) **a solemn assurance, condition:** ea lege et omine ut, etc.: B) (poet.) **a solemn usage:** prima oo., *the first marriage-rites.*

ŌMENTUM, i, *n.* [for ob-mentum, from *ὀπός*, and kindred w. opimus]. (Lat.) **1) Fat skin; hence, fat, fatness. 2)** *The membrane covering the entrails,* **the caul. 3) The entrails.**

*ŌMĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [omen]. (Lat.; doubtful reading) = Ominosus.

*ŌMĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ominor]. (Pl.) **A diviner, soothsayer.**

ŌMĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [omen]. **1) To presage, to forebode, to predict, to divine:** o. alicui aliquid; naves velut ominatae se venisse ad, etc., *as if they had had a presentiment;* verba male ominata, *of evil omen.* Hence, **2) to wish** *one something* (and thus to forebode it): o. alicui aliquid.

*ŌMĪNŌSE, *adv.* [ominosus]. **Ominously.**

ŌMĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [omen]. (Lat.) *Containing an omen,* esp. *an evil omen,* **ominous, portentous.**

ŎMISSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of omitto]. (Ante-cl.) **Negligent, careless, remiss.**

Ŏ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-mitto]. **1) To let go, to let fall,** habenas, arma; o. animam, *to give up the ghost;* omitte me, *let me alone.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to give up, to lay aside, to postpone** (cf. intermitto), timorem, spem, voluptates; omissis rebus ominibus, *postponing all other things:* B) *to let a thing pass* (without regarding it or availing one's self of it), **to disregard, to neglect,** primam navigationem, occasionem; o. noxiam, *to let go unpunished;* o. hostem, *to let go out of sight;* o. Galliam, *to give one's self no trouble about Gaul:* C) **to pass over** *in speaking,* **to omit,** aliquem, rem: D) **to leave off** *doing something,* lugere, iratum esse.

OMNĬ-FĂRIAM, *adv.* [from an unusual *adj.*, omnifarius — cf. multifarius, multifariam]. **On all sides, everywhere.**

*OMNĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [omnis-fero]. (Poet.) **All-bearing.**

OMNĬ-GĔNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Of every kind.**

OMNĬ-MŎDIS (ante-cl.), } *adv.* **By all means,**
OMNĬ-MŎDO, (lat.), } **wholly, fully.**

OMNĪNO, *adv.* [omnis]. **1) Wholly, entirely, altogether:** nihil o., *nothing at all;* non o. haec dicit, *not quite, not expressly.* **2)** In making general statements, **in general, generally:** de hominum genere aut o. de animalium loquor. Hence = **in short:** o., ut te absolvam, nullam hic navem conspicio. **3)** With numerals, **in all** = **only:** quinque o. fuerunt. **4)** In making a concession, **to be sure, certainly** (in this case

it is followed by a 'but'): danda omnino est opera ... sed, etc.

OMNĪ-PĂRENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **All-producing.**

OMNĪ-PŎTENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Almighty, omnipotent.**

OMNIS, e, *adj.* **1)** In the *sing.:* A) **every** (cf. quisque): omnis de officio quaestio: B) **the whole:** o. insula; o. sanguis, *all his blood;* non omnis moriar, *I shall not wholly die:* C) (Com.) for ullus = **any:** sine omni periculo. **2)** In the *pl.*, **all:** oo. homines; omnibus qui ludos faciunt, etc.; oo. tormenta, *all kinds of;* thus, also, omnibus precibus rogare = *urgently;* omnia facere (= πάντα ποιεῖν), *to do everything, to spare no pains;* quis est omnium? *who in the world?* In partic., freq. the *n. pl.* omnia, **everything:** in eo sunt omnia, *everything depends upon that;* cum eo mihi sunt omnia, *I am on intimate terms with him;* is mihi omnia est, *he is my all;* omnia prius erunt quam, etc., *everything else will happen rather than that;* alia omnia, *just the contrary* (v. Alius, 3); eadem omnia, *just the same;* per omnia, and (lat.) omnia only (= πάντα), *in all points, in every respect;* omnia planus, *everywhere level.*

OMNĪ-TUENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) **All-seeing.**

*OMNĪ-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* **Roving all about.**

*OMNĪ-VŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [volo]. (Poet.) **Willing everything.**

OMNĪ-VŎRUS, a, um, *adj.* [voro]. (Lat.) **All-devouring, omnivorous.**

OMPHĂLE, es, *f.* [= Ὀμφάλη]. *A queen of Lydia,* with whom Hercules lived for some time as a slave in female attire.

ŎNĂGER, or ŎNĂGRUS, i, *m.* [= ὄναγρος]. (Poet. & lat.) **The wild ass.**

ŎNĂGOS, i, *m.* [= ὄναγος]. (Pl.) **An ass-driver.**

ONCHESMĪTES, ae, *m.* [= ὀγχησμίτης]. (Sc. ventus.) *A wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour in Epirus,* **the Onchesmian wind.**

ONCHESTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Onchestus]. **Of** *or* **from Onchestus** (in Bœotia).

ONCHESTUS, i, *f.* **1)** *A town in Bœotia.* **2)** *A river of Thessaly.*

ŎNĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [onus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to burden, freight,** *or* **transport,** navis; abs., oneraria (sc. navis), *a ship of burden, a transport;* jumenta oo., *beasts of burden.*

ŎNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To load, to burden, to freight,** navem, jumenta; o. humerum pallio, *to throw one's cloak over the shoulders;* o. mensas dapibus; o. manus jaculis, *to arm with;* o. membra sepulcro, *to cover;* o. ventrem, *to overload;* hence, onerari cibo, *to be gorged with food;* cibus o. (lat.), *oppresses the stomach.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to burden, to overload, to overwhelm:** o. aliquem promissis, laudibus; but mostly of something unpleasant or distressing: o. aliquem contumeliis, injuriâ; o. aliquem pugnis (Pl.), *to cudgel:* B) **to oppress:** o. provinciam tributo. **3)** (Liv. and Tac.) *To make worse or more burdensome,* **to increase, to aggravate:** o. injuriam, pericula. **4)** (Poet.) **To stow:** o. vina cadis, *to store away.*

ŎNĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [onus]. **1) Heavy, burdensome,** praeda. **2)** *Trop.*, **onerous, troublesome, offensive, irksome.**

ŎNĒSĪCRĪTUS, i, *m.* [= Ὀνησίκριτος]. *A historian, native of Ægina, and chief pilot of the royal ship of Alexander the Great.*

ŎNUS, ĕris, *n.* **1) A load, burden; a freight, cargo:** merces et oo.; jumenta et oo. Hence (poet.) o. ventris, or simply o., *the burden of the womb,* **the fœtus.** **2)** *Trop.:* A) = *a burdensome operation or office,* **a burden, weight, charge:** o. officii; o. probandi, *the burden of proof;* esse oneri, *to be troublesome:* B) *a burdensome obligation,* **a tax, impost:** haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata; esp. = **a debt:** municipium maximis oneribus pressum.

ŎNUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [onus]. **Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted:** asellus onustus auro; navis o. frumento; (Pl.) onustus auri. Hence, *trop.*, **full** *of*, **filled** *with:* ager onustus praeda; o. vulneribus; (Pl.) onustum esse = *to have an overloaded stomach;* onustus fustibus, *well cudgelled;* corpus o. = *burdened with years, old.*

ŎNŸCHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὀνύχινος]. **Of** *or* **resembling the onyx;** *subst.* (lat.) Onychina, ōrum, *n. pl.* (sc. vasa), *vessels of onyx.*

ŎNYX, ўchis, *f.* [= ὄνυξ, 'the finger-nail']. **The onyx:** — **1)** *A precious stone of a yellowish colour.* **2)** *A yellowish marble;* (poet.) *a vessel made of this marble;* in partic., *a balsam box, perfume box.*

ŎPĀCĬTAS ātis, *f.* [opacus]. (Lat.) **Shadiness.**

ŎPĀCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [opacus]. **To shade,** locum.

ŎPĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* **1)** *Pass.:* A) **shaded, shady** (with reference to the refreshing coolness of the shade—cf. umbrosus): o. ripa; frigus o.: per opaca locorum (poet.), *through shady places:* B) (poet. & lat.) *darkened by shade,* **dark, obscure,** nox, nubes; mater o. = *the earth;* *trop.*, senectus o., *sad.* **2)** (Poet.) *Act.*, **shading,** arbor, nemus; hence, barba o., *thick.*

ŎPELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of opera]. **Slight labour** *or* **service.** (Poet.)

ŎPĔRA, ae, *f.* [opus, operis]. **1) Pains, exertion, labour** (devoted to something—cf. opus; without the secondary ideas of toilsomeness and weariness—cf. labor): consilio et operâ, *with counsel and help;* operâ deditâ, *intentionally;* opera est mihi (Pl.), *I am engaged;* operam in re aliqua ponere (locare, collocare, consumere), or rei alicui tribuere (impendere), and in rem aliquam conferre, *to bestow pains upon;* edere o., *to labour;* but, edere operam viri fortis, *to act like a*

bold man. In partic.: A) operam dare (tribuere, stronger than navare) rei alicui, *to occupy one's self with, to bestow care or pains upon, to give attention to*; o. dare funeri, auctioni, *to be present at*; o. dare alicui = *to render a service*, but also = *to listen to one* (as his pupil); o. dare tonsori (lat.), *to get shaved*; o. dare in exercitationem, *to apply one's self to an exercise*; o. dare ad audiendum, *to listen*; o. do ut (ne) valeas, *I take care, give attention*, &c.; dent operam consules, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat: B) operâ meâ, tuâ, etc., *through my, thy means* or *agency, by my, thy fault*; meâ operâ Tarentum recepisti: C) unâ or eâdem o. (ante-cl.), *at the same time*: D) operae pretium est, *it is worth while*; operae pretium facere, *to do any thing worth the pains*. 2) **A service, a rendering of service**: operas dare, *to render service, to serve*; also, o. dare alicui; Musis operas reddere. 3) **Time, opportunity** *for something*: opera mihi deest, *I have no time*; so, also, opera mihi est; freq., operae mihi est audire, etc., *I have leisure to listen, it is convenient for me*. 4) (Ante-cl. & lat.): A) = Opus, **work**: oo. aranearum: B) **a day's work, a day's labour**. 5) (Mostly in the *pl.*) **Workmen, day-labourers, journeymen**; hence, contemptuously, **abettors, tools**: oo. theatrales, *a party in a theatre hired to applaud*.

ŎPĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. **Of** *or* **belonging to labour**: homo o., *a labourer, workman*; also, *a hired applauder in a theatre* (v. Opera 5). In partic., *subst.*—a) Operarius, ii, *m.*, **a workman, day-labourer**—b) Operaria, ae, *f.* (Com.), **a work-woman** = **prostitute**.

ŎPERCŬLUM, ŎPĔRĪMENTUM, } i, *n.* [operio]. **A cover, lid.**

ŎPĔRIO, rui, rtum, 4. *v. tr.* [ob-PER-io, as aperio from ab-PER-io]. 1) **To cover, to cover over**: o. amphoras auro; nix o. pluteos hostium; capite operto, *with the head covered*; (lat.) o. reliquias malae pugnae, *to bury*. 2) *Meton.*, **to shut, to close**: o. ostium, oculos. 3) *Trop.*: A) **to cover** *or* **to load with, to heap upon**: o. aliquem contumeliis; (Com.) o. aliquem loris, *to cudgel*: B) **to hide, to conceal**, *to keep secret*: o. aliquid, luctum.

ŎPĔROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [opera]. (Mostly lat.) **To work at, to be occupied with, to be engaged in**: o. rei alicui; in partic., o. sacris, or only o., *to perform sacred rites*, **to sacrifice**; (poet.) ora operata (tibi), *devoted to thee*.

ŎPĔRŌSE, *adv.* [operosus]. 1) **Laboriously, with great pains**. 2) **Accurately, exactly**.

ŎPĔRŌSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [operosus]. (Lat.; as a translation of the Greek περιεργία.) **Over-diligence, particularity**.

ŎPĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [opera]. 1) **Painstaking, busy, industrious, laborious**, colonus; (poet.) herba o., *powerful, efficacious*; operosus comas, *taking pains with the hair*; o. dierum, *in regard to*. 2) *Costing* or *causing much trouble*, **troublesome, laborious, laboriously-wrought**, labor, carmen, templum, moles mundi.

*ŎPERTE, *adv.* [opertus]. (Lat.) **Covertly**.

ŎPERTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [operio]. (Lat.) **A cover**.

ŎPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of operio]. **Concealed, hidden, secret**: Apollinis operta, *the dark oracles of A.*; opertum deae bonae, *the secret or sacred place*; in operto = operte; opertum literarum, *the secret*.

ŎPHIAS, ădis, *f.* **The daughter of Ophius** (a person otherwise unknown).

ŎPHĪON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Ὀφίων]. 1) *A companion of Cadmus*. 2) *The father of Amycus*.

ŎPHIŎNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Ophion]. **The son of Ophion** = *Amycus*.

ŎPHIŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ophion]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Ophion** 1; hence = *Theban*: O. caedes, i. e., *of Pentheus*.

ŎPHIŎPHĂGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ὀφιοφάγοι]. **The Snake-eaters**, *a people of Africa*.

ŎPHIŪCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ὀφιοῦχος]. **The Serpent-holder**, *a constellation* (pure Latin, Anguitenens).

ŎPHIŪSA, ae, *f.* [= Ὀφιοῦσα]. *An old name of the island of Cyprus*.

ŎPHIŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ὀφιούσιος]. *Of or belonging to Ophiusa*, **Ophiusian**.

OPHTHALMIAS, ae, *f.* [= ὀφθάλμιας]. (Pl.) *A species of fish* (in pure Latin, Oculata).

ŎPĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [for Opscus, Oscus]. **Oscan**, appellatively = **rude, stupid, clownish**.

ŎPĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ops-fero]. (Poet. & lat.) **Aid-bringing, helping**.

ŎPĬFEX, ĭcis, *com.* [opus-facio]. 1) **A framer, maker**: o. mundi, *the creator*; illa coronae o.; stilus est o. dicendi; o. verborum, *a coiner of words*. 2) **An artisan, mechanic**: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur.

ŎPĪLIO, ōnis, *m.* [for ovilio, from ovis, or directly from οἰοπόλος]. **A shepherd**.

ŎPĪME, *adv.* [opimus]. (Pl.) **Richly, splendidly**.

ŎPĪMIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Opimius]. *Of or belonging to Opimius*, **Opimian**.

ŎPĪMIUS, ii, *m.*, and Ŏpīmiae, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens*; thus, esp. 1) Lucius O., *consul* (121 B. C.), who slew C. Gracchus. In 115 B. C., he was sent as an ambassador to Africa, was bribed by Jugurtha, and afterwards condemned and banished. 2) Marcus O., *the commander of the cavalry in the army of Pompey*.

ŎPĪMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [opimus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Plentifulness, abundance**.

ŎPĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [opes]. 1) **Well-fed, fat** (in a good sense, as indicative of plenty and good living — cf. pinguis); o. habitus corporis, bos. 2) **Fertile**: o. campus, vitis;

hence, *trop.*, accusatio o., *lucrative.* 3) **Enriched:** o. praedâ; opus o. casibus, *rich in events.* 4) *Trop.*, **splendid, sumptuous, copious, abundant,** divitiae, opus; praeda o., and (lat.) Opima, ōrum, *n. pl., rich booty;* in partic., spolia oo., *the arms taken from a conquered general (or at least an eminent warrior).* 5) In rhetoric, **gross, overloaded:** o. genus dicendi.

ŎPĪNĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [opinor]. *Resting on a supposition or conjecture,* **conjectural, imaginary;** hence, *unsafe:* o. res, ars.

ŎPĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [opinor]. **A supposing; a supposition, conjecture, fancy.**

*ŎPĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [opinor]. **A supposer, conjecturer:** ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, non enim sum sapiens.

ŎPĪNĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of opinor]. **Supposed, imagined,** bonum.

*ŎPĪNĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [opinor]. (Lucr.) **A supposition, imagination.**

ŎPĪNIO, ōnis, *f.* [opinor]. 1) **An opinion, belief** (resting merely on feeling or a subjective conception of a thing — cf. sententia): opinio plus saepe valet quam res ipsa; o. mali; ut o. mea est (fert), *as I think, in my opinion;* adducere aliquem in eam o., *to make one believe;* ea opinione ducor, or in ea o. sum, ut putem, etc., *I am of opinion that,* &c.; habeo o. = *I am of opinion,* but also = *I am thought, supposed,* &c., e. g., o. habeo virtutis, *I am regarded as virtuous;* Cassius venit in eam o., ipsum finxisse bellum, *people began to think that Cassius himself,* &c.; o. hominum de aliquo. 2) In partic.: A) = **supposition, expectation:** contra (praeter) o., *contrary to expectation;* opinione citius, *sooner than was expected:* B) **favourable opinion, high opinion, expectation:** vicit ille o. meam; opinio, quam is vir habet integritatis meae, *the high opinion;* magna est hominum opinio de te, *they expect great things of you:* C) *an opinion in opposition to reality,* **an imagination, fancy:** D) (lat.) = **a report:** o. exiit.

*ŎPĪNIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [opinio]. **Full of opinions** *or* **conjectures.**

ŎPĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* **To be of opinion** (v. Opinio—cf. censeo, etc.), **to suppose, to believe, to think:** o. aliquid; o. male de aliquo; o. eum abiturum esse. Freq. 'opinor' is inserted in a sentence as a parenthesis = *as I think, in my opinion:* sed, o., quiescamus!

ŎPĪPĂRE, *adv.* [opiparus]. **Sumptuously, splendidly.**

ŎPĪPĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* [opes-paro]. **Sumptuous, richly furnished, splendid.**

ŎPISTHŌGRĂPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὀπισθόγραφος]. (Lat.) **Written upon on the back.**

ŎPĪTERGĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Opitergium]. *The inhabitants of Opitergium.*

ŎPĪTERGIUM, ii, *n. A town in the territory of the Veneti,* now Oderzo or Uderzo.

ŎPĪTŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [ops-TUL-o, whence tuli]. **To help, to succour, to bring aid** *to one* (one who is embarrassed—cf. juvo, etc.): o. inopiae, *to relieve.*

ŎPŌBALSĂMĒTUM, i, *n.* [opobalsamum]. (Lat.) *A place planted with balsam-trees,* **a balsam grove.**

ŎPŌBALSĂMUM, i, *n.* [= ὀποβάλσαμον]. (Lat.) *The juice* (ὀπός) *of the balsam-tree,* **balsam.**

ŎPORTET, tuit, 2. *v. impers.* [opus]. **It behooves, it is becoming, it ought:** ita fieri o.; o. pecuniam dari, *the money should be given;* non oportuit eas relictas esse (Com.), *they ought not to have been,* &c.; fit secus quam o., *otherwise than it ought to be.* Sometimes = **it is necessary, it must:** exstent o. vestigia, *there must be;* ex rerum copia efflorescat oportet oratio.

OP-PANGO Ob-p.), pĕgi, pactum. 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) Prop., **to fix** *or* **to fasten upon:** o. alicui suavium, *to imprint.*

*OP-PECTO (Ob-p.), 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to comb off;* jocosely = **to strip off, to pick, to eat,** piscem.

*OP-PĔDO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To deride, to insult,** alicui.

OPPĔRIOR, rītus or rtus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [ob-PER-ior — cf. experior, peritus]. 1) *Tr.*, **to wait for, to await,** aliquem, tempora sua. 2) *Intr.*, **to wait:** o. dum ista cognosco, *I wait until,* &c.; aut ibidem opperiar, aut me ad te conferam.

OP-PĔTO (Ob-p.), īvi or ii, ītum, 2. *v. tr.* and *intr.* **To go to meet, to encounter** *an evil,* e. g., *death,* **to submit to, to suffer:** o. pestem, poenas. In partic., o. mortem, *to die* (with the secondary idea of willingness and firmness — cf. obeo); hence (poet. & lat.) abs. o. = *to die:* o. fame, *to die of hunger.*

OPPĬDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a town** (in opp. to urbanus, which was applied to Rome)): o. senex; sometimes in a bad sense = *of or belonging to a small town,* **provincial.** Hence, *subst.*, Oppidani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of a town* (other than Rome).

OPPĬDĀTIM, *adv.* [oppidum]. (Lat.) **By towns, in every town.**

OPPĬDO, *adv.* [oppidum]. (Mostly colloq.) **Very, exceedingly:** o. pauci; o. iratus; pleraque o. quam parva erant, *exceedingly* (cf. sane quam); in a reply = *to be sure, certainly.*

OPPĬDŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of oppidum]. **A small town.**

OPPĬDUM, i, *n.* [prob. ob-PED, whence imped-io, etc.; 'a place hedged in or fortified']. 1) **A town** (other than Rome, which by preference is called 'urbs'); sometimes also of Rome, Athens, &c. 2) **A fortified wood** *among the Britons.*

OP-PIGNĔRO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To pledge, to pawn.**

OP-PĪLO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To stop** *or* **to shut up** (by means of poles): o. ostium, scalas.

OPPIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Oppia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius O., *an intimate friend of Caesar,* by some supposed to be the author of 'Bellum Alex., Afric., et Hispan.'

OPPIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Oppius I.] *Of or belonging to Oppius,* **Oppian:** O. mons, *one of the two summits of the Esquiline hill.*

OP-PLŌRO (Ob-p.), 1. *v. intr.* **To cry against.**

OP-PLEO (Ob-p.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* **To fill up, to fill:** nives oo omnia; o. aedes spoliis; *trop.*, o. aures alicujus; opinio o. Graeciam.

OP-PŌNO (Ob-p.), sui, situm, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To set** *or* **to place before, against,** *or* **opposite, to oppose:** o. se alicui; o. turrim ad introitum portus; o. armatos ad portas; moles oppositae fluctibus; o. manum fronti, *to hold before;* o. auriculam, *to offer the ear* (to be touched by one); luna opposita soli, *facing;* fores oppositae, *closed.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to oppose, to bring forward** *as a counter argument,* **to allege** *as an excuse or defence:* o. medicinam rei; o. auctoritatem non minorem; o. valetudinem; esp., *to oppose by way of comparison, to compare together:* multis secundis proeliis unum adversum o.; *to set one unfortunate battle against many fortunate ones:* B) *to oppose as an objection,* **to object:** o. Stoicis, summum bonum esse, etc.: C) *to set against as a pledge,* **to pledge:** o. aliquid pignori, or only o.: D) *to set before one's mind,* **to represent:** o. alicui formidines: E) **to place before, to expose:** o. se periculis; o. corpora pro patria; ad omne periculum is solus opponitur, *he alone is exposed* (as the only target).

OPPORTŪNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [opportunus]. **Opportunely, seasonably.**

OPPORTŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [opportunus]. **1) Fitness, suitableness,** *favourable quality or circumstance:* o. loci, aetatis; o. temporis, *a suitable time;* quanta o. est in animis hominum ad res maximas! *what a capacity,* &c.; per oo., *at favourable opportunities.* Also (Pl.), personified = *the goddess of Opportunity.* **2) An advantage:** tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, *has such advantages.*

OPPORTŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [ob-portus?]. **1) Suitable, fit, opportune,** locus, tempus; nox o. erat eruptioni, *was favourable to, presented a fit opportunity for.* **2) Fit** *for any thing,* **suited:** o. rei alicui or ad rem; of things = **serviceable, advantageous, useful:** ceterae res, quae appetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae rebus fere singulis. **3) Exposed:** corpus opportunum morbis.

OPPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [oppono]. **An opposing, opposition.**

OPPŌSĪTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of oppono]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Lying opposite. 2) Contradictory;** *subst.*, Opposita, ōrum, *n. pl., contradictory things.*

OPPŌSĪTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [oppono]. (Lat.) **A setting against, an opposing;** hence, A) *a lying opposite, interposition:* B) = *a citing against.*

OPPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [opprimo]. Prop., *a pressing down. Trop.* — **1) An oppression:** o. legum et libertatis. **2) A taking forcible possession:** o. curiae.

OPPRESSIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of oppressio]. **A slight pressure.**

OPPRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [opprimo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A pressing down, pressure.**

OPPRĪMO (Ob-pr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [ob-premo]. **1) To press down, to press together:** opprimi onere, ruinâ, *to be crushed;* opprimi terrâ, *to be covered over, buried;* o. classem, *to sink;* o. os loquentis, *to stop a speaker's mouth;* but, os (suum) o. = *to hold one's tongue.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to press** *or* **to put down** — a) = **to suppress, to quell, to check,** tumultum, ignem, fraudem, quaestionem — b) = **to overcome, to subdue, to overpower,** *to conquer completely:* o. Graeciam, libertatem; hence = *to strike down to the ground,* **to crush:** o. aliquem judicio; o. aliquem falso crimine = *to cause one's condemnation* — c) **to weigh down, to depress:** opprimi aere alieno, dolore, metu — d) = **to suppress, to keep secret,** aliquid, iram — e) in pronunciation, literae oppressae, *swallowed:* B) **to fall upon, to take by surprise:** o. hostes incautos; mors eum o.; hence, o. aliquem consilio, *to disconcert:* C) (Pl.) **to seize:** o. occasionem.

OPPROBRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [opprobro]. (Pl.) = Opprobrium.

OPPROBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [opprobro]. (Lat.) **A reproaching, upbraiding.**

OPPROBRIUM, ii, *n.* [ob-probrum]. **1) A reproach, disgrace, scandal** (cf. objurgatio): hoc ei opprobrio fuit; *this was a disgrace to him;* o. culpae; in partic. = *an abusive word or speech,* **a taunt. 2)** (Poet.) = *A person who disgraces another,* **a disgrace:** oo. majorum.

OP-PROBRO (Ob-pr.), —, ātum, 1, *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To reproach, to upbraid with:** o. alicui aliquid.

OPPUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [oppugno]. **A storming, assaulting, an assault, siege** (of a town, a camp): o. relinquere, *to raise; trop., an attack with words,* **an assault.**

OPPUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [oppugno]. **A stormer, assaulter.**

OP-PUGNO (Ob-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1)** (Pl.) *To beat with the fist,* **to buffet,** os alicujus. **2) To storm, to assault:** o. oppidum, castra. Hence: A) = **to attack** (with words, an accusation, &c.), aliquem; o. aequitatem verbis, *to oppose:* B) o. aliquem pecuniâ, *to try to bribe.*

OPS (I.), ŏpis, *f.* [root OP, whence also opus and copia]. The *nomin.* and *dat. sing.* do not occur. 1) *Sing.:* A) **might, power, ability** (almost solely in the comb. omni ope, *with all one's might*): (poet.) non opis est nostrae, *it is not in our power:* B) **aid, assistance:** opem ferre alicui (= opitulari), *to give or to render assistance;* sine o. tua: C) (poet.) = opes. 2) *Pl.* opes, **means:** A) = **wealth, riches** (as a means of securing influence, &c.): oo. tenues: B) **influence, power,** esp. *political power:* oo. violentae, *obtained by force.*

OPS (II.), ŏpis, *f.* [a personification of ops I.]. **Earth,** or **Nature,** *as a goddess; the goddess of Fertility;* corresponding with the Greek Rhea or Cybele.

OPSŌNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [opsono]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A buyer of victuals,* **a caterer, purveyor.**

OPSŌNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [opsono]. (Pl.) *A buying of victuals,* **a catering.**

OPSŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [= ὀψώνιον]. *Any thing eaten with bread* (meat, fish, &c.), **viands, victuals.**

OPSŌNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (rar.) *tr.* OPSŌNOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1) *To buy victuals,* **to cater, to purvey.** 2) *To give a banquet,* **to feast:** obsonat de meo.

OPTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [opto]. *To be wished for,* **desirable.**

OPTĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [optabilis]. **Desirably.**

OPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [opto]. **A wishing, a wish.**

OPTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of opto]. **Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasing;** Hence: A) *abl.* Optato, as *adv.*, **according to one's wish:** B) as *subst.*, Optatum, i, *n.*, *that which is wished for* = **a wish, desire:** dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant.

OPTĬMAS, tis [optimus — v. bonus]. 1) *Adj.* (rar.), *belonging to the best or noblest,* **aristocratic:** o. status reipublicae; parum o. es, *you are too little identified with the aristocratic* (i. e., *patriotic*) *party.* 2) *Subst.*, in the *pl.*, **the aristocracy, the nobles** (in opp. to the popular party).

OPTIO, ōnis, *f.* & *m.* [opto]. 1) *F.*, **choice, option:** pleonastically, optio eligendi, *liberty of choice;* o. alicui dare, *to let one have his choice.* 2) *M.* (ante-cl. & lat.), **an assistant,** *chosen by Roman officers both of high and low rank,* **an adjutant, deputy.**

OPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [opto]. (Poet. & lat.) **Chosen.**

OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred w. 'ΟΠΤΩ, whence ὄψομαι, 'to look out for one's self']. 1) **To choose, to select:** o. locum, ducem; optabit utrum malit. 2) **To wish for, to wish** (to express a wish in words or at least to indicate it — cf. cupio): o. aliquid; o. illud videre; o. ut illud bene accipias; o. alicui aliquid, *to wish one something;* o. aliquid ab aliquo = *to demand to require.*

ŎPŬLENS, tis (rar.), or ŎPŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [opes]. 1) **Wealthy, rich, opulent,** homo, oppidum; opulentus re aliqua and (poet.) rei alicujus, *rich in any thing;* arva oo., *fruitful.* 2) **Powerful, considerable,** factio, civitas, res. 3) (Lat.) **Rich, sumptuous, magnificent,** obsonium, dona, liber, agmen.

ŎPŬLENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [opulens]. **Richly, sumptuously, magnificently.**

ŎPŬLENTIA, ae, *f.* [opulens]. 1) **Wealth, opulence, riches.** 2) **Influence, power,** Lydorum.

ŎPŬLENTĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (Ante-cl.) = Opulentia.

ŎPŬLENTO, 1. *v. tr.* [opulentus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To enrich,** aliquem re aliqua.

*ŎPŬLESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [opes, opulens]. (Lat.) **To become rich.**

OPUNTIUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to the town Opus,* **Opuntian;** *subst.*, Opuntii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, **the Opuntians.**

ŎPUS (I.), ĕris, *n.* [root OP, whence also ops]. 1) **A work** (= that on which one is at work — cf. opera): in partic., A) *a military work* (either a defensive or a siege work): operibus et munitionibus urbem cepit; opere castrorum perfecto; admovere oo., *the moveable towers, battering rams,* &c.: B) *any other work;* e. g., *a building, a work of art, a writing,* &c.: publicorum operum depopulatio; habeo opus magnum in manibus: C) = **a deed, action:** oo. immortalia edere; eorum hoc unum est o. 2) **Work** = **business, occupation:** o. oratorium. 3) = Opera, **labour, activity, industry:** nihil est opere aut manu factum; locus opere et naturâ munitus, *by art and nature.* In partic., magno (maximo), tanto opere — v. Magnopere, Tantopere.

ŎPUS (II.), *n. indecl.* [kindred with opus I.]. **Necessity, need:** — 1) O. est: A) **it is necessary, there is need:** opus est mihi aliquid or aliqua re, *I need something;* o. nobis est dux or duce; boves nobis o. sunt; maturato o. est, *speed is necessary;* o. est Hirtio convento, *there is need of a meeting with Hirtius;* (rar.) o. est argenti, temporis, and (ante-cl.) o. est cibum; o. est abire, o. est te abire, (ante-cl.) o. est ut abeas: B) **it is serviceable, beneficial:** ne o. quidem est, nihil unquam deesse amicis. 2) (Lat.) O. habere re aliqua, *to have need of any thing.*

ŎPUS (III.), untis, *f.* [= 'Οπούς]. *A town of Locris in Greece,* now Talanta.

ŎPUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of opus I.]. **A little work.**

ŌRA (I.), ae, *f.* [os]. 1) **A margin, edge, border,** poculi, clipei, regionis. Hence = *the end of a ship's rope:* oo. praecidere, *to cut the hawsers;* so, also, oo. resolvere. 2) **A coast** (cf. litus): o. maritima Graeciae. 3) (Mostly poet.) **A region, clime, country;** also, **a zone:** globus terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilis; (poet.)

luminis oo. = *life, the world;* exire in oo. luminis, *to be born.*

ORA (II.), ae, *f.* *The name of Hersilia as a goddess.*

ŌRĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [oro]. 1) **An oracle** (the temple or place where divine predictions are given). 2) **An oracle, a divine response** *or* **announcement.** Hence: A) **a prophecy,** in gen.: B) (half ironically) **an oracle** = *the opinion of a man reputed as uncommonly wise:* haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo: vera, an falsa nescio.

ŌRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ora]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the coast:** oraria navis, *a coasting-vessel.*

ŌRĀTA, ae, *m.* *A surname in the gens Sergia.*

ŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [oro]. 1) **Speech, discourse, language:** natura hominem homini conciliat et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem; oratione, *in words* (in opp. to re, *in deeds*). Hence, in partic.: A) *an oral communication,* **a statement:** o. captivorum; (Com.), haec o., *what is said here:* B) (= lingua) **the language** *of a particular people:* o. Graeca. 2) **A set speech, an oration, harangue** (carefully prepared and delivered for a certain purpose — cf. sermo): habere o. de re aliqua, pro aliquo, *for one,* in aliquem, *against one;* oratione accepta = *an apologizing speech, apology.* 3) *A mode of speaking,* **style:** o. fortis, placida, etc. 4) **Eloquence:** satis in eo fuit orationis. 5) **Prose** (in opposit. to poetry): et in poematis et in o. 6) (Lat.) *A written communication on public affairs,* esp. *one made by the emperor to the senate,* **a rescript.**

ŌRĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of oratio]. **A short speech.**

ŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [oro]. 1) **An orator** (one who is in the practice of public speaking — cf. rhetor). 2) *He who speaks in the name of an embassy,* **a speaker, spokesman, ambassador.** 3) (Pl.) **An entreater.**

ŌRĀTŌRIE, *adv.* [oratorius]. **Oratorically.**

ŌRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [orator]. *Of or belonging to an orator,* **oratorical,** ars, ornamenta; *subst.,* Oratoria, ae, *f.,* sc. ars, **oratory.**

ŌRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [oro]. 1) **A female suppliant.** 2) (Lat.) As a translation of the Greek ῥητορική = **rhetoric, oratory.**

ŌRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [oro]. **An entreaty** (only in the *abl. sing.*): o. tuo, *at your request.*

ORBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [orbo]. (Lat.) **A depriving, deprivation.**

ORBĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [orbo]. (Poet.) **A bereaver.**

ORBĬCŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [orbiculus]. **Circle-shaped, circular:** malum o., *a round apple* (an excellent kind of apples).

ORBĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of orbis]. **A small disk** *or* **circle.**

ORBĬLIUS, ii, *m.* *A grammarian of Rome,* teacher of Horace.

ORBIS, is, *m.* 1) **A circle:** ducere, efficere o.; consistere in orbem, *to form into a circle;* pugnare in orbem, *to fight drawn up in a circle.* In partic., o. signifer, *the zodiac;* o. lacteus (= γαλαξία), *the milky way;* oo. finientes, *the horizon;* thus also = *the orbit of a celestial body, the coils of a serpent,* &c. Hence, *trop.:* A) **the circuit, circle** *of time and events:* o. annuus; idem o. volvitur in singulos annos, *the same event recurs every year;* senis horis in orbem pugnaverunt, *so that each one fought six hours in his turn;* o. in republica est conversus, *the constitution is changed:* B) per (in) o. ire, *to go around in rotation:* C) of speech, o. verborum or orationis, *a period:* D) (lat.) o. doctrinae (Greek ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία), *the circle of the arts and sciences, encyclopædia.* 2) *A circular plane,* **a disk,** e. g., *a shield, the disk of the sun or of the moon, the sky, an eye, a round table, a scale, wheel, quoit;* o. genuum, *the knee-pan.* In partic.: A) o. terrarum (rarely o. terrae, or orbis alone), *the circle or orb of the earth,* **the whole earth:** B) = **a region, country.**

ORBĪTA, ae, *f.* [orbis]. 1) **The track** *of a wheel,* **a rut.** 2) **A path, course,** in gen.; *trop.,* o. culpae, *a bad example.*

ORBĪTĀNIUM, ii, *n.* *A city of Samnium.*

ORBĪTAS, ātis *f.* [orbus]. 1) *A being bereaved,* esp. *of parents and children,* **bereavement, childlessness, orphanage:** misera est o.; maxima o. reipublicae talium virorum, *scarcity of such men.* 2) (Lat.) In gen., **a loss, privation,** tecti.

ORBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [orbus]. 1) **To bereave** (of loved persons, esp. parents or children — cf. privo, spolio): o. aliquem filio; patria orbata multis claris viris. 2) In gen., **to deprive** *of an object of value:* o. aliquem dignitate, sensibus.

ORBŌNA, ae, *f.* [orbus]. *The goddess of Bereavement,* invoked by parents when their children were in peril of death.

ORBUS, a, um, *adj.* [ὀρφός, ὀρφανός]. 1) **Bereaved, bereft** (of persons dear to one); in particular = **parentless, childless:** o. pater, filius; (Pl.) o. liberis, *childless;* (poet.) o. alicujus or ab aliquo, *of one; subst.,* Orba, ae, *f., an orphan.* 2) In gen., **deprived** *of a valued object,* **destitute, devoid:** plebs o. tribunis; concio o. ab optimatibus; verba oo. viribus; mare o. portubus; pectora oo. fide; o. cubile, *a widowed couch.*

ORCA, ae, *f.* 1) [= Ὄρυξ] *A kind of whale,* **an orc.** 2) [Ὄρκη = ὄρχη] (Poet.) *A vessel with a large belly, small mouth, and long narrow neck.* 3) (Doubtf.) *A dice-box.*

ORCĂDES, um, *f. pl.* *Islands near Scotland,* now the Orkneys.

ORCHAS, ădis, *f.* [= ὀρχάς]. *A kind of olive.*

ORCHESTRA, ae, *f.* [= ὀρχήστρα]. (Lat.) **The orchestra** *in a theatre;* as there was no chorus

in the Roman theatre, the orchestra was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction; hence, *trop.* = *the senate.*

ORCHŎMĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Ὀρχομένιος]. *Of or belonging to Orchomenus,* **Orchomenian**; *subst.,* Orchomenii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Orchomenus.*

ORCHŎMĒNUS, i, *f.* [= Ὀρχόμενος]. 1) *An ancient town in Boeotia,* now ruins near Scripu. 2) *A town in Arcadia,* now ruins near Kalpaki.

ORCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [orcus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the lower world:** senatores oo., *who, after the death of Caesar, were received into the senate by his will.*

ORCUS, i, *m.* [ὄρκος]. Prop., *a place shut up, so that no one can escape from it;* hence, 1) **the lower world, the realm of the dead:** demittere aliquem orco. 2) **The god of the lower world:** pallidus Orcus. 3) (Poet.) **Death:** morari o., *to make death wait* = *not to die.*

ORDIA PRĪMA (Lucr.) = Primordia, q. v.

ORDĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ordo]. 1) (Lat.) **Arranged in rows,** vites. 2) *In the usual order,* **regular, ordinary, usual:** consules oo., *elected in the usual manner* (in opp. to a 'suffectus').

*ORDĪNĀTE, *adv.* [ordinatus]. **Regularly, methodically, in order.**

ORDĪNĀTIM, *adv.* [ordinatus]. 1) **In order** *or* **succession:** o. honores petere. 2) **Regularly, in order:** o. aliquid instruere; o. ire, *in good order.*

ORDĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ordino]. 1) **An arranging in rows,** vitium; hence, **a regulation, disposition,** anni, vitae. 2) (Lat.): A) *a regulation of state affairs,* **administration, government:** B) **an ordinance, edict** (of an emperor): C) **an appointment** *to an office,* **installation.**

ORDĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ordino]. (Lat.) **A regulator, arranger.**

ORDĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of ordino]. **Properly arranged, regular, orderly,** copiae, vir; ordinatos cursus definire, *to perform their appointed courses.*

ORDĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ordo] 1) **To set in order, to arrange,** agmina, aciem, orationem; hence, *trop.* (lat.), o. cupiditates, *to classify correctly;* (poet.) o. res publicas, *to narrate in historical order, to chronicle.* 2) (Lat): A) **to govern, to rule,** provinciam: B) **to appoint** *to an office,* magistratum.

ORDIOR, orsus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [= ὀρδόω]. 1) *Tr.,* prop., *to begin a web;* **to begin, to undertake** (a choicer expression than 'incipio'): o. telas, sermonem; o. disputare de illa re; freq. abs. = *to begin to speak of, to begin to narrate or to describe:* o. de re aliqua; o. bellum, reliquos. 2) *Intr.,* **to begin** = *to take its beginning:* inde est orsa oratio.

ORDO, ĭnis, *m.* 1) **A row, regular series** (of trees, rowers' benches, &c.): o. temporum, *the succession of time.* **In partic.: A) a row of seats** *or* **benches** *in the theatre:* sedere in quatuordecim (sc. ordinibus), *to sit on one of the fourteen rows of seats set apart for the knights* = *to be a knight:* B) **a rank, line** *of soldiers:* observare oo., *to keep the ranks;* sine ordinibus, *in disorder;* hence, cogere or redigere in ordinem, *to force* (*an officer*) *into the ranks, to degrade, to humble;* also, in gen and *trop.,* gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est; hence — a) **a century** *of soldiers in a legion,* **a company:** ducere ordines, *to be centurions;* primorum ordinum centuriones; decimum hastatum (sc. ordinem) mihi assignavit (v Hastatus); mutare o. (alicujus) militandi = *to degrade one* — b) = **a centurion:** primi oo., *the senior centurions:* C) adverbially, ordine (also ex, in ordine, or in, per ordinem), *in order or succession, one after the other,* interrogare, sententiam dicere. 2) **Order, method,** *proper arrangement and succession:* conservare, tenere o.; (poet.) o. rerum, *the course of things;* exponere o. facinoris, *all the particulars of.* In partic.: A) adverbially — a) ordine = *properly, regularly, in accordance with law and custom;* freq., recte et o. — b) extra o., *out of order:* α) = *in an unusual manner* (contrary to law, manners, or custom): extra o. provinciam alicui decernere; extra o. pugnasti, *against the order that had been given;* β) = *extraordinarily, uncommonly:* extra o. spem habere de aliquo: B) res in ordinem redigere, adducere, *to reduce to order.* 3) **An order, class, rank** *of citizens:* o. amplissimus, *the senators;* o. equester, *the knights;* o. plebeius. Hence, **a class, rank,** in gen.: o. scribarum, aratorum; (lat.) aliquem in ordinem redigere, *to receive into the rank* (*of authors*).

ORDOVĪCES, um, *m. pl. A people of Britain.*

ŌRĒAS, ădis, *f.* [= Ὀρειάς]. **A mountain-nymph.**

ŌRESTES, æ or is, *m.* [= Ὀρέστης]. *A son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, friend of Pylades.* In order to revenge the death of his father, he slew his mother, and was for this act pursued by the Furies, but acquitted by the Areopagus (Athene presiding). Acc. to another fable, he went to the Tauric Chersonese, and from thence, with his sister Iphigenia, to Italy (near Aricia).

ŌRESTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Orestes]. *Of or belonging to Orestes,* **Orestean:** O. Diana, *whose image was carried away by Orestes to Aricia.*

ŌREXIS, is, *f.* [= ὄρεξις]. (Poet. & lat.) **A longing, appetite.**

ORGĂNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὀργανικός]. (Ante-cl.) **Musical;** hence, *subst.,* Organicus, i, *m.,* **a musician.**

ORGĂNUM, i, *n.* [= ὄργανον]. (Lat.) 1) **An instrument, implement.** 2) (Lat.) **In partic., a musical instrument,** esp. **a water-organ.** 3) *Trop.* (lat.), *an instrument, implement.*

ORGIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= ὄργια]. 1) **The orgies** *or sacred rites of Bacchus.* 2) *Any secret, frantic revels,* **orgies.** 3) *Trop.,* **mysteries:** oo. naturae; oo. Itala.

ŌRĪCHALCUM, i, *n.* [= ὀρείχαλκος]. **Brass** (erroneously derived from 'aurum,' and hence sometimes written 'aurichalcum').

*ŌRĪCILLA, ae, *f.* [for auricilla; *dim.* of auricula]. **An ear-lap.**

ŌRĪCĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Oricos]. *The inhabitants of Oricos.*

ŌRĪCOS, i, *f.*, and ŌRĪCUM, i, *n.* [= Ὠρικός, Ὠρικόν]. *A seaport town of Epirus,* now Orco.

ŌRĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Oricos]. *Of Oricos,* **Orician.**

ŌRIENS, tis, *m.* [*part.* of orior]. Sc. sol, prop., *the rising sun.* 1) **The East, the Orient:** ab o. ad occidentem. 2) (Poet.) = **Day.**

ŌRIENTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [oriens]. (Lat.) **Eastern, oriental,** ventus; *subst.,* Orientales, ium, *m. pl., the Orientals.*

ŌRĪGĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [origo]. (Lat.) *The derivation of words,* **etymology.**

ŌRĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [orior]. 1) **Origin, beginning, source,** rerum, omnium, fontis; Origines (Primitive History), *the title of a work of the elder Cato.* 2) In partic.: A) *a springing from,* **descent, origin, birth:** ducere o. ab aliquo, ex Hispania, *to be of Spanish descent:* B) **a stock, race, family:** hence, C) improp. — a) o. gentis, *the progenitor of a race* — b) = *a mother-country, mother-city* (in its relation to a colony, &c.): Judaea o. hujus mali — c) o. mundi, *the author.*

ŌRĪON, ōnis, *m.* [= Ὠρίων]. 1) *A famous hunter,* acc. to the myth, son of Hyrieus, killed by Diana. 2) *A storm and rain-bringing constellation,* called after the hunter Orion.

ŌRIOR, ortus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* [OR, Greek ὄρ, whence ὄρνυμι]. 1) **To rise, to become visible, to appear** (of celestial bodies), sol, lux; orto sole, *early in the morning;* ab orto sole, *from sunrise.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to arise, to spring up:** controversia, tempestas, clamor o.; hoc a te o., *this comes from you:* B) **to begin, to take its beginning, to proceed:** o. a re aliqua: C) **to spring from** *a person,* **to descend, to be born:** o. a Germanis; o. in hoc solo; o. equestri loco; D) of a stream, **to spring, to take its rise:** Rhenus o. ex Lepontiis: E) **to grow up, to grow,** uva.

ŌRĪTHYIA, ae, *f.* [= Ὠρείθυια]. 1) *A daughter of the Thracian king Erechtheus, mother of Zethes and Calais.* 2) *A queen of the Amazons.*

ŌRIUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of orior]. **Descended, sprung from:** o. coelesti semine; oo. ab Carthagine.

ORMĒNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ὀρμενίς]. **A female descendant of Ormenius,** i. e., *Astydamia.*

ORNĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [orno]. 1) **Equipment, accoutrements, furniture, trappings,** *the sum of all things with which a person* (*or an animal*) *is equipped or furnished:* oo. populi Romani, *military stores:* oo. elephantorum. 2) **An ornament, decoration:** pecunia et omnia oo., *jewels;* oo. triumphalia, consularia, etc., *insignia;* also = *a dress, costume:* ornamenta ab aliquo sumere, *to appropriate one's costume;* hence, *trop.* — a) *that which adorns or honours a person or thing, an ornament:* decus et o. senectutis, reipublicae; in partic. = **a distinction, mark of honour:** ornamentis afficere aliquem — b) oo. dicendi, sententiarum, *rhetorical ornaments* — c) (lat.) o. uxoria, *title, rank.*

ORNĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [ornatus]. **With ornament, elegantly.**

ORNATRIX, īcis, *f.* [orno]. (Poet. & lat.) **A female adorner, a tire-woman** (a slave who had to dress the hair of her mistress).

ORNĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of orno]. 1) **Equipped, furnished, accoutred** *with,* re aliqua; naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae. 2) **Ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful,** oratio, versus; sepulchrum floribus ornatum. 3) **Excellent, eminent, illustrious:** ordine, virtute, ingenio ornatissimus; locus o. ad dicendum, *suitable for.*

ORNĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [orno]. 1) **A fitting out, furnishing, preparation:** in aedibus nihil ornatûs, *no preparations.* 2) *That with which a person or thing is fitted out,* **equipment, furniture;** in partic., A) **military equipment, armour:** o. militaris: B) **dress, attire:** o. regalis; (poet.) = *a woman's head-dress:* C) in gen., **a decoration, embellishment:** o. portarum, itinerum; o. equi, *trappings.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **equipage, furniture:** eloquentia, quocunque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata: B) **ornament, decoration:** o. verborum; afferre ornatum orationi.

ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To provide** *with necessaries,* **to furnish, to fit out, to equip:** o. aliquem armis, pecuniâ; o. classem, provincias, *to provide with what is necessary;* o. convivium, *to prepare;* o. fugam, *to make all necessary arrangements for.* 2) **To adorn, to ornament, to embellish,** Italiam; o. capillos, *to dress.* 3) *Trop.:* A) = **to praise, to commend,** aliquem, seditiones; o. aliquid dicendo: B) **to honour, to distinguish:** o. aliquem frequentiâ, beneficiis; aliquem ornare, *to promote, to advance to honour;* sometimes = *to reward.*

ORNUS, i, *f.* [perhaps from ὀρεινός, 'mountainous']. **A wild mountain-ash.**

ŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [os]. 1) **To speak,** aliquid; in partic. = **to argue, to plead, to treat** (as a pleader or ambassador): o. litem, causam; ars orandi, *the art of oratory;* matronis orantibus, *at the instance of the matrons.* 2) **To beg, to entreat, to beseech** (one whose superiority is acknowledged — cf. rogo): o. aliquem aliquid, *to entreat one for a thing;* o. aliquem ab-

eat and ut (ne) abeat, *to go away;* also (poet. & lat.), o. aliquem abire; oro te (as a formula of politeness) = *I pray, be good enough.* 3) In the comb. o. cum aliquo, *to treat with one in a supplicating manner,* both significations are blended.

ŌRŌDES, is, *m.* [= Ὀρώδης]. 1) *A king of the Parthians,* by whom Crassus was put to death. 2) *The name of a warrior slain by Mezentius.*

ŌRONTES, is or ae, *m.* [= Ὀρόντης]. *A river in Syria,* now the Aasi or Ahssy.

ŌRONTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Orontes]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Orontes,** (poet.) = **Syrian.**

ORPHEUS (I.), ei and eos, *m.* [= Ὀρφεύς]. *An ancient Greek poet, son of Apollo (or of Œagrus) and the Muse Calliope, husband of Eurydice.*

ORPHĒUS (II.), and ORPHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Orpheus I.]. *Of or belonging to Orpheus,* **Orphean, Orphic.**

ORSA, ōrum, *n. pl* [ordior]. 1) **A beginning, commencement.** 2) (Poet.) **Words, speech:** referre oo. alicujus.

ORSUS, ūs, *m.* [ordior]. *A beginning* = **an undertaking, attempt.**

ORTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ὄρθιος]. (Lat.) **High, lofty:** o. carmen, *a song in a high key, accompanied with the cithara.*

ORTHOGRĂPHIA, ae, *f.* [= ὀρθογραφία]. (Lat.) **Orthography.**

ORTŌNA, ae, *f. A town in Latium.*

ORTUS, ūs, *m.* [orior]. 1) **The rising** *of a heavenly body:* o. solis; hence = **the east, the orient:** sol commeans ab o. ad occasum. 2) **A rising,** in gen.; **a springing up, rise, origin,** juris, venti, tribuniciae potestatis. 3) Of men, **origin, birth:** oo. nascentium; ducere o. ab aliquo, *to be descended from one;* Cato ortu Tuscalanus, *by birth.*

ORT�¥GIA (I.), ae, or ORTŸGIE, es, *f.* [= Ὀρτυγία]. 1) *An island near Syracuse, forming a part of the city.* 2) *An older name of the island of Delos.*

ORTŸGIA (II.) or (more correctly) ORTŸGA, ae, *f.* [Latinized from ὄρτυξ]. **A quail.**

ORTŸGIUS, a, um *adj.* [Ortygia I.]. *Of or belonging to Ortygia,* **Ortygian:** Oo. boves, *of Apollo.*

OS (I.), ōris, *n.* 1) **The mouth.** In partic.: A) **the mouth** *as the organ of speech:* esse in ore (hominum), *to be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk;* venire in ora vulgi (hominum), *to become the common talk;* habere aliquid in ore, *to have a thing in one's mouth, to be constantly talking of,* uno ore, *unanimously:* B) (poet. & lat.) *trop.* = **language, speech:** discordia oo.; o. planum, *plain language;* o. Pindari, *the poetical language of P.:* C) (lat.) **the beak** *of a bird;* hence (poet.), *the beak of a ship.* 2) **An opening, mouth, entrance,** ulceris, specus, portus; o. fluminis, *the mouth,* or *the source of a river.* 3) **The face, countenance** (esp. as expressing one's disposition or state of mind—cf. facies and vultus): in ore alicujus, *before one's eyes;* laudare aliquem in os, *to his face;* so, also, laedere alcui os, *to insult one to his face;* concedere ab o. alicujus, *to depart from one's presence;* o. praebere ad contumeliam, *to expose one's self to personal insults.* In partic.: A) os durum, impudens, *a brazen, impudent face;* hence, abs., os = **impudence, effrontery:** nôstis os hominis; on the contrary, os molle = *modesty, bashfulness:* B) = **the head:** C) (poet.) *a mask.*

OS (II.), ossis, *n.* [= ὀστέον]. **A bone:** legere oo., *to gather up the bones of a burned corpse,* or *to extract the splinters of bone from a wound.* In rhetoric, oo. nudare, *to lay bare the bones, to discuss in a poor, meagre way.* Hence, *trop.:* A) = *the inmost part of any thing:* arborum ossa, *the heart:* B) = *the hard part of fruits, the stone.*

OSCA, ae, *f. A town in Spain,* now Huesca.

OSCE, *adv.* [Oscus]. *After the manner of the Osci,* **in Oscan.**

OSCĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [kindred w. oscito]. (Lat.) **An inclination to yawn.**

OSCEN, ĭnis, *n.* [obs. cano]. **A singing bird,** esp. **a divining bird,** *from whose notes omens were taken* (cf. ales).

OSCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Osca]. **Oscan:** O. argentum, *an Oscan coin; subst.,* **Oscenses, ium,** *m. pl., the inhabitants of Osca.*

OSCI, ōrum, *m. pl. An ancient people of Campania.*

OSCILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [oscillo]. (Lat.) **A swinging:** dies festus oscillationis, *the swinging festival at Athens, in honour of Erigone.*

OSCILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of osculum]. Prop., *a little mouth.* 1) **A small cavity** *in the middle of pulse.* 2) (Poet.) **A little image** *or* **mask.**

OSCĬTANTER, *adv.* [oscito]. **Drowsily, carelessly, negligently.**

OSCĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [oscito]. (Lat.) 1) **An opening of the mouth:** conchae pandentes sese quadam oscitatione. 2) **A gaping, yawning.** 3) *Trop.,* **tedious speaking, drowsiness.**

OSCĬTO, and OSCĬTOR, *dep.,* 1. *v. intr.* [os]. 1) **To open the mouth;** hence (doubtful read.), aves oo. = *scream with open mouths.* 2) **To gape, to yawn:** *trop.,* **to be drowsy, listless** *or* **idle.**

OSCŬLĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [osculor]. (Lat.) **Fond of kissing, kissing much.**

OSCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [osculor]. **A kissing.**

OSCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [osculum]. 1) **To kiss,** aliquem; also, abs., o. cum aliquo, *to exchange kisses;* oo. inter se, *they kiss each other.* 2) *Trop., to love tenderly, to esteem highly:* o. scientiam juris tanquam filiolam.

OSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of os, oris]. 1) (Poet.) **A little mouth, sweet mouth.** 2) **A kiss** (in gen. — cf. basium and suavium): o. capere, sumere, figere.

OSCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Osci]. **Oscan.**

ŌSĪRIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Ὄσιρις]. *The principal god of Egypt (the genius of the Nile), husband of Isis,* killed and hewn into pieces by his brother Typhon.

ŌSOR, ōris, *m.* [odi]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A hater.**

ŌSSA, ae, *f.* [= Ὄσσα]. *A mountain in Thessaly,* now Kissavo.

OSSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ossa]. **Ossæan.**

OSSEUS, a, um, *adj.* [os, ossis]. 1) **Of bone:** o. larva, *a skeleton.* 2) **Like bone, bony:** oo. manus.

OSSĪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of os, ossis]. **A small bone.** (Lat.)

OSSĪ-FRĂGA, ae, *f.*) [os, ossis-frango, 'the
OSSĪ-FRĂGUS, i, *m.*) bone-breaker']. *A species of eagle,* **the osprey** *or* **sea-eagle.**

OSTENDO, di, sum (ante-cl. also tum), 3. *v. tr.* [obs-tendo]. 1) **To stretch** *or* **to spread before** *or* **opposite:** ager soli ostenditur, *lies exposed to the sun;* o. manus. 2) **To show, to exhibit, to expose to view** (by holding an object before one — cf. monstro): o. alicui aliquid; o. aciem, *to display;* o. se, *to show one's self, to appear.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **to show, to manifest, to disclose, to betray:** o. sententiam suam; o. se inimicum alicui: in partic., B) **to hold out a prospect of:** o. oppugnationem, *to threaten with;* o. bellum; o. spem, metum, *to show what they have to hope on the one side and to fear on the other;* victoria ostenditur, *is proclaimed* (by an omen): C) **to show** *by speech,* **to set forth, to declare, to make known,** aliquid; o. se cum aliquo colloqui velle; o. quid consilii sit.

OSTENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ostento]. 1) **A showing, exhibition,** saevitiae. 2) **A showing off, ostentation, parade, display,** ingenii; oo. meae, *boastful promises.* 3) **A deceitful show, a semblance, illusion, appearance, pretence:** homo veritate non ostentatione popularis; o. doloris; ostentationis causa.

OSTENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ostento]. *One that makes a show,* **a boaster, parader, vaunter:** o. factorum, *of one's deeds.*

OSTENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of ostendo]. 1) **To hold out, to present, to offer:** o. panem, jugulum. 2) **To present to view, to show:** o. capillos, campos nitentes. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to show off, to parade, to display:** quid me ostentem? B) **to brag** *or* **to boast of, to vaunt:** o. clientelas, memoriam, prudentiam: C) **to hold out a prospect of** — a) of something good = **to promise,** praemia, agrum — b) of something bad = **to threaten,** servitutem: D) **to show** = **to disclose, to reveal;** o. principem, *to reveal;* o. quid eos maneat, *to declare.*

OSTENTUM, i, *n.* [ostendo]. **A prodigy, wonder** (something out of the ordinary course of nature — cf. augurium, omen): facere oo., *to do wonders.*

OSTENTUS, ūs, *m.* [ostendo]. (Only in the *dat. sing.*) 1) **A showing, exhibiting;** corpora abjecta o., *as a spectacle.* 2) **A proof:** hoc est o. clementiae tuae. 3) **Show, parade, outward appearance:** illa deditionis signa ostentui credere, *that they were only made for show.*

OSTIA, ae, *f. A town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber,* now ruins between Torre Bovacciana and the modern Ostia.

OSTIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ostium]. *Of or belonging to a door,* **door-;** *subst.,* A) Ostiarium, ii, *n.,* **a door-tax:** B) Ostiarius, ii, *m.,* **a door-keeper, house-porter** — a slave who sat in the porter's lodge (cella ostiaria) or was chained up, in ancient times, by the side of the entrance.

OSTIĀTIM, *adv.* [ostium]. **From door to door.**

OSTIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Ostia]. **Ostian:** provincia O., *the office of the quaestor at Ostia* (i. e., to superintend the aqueducts, and to supply Rome with provisions).

OSTIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of ostium]. **A little door.**

OSTIUM, ii, *n.* [os]. 1) **A mouth, entrance,** fluminis, portus; o. Oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar.* 2) **A door,** in gen. (cf. janua): exactio ostiorum, *a door-tax.*

OSTREA, ae, *f.*, and (rar.) OSTREUM, i, *n.* [ὄστρεον]. **An oyster, muscle.**

OSTREĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea]. (Pl.) Prop., *covered with oysters* = **rough, scabby:** tergum o. ulceribus.

OSTREŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [ostrea]. **Abounding in oysters.**

OSTRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostrea-fero]. (Poet.) **Containing** *or* **abounding in oysters.**

OSTRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum]. (Poet.) **Purple.**

OSTRUM, i, *n.* [ὄστρεον]. (Poet. & lat.) *The blood of the sea-snail,* **purple;** hence = *a purple garment, a purple covering;* stratoque super discumbitur ostro.

ŌSUS, a, um, *part.* of odi. (Ante-cl.) **Hating:** o. sum = odi.

ŎTHO, ōnis, *m. A Roman family name;* thus, esp. 1) L. Roscius O. (v. Roscius). 2) M. Salvius O., *a Roman emperor.*

ŎTHŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Otho]. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Otho,* **Othonian.**

OTHRYĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Ὀθρυάδης]. 1) **A son of Othrys** = *Panthus.* 2) *A Spartan general.*

OTHRYS, yos, *m.* [= Ὄθρυς]. *A mountain in Thessaly,* now Mount Goura.

ŌTIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of otium]. **A little leisure.**

ŌTIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [otium]. **To be at leisure, to enjoy leisure** (to be unoccupied — cf. vaco).

ŌTIŌSE, *adv.* [otiosus]. 1) **At leisure, at ease,** *without occupation.* 2) **Leisurely, slowly.** 3) **Quietly.**

ŌTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [otium]. 1) **Without business,** esp. = *without public business,* **at leisure:** nunquam minus o. (*unoccupied*) sum quam quum o., *than when without public business.* 2) **Unemployed, idle,** tempus; otium o.; pecunia o.; senectus o., *unoccupied;* dies o., *spent in idleness.* 3) **Quiet, unconcerned, tranquil, careless,** animus, homo, spectator. Hence (lat.) = *free from any thing:* o. rei alicujus, and o. a re aliqua. 4) (Lat.) **Useless, superfluous,** sermo.

ŌTIUM, ii, *n.* 1) *Freedom from business,* esp. *from public business,* **leisure;** hence = *private life, retirement:* o. honestum; frui o.; otium suum consumpsit in historia scribenda. 2) **Time** *for any thing:* o. auscultandi, *for hearing;* habere o. ad aliquid faciendum; quum est o., *when I have time;* otio, or per otium, *at one's leisure* = *leisurely.* 3) (Poet.) = *The products of one's leisure,* e. g., *poems.* 4) **Idleness, an idle life:** languescere in o. 5) **Rest, quiet, peace** (in opp. to war or other causes of disquietude; usually with reference to the foreign relations of a state — cf. concordia): o. et pax, per o., *in time of peace:* o. ab urbanis seditionibus, *rest from.*

ŌTOS, i, *m.* [= Ὦτος]. *The name of a giant, son of Aloeus, and brother of Ephialtes.*

ŎVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [ovo]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to an ovation,** corona.

ŎVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ovo]. **An ovation,** *a lesser triumph, in which a victorious general entered the city, on horseback or on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle.*

ŎVĪDIUS, ii, *m.*, and Ŏvĭdia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Publius O. Naso, *the celebrated Roman poet,* born at Sulmo, 43 B.C., died at Tomi, on the shore of the Black Sea, A. D. 17.

ŎVĪLE, is, *n.* 1) **A sheepfold;** also = *a fold for goats.* 2) **The voting-place** *of the Romans* (an enclosure surrounded with boards, in the Campus Martius).

ŎVILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [ovis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to sheep.**

ŎVIS, is, *f.* [ὄϊς]. **A sheep;** (poet.) = **wool:** *trop.* = **a simpleton.**

ŎVO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [cf. εὐα, εὐοῖ]. 1) **To shout, to exult.** 2) **To celebrate an ovation** (v. Ovatio): ovans urbem ingressus est, *he made his triumphal entry on foot.*

ŎVUM, i, *n.* [ᾠόν]. **An egg;** in partic. — a) as the Romans usually commenced their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit, hence: famem integram afferre ad o., *to have eaten nothing before dinner;* ab o. ad mala, *from the beginning to the end* — b) in the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was removed after each round, in order thus to count the courses: censores carceres in circo, et ova ad notas curriculis numerandis locaverunt — c) ovo eodem progenatus, *of the same parentage* — an allusion to the fable of Leda (q. v.), who was said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, children of Jupiter; from the other, Castor and Clytæmnestra, children of Tyndarus.

OXUS, i, *m.* [= Ὄξος]. *A river in Central Asia, which flows into the Sea of Aral,* now the Amoo.

PĂBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor]. 1) **Feeding, pasture.** 2) Tech. t. in military lang., *a collecting of fodder,* **foraging.**

PĂBŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [pabulor]. **A forager.**

PĂBŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — 1) (Lat.) **To feed, to graze.** 2) In milit. lang., *to collect fodder,* **to forage;** hence, *trop.* (Pl.) of a fisherman = *to get a livelihood.* **II.** *Tr.* (lat.) — **To manure,** oleam.

PĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* [pasco]. 1) **Food, fodder;** esp. in milit. lang., **forage.** 2) *Trop.*, **Nourishment, food:** p. amoris.

PĂCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pax]. *Of or belonging to peace,* **peaceful,** olea, laurus.

PĂCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [paco]. (Lat.) = Pacificator.

PĂCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of paco]. **Pacified, quieted, peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed** (opp. to hostilis), civitas, terra; *subst.*, Pacatum, i, *n.*, *a friendly country* (at peace with Rome).

PĂCHŸNUM, i, *n.* [= Πάχυνος]. *The southern promonotory of Sicily,* now Capo di Passaro.

PĂCĬDĒIĀNUS, i, *m. A celebrated gladiator.*

PĂCĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pax-fero]. (Poet. and lat.) **Peace-bringing, announcing peace, peaceful, pacific,** oliva.

PĂCĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico]. *A making of peace,* **pacification.**

PĂCĬFĬCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [pacifico]. **A peacemaker.**

*PĂCĬFĬCĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator]. **Peace-making:** o. legatio, *negotiating a peace.*

PĂCĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, and (lat.) PĂCĬFĬCOR, ātus, *dep.* 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [pax-facio]. 1) *Intr.*, **to make** *or* **to conclude peace,** cum aliquo. 2) *Tr.*, *trop.* (poet.), **to quiet, to appease,** deos.

PĂCĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [pax-facio]. **Peace-making, pacific.**

PĂCIO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Ante-cl.) = Paciscor.

PĂCISCOR, pactus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [paco; cf. pango]. 1) *Intr., to make an agreement or contract with one,* **to bargain, to agree, to covenant:** p. cum aliquo magna mercede; paciscuntur inter se; p. de re aliqua, ut aliquid fiat. 2) *Tr.*, **to bargain** *or* **to stipulate for,** provinciam, decem minas; in partic. = **to betroth** *a girl,* puellam; haec ei pacta erat, *she was betrothed to him;* hence, *subst.*, Pacta, ae, *f.*, *a betrothed woman.* 3) (Poet.) **To hazard, to stake:** o. vitam pro laude.

PĂCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pax]. *To bring into a state of peace,* **to pacify**; mostly = **to subdue**: o. Galliam, hostes; hence (poet.) = *to till, to render fertile:* p. silvam.

PACONIUS, ii, *m.*, and Paconia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

PĂCŌRUS, i, *m.* **1)** *The eldest son of Orodes, king of Parthia.* He defeated the army of Crassus, but was himself defeated and slain by Ventidius Bassus, one of Antony's legates, B. C. 39. **2)** *A king of the Parthians, in the time of Domitian.*

*PACTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [paciscor]. (Lat.) **Agreed upon, stipulated.**

PACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor]. **1) An agreeing; an agreement, covenant, bargain, contract:** facere p. cum aliquo de re aliqua, *to make an agreement;* per p., *according to agreement;* p. provinciae, *concerning a province.* **2)** In partic.: A) *a compact between the farmer-general and the inhabitants of a province:* B) *a secret, corrupt bargain:* C) *a truce:* D) pactio verborum, *a form of words.*

PACTŌLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Pactolus]. **Of or belonging to the Pactolus.**

PACTŌLUS, i, *m.* [= Πακτωλός]. *A river in Lydia,* whose sands were fabled to be mixed with gold — now the Sarabat. Also, proverbially = *wealth.*

*PACTOR, ōris, *m.* [paciscor]. *One who makes a contract,* **a contractor, bargainer, negotiator.**

PACTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of paciscor]. **1) An agreement, contract, compact:** ex p., *according to agreement.* **2)** In the *abl. sing.*, **manner, way:** hoc p., *in this manner;* quo p., *how;* nescio quo pacto hoc fit.

PACTŪMEIUS, i, *m.* *The name of a supposititious son of Canidia.*

PACTYE, es, *f.* [= Πακτύη]. *A town in Thrace, on the Propontis,* now St. George.

PĂCŪVIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pacuvius]. **Pacuvian.**

PĂCŪVIUS, ii, *m.* *An old Roman poet,* of the time of the second Punic war, a sister's son of Ennius.

PĂDAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Northwestern India* (in the modern Mooltan or Ajmer).

PĂDUS, i, *m.* *The principal river of Northern Italy,* now the Po.

PĂDŪSA, ae, *f.* *A canal extending from the Po to Ravenna,* now Canale di S. Alberti.

PAEAN, ānis, *m.* [= Παιάν]. **1)** *The physician of the gods;* after the time of Homer, the name and office were transferred to Apollo. **2)** *A choral chant or song in honour of Apollo, and also of other deities,* **a festive** *or* **triumphal song, a pæan;** hence, from the chorus of such songs, Io paean! as an exclamation of joy = *huzza!*

PAEDĂGŌGĪUM, ii, *n.* [= παιδαγωγεῖον]. (Lat.) **1)** *A place where young slaves were trained for future service, a page's school.* **2)** *Meton., the boys in a pædagogium.*

PAEDĂGŌGUS, i, *m.* [= παιδαγωγός]. **1)** *A slave who accompanied Roman boys to school and elsewhere,* **a tutor, governor, pedagogue;** hence (Com.), jocosely, of a lover. **2)** *Trop., an adviser, guide.*

PAEDOR, ōris, *m.* **Dirt, filth** (contracted by neglect of one's person — cf. lutum, etc.).

PAEGNIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [παίγνιον]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to play;** in partic., gladiatores pp., *who fight in jest.*

PAEGNIUM, ii, *n.* [= Παίγνιον, 'a plaything']. *A Roman slave-name.*

PAEMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe in Belgian Gaul,* in the region of the modern Marche (Departement Creuse).

PAENE, or PĒNE, *adv.* with *sup.* (paenissime, ante-cl. & lat.) **1) Almost, nearly** (so that only a little is wanting — cf. fere): p. periit, *he was near perishing;* quam me p. perdidisti, *how near you were ruining me.* **2) Utterly, entirely:** non paene.

PAENINSŬLA, ae, *f.* [paene-insula]. **A peninsula.**

PĀENŬLA, ae, *f.* [perhaps from pannus]. **A woollen cloak,** *covering the whole body, except the head and feet,* worn on journeys, and in the city during cold and wet weather; prov., scindere p. alicui = *to urge a guest to stay.*

PAENŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [paenula]. **Wearing a pænula.**

PAENULTĪMUS (Pēn.), a, um, *adj.* [paene-ultimus]. (Lat.) **The last but one;** in partic., *subst.*, Penultima, ae, *f.* (sc. syllaba), *the last syllable but one, the penult.*

PAEON, ōnis, *m.* [= παιών]. *A metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and a long one.*

PAEŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Παίονες]. **The Pæonians,** *a Macedonian tribe, living in the district afterwards called Emathia;* hence, *sing.*, Paeon, ōnis, *m.*, *a Paeonian.*

PAEŌNIA, ae, *f.* [Paeones]. *A district of Macedonia,* afterwards called Emathia.

PAEŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Paeones]. **A female Pæonian.**

PAEŌNIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Paeones]. **Pæonian.**

PAEŌNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [= παιώνιος, Paean]. *Of or belonging to Paean,* **Pæonian:** herbae pp., *healing, medicinal;* mos p., *the manner of physicians.*

PAESTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paestum]. *Of or belonging to Paestum,* **Pæstan:** P. sinus, now *the Gulf of Salerno: subst.*, Paestani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Paestum.*

PAESTUM, i, *n.* *A town in Lucania,* also called Posidonia — now Pesto.

PAETŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of paetus]. *Having a slight cast in the eyes,* **a little squint-eyed.**

PAETUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* **Blinking with the**

eyes, squint-eyed: si paeta est, Veneri similis, *if she has a cast in her eyes;* esp. as an epithet of Venus = *leering, casting tender or languishing looks.*

PAETUS (II.), i, *m.* [paetus I.]. *A Roman surname;* as, L. Papirius P., *a friend of Cicero.*

PĂGĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [pagus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Pertaining to a pagus,* rural, rustic, focus. Hence, *subst.,* Paganus, i, *m.:* A) a countryman, peasant, villager: B) a civilian (in opp. to a military man). 2) Rustic, uncultivated.

PĂGĂSA, ae, *f.*, or PĂGĂSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Παγασαί]. *A maritime town in Thessaly,* where the ship Argo was built, afterwards called Demetrias — now ruins near Volo.

PĂGĂSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pagasa]. *Of or belonging to Pagasa,* Pagasæan: conjux P. = *Alcestis;* puppis P. = *the Argo.*

PĂGĀTIM, *adv.* [pagus]. By districts *or* villages, in every village.

PĂGELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pagina]. A little page.

PĂGĪNA, ae, *f.* [pango]. 1) A page *of a book,* or, as the ancients used to write on one side of a leaf only = a leaf: complere p., *to fill a page;* hence, p. honorum, *the plate of a monument,* on which one's titles, posts of honour, &c., were engraved. 2) *Trop.,* a writing, work, book.

PĂGĪNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pagina]. A little page.

PĂGUS, i, *m.* [perh. from pango = 'a district bound together'; acc. to others, from πάγος, 'a mountain-peak,' as originally the place for building villages]. *A rural community,* a district, canton; hence, also = a village: pp. vicique; (poet.) = *the country people.*

PĂLA, ae, *f.* [for pagela, from pango]. 1) A spade — a) *with an iron blade, for husbandry and gardening* — b) *a wooden shovel, for winnowing, a winnowing-shovel.* 2) The bezel *of a ring,* which encloses the stone.

PĂLAEMON, ŏnis, [= Παλαίμων]. 1) *A sea-god;* as a man, called Melicertes (q. v.). 2) Remmius P., *a grammarian of the time of Tiberius.* 3) *The name of a shepherd.*

PĂLAEPHARSĀLUS, i, *f.* [= ἡ παλαιὰ Φάρσαλος]. Old Pharsalus, *a town in Thessaly,* now Farsa.

PĂLAEPHĂTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Palaephatus]. *Of or belonging to Palaephatus,* Palæphatian.

PĂLAEPHĂTUS, i, *m.* [= Παλαίφατος]. *A Greek writer,* author of a work περὶ ἀπίστων.

PĂLAEPŎLĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Palaepolis]. *Of or belonging to the Campanian town Palaepolis,* Palæpolitan.

PĂLAESTE, es, *f.* [= Παλαιστή]. *A seaport of Epirus,* now Palasa.

PĂLAESTĪNA, ae, *f.* Palestine, *the land of the Israelites, in Syria.*

PĂLAESTĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Palaestina]. *Of or belonging to Palestine,* Palestinian; *subst.,* Palaestini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Palestine.*

PĂLAESTĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Palaeste]. *Of or belonging to Palaeste,* Palæstinian: deae PP., *the Furies.*

PĂLAESTRA, ae, *f.* [= παλαίστρα]. 1) A wrestling-school, wrestling-place, the palæstra, *a place for methodical training in gymnastic exercises* (palæstrae were freq. attached to private houses): p. nitida, uncta (so called because the wrestlers anointed themselves with oil). 2) The art of wrestling, wrestling, gymnastic exercise: discere, exercere p. 3) *Trop.:* A) *a place for other exercises,* a school, e. g., *a school of rhetoric:* B) practice *or* exercise, esp. *in speaking;* grace, elegance: habuit vires sine nitore et p. Hence = *art, skill.*

PĂLAESTRĪCE, *adv.* [palaestricus]. After the manner of the palæstra.

PĂLAESTRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= παλαιστρικός]. *Of or belonging to the palaestra,* palæstric; motus pp. = *too artificial, affected.* Hence (lat.), *subst.:* A) Palaestrica, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the art of wrestling:* B) Palaestricus, i, *m., a teacher of the art of wrestling.*

PĂLAESTRĪTA, ae, *m.* [= παλαιστρίτης]. *The director of a wrestling-school.*

PĂLAETŸRUS, i, *f.* [= Παλαίτυρος]. Old Tyre, *in Phoenicia.*

PĂLAM, *adv.* & *prep.* [perhaps from pando]. I. *Adv.* — 1) Openly (so that all can see, and no one's observation is shunned — cf. aperte): p. in foro saltare; nec p. nec secreto. 2) Publicly, well-known: p. est, *it is well known;* p. facere, *to make public.* 3) Openly, unreservedly, dicere. II. *Prep.* with *abl.* — Before, in the presence of: p. populo, *before the eyes of all the world;* me p.

PĂLĂMĒDES, is, *m.* [= Παλαμήδης]. *A Greek hero who fought at Troy,* son of the Eubœan king Nauplius, celebrated by later myths as an inventor. He was killed by the artifices of Ulysses.

PĂLĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Palatium]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Palatine hill,* Palatine: P. Apollo (because worshipped in a temple there); PP. ludi, *the Palatine games,* instituted by Livia, in honour of Augustus; PP. aves (seen there by Romulus). 2) Imperial: P. laurus, *that stood before the imperial palace.*

PĂLĀTĪUM, ii, *n.* 1) Mount Palatine, *one of the seven hills of Rome.* 2) (Lat.) Because Augustus had his residence there = a palace: P. matris = *the temple of Cybele.*

PĂLĀTUM, i, *n.*, and perh. PĂLĀTUS, i, *m.* 1) The palate, esp. as *the organ of taste,* and, *trop., of critical judgment:* palato quid sit optimum judicare. *2) (Poet.) A vault: p. coeli.

PĂLEA, ae, *f.* 1) Chaff. 2) The wattles *of a cock.*

PĂLEAR, āris, *n.* [palea]. *The skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox*, the dew-lap.

PĂLES, is, *f.* [PA, pa-sco]. *An Italian tutelary deity of cattle and shepherds.*

PĂLĪLIS, e, *adj.* [Pales]. Of *or* belonging to Pales: P. flamma, *a fire of straw over which they leaped at the feast of Pales; subst.*, Palilia, ium, *n. pl.*, *the feast of Pales*, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the founding of Rome.

PĂLĪCĀNUS, i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the gens Lollia*, which was originally derived from the Sicilian town Palica.

PĂLĪCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *Twin sons of Zeus*, who were worshipped as heroes in Sicily, near Palica.

PĂLIMBACCHIUS, ii, *m.* [= παλιμβακχεῖος]. (Lat.) = Antibacchius, an antibacchius, *a poetic foot consisting of two long syllables and a short one.*

PĂLIMPSESTUS, i, *m.* [= παλίμψηστος]. A palimpsest (a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing on it again).

PĂLĪNŪRUS, i, *m.* [= Παλινοῦρος]. 1) *The pilot of Æneas*, who fell into the sea, off the coast of Lucania, and was drowned. 2) *A promontory in Lucania*, called after the pilot Palinurus — now Cap Palinuro.

*PĂLĪTANS, tis, *part.* of the obsolete palitor = palor (others read 'balitans'). (Pl.)

PĂLIŪRUS, i, *m.* [= παλίουρος]. *A thorny shrub.* Christ's thorn.

PALLA, ae, *f.* [kindred with pellis and the Greek πέπλος]. 1) A robe, mantle, *a long and wide upper-garment worn by Roman ladies* (worn over the stola, corresponding with the toga of men). Sometimes another upper-garment was worn over the palla, making it an under-garment or kind of upper tunic. 2) (Poet.) *A mantle sometimes worn by men*, esp. *tragic actors;* also represented as worn by Phœbus, Boreas, and Arion. 3) (Lat.) A curtain: prov., pallas inter pecus (to denote insufficient precautions).

PALLĂCA, ae, *f.* [= παλλακή]. (Lat.) = Pellex.

PALLĂDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pallas I.]. *Of or belonging to Pallas*, Palladian: arx P., *the citadel of Athens*, but also = *Troy;* ramus P., *an olive-branch;* PP. latices, *oil; subst.*, Palladium, ii, *n.*, the Palladium, *an image of Pallas*, which fell from heaven, and was preserved with sacred care by the people of Troy. On its preservation the safety of the city was supposed to depend; it was stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes.

PALLANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pallas II.]. *Of or belonging to Pallas, the ancestor of Evander*, Pallantian: moenia PP., *of Pallanteum in Italy; subst.*, Pallanteum, i, *n.* — a) *a town in Arcadia*, whence Evander came to Italy — b) *a town in Italy*, built by Evander.

PALLANTIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Παλλαντιάς]. A female descendant of Pallas = *Aurora.*

PALLANTIS, idis, *f.* [= Παλλαντίς, Pallas] = Pallantias.

PALLANTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pallas II.]. Pallantian: P. heros = *Evander.*

PALLAS (I.), ădis, *f.* [= Παλλάς]. 1) (Poet.) = Minerva, q. v. 2) *Trop.* (poet.): A) = an olive-tree: B) = oil: infundere P.: C) = the Palladium, q. v.: D) = *Vesta:* Pallados ignes (because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta).

PALLAS (II.), antis, *m.* [= Πάλλας]. 1) *A giant*, conquered by Minerva. 2) *A Titan, husband of the Styx.* 3) *The father of the fifth Minerva.* 4) *A son of Lycaon, and father of Evander.* 5) *A son of Evander.* 6) *A son of Pandion, and brother of Ægeus*, sometimes identified with No. 3.

PALLENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of palleo]. 1) Pale, wan (esp. of things in the lower world), umbrae. 2) In gen., *of a dead pale colour*, pale-coloured, livid, &c., viola, gemma. 3) (Poet. and lat.) Making pale, morbus, philtrum; *trop.*, mores pp., *bad.*

PALLEO, lui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be pale, to look pale, morbo, fame; (poet.) of things = *to be of a faint, pale colour, to grow wan, to fade:* nunquam pallet ebur; pallet aegra seges. 2) *Trop.* (poet.): A) to grow pale *with anxious desire for any thing:* pallere argenti amore; p. nummo, *with a craving for money;* also = *to grow pale with study:* B) *to turn pale at, to be afraid, to be anxious:* p. pontum, *at the sight of the sea;* p. alicui, *to be anxious on account of one.* 3) (Poet.) Pallere multos colores, *to change colour often.*

PALLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of palleo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To grow *or* to turn pale; hence, *to turn yellow, to fade:* frondes pp. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to grow pale with desire:* p. in aliqua = *to be desperately in love with:* B) *to turn pale with emotion, anxiety*, &c.

PALLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pallium]. 1) Wearing a pallium (q. v.); hence, freq. = *dressed like a Greek:* illi pp. (of statues in Greek costume). 2) (Lat.) = Covered, guarded.

*PALLĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pallidus]. Somewhat pale. (Poet.)

PALLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* Pale, pallid. Hence (poet.): A) *making pale*, mors: B) *pale with love, lovesick*, in aliqua: C) *pale with fear, affrighted.*

PALLIŎLĀTIM, *adv.* [palliolum]. (Pl.) Dressed in a little mantle.

PALLIŎLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum]. (Lat.) Wearing a hood.

PALLIŎLUM, i, *n.* 1) [*Dim.* of pallium] A small cloak *or* mantle. 2) *A covering for the head*, a hood.

PALLIUM, ii, *n.* [prob. kindred with φᾶρος]. 1) A Greek mantle *or* cloak, *the usual upper-*

garment of the Greeks, worn also by the Roman hetaerae; prov., manum intra p. continere, *to speak calmly, without fire;* tunica proprior pallio = *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin.* 2) **A coverlet.**

PALLOR, ōris, *m.* [palleo]. 1) **Paleness, wanness, pallor:** ducere p., *to look pale, unsightly.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.) **Fear, anguish;** also, personified, *the god of Fear.*

PALLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of palla]. **A small cloak** *or* **mantle.** (Pl.)

PALMA, ae, *f.* [= παλάμη]. 1) **The palm** *of the hand.* Hence: A) **the hand,** in gen.: B) **the blade** *of an oar.* 2) **A palm-tree.** Hence: A) (poet.) *the fruit of the palm-tree,* a **date:** B) *a palm-branch:* C) *a palm-branch as a token of victory;* hence, *trop.* — a) = **the prize** *of victory,* **the palm:** palmam accipere, dare alicui; palmam ferre, *to bear the palm* — b) = **victory:** quam palmam utinam tibi dii reservent; gladiator plurimarum palmarum, *who has won many victories* (ironically = *committed many murders*) — c) (poet.) **a victor:** Dares, tertia p. 3) = Palmes, q. v. 4) (Poet.) Secondary form of Parma, q. v.

PALMĀRIS, e, *adj.* [palma]. *Of or belonging to palms;* in partic. = *meriting the palm,* **excellent,** statua, sententia.

PALMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [palma]. (Com.) = Palmaris: hoc mihi palmarium puto, *I consider this my master-piece.*

PALMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [palma]. *Having the figure of a palm;* in partic. = **embroidered with palm-branches:** tunica, vestis p. (worn by triumphant generals).

PALMES, ĭtis, *m.* [palma]. 1) *A shoot of a vine,* **a vine-sprig, vine-sprout.** 2) (Poet.): A) *a branch,* in gen.: B) *a vine.*

PALMĒTUM, i, *n.* [palma]. **A palm-grove.**

PALMĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma-fero]. (Poet.) **Palm-bearing.**

PALMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [palma]. **Abounding in palm-trees.**

PALMŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of palma] = Palma, q. v.

PĂLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To wander about** (of persons separated from their companions — cf. vagor, erro), **to straggle:** vagi pp. per agros; (poet.) Nilus p., *overflowing;* also, *trop.* = erro, *to err, to go astray.*

*PALPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [palpo]. **A stroking, caressing.** (Pl.)

*PALPĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [palpo]. **A caresser, flatterer.**

PALPEBRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (*sing.* only in later writers). 1) **The eyelids.** 2) (Lat.) **The eyelashes.**

PALPĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of palpo]. **To pant, to throb, to palpitate,** *to move convulsively* (esp. of wounded and dying persons): cor animantis evulsum, cauda, colubra p.

PALPO, āvi, ātum, and (poet.) PALPOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [kindred w. ψηλαφάω]. 1) **To stroke, to pat caressingly,** aliquem. 2) **To caress, to flatter, to coax** (cf. mulceo), alicui, also aliquem; palpabo ecquonam modo possim, *I will try to coax him on,* &c.

PALPUM, i, *n.* [palpo]. **A gentle touch** *or* **stroke, a pat:** *trop.* (Pl.), obtendere alicui palpum, *to cajole one.*

PĂLŪDĀMENTUM, i. *n.* **A military cloak, a soldier's cloak** (larger, of a finer texture and richer than the 'sagum,' q. v.); in particular, **a general's cloak.**

PĂLŪDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [paludamentum]. **Wearing a military cloak.**

PĂLŪDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [palus]. (Poet.) **Marshy, fenny.**

PĂLUMBES, is, *m.* & *f.* (rare secondary forms Pălumba, ae, *f.*, and Pălumbus, i, *m.*). **A wood-pigeon, ring-dove;** prov., palumbem alicui ad ascam adducere = *to bring fish to one's net.*

PĂLUS (I.), i, *m.* [for pag-lus, from pag-o, whence the *dim.* paxillus]. **A pale** *or* **stake** (thinner and more slender than 'stipes'); in partic., *a stake set up as the effigy of an enemy,* used in training newly-enlisted soldiers to fight: exerceri ad p.; (poet.) = penis.

PĂLUS (II.), ūdis, *f.* **A marsh, swamp, fen.**

PĂLUSTER, stris, e, *adj.* [palus]. **Swampy, marshy, fenny.**

PAMPHĪLUS, i, *m.* [= Πάμφιλος]. 1) *A disciple of Plato,* teacher of Epicurus. 2) *The instructor of Apelles.* 3) *A rhetorician.*

PAMPHŸLIA, ae, *f.* [= Παμφυλία]. *A district of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.*

PAMPHŸLIUS, or PAMPHŸLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Παμφύλιος]. *Of or belonging to Pamphylia,* **Pamphylian;** *subst.,* **Pamphylii,** ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Pamphylians.*

PAMPĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus]. (poet. & lat.) 1) **Of vine-leaves** *or* **vine-branches,** corona; umbra p. 2) **Furnished with vine-leaves:** p. hasta, *entwined with;* p. vitis, uva, *covered with;* p. ratis, *adorned with vine-leaves.*

PAMPĪNUS, i, *m.* 1) **A vine-shoot.** 2) **The foliage of a vine, vine-leaves.**

PAN, ānos, *m.* [= Πάν]. *The god of the Woods and of Shepherds,* worshipped esp. in Arcadia; also, in the *pl.*, Panes, *rural deities.*

PĂNĂCĒA, ae, *f.*, or PĂNĂCES, is, *n.*, and PĂNAX, ăcis, *m.* [= πανάκεια, πάνακες, πανάξ]. (Poet. & lat.) *A fictitious herb, said to be a remedy for all diseases,* **a panacea, universal remedy.**

PĂNAETIUS, ii, *m.* [= Παναίτιος]. *A philosopher of Rhodes,* disciple of Antipater, and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger.

PĂNAETŌLĪCUS, or PĂNAETŌLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Παναιτωλικός, Παναιτώλιος]. *Of or pertaining to the whole of Ætolia,* **Panætolian:** concilium P., *the congress or general assembly of Ætolia.*

PĀNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [panis]. **A bread-basket.**

PĂNĂTHĒNĂĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Παναθηναϊκός]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Panathenæa** (an Athenian festival in honour of Minerva—= Παναθήναια); *subst.*, Panathenaicus, i, *m.* (sc. liber), *a panegyric of Isocrates in praise of Athens, read at the Panathenaea.*

PANCHAEUS, PANCHĀIUS, PANCHĂĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Panchaia]. **Panchæan.**

PANCHĀIA, ae, *f.* [= Παγχαία]. *A mythic island in the Erythraean Sea,* rich in precious metals and incense.

PANCHRESTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πάγχρηστος]. *Useful for everything,* **universal,** medicamentum.

PANCRĂTIAS, ae, *m.* (Doubtful read.) = Pancratiastes.

PANCRĂTIASTES, ae, *m.* [= παγκρατιαστής]. (Lat.) **A pancratiast,** i. e., *one who practices the pancratium,* q. v.

*PANCRĂTĬCE, *adv.* [pancratium]. **After the manner of a pancratiast:** p. valere, *to be as well as a pancratiast.* (Pl.)

PANCRĂTIUM, ii, *n.* [= παγκράτιον]. (Lat.) **A complete contest,** *a gymnastic combat, in which wrestling and boxing were combined.*

PANDA, ae, *f.* [pando]. (Ante-cl.) *A Roman goddess,* worshipped as the opener of roads.

PANDĀTĀRIA, ae, *f. A small island in the Etrurian Sea,* used, under the emperors, as a place of banishment—now Ventudene.

PANDĪCŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [pandus]. (Pl.) **To stretch one's self.**

PANDĬON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Πανδίων]. *A king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela.*

PANDIŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pandion]. *Of or belonging to Pandion,* **Pandionian,** (Poet.) **Athenian:** PP. volucres, *the swallow and the nightingale.*

PANDO (I.), pandi, pansum or passum, 3. *v. tr.* [root PAD, whence pal-am; kindr. with pateo]. 1) **To spread out, to stretch out, to expand, to extend:** p. pennas ad solem; p. vela ventis; crines passi, *dishevelled hair;* manus passae, *outstretched hands; trop.,* illa bona longe lateque se pandunt, *extend far and wide.* Hence: A) in a medial sense, pandi, *to spread, to extend:* mare, planicies panditur: B) in partic., *to spread out to dry,* **to dry,** uvas. 2) **To throw open, to lay open, to open,** januam, viam; p. rupem ferro, *to make passable;* p. agros (poet.) = *to plough;* portae panduntur, *open.* Hence (poet. & lat.) *trop.:* A) **to unfold** *in speaking,* **to explain, to reveal, to give an account of, to relate,** &c., rerum naturam, nomen, fata: B) res panditur = *shows itself, appears.*

PANDO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [pandus]. 1) (Lat.) *Tr.,* **to curve, to bend,** rem. 2) *Intr., to bend itself,* **to bend.**

PANDŌRA, ae, *f.* [= Πάνδωρα]. *The first woman, made by Vulcan from the earth, and endowed with all possible graces and gifts by the gods, wife of Epimetheus, and mother of Pyrrha.*

PANDŌSIA, ae, *f.* [= Πανδωσία]. 1) *A town in Epirus.* 2) *A town in Bruttium.*

PANDRŌSOS, i, *f.* [= Πάνδροσος]. *Daughter of Cecrops, sister of Aglauros and Herse.*

PANDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Curved, bent** (prop. = *somewhat bent*—conf. uncus and curvus), carina, cornu; asellus p., *crook-backed.*

PĂNĒGŸRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πανηγυρικός]. *Of or pertaining to a public festival or assembly of the people;* as *subst.,* Panegyricus, i, *m., the festival oration of Isocrates,* in which he eulogized the Athenians, and called on them to make war against the Persians; hence = **a panegyric, eulogy.**

PANGAEUS MONS, or PANGAEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τὸ Πάγγαιον]. *A mountain in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace,* now Pangea (acc. to others, Pirnari).

PANGO, panxi, panctum, also pĕpĭgi, pactum, 3. *v. tr.* [root PAG, whence also πήγνυμι, pax, paciscor]. 1) **To fasten, to fix:** p. clavum, *to drive in;* p. literam in cera, *to write.* Hence (poet. & lat.): A) **to plant,** ramum: B) **to set** *or* **to plant** *with,* colles ex ordine. 2) *Trop.,* **to make, to compose,** versus, carmina. Hence = *to sing, to celebrate,* facta alicujus. 3): A) **to fix, to determine, to settle:** terminos quos Socrates pepigerit: B) **to covenant, to agree, to stipulate:** pepigit ut auxilia mitteret; pepigerant dare obsides. (The significations in No. 3 belong only to 'pepigi' and 'pactum,' and the forms derived from them; for these the proper present is 'paciscor,' q. v.)

PĀNĬCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [panis]. (Poet. & lat.) **Made of bread.**

PĀNĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [= πῆνος]. **A tuft** *upon a plant.*

PĀNĬCUM, i, *n.* **Panic-grass.**

PĀNĬFĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [panis-facio]. (Lat.) *Any thing baked,* **cakes, bread, pastry;** in partic., *a sacrificial cake.*

PANIŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Πανιώνιος]. **Belonging to all Ionia;** *subst.,* Panionium, ii, *n., a sacred place in Ionia, where the national assemblies were held.*

PĀNIS, is, *m.,* also (ante-cl.) PĀNE, is, *n.* [root PA, whence also pasco]. **Bread:** p. cibarius or secundus, *coarse bread.*

PĀNISCUS, i, *m.* [= Πανίσκος]. **A little Pan,** *a rural deity.*

PANNĬCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pannus]. *A small piece of cloth,* **a tatter, rag.**

PANNŌNIA, ae, *f. A country between Dacia, Noricum and Illyria,* now a part of Hungary, Sclavonia and Bosnia.

PANNŌNĪCUS (or Pannŏnius), a, um, and PANNŌNIS, e, *f., adj.* [Pannonia]. **Pannonian;** *subst.,* Pannonii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Pannonians.*

PANNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pannus]. (Lat.) 1) **Ragged.** 2) *Like a rag,* **shrivelled, flabby.**

PANNŪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pannus]. (Lat. & poet.) **Ragged, tattered.**

PANNUS, i, *m.* [= πῆνος]. 1) **A piece of cloth, a garment:** Fides velata albo p., *in a white garment.* 2) In partic.: A) contemptuously, **a rag, tatter:** B) = *a fillet.*

PĂNOMPHAEUS, i, *m.* [= Πανομφαῖος]. *A surname of Zeus as the author of oracles and divine omens.*

PĂNŌPE, es, *f* [= Πανοπεύς]. *An ancient town in Phocis,* now ruins near Agio Vlasi (S. Blasius), a few miles from Dhavlia (the old Daulis).

PĂNŌPĒA, ae, *f.* [= Πανόπεια]. *A sea-nymph.*

PĂNORMĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Panormus]. *Of or belonging to Panormus,* **Panormitan;** *subst.,* Panormitani, ōrum, *m. pl., the Panormitans.*

PĂNORMUS, i, *f.,* or PĂNORMUM, i, *n.* [= Πάνορμος]. *A town in Sicily,* now ruins near Palermo.

PANSA, ae, *m.* [pando]. (Pl.) 1) *A broad-footed man,* **a splay-foot.** 2) *A Roman surname;* as, C. Vibius Pansa, *consul,* 43 B. C.

PANTĂGIAS, ae, *m.* [= Παντα γίας]. *A river in Sicily,* now the Fiume di Porcari.

PANTHĒRA, ae, *f.* [= πάνθηρ]. **A panther.**

PANTHĒRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [panthera]. 1) *Of or belonging to a panther,* **panther's.** 2) **Spotted like a panther;** *trop.,* homo p., *spotted with blows* (acc. to others = *cunning, trickish.*

PANTHOĬDES, ae, *m.* [Panthous]. **A son of Panthous** — a) = *Euphorbus* — b) = *Pythagoras,* who claimed to have formerly been Euphorbus.

PANTHOUS, or PANTHUS, i, *m.* [= Πάνθοος]. *A son of Othrys, and father of Euphorbus.*

PANTĪCES, cum, *m. pl.* **The paunch, bowels.**

PANTŎMĪMA, ae, *f.* [pantomimus]. **A female ballet-dancer, a pantomime.** (Lat.)

PANTŎMĪMĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [pantomimus]. *Of or pertaining to a ballet,* **pantomimic.** (Lat.)

PANTŎMĪMUS, i, *m.* [= παντόμιμος]. (Lat.) **A ballet-dancer, pantomime.** 2) **A ballet, pantomime.**

PĂPAE, *interj.* [παπαί]. (Com.) **Oh! indeed!**

PĂPĀVER, ĕris, *n.* **The poppy.**

PĂPĀVĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* [papaver]. **Of poppy, poppy-.**

PAPHLĂGO, ŏnis, *m.* [= Παφλαγών]. **A Paphlagonian.**

PAPHLĂGŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Παφλαγονία]. *A country of Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia.*

PĂPHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paphos]. *Of or belonging to Paphos,* **Paphian;** (poet.) = *sacred to Venus; subst.,* Paphii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Paphians.*

PĂPHOS, or PĂPHUS, i, *m.* & *f.* [= Πάφος]. 1) *M., son of Pygmalion, and founder of the town of P.* 2) *F., a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*

PĂPĬLIO, ōnis, *m.* **A butterfly.**

PĂPILLA, ae, *f.* 1) **A teat, nipple.** 2) **A breast.**

PĂPĪRIĀNUS = Papirius II.

PĂPĪRIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* Păpīria, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus esp. **A) Carbones:** — 1) Caius P. C., *tribune of the people* (133 B. C.), *a partisan of C. Gracchus,* but later, as consul (120 B. C.), siding with the Optimates. 2) Cneius P. C., *a brother of the preceding,* was conquered by the Cimbri and Teutones. 3) Cneius P. C., *a son of the last-mentioned, a partisan of Marius,* fought against Sulla and Pompeius, and was killed in Sicily. **B) Cursores:** — 4) Lucius P. C., was five times consul, and twice dictator, during the wars against the Samnites and other tribes of Southern Italy.

PĂPĪRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Papirius I.]. *Of or belonging to Papirius,* **Papirian:** P. tribus, *one of the rural tribes.*

PĂPIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* and Păpia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius P., *a tribune of the people.* 2) Marcus P. Mutilus, who, with his colleague Poppaeus, passed the lex Papia Poppaea.

PĂPIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Papius I.]. *Of or belonging to Papius,* **Papian:** lex P. (de peregrinis exterminandis).

PAPPĂRIUM, ii, *n.* [from papa, a natural sound made by children]. (Lat.) **Pap.**

PAPPAS, ae, *m.* [= πάππας]. (Lat.) **A tutor, governor.**

PAPPO, 1. *v. tr.* [cf. papparium]. (Pl.) *To eat pap,* **to eat,** aliquid.

PĂPŬLA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **A pustule, pimple.**

PĂPŸRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [papyrus-fero]. (Poet.) **Papyrus-bearing.**

PĂPŸRUS, i, *m.* & *f.,* or PĂPŸRUM, i, *n.* [= πάπυρος]. 1) *An Egyptian plant or reed,* **papyrus.** 2): A) *a garment made of papyrus bark:* B) **paper** *made of papyrus bark.*

PAR, ăris, *adj.* and *subst.* **I.** *Adj.* — **Equal, coming up to, equalling** (in certain qualities, as greatness, number, &c.; hence, denoting degree — cf. aequalis, similis): omnia visa sunt magis similia quam paria; p. alicui, but also, *subst.,* par alicujus, **an equal, peer, companion;** hence = **a mate:** cetera ei paria cum fratre fuere, *in all other respects he was equal to;* sunt pp. inter se; fecisti eum parem cum fratribus, *have placed him on an equal footing;* receperunt eos in parem condicionem atque (quam) ipsi erant, *into the same condition that they were in themselves.* In partic.: A) **equal to, a match for,** alicui: B) **equal** *in age or rank:* pares cum paribus facillime congregantur = *birds of a feather flock together;* si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, *marry your equal;* hence, **suitable, fitting, corresponding, like:** oratio par rebus; connubium

p., *of persons of the same rank;* hence, *impers.*, par est, *it is meet, fit, suitable, proper:* dubito quid me facere par sit: C) par pari referre or respondere, *to render like for like:* D) (lat.) paria (also cum aliquo parem rationem) facere, *to equalize or balance accounts, to pay off, to repay in the same coin;* paria facere cum aliquo, *to settle accounts with one* = *to satisfy him;* paria facere pro munere, *to show one's self thankful;* paria facere cum vita, *to settle one's accounts with life* = *to live conformably to reason:* E) habere par impar, *to play at 'odd or even':* F) (lat.) ex pari, *in an equal manner.* **II.** *Subst. n.* — **A pair,** fratrum.

PĂRĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [paro]. **Easily procured.**

PĂRĂBŎLA, ae, *f.* [= παραβολή]. (Lat.) **A comparison.**

PĂRĂDOXA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= παράδοξα]. **The paradoxes** *of the Stoics, tenets contrary to received opinion.*

PĂRAETĂCĒNE, es, *f.* [= παραιτακηνή]. *A mountainous region in Media,* now Serhud.

PĂRAETĂCĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Paraetacene]. *The inhabitants of Paraetacene.*

PĂRAETŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [= Παραιτόνιον]. *A seaport of Northern Africa,* now el Baretone or Bereck.

PĂRAETŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paraetonium]. *Of or belonging to Paraetonium,* **Parætonian.**

PĂRAPHRĂSIS, is, *f.* [= παράφρασις]. (Lat.) **A paraphrase.**

PĂRĂRIUS, ii, *m.* [paro]. (Lat.) **A factor, broker.**

PĂRĂSĪTA, ae, *f.* [parasitus]. (Poet. & lat.) **A female parasite.**

PĂRĂSĪTASTER, stri, *m.* [parasitus]. (Com.) **A mean, despicable parasite.**

PĂRĂSĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [parasitor]. (Pl.) **An acting the parasite, a sponging.**

PĂRĂSĪTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [parasitus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Of or belonging to a parasite,* **parasitic.**

PĂRĂSĪTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [parasitus]. (Com.) **To act the parasite, to sponge.**

PĂRĂSĪTUS, i, *m.* [= παράσιτος, 'one who eats with another']. **A sponge, parasite:** nos parasiti ... quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum; (Pl.) jocosely, ulmos pp. facere, *to make the elm-twigs stick to, to cudgel soundly.*

PĂRASTĬCHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= παραστιχίς]. *A series of letters at the beginning or end of verses giving a particular sense* (e. g., the name of a poet.), **an acrostic.**

PĂRĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [paratus]. 1) **With preparation, preparedly.** 2) **Carefully, accurately.** 3) **Readily, quickly.**

PĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [paro]. **A striving after:** p. regni.

PĂRATRĂGOEDIO, 1, *v. intr.* [= παραταγωδέω]. (Pl.) **To speak** *or* **to express one's self tragically.**

PĂRĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [paro]. (Mostly poet. & lat.; for apparatus.) **Preparation, provision; equipment, furniture:** p. mensae, triumphi; p. funebris, *a funeral;* Tyrius p., *attire;* p. ventris, *provisions for.*

PĂRĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of paro]. 1) Of things, **prepared, ready, at hand:** omnia erant pp.; verba tibi erant pp.; victoria p., *easy.* 2) Of persons and personified objects, **prepared, ready** *for any thing:* p. aliquid facere; p. ad dimicandum; p. ad omne facinus; (poet.) p. neci, certamini; in partic. = *ready for combat or battle.* 3) **Fitted out, equipped,** *furnished or provided with necessaries:* p. et instructus; p. omnibus praesidiis; p. ab omni re, *with everything;* p. in jure, *well-versed, skilled;* itane huc paratus advenis ?

PARCA, ae, *f.* **A goddess of Fate**—there were usually reckoned three Parcae: Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos.

PARCE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [parcus]. **Sparingly, frugally, penuriously,** vivere. Hence: A) = **sparingly, cautiously,** scribere: B) = **rarely,** fenestras quatere.

PARCIPRŌMUS, i, *m.* [parcus-promo]. (Pl.) **A niggard, curmudgeon.**

PARCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [parcus]. (Lat.) = Parsimonia.

PARCO, pĕperci and (ante-cl. & lat.) parsi, parsum, 3. *v. intr.* [parcus]. **To spare, to be sparing of** *any thing:* — 1) = **To use frugally,** rei alicui, operae; (ante-cl.) p. pecuniam. 2) = **To use carefully,** *to take care not to afflict or injure,* alicui, valetudini; p. auribus alicujus, *to spare one's ears* = *to refrain from saying what might be disagreeable.* 3) = **To forbear, to cease, to leave off, to abstain** *or* **to refrain** *from any thing,* lamentis, bello; parce metu, *be not afraid;* p. aliquid facere; p. auxilio = *not to use proffered assistance;* p. oculis (luminibus), *to turn one's eyes away from;* (Lucr.) p. in hostes.

PARCUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [perhaps kindred with parum, paucus, and παῦρος]. 1) **Sparing;** in a good sense = **frugal, thrifty;** in bad sense = **parsimonious, penurious:** (poet. & lat.) p. pecuniae, donandi, *of money, in giving.* Hence, in gen. = **sparing, moderate** *in any thing:* p. in largienda civitate; (lat.) p. in cibum, somni. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Scanty, little, slight, small,** terra, lucerna; p. die, *after a short time;* homo p. = *narrow-minded.* 3) (Poet.) **Forbearing,** ira, verba.

PARDĂLIS, is *f.* [= πάρδαλις]. (Lat.) **A female panther.**

PARDUS, i, *m.* [= πάρδος]. **A panther.**

PĂRĒAS (or Părīas), ae, *m.* [= παρείας]. (Lat.) *A kind of serpent.*

PARĒLION, ii, *n.* [= παρήλιον]. **A mock sun, parhelion.**

PĂRENS (I.), tis, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of

pareo] **Obedient, exercitus**; *subst.*, Parentes, um, *m. pl.*, **subjects.**

PĂRENS (II.), tis, *m.* & *f.* [pario]. **1) A father** *or* **mother, a parent** (it denotes the natural relation as procreator — cf. pater and mater); hence, in gen. = **an author, founder, inventor,** operis, lyrae; Socrates parens philosophiae. **2)** *Pl.*, **parents** (sometimes also when one parent only is meant); also (lat.), in a wider sense = **relations, relatives, kindred,** or = **ancestors.**

PĂRENTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [parens]. *Of or pertaining to parents,* **parental:** pp. umbrae, *the shades of one's parents.* In partic., p. Mars, *the yearly battle of the birds that arose from the funeral pile of Memnon;* dies p., *the day of the annual funeral obsequies in honour of deceased parents;* and *subst.*, Parentalia, ium, *n. pl.*, **a funeral festival** *in honour of deceased parents or relatives.*

PĂRENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [parens]. **1) To offer solemn sacrifices** *in honour of deceased parents or relatives,* **to celebrate funeral obsequies,** alicui. **2)** *Trop.*, **to revenge** *one's death by that of another* (thus offering, as it were, an atoning sacrifice to him); p. regi sanguine inimicorum; p. irae alicujus, *to appease;* p. umbris, *to propitiate.*

PĂREO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* **1)** (Rar.): A) (lat.) **to appear, to show one's self,** alicui: B) in partic., *impers.*, paret, *it is apparent, evident.* **2)** Emphatically: A) (later, rar.) *to appear as a servant at another's command,* **to wait upon** (= the more usual 'appareo'), magistratui: B) **to obey, to be obedient to** (of one in a subordinate position and of fixed relations — cf. obedio, obsequor, obtempero, etc.): p. alicui, voluntati alicujus; civitas, gens illi p., *is subject to, governed by:* C) **to submit** *to,* **to accommodate one's self** *to,* **to yield** *to,* tempori, necessitati; p. irae, *to indulge in;* p. promissis, *to comply with.*

PĂRIAMBUS, i, *m.* [= παρίαμβος]. (Lat.) = Pyrrhichius, q. v.

PĂRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Parium]. *Of or belonging to Parium,* **Parian.**

PĂRIES, ĕtis, *m.* **A wall:** prov., duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to whiten two walls out of the same pot* (= 'to kill two birds with one stone').

PĂRIĔTĪNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [paries]. **Old** *or* **ruined walls, ruins.**

PĂRĬLIS, e, *adj.* [par]. (Poet.) **Equal, like.**

PĂRĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [parilis]. (Lat.) **Equality, likeness.**

PĂRIO, pĕpĕri, partum, 3. *v. tr.* [root PAR, kindred with paro]. **1) To bear, to bring forth,** liberos; of animals, *to drop, to lay,* &c.: p. ova. **2) To bring forth,** in gen., **to produce:** terra p. fruges; *trop.* = *to invent, to devise,* verba, fabulam. **3) To procure,** sibi laudem, divitias; p. amicos; p. alicui dolorem, curas, *to cause, to occasion;* p. fiduciam, odium, *to awaken, to excite;* p. sibi letum, *to kill one's self.*

PĂRIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Πάρις]. *A son of Priam and Hecuba,* who brought on the Trojan war by carrying off Helen; killed finally by the arrows of Philoctetes.

PĂRĪSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Northern Gaul* — their capital was Lutetia Parisiorum, now Paris.

PĂRĬTER, *adv.* [par]. **1) Equally** (in the same degree with another — cf. aequaliter): non p. omnes egemus; p. ac (atque, et, ut, and once in Pl. qualis), *just as much;* also, p. mecum, *just as well as I;* ultimi p. propinquis, *the remotest as well as those near by.* **2)** Prop., **by pairs** = **at the same time, together:** p. multos invadere; p. cum vita sensus amittitur; studia doctrinae p. cum aetate crescunt; (poet. & lat.) p. ... p. = *as soon as;* p. eam vidit, p. optavit, *as soon as he saw her, he longed for her.*

PĂRĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of paro]. (Pl.) **To purpose, to be about, to be on the point of** *doing any thing,* aliquid facere or ut aliquid faciam.

PĂRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Πάριον]. *A seaport town of Mysia,* now ruins near Kemer or Kamares.

PĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paros]. *Of or belonging to Paros,* **Parian:** lapis P., *Parian marble;* iambi PP., *the verses of Archilochus; subst.*, Parii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Paros.*

PARMA (I.), ae, *f.* [= πάρμη]. **A small, round shield** (conf. scutum, clipeus), carried by light-armed troops and cavalry.

PARMA (II.), ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy,* now Parma.

PARMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [parma I.]. **Carrying a round shield.**

PARMĒNĪDES, is, *m.* [= Παρμενίδης]. *A Greek philosopher, and one of the founders of the Eleatic school of philosophy* — flourished about 500 B. C.

PARMENSIS, e, *adj.* [Parma II.]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Parma;** *subst.*, Parmenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Parma.*

PARMŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of parma I.] = Parma I., q. v.

PARMŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [parmula]. (Lat.) *An adherent of the party of Thracian gladiators, who carried a parma,* **a Parmularian.**

PARNĀSIUS, a, um, or PARNĀSIS, ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.* [Parnasus]. **Parnassian,** (poet.) = *of Apollo, Delphic.*

PARNĀSUS, or PARNASSOS, i, *m.* [= Παρνασός, or Παρνασσός]. *A high mountain in Phocis,* at whose foot the city of Delphi, the Castalian spring, and the Corycian cave, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, were situated — now Japara.

PARNES, ētis, *n.* [= Πάρνης]. *A mountain in Attica,* now Mount Ozia or Nozia.

PĂRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with pario]. **1) To make ready, to prepare, to furnish:** p. convivium, insidias, incendia; p. tur-

res, *to erect;* p. classem, *to equip;* p. necem alicui, *to attempt one's life;* p. fugam, *to prepare for flight;* thus, also, p. bellum, *for war;* p. legem, *to introduce a law;* p. se ita ut, etc., *to present one's self for the purpose of,* &c.; also abs., p. = *to make preparations, to prepare one's self:* p. se ad dicendum; p. se omni fortunae, *for every change of fortune;* p. ut (ne) aliquid fiat, *to arrange it so that,* &c., or (of the gods), *so to ordain,* &c.; (poet.) of fate, p. alicui aliquid, *to prepare or to destine something for one.* 2) **To intend, to design, to be on the point of,** aliquid facere. 3) **To furnish one's self with, to procure,** defensorem, exercitum, commeatum; in partic. = *to procure with money, to buy, to purchase,* hortos.

PĂRO (II.), —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [par]. *1) (Pl.) **To esteem equally,** aliquos. 2) P. se cum aliquo, **to come to an agreement** *with.*

PĂRO (III.), ōnis, *m.* [= παρών]. *A kind of light ship.*

PĂRŌCHUS, i, *m.* [= πάροχος]. 1) **A purveyor,** who for a certain sum received travelling magistrates, ambassadors and other official persons, and furnished them with necessaries, such as hay, wood, salt, bread, &c.: pp. publici. 2) (Poet.) **A host, entertainer,** in gen.

PĂRŌPAMĪSĂDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Παροπαμισάδαι]. *The inhabitants of the Paropamisus.*

PĂRŌPAMĪSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Paropamisadae.

PĂRŌPAMĪSUS, i, *m.* [= Παροπάμισος]. *A mountain-range in Central Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the sources of the Indus.*

PĂROPSIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= πάροψις]. (Lat.) *A small dish in which dessert was served up,* **a dessert dish.**

PĂROS, i, *f.* [= Πάρος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea,* celebrated for its white marble — the birthplace of Archilochus; it is still known by its ancient name.

PARRA, ae, *f. A bird whose cry foreboded misfortune,* **an owl** (in the Venetian dialect now parruzza); acc. to others, **a lap-wing.**

PARRHĂSIA, ae, *f.* [= Παρρασία]. *A district and town in Arcadia.*

PARRHĂSIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Παρρασίς, Parrhasia]. **Parrhasian,** (poet.) = **Arcadian:** P. arctos or ursa = *Callisto, as a constellation.*

PARRHĂSIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [= Παρράσιος, Parrhasia]. **Parrhasian;** (poet.) = **Arcadian:** dea P. = *Carmenta;* rex P. = *Evander;* virgo P. = *Callisto.*

PARRHĂSIUS (II.), ii, *m.* [= Παρράσιος]. *A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus*—lived about 400 B. C.

PARRĬCĪDA, ae, *comm.* [perhaps contr. for patricida, fr. pater-caedo; acc. to others, from par or parens and caedo]. **A parricide,** *a murderer of a father or mother.* Hence: A) = *a murderer of a near relative:* p. fratris, filii: B) = *a murderer of a chief magistrate:* thus, the murderers of Cæsar were called parricides: C) **a murderer, assassin,** in gen.: p. civium: D) *a person guilty of treason,* **a traitor, rebel:** pp. reipublicae.

PARRĬCĪDĀLIS, e, *adj.* [parricida]. *Of or pertaining to the crime of parricide,* **parricidal, murderous,** scelus, discordia. (Lat.)

PARRĬCĪDĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (Lat.) = Parricidium.

PARRĬCĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [parricida]. **Parricide,** *the murder of a father or mother.* Hence: A) *the murder of a near relative:* p. patrui; p. fraternum, *of a brother:* B) *treachery against one's country,* **treason, rebellion:** p. patriae; p. publicum.

PARS, tis, *f.* 1) **A part** (in opp. to the whole — cf. partio), **a piece, a share:** p. imperii; distribuere copias in quatuor partes; bona (magna) pars = *a great many;* pars transitione, pars fugâ dissipati, *some ... others;* thus, also, major pars receperunt se, *the majority;* esse in parte rei alicujus, or partem habere in re aliqua, *to have a share in, to take part in;* venire in partem rei alicujus, *to come in for a share of;* vocare (revocare) in partem rei alicujus, *to allow one to share in;* censura vocatur in partem plebis, *is shared by the plebeians;* ea p. belli, *this sort of war.* In partic.: A) adverbially, mostly in connexion with prepositions — a) ex p., *partly, in part;* ex magna p., *in great part or measure;* ex (ab) omni p., *in every respect, entirely;* ex aliqua p., *in some measure;* ex ulla p., *in any way or respect* — b) magnam partem, *in a great part or measure;* so, also, partem maximam, *for the most part* — c) parte, (poet.) in parte, **partly, in part;** nulla parte (poet.), *not at all* — d) pro p., *for one's share;* pro mea, tua, sua p., *for my, your, his part;* pro virili parte = *according to one's circumstances or means* — e) per partes, *partly, partially:* B) duabus partibus plus, *twice as much again;* omnibus pp. major, *infinitely, in every way greater;* multis pp. malle, *to prefer by far:* C) = *respect, reference* (cf. A, a, c): omnibus pp., or in omnes partes, *in every respect;* nullam in p., *on no account:* D) = **a side:** ab sinistra p.; utrâque p. Tiberis, *on both sides of the Tiber;* ab sua p., *on his side;* in partic. — a) in eam p. = *on that account, to that end,* or = *so, in such a manner:* scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, *that you may not think,* &c.; accipere (interpretari, etc.) aliquid in bonam (mitiorem, deteriorem, etc.) partem, *to take a thing in good part, to put a favourable construction upon* — b) in utramque p.: α) *on both sides:* in utramque partem disputare, *for and against;* β) = *in both cases.* 2) In partic., **a part** *of the earth,* **a region:** orientis pp.; in parte Carthaginiensium. 3) (Mostly in *pl.*) **A party, side, faction:** timeo huic p.; nullius partis esse, *to be neutral;* pp. Sullanae. 4) In the *pl.*, **a part, character** *played by an actor:* primas partes

agere, *to play the principal part; trop.*, Hernici parati erant ad pp. = *were ready to act according to agreement;* hence, in gen., **a part, office, function, duty**: imperatoris officia atque pp.; pp. moderationis, temperantiae. 5) *A part of a genus*, **a species**: genus est, quod plures partes complectitur.

PARSĪMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [parco]. **Parsimony, frugality**: magnum vectigal est parsimonia.

PARTHĀON, ōnis, *m.* [= Παρθάων]. *A king of Calydon, father of Œneus.*

PARTHĀŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Parthaon]. **A male descendant of Parthaon** = *Meleager.*

PARTHĀŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Parthaon]. **Parthaonian.**

PARTHĒNI, or PARTHĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Παρθενοί]. *A people of Illyria, near Dyrrhachium.*

PARTHĒNIAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= παρθενίαι, 'maidens' children']. **The Parthenians,** *the fruit of the illegitimate intercourse of Spartan virgins with Helots.* They migrated from Sparta, and founded Tarentum in Italy.

PARTHĒNĪCE, es, *f.* [= παρθενική]. *A plant,* also called Parthenium, ii, *n.*

PARTHĒNIUS (I.), ii, *m.* [= Παρθένιος]. 1) *A Greek erotic poet of the time of Virgil.* 2) *A mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.* 3) *A river in Paphlagonia.*

PARTHĒNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Parthenius I.]. **Parthenian,** valles.

PARTHĒNŌPAEUS, i, *m.* [= Παρθενοπαῖος]. *One of the seven princes who fought against Thebes.*

PARTHĒNŌPE, es, *f.* [= Παρθενόπη]. 1) *The ancient name of Neapolis.* 2) *A Syren, after whom the city Parthenope was named.*

PARTHĒNŌPĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Παρθενοπήϊος]. *Of or belonging to Parthenope,* **Parthenopian**; hence (poet.) = *Neapolitan.*

PARTHI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Πάρθοι]. **The Parthians,** *a warlike people, south of the Caspian Sea (in Northern Persia),* celebrated as horsemen and archers.

PARTHIA, ae, *f.* [= Παρθία]. *The country of the Parthians,* the modern Kohestan.

PARTHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Παρθικός]. *Of or belonging to the Parthians,* **Parthian.**

PARTHIĒNE, es, *f.* (Lat.) = Parthia.

PARTHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Πάρθος]. (Poet.) = Parthicus.

PARTĪCEPS, cĭpis, *adj.* [pars-capio]. 1) **Sharing, partaking** *or* **participating** *in any thing* (esp. by one's own voluntary act — cf. consors, socius): p. rei alicujus; participem esse alicui sceleris, *to be one's associate in a crime;* hence, as *subst.* = **an associate, companion**: p. meus, *my comrade.* 2) (Com.) **Acquainted with, cognizant of**: misit me, ut quae fierent, fieret particeps.

PARTĪCĬPIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [participium]. (Lat.) *Of the nature of a participle,* **participial,** verbum.

PARTĪCĬPIUM, ii, *n.* [particeps]. (Lat.) **Tech. t. in grammar, a participle.**

PARTĪCĬPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [particeps]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To make partaker of, to make privy to, to acquaint with**: p. servum consilii sui; ubi sint, neque participant nos, neque, etc., *they do not inform us where they are,* &c. 2) (Rar.) **To share** *with one*: p. aliquid cum aliquo. 3) (Poet. & lat.) **To participate in, to partake of,** pestem, voluptatem.

PARTĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pars]. 1) **A small part, a little bit, a particle,** coeli, arenae. 2) In rhetoric (lat.), **a clause** *of a sentence.* 3) In grammar (lat.), **a particle.**

PARTĪCŬLĀTIM, *adv.* [particula]. (Lat.) **By parts, piecemeal, severally.**

PARTIM, *adv.* [prop. *acc.* of pars]. 1) **Partly, in part, a part**: partim copiarum mittit; Caesar, a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, *some of whom had been invested with all their dignities by him;* p. eorum ejusmodi sunt; p. e nobis timidi sunt; but most freq. repeated: partim ... partim, *partly ... partly, one part ... another part, some ... others:* animus partim misericordia devictus, partim injuriis; ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, partim medium cursum tenebant, *some ... others again,* &c.; sometimes in one clause 'alius,' or a like word, is used: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, etc. 2) (Ante-cl.) **Chiefly, principally.**

PARTIO (I.), īvi or ii, ītum, and (more freq.) PARTIOR, ītus, *dep.*, 4. *v. tr. & intr.* [pars]. 1) **To share**: p. honorem cum aliquo; partiuntur provincias inter se; hence, abs., partiunt inter se = *they come to an agreement;* and, p. cum aliquo, *to share with one.* 2) **To divide** *into parts,* **to part**: p. genus universum in certas species; imperium partitum erat regionibus, *by districts;* partitis temporibus, *at certain times.* 3) **To distribute,** praedam in socios.

PARTIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [pario]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A bringing forth.**

*PARTĪTE, *adv.* [partio I.]. **With proper divisions, methodically.**

PARTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [partio I.] 1) **A division** *into parts,* artium; esp., *a logical or rhetorical division,* **a partition.** 2) **A division** *among a number,* **a distribution,** aerarii, pecuniae.

PARTĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [pario]. (Pl.) **A bringing forth.**

PARTŪRIO, īvi or ii, —, 4. *v. intr. & tr.* [*desiderat.* of pario]. 1) *Intr., to desire to bring forth,* **to be in travail** *or* **labour**; prov., parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *the mountains are in labour,* &c. Hence, 2) *tr.*, **to bring forth, to generate, to produce**: Notus p. imbres; abs., arbor p., *is budding;* ager p., *is becoming green.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **to be pregnant with** *any thing,* **to brood over, to meditate, to purpose,** minas, ali-

quid: B) = *to be uneasy or concerned about:* unus p. pro pluribus.

PARTUS, ūs, *m.* [pario]. 1) **A bearing, bringing forth, birth**; *trop.*, **a beginning, origin**: p. oratorum Graecorum. 2) **The young, offspring** *of any creature:* pugnare pro p. suo; ferre p., *to be pregnant;* partum eniti, *to bring forth.*

PĂRUM, *adv.* [παῦρον?]. 1) **Only a little, too little, not enough** (cf. paulum): A) as a prop. *adv.*: p. intellexi, p. memini, *not exactly;* p. justa causa; p. multi, *few;* p. diu, *not long enough:* B) substantively, **too little**: p. eloquentiae, sanguinis; p. id facio, *I set little value upon it;* p. est, *it is not enough, not sufficient;* p. habes violare templa, *you are not content with having desecrated,* &c. 2) (Rar.) **For paulum, not particularly, not very, little**: non p. multa.

PĂRUMPER, *adv.* [parum; παῦρόν περ?]. **A little while, for a short time** (cf. paulisper): tace p.; discedo p. a somniis.

PARVĬ-PENDO, 3. *v. tr.* **To esteem lightly** (more correctly written as two words).

PARVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [parvus]. (Rar.) **Littleness, smallness**; *trop.* (lat.), p. mea, *my own little self.*

PARVŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of parvus]. **Very little, very small, very young**: hoc parvulum, *this trifle;* in the *neut.*, as *adv.* = paulum: parvulum differt, *it matters very little;* p. refert, *it is of no consequence;* p. rei (Pl.), *too young, not sufficient for.*

PARVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* (minor) & *sup.* (minimus) [for pavrus = παῦρος]. **Little, small, petty** (cf. exiguus, pusillus; of a natural and intrinsic littleness — cf. minutus), equus, locus, beneficium, commodum; parvo contentus, *with little;* (rar.) with comparatives, for paulo: parvo plus, *a little more.* Hence: A) (Com.) of time = *short,* tempus, consuetudo: B) of age = *young:* pp. liberi, and abs. parvi, *little ones;* hence, a parvo and parvis, *from childhood;* also, *subst.*, Parvus, i, *m.*, and Parva, ae, *f.*, *a child.* In particular — a) minor, minimus (natu), *younger, youngest;* minor natus or natu (v. Natus); also (rar.), minor triginta annorum, *under thirty years of age* — b) minores, *minors,* and also = *descendants, posterity:* C) of value, price, &c. = *little, low:* parvi (minoris, minimi) rem facere, *to value little, to care very little for;* parvi esse, *to be of little value:* parvo emere, vendere, *cheap;* parvi or parvo aestīmare, *to esteem lightly;* hence — a) parvâ voce, *in a low voice;* pp. murmura, *low murmurs* — b) (poet.) = *humble,* verba — c) = *weak, timid,* animus — d) p. carmen, *poor* — e) (poet. & lat.) of rank, birth, fortune, **low, mean, poor**, senator, domus, Lares; pp. et ampli, *both small and great:* D) *neut.* Minimum, as *adv.*, **very little**, dormire; quam minimum, *as little as possible.*

PĂSARGĂDAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Πασαργάδαι]. *The ancient residence and treasury of the Persian kings,* now ruins near Murgheb.

PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [PA, whence also pa-nis, πατέομαι, etc.]. 1) **To drive to pasture, to pasture,** sues; abs. = *to pasture cattle,* or also = *to breed cattle:* bene p. Hence, *pass.* pascor, of cattle = **to graze, to browse**; and, in the same signification, sometimes (poet.) the *act.* pasco. 2) **To feed, to nourish, to maintain,** greges, bestias, servos; p. aliquem olusculis; (poet.) p. barbam, etc., *to let grow;* p. flammam, *to feed;* p. numos alienos, *to increase one's debts;* p. spes inanes, *to cherish. Pass.* pasci, *to support one's self by, to live upon:* p. frondibus; p. sceleribus, *to live by crime;* (poet.) pastus gramina, *that has eaten herbs;* so, also, pasci silvas. 3) **To feast, to gratify**: p. oculos in corpore alicujus lacerando; pasci re aliqua, *to be delighted with.* 4) (Poet.): A) **to pasture cattle upon**: p. colles; perduelles qui agros vestros pascunt placide, *who lay waste:* B) **to eat, to consume**: cibus pastus (cf. 1, above).

PASCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [pasco]. **Serviceable for pasture, grazing,** ager; hence, *subst.*, Pascuum, i, *n.* (usually in the *pl.*), **a pasture.**

PĂSĬPHAË, es, *f.* [= Πασιφάη]. *A daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, Ariadne and the Minotaur.*

PĂSĬPHAĔIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Πασιφαήιος]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Pasiphaë**; *subst.*, Pasiphaeia, ae, *f.*, *the daughter of Pasiphaë* = *Phaedra.*

PĂSĬTHEA, ae, *f.* [= Πασιθέα]. *One of the three Graces.*

PASSĂRON, ōnis, *f.* [= Πασσαρών]. *A city of Epirus, in the district of Molossis.*

PASSER, ĕris, *m.* 1) **A sparrow**; (Com.) as a term of endearment. 2) P. marinus, **an ostrich** ('marinus' because brought by sea from a distance). 3) **A turbot.**

PASSERCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of passer]. **A little** *or* **young sparrow** (as a term of endearment).

PASSIM, *adv.* [passus, from pando]. 1) **Dispersedly, here and there, in all directions**: p. vagari; p. per forum volitare. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Promiscuously, indiscriminately**: indocti doctique passim.

PASSUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [pando]. 1) Prop., *a stretching out of the feet for walking or standing;* hence either of persons walking or (rar.) standing (cf. gradus), **a pace, step**: procedere passu anili; perpauci pp.; stare p. tenaci. 2) **A step,** *as a measure of length* = *five Roman feet.* 3) (Poet.) **A footstep, trace.**

PASSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of pando]. 1) **Outstretched, outspread,** vela, manus. Hence, 2) *meton.*, **dried, dry,** uva, rapa; lac p., *boiled. Subst.:* A) Passum, i, *n.*, *wine from dried*

grapes, raisin-wine: B) **Passa**, ae, *f.* (lat.) = Passum.

PASTILLUS, i, *m.* [panis]. (Poet. & lat.) **A little ball** *or* **roll**, esp. *of medicinal or odoriferous substances*, **a lozenge, pastile.**

PASTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pasco]. 1) **A pasturing, feeding.** 2) **A pasture.**

PASTOR, ōris, *m.* [pasco]. 1) **A herdsman, shepherd.** 2) **A keeper**, in gen., gallinarum.

PASTŌRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pastor]. *Of or belonging to herdsmen or shepherds*, **pastoral**, vita, fistula; p. manus, *a band of shepherds;* auguratus fuit p., *originated among shepherds.*

PASTŌRĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pastor] = Pastoralis.

PASTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pastor] = Pastoralis: sacra pp., *the Palilia*, q. v.

PASTUS, ūs, *m.* [pasco]. 1) **A pasturing**; hence, pasture, fodder: accedere ad p.; terra fundit varios pp.; decedere e p. 2) *Meton.*, **the food** *of men*; *trop.*, p. animorum.

PĂTĂGIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [patagium]. (Pl.) **A border-maker.**

PĂTĂGIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [patagium]. (Pl.) **Decorated with a border.**

PĂTĂGIUM, ii, *n.* [= παραγσῖον]. (Ante-cl.) **A border,** *a broad stripe of purple or gold upon the front of a woman's tunic*, corresponding with the 'clavus' of a man's dress.

PĂTĂLĒNE, es, *f.* [= Παταλήνη]. *An island at the mouth of the Indus.*

PĂTĂRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Πάταρα]. *A town in Lycia*, with a famous oracle of Apollo — now ruins near the Bay of Kalmaki.

PĂTĂRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Patara]. **Pataræan.**

PĂTĂRĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Patara]. *The inhabitants of Patara.*

PĂTĂREUS, ei and eos, *m.* [= Παταρεύς, Patara]. **The Pataræan** = *Apollo.*

PĂTĂVĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [Patavium]. *The dialect of Patavium*, **Patavinity.**

PĂTĂVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Patavium]. *Of or belonging to Patavium*, **Patavinian**; *subst.*, Patavini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Patavium.*

PĂTĂVIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in Upper Italy*, the birthplace of Livy — now Padua.

PĂTĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To open** (esp. = to open an enclosed space — cf. aperio): p. portam; hence = *to lay open, to make accessible*, viam, locum; (poet.) p. sulcum, *to make by ploughing;* p. praesidia bello, *to expose to an attack.* 2) **To extend, to widen:** p. aciem longius. 3) **To render visible:** lux p. orbem; hence, *trop.*, **to bring to light, to make manifest.**

***PĂTĔFACTIO**, ōnis, *f.* [patefacio]. **A laying open, a making known.**

PĂTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of patina]. **A small dish** *or* **plate**, *used for cooking and serving up food;* in partic., *a sacrificial dish.*

PĂTELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [patella]. **Of or belonging to a plate:** dii pp., *the Lares and Penates* (because at every festive entertainment food was placed in a platter before them).

PĂTENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of pateo]. 1) **Open, extended, wide, outstretched,** locus, coelum. 2) *Trop.:* A) **open:** p. cupiditati: B) **evident, manifest,** causa.

PĂTENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [patens]. **Openly.**

PĂTEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindr. w. pando]. 1) **To be** *or* **to stand open:** p. domus; pp. nares. Hence: A) **to be open, accessible** *or* **attainable:** illa praemia nobis pp.; res familiaris ejus mihi p., *is at my disposal or service:* B) **to be exposed, vulneri, morbis:** C) **to be evident** *or* **manifest:** praestigiae pp.; *impers.* patet, *it is clear or manifest:* patet hoc factum esse. 2) Of places, **to extend:** fines eorum patent millia passuum decem; regio late p.; *trop.*, avaritia late p.; hoc praeceptum latius patet.

PĂTER, tris, *m.* [πατήρ]. **A father** (cf. parens): p. familias, *the father of a family;* (poet.) = *a founder, author.* Hence: A) patres, *fathers* = *forefathers, ancestors:* patrum nostrorum memoriâ, *in our fathers' times:* B) improp.—a) *a foster-father* — b) *a father-in-law:* C) as a title of honour — a) p. Aeneas; p. patriae — b) of an old man — c) freq. of the gods: p. Gradivus, *Mars;* p. Lemnius (poet.) = *Vulcan* — d) freq. patres, or pp. conscripti (v. Conscribo) = *the senators;* also (Liv.), patres = patricii — e) p. patratus, *the chief of the Feciales*: D) p. coenae, *a host, one who gives an entertainment:* E) (poet.) of the generative powers of nature: p. aether: F) (poet.) of animals: p. gregis.

PĂTĔRA, ae, *f.* [pateo]. *A hollow dish or saucer, used in pouring out libations*, **a libation-bowl.**

PĂTERCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pater]. *A Roman surname;* as, C. Velleius P., *a historian.*

PĂTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. 1) **Fatherly, paternal:** A) = *becoming a father* (cf. patrius), animus: B) = patrius, *proceeding from a father:* bona pp., *inherited from a father;* thus, also, p. odium, ira, hospitium; animus p. 2) (Poet.) **Of one's native country:** p. terra, *one's native land, father-land.*

PĂTESCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of pateo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **To be opened, to open,** portus. Hence, *trop.* = **to become visible** *or* **manifest,** res, insidiae. 2) **To extend:** imperium late p.

PĂTHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= παθικός]. (Poet.) *Who submits to unnatural lust*, **pathic**; hence, **lascivious,** in gen.

PĂTĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [patior]. 1) **Tolerable, endurable,** dolor. 2) **Sensitive, passible,** natura.

PĂTĪBŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum]. *Fastened to a patibulum*, **yoked, gibbeted.** (Pl.)

PĂTĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* [pateo]. *A fork-shaped yoke, placed on the necks of criminals, and to the*

prongs of which their hands were tied, a gibbet — while thus bound, they were freq. scourged, and sometimes put to death.

PĂTIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of patior]. 1) **Bearing, supporting,** doloris; p. navium, *navigable.* 2) **Patient.** 3) (Poet.) **Firm, hard.**

PĂTIENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [patiens]. **Patiently.**

PĂTIENTIA, ae, *f.* [patiens]. 1) **An enduring, bearing,** famis, paupertatis. 2) **Patience, forbearance;** sometimes, in partic. = **contentedness.** 3) In a bad sense: A) (lat.) *indifference, indolence:* B) (lat.) *submissiveness:* C) *pathicism* — v. Pathicus.

PĂTĪNA, ae, *f.* [pateo — cf. πατάνη]. **A dish, pan,** *used in cooking such articles as were served up with gravy.*

PĂTĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [patina]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a dish** *or* **pan:** piscis p., *stewed in a pan with sauce;* strues p., *a pile of dishes.* Hence, *subst.,* Patinarius, ii, *m.,* **a gormandizer.**

PĂTIOR, passus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [root PAT, whence also ἔ-πα3-ον, aor. of πάσχω]. 1) **To suffer = to endure, to put up with, to tolerate, to submit to** (cf. fero I. 3): p. aliquid; p. imperium alicujus. 2) **To suffer = to allow, to permit:** p. aliquid; p. illud fieri; nihil quietum p., *to let nothing be quiet;* ut tempus locusque patitur. In particular, with adverbial expressions: facile (aequo animo) p., *to have no objection to, to be well pleased with:* p. aequo animo consilium suum ab aliquo probari; and, moleste (aegre, iniquo animo) p., *to take amiss, to be displeased or offended at:* p. iniquo animo aliquem a se digredi. 3) **To suffer** *something disagreeable,* **to bear, to undergo,** dolorem, mortem, vulnera; abs. (poet.), p. in silvis, *to bear hardships;* (poet.) p. novem secula, *to live;* p. repulsam, etc., *to experience.* 4) (Lat.) In grammar, **to be passive,** *to have a passive sense.*

PATRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Πάτραι]. *A town in Achaia,* now Patras.

PATRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [patro]. (Lat.) **An effecting, accomplishing.**

PATRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [patro]. (Lat.) **An effecter, accomplisher.**

PATRĀTUS — v. Pater, C, e.

PATRENSIS, e, *adj.* [Patrae]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Patræ;** *subst.,* Patrenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Patrae.*

PATRIA, ae, *f.* — v. Patrius.

PATRĬCE, *adv.* [pater]. (Pl.) **Paternally.**

PATRĬCIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [patricius]. (Lat.) **The rank of a patrician.**

PATRĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. **Patrician, noble;** in partic., *subst.,* Patricii, ōrum, *m. pl.,* **the patricians,** *the Roman nobility* (as opp. to the plebeians): exire ex patriciis, *to be adopted into a plebeian gens.*

PATRIE, *adv.* [patrius]. (Lat.) **Paternally.**

PATRĬMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [pater]. *An estate inherited from a father,* **a patrimony, inheritance.**

PATRĬMUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. **Whose father is living.**

PATRISSO, 1. *v. intr.* [= πατρίζω]. (Pl.) **To take after one's father.**

PATRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater — cf. avitus, fr. avus]. **Inherited from a father.**

PATRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pater]. 1) *Pertaining to or proceeding from a father,* **fatherly, paternal** (cf. paternus): p. res, *estate, fortune;* p. regnum, majestas; dolor pedum p., *inherited from one's father;* patrium est, *it is the part of a father.* 2) *Handed down from one's ancestors,* **ancestral,** dii, sacra, mos; cultus p., *hereditary.* Hence, 3) **of one's country, native:** p. sermo, *one's mother-tongue;* and thus in partic. as *subst.,* Patria, ae, *f.* (sc. terra), **one's native country, fatherland;** also (sc. urbs), **a native town, birthplace;** hence = *a home,* in gen.: patria oppugnatur et capitur (of Rome); Italiam quaero patriam, *my home;* p. major, *a mother-city* (as opp. to colonies); agitur vobiscum tanquam cum patria.

PATRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To perform, to achieve, to accomplish, to effect:** p. sementem, facinus; p. bellum, *to bring to an end;* p. pacem, *to conclude;* p. jusjurandum, *to conclude a treaty with the proper ceremonies, and to confirm it by an oath.*

*PATRO (II.), 1. *v. intr.* [pater]. (Lat.) **To cast a paternal look upon.**

PATRŌCĬNIUM, ii, *n.* [for patronicinium, from patronus]. 1) **Patronage, protection** *afforded by a patron* (v. Patronus): uti p. alicujus, *to be under one's protection.* 2) **A defence** *in a court of justice:* suscipere p. feneratorum. 3) *Concr.* = **a client:** tueri pp.

PATRŌCĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [patrocinium]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To protect, to defend, to patronize,** alicui, loco.

PATROCLES, is, or PATROCLUS, i, *m.* [= Πατροκλῆς, Πάτροκλος]. *A son of Menoetius, friend of Achilles,* killed by Hector.

PATRŌNA, ae, *f.* [patronus]. **A patroness, protectress.**

PATRŌNUS, i, *m.* [pater]. 1) **A protector, defender, patron:** A) in ancient times, *a master who had freed a slave, but retained some right over him after his emancipation:* B) in later times, *a man of distinction, under whose protection a client voluntarily placed himself* — in this sense noble Romans were patrons of foreign towns and provinces. 2) **A defender** *in a court of justice,* **an advocate.** 3) In gen., **a defender:** p. foederum.

PATRUĒLIS, e, *adj.* [patruus]. 1) **Descended from a father's brother** or (rar.) **sister** (cf. consobrinus); hence, frater p., or only patruelis, as *subst.* = **a cousin** (on the father's side). 2)

Pertaining to a father's brother's child or children, **of one's cousin** *or* **cousins**: pp. regna, dona.

PATRUUS, *subst.* & *adj.* [pater]. I. *Subst.*, Patruus, i, *m.*—**A father's brother, a paternal uncle** (opp. to avunculus, 'a maternal uncle'); hence, *trop.* = *a severe reprover.* II. *Adj.*, Patruus, a, um (poet.).—**Of** *or* **belonging to a father's brother** *or* **to an uncle,** lingua; jocosely (Pl.), O! patrue patruissime, *dearest of uncles.*

PĂTULCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Patulcius]. **Of Patulcius** (v. Patulcius 2): nomen P., *the debt of Patulcius.*

PĂTULCIUS, ii, *m.* [pateo]. 1) *A surname of Janus* (because the doors of his temple stood open in time of war). 2) *A debtor of Cicero.*

PĂTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [pateo]. 1) **Standing open, open,** concha, aures; (poet.) locus p., *accessible to all, common.* 2) **Spread out, widely extended, wide, broad,** locus, navis.

PAUCĬLŎQUIUM, ii, *n.* [paucus-loquor]. (Pl.) **A speaking but little.**

PAUCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [paucus]. **Fewness, paucity, scarcity,** militum.

PAUCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of paucus]. **Very few, very little.**

PAUCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindr. with paulus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **Small, little,** numerus; p. foramen, aes. 2) In the *pl.*, **few,** homines; freq. pauci, *few, a few:* disertus inter paucos, *eloquent as but few;* freq. = *the nobles, the aristocracy;* pauca, *a few words;* in partic., paucis, *in a few words, in short:* ausculta paucis, *listen a moment;* paucis te volo, *a word with you;* in pauca confer, *be brief.*

PAULĀTIM, *adv.* [paulum]. **Little by little, gradually, by degrees:** p. ex castris discedere, *in small divisions.*

PAULĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Paulus]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to a Paulus,* **Pauline.**

PAULISPER, *adv.* [paulum]. **For a short time, for a little while** (mostly of bodily acts—cf. parumper).

PAULŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of paulus]. **Very small, very little;** *subst.*, Paululum, i, *n.*, **a little bit, a trifle;** hence, *abl.* paululo, with *comp., a little, somewhat:* p. deterius, *rather worse;* also adverbially, Paululum, *a little.*

PAULUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [παῦλος = παῦρος]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Small, little, inconsiderable,** sumptus, momentum. 2) Usually only in the *n. sing.:* A) substantively, Paulum, i, *n.* (the *genit.* and *dat.* do not occur), **a little** (cf. parum)—a) paulum: nihil aut p. auferre; p. interest; p. negotii; post p., *soon after;* thus, also, ultra p.—b) *abl.* paulo, with *comp., by a little, a little:* p. plus, p. liberius, p. ante, post, *just before, shortly after;* p. aliquem antecedere; also (Com.) paulo mederi, *with a trifle:* B) adverbially (prop. here also subst.), paulum requiescere, *a little;* p. sedere, *awhile;* (poet.) p. ante, for paulo.

PAULUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman family name in the gens Æmilia* (v. Aemilius); thus, esp. 1) Lucius Aemilius P., *consul,* who fell at the battle of Cannæ (216 B. C.). 2) Lucius Aemilius P., *son of the preceding, father of the younger Scipio Africanus, and conqueror of Perseus.*

PAUPER, ĕris, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [parum]. 1) **Poor, not rich,** *of small means* (v. Paupertas), homo; sum p. in meo aere, *yet without debts;* hence, also as *subst.* = *a poor man.* 2) (Poet.) **Poor** *in any thing, in want of,* aquae, argenti. 3) Of things, **poor, paltry, inconsiderable,** res, mensa.

PAUPERCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pauper]. **Poor.**

PAUPĔRIES, ei, *f.* [pauper]. (Poet. & lat.) = Paupertas.

PAUPĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* [pauper]. (Poet.) **To make poor, to impoverish,** aliquem. Hence, p. aliquem re aliqua, *to make poor in any thing* = *to deprive of.*

PAUPERTAS, ātis, *f.* [pauper]. 1) **Poverty,** *smallness of means* (objective—cf. inopia, and egestas); p. est parvi possessio; *trop.*, p. sermonis, *poverty of speech.* 2) *Meton.* (= inopia, egestas), **need, indigence:** propter paupertatem sues pascere.

PAUPERTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Pauper.

PAUSA, ae, *f.* [παῦσις]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A pause, stop:** facere p., *to stop;* dare p. rei alicui, *to put a stop to.*

PAUSĂNIAS, ae, *m.* [= Παυσανίας]. *A Spartan general,* who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Platæa—died 471 B. C.

PAUSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [pausa]. **A rowing-master,** *a captain of rowers, who gave them the signal when to stop.* (Lat.)

PAUSIA (Pausea), ae, *f. A kind of olive.*

PAUSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pausias]. **Of Pausias.**

PAUSIAS, ae, *m.* [= Παυσίας]. *A Greek painter of Sicyon,* a contemporary of Apelles.

PAUSILLŬLUM, i, *n.* = Pauxillulum (vide Pauxillulus).

PAUSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [pausa]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To pause, to stop** (in speaking).

PAUXILLĀTIM, *adv.* (Pl.) = Paulatim.

*PAUXILLISPER, *adv.* (Pl.) = Paulisper.

PAUXILLŬLUS, a, um, *adj.*, and PAŬXILLŬLUM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Paululus, Paululum.

PAUXILLUS, a, um, *adj.*, and PAUXILLUM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Paululus, Paululum.

PĂVĔ-FACTUS, a, um, *part.* (Poet.) **Frightened, terrified.**

PĂVEO, pāvi, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to tremble, to be afraid, to be in fear** *or* **dread:** p. ad omnia, tibi; p. admiratione, *to be struck with amazement;* transf., venae pavent, *contract.* 2) *Tr.* (mostly poet. & lat.), **to be afraid of, to**

fear, to dread: p. tristiorem casum; (poet.) p. facere aliquid, *to shrink from.*

PĂVESCO, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [*inch.* of paveo]. (Mostly lat.) 1) *Intr., to begin to be afraid,* to become alarmed: p. omni strepitu. 2) *Tr.,* to grow uneasy about, bellum.

PĂVĪDE, *adv.* [pavidus]. Fearfully, timidly.

PĂVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* [paveo]. 1) Trembling, fearful, alarmed: timidus ac p.; pp. consilia et imperia; p. e somno, *startled out of;* (lat.) pavidus lucis, nandi, *shunning the light, afraid of swimming.* 2) (Lat.) Accompanied with fear, anxious, fuga. 3) (Poet.) Alarming, terrible, religiones.

PĂVĪMENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pavimentum]. *Covered with a pavement,* paved.

PĂVĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [pavio]. 1) *A floor composed of small stones, earth, lime, gravel, &c. beaten hard with a rammer,* a pavement. 2) *Meton., the covering of a roof,* tiling.

PĂVIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [= παίω, with digamma]. (Very rare.) To beat, to strike: pavit aequor arenam.

PĂVĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of paveo]. (Poet.) 1) To tremble violently, to be greatly afraid. 2) *To tremble with a fever,* to be ill of a fever.

PĂVO, ōnis, *m.* [= ταϝώς]. A peacock. Its flesh was a favourite dish with the Romans.

PĂVOR, ōris, *m.* [paveo]. A trembling, anxiety, fear: terror et p.; p. aquae, *hydrophobia;* pp. falsi, *groundless fears;* (poet.) of a trembling from joyful expectation.

PAX, ācis, *f.* [root PAC — cf. paciscor]. 1) Peace: either — a) *a concluding of peace;* or — b) *a state of quiet:* conciliare, facere p. cum aliquo; p. Caudina, *concluded at C.;* in pace, *in time of peace;* also, pace belloque, *both in war and in peace;* pacem agitare, exercere, pace uti, *to have peace;* also in the *pl.;* pp. bonae, *a beneficent peace.* In partic. = *peaceable, friendly relations:* dimittere aliquem cum p., *to let one go in peace;* accipere aliquem cum p. or cum bona p., *peaceably* (without attacking or hurting him). 2) = Calmness, quiet: p. ventorum, maris. Hence — a) *trop.* = *tranquillity of mind* — b) (colloq.) as *interj.,* pax! hush! silence! enough! pax, abi! 3) = Permission: pace tua, mea, alicujus, *with my, your, any one's leave.* 4) Favour, assistance *of the gods:* exposcere pacem deorum.

PECCANS, tis, *m.* [*part.* of pecco]. A sinner, offender.

PECCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pecco]. (Lat.) A sinning, sin.

PECCĀTUM, i, *n.* [pecco]. A transgression *of the laws of prudence or of morals* (milder than maleficium), an offence, sin.

*PECCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [pecco]. (Doubtf. read.) A transgressing; a fault, trespass.

PECCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. To commit a fault,* to err, to mistake, to offend, to sin: p. aliquid or in re aliqua, *in any thing;* thus, also, p. multa alia, *in many other respects;* p. in or erga aliquem; p. in aliquo, *against one;* freq., p. in muliere (of unlawful love); (poet.) equus p., *stumbles.*

PĔCŎRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pecus]. Abounding in cattle. (Poet.)

PECTEN, ĭnis, *m.* [pecto]. 1) A comb. 2) Of things like a comb: A) the sley *of a weaver's loom:* B) *an instrument for hackling flax and carding wool,* a hackle, card: C) a rake: D) *an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre;* hence (poet.) — a) = a lyre — b) = a poem, song: E) *a clasping together of the hands in great distress,* &c.: F) the scallop, *a kind of shell-fish.*

PECTĬNĀTIM, *adv.* [pecten]. (Poet. & lat.) Like a comb.

PECTO, pexi or pexui (both rare), pexum, 3. *v. tr.* [πέκω]. 1) To comb, capillos. Hence, *part.* Pexus, a, um, as *adj.* — a) homo p., *combed* — b) vestis p., *with the nap on* = *new.* 2) To hackle, to card, lanam. 3) (Pl.) P. aliquem pugnis, *to give one a thrashing.*

PECTUS, ŏris, *n.* 1) The breast *of men and animals:* pectore adverso, *with an opposed breast;* (poet.) also in the *pl.* of a single person: perrumpere pectora ferro. 2): A) the breast *as the seat of the feelings or soul* = the heart, soul, mind: toto p. amare; toto p. cogitare; id p. ingeniumque; pectore alicujus excidere (poet.), *to be forgotten:* B) = courage, bravery: nunc opus pectore firmo.

PĔCU, *dat.* ui, *abl.* u, *pl.* ua, ŭbus, *n.* (Antecl.) Cattle, sheep.

PĔCUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pecu]. Of *or* belonging to cattle: res p., *cattle-breeding.* Hence, *subst.:* A) Pecuarius, ii, *m., a breeder of cattle, a grazier;* esp. = *a farmer of the public pastures:* B) Pecuaria, ae, *f.* (sc. res), *cattle-breeding:* C) Pecuaria, ōrum, *n. pl., herds of cattle.*

PĔCŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [peculor]. *An embezzler of public money,* a peculator.

PĔCŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [peculor]. *An embezzling of public money,* peculation: (Com.) amor in me p. facit, *puts a cheat on me* (of a courtezan).

PĔCŪLIĀRIS, e, *adj.* [peculium]. 1) *Belonging to one's private property,* one's own, servus; proprius et p. deus; hoc mihi est p. 2) (Lat.) Peculiar; and hence, special, singular, extraordinary, edictum, meritum.

PĔCŪLIĀRĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [peculiaris]. Especially, peculiarly. (Lat.)

PĔCŪLIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [peculium]. *Well provided with private property,* rich.

PĔCŪLIO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [peculium]. (Pl.) To give as private property, aliquem aliquid.

*PĔCŪLIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of peculium]. (Lat.) A little private property.

*PĔCŪLIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [peculium]. (Pl.) *Having a large private property,* wealthy, servus.

PĔCŪLIUM, ii, *n.* [kindred with pecus, like pecunia]. 1) **The private property** *of persons who according to strict law were not entitled to hold property*, e. g., *a son, a wife, or a slave;* esp. = **the savings** *of a slave, earned by voluntary labour, and mostly used for purchasing his freedom:* p. uxoris, filii; hence, *trop.*, epistola sine peculio = *addition.* 2) **Property**, in gen.

PĔCŪLOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [peculium]. (Lat.) *To embezzle public money*, **to peculate, to rob:** p. rempublicam.

PĔCŪNIA, ae, *f.* [pecus—property in ancient times consisting chiefly of cattle]. 1) **Property, wealth:** invadere in alienam p.; facere p., *to acquire.* 2) **A sum of money, money** (collectively — cf. numus): dies pecuniae, *the day when a sum of money had to be paid;* p. praesens, numerata, *ready money;* also, pp. = *sums of money.*

PĔCŪNIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pecunia]. *Of or belonging to money*, **pecuniary:** res p., *a money affair;* lis p., *a lawsuit about money.*

PĔCŪNIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [pecunia]. *Rich in money*, **moneyed, wealthy,** homo.

PĔCUS (I.), ŏris, *n.* [kindr. w. pasco]. 1) **Cattle; a herd, flock** (a collect. term—cf. armentum, pecus II.); (poet.) also in the *pl.* 2) Esp. = **sheep** (as opposed to oxen): balatus pecorum. 3) (Poet.): A) = pecus II.: B) *trop.*, of men, as a term of reproach = **a herd:** O imitatores, servum pecus.

PĔCUS (II.), ŭdis, *f.* [pecus I.]. 1) *A single head of cattle*, **a beast, animal;** esp., *a head of small cattle, a sheep* (cf. pecus I. and jumentum): pp. reliquaeque bestiae, *domestic and other animals.* 2) *Trop.*, of men, as a term of reproach = **a brute, beast.**

PĔDĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pes]. **A foot** *in length or breadth:* sol mihi videtur qualis pedalis, *a foot in diameter;* p. longitudo.

PĔDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pedum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Pedum;** *subst.*, Pedanum, i, *n.*, *an estate near Pedum.*

PĔDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pes]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a foot:** senatores pp. (also, substantively, Pedarii, ōrum, *m. pl.*), *senators who had the right of going over to an opinion, without having the right of speaking.*

PĔDĀTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [pes]. (Ante-cl.) **An attack, a charge** *upon an enemy.*

PĔDĀTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [pes]. (Lat.) **Furnished with feet:** male p., *badly set on his feet.*

PĔDES, ĭtis, *m.* [pes]. 1) *One that goes on foot*, **a pedestrian:** ire p., *to travel on foot.* 2) **A foot-soldier;** freq., collectively, in the *sing.* = **infantry:** equites peditesque = *all the Roman people*, sometimes = *the nobles and the common people* (as the first served on horseback and the latter on foot). 3) (Lat.) **A land-soldier** (as opp. to classicus, 'a marine').

PĔDESTER, stris, e, *adj.* [pes]. 1) **On foot, pedestrian:** copiae pp. et equestres; exercitus p.; statua p., *standing.* 2) **Of** *or* **belonging to infantry:** p. pugna, scutum. 3) **On land, land-,** copiae, proelium. 4) *Trop.:* A) *written in prose*, **prose, oratio:** B) **plain, common, prosaic:** p. sermo.

PĔDĔTENTIM, *adv.* [pes-tendo]. 1) *By trying with the feet*, **slowly.** 2) **By degrees, gradually:** p. aliquid facere.

PĔDĬCA, ae, *f.* [pes]. **A foot-snare, a gin, springe.**

PĔDĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pes]. (Lat.) 1) **A little foot.** 2) **The stalk** *or* **pedicle** *of fruit or a leaf.* 3) **A louse.**

PĔDIS, is, *comm.* [pes]. (Ante-cl.) **A louse.**

PĔDISSĔQUA, ae, *f.* } [pes-sequor]. 1) *One*
PĔDISSĔQUUS, i, *m.* } *who follows on foot* = **a servant, lackey, footman; a waiting-woman.** 2) *Trop.*, **a follower, attendant:** scientia juris p. eloquentiae.

PĔDĬTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [pedes]. **Foot-soldiers, infantry** (opp. to equitatus, 'cavalry').

PĔDĬTUM, i, *n.* [pedo]. **A fart.**

PĔDIUS (I.), i, *m. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Quintus P., *a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate*, and author of a law (lex Pedia) against the assassins of Caesar.

PĔDIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Pedius I.]. **Of Pedius, Pedian.**

PĔDO, pĕpēdi, pēdĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [kindred with πέρδομαι]. **To fart.**

PEDUCAEĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Peducaeus I.]. **Peducæan.**

PEDUCAEUS (I.), i, *m.*, Peducaea, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Sextus P., *a tribune of the people*, the author of a law de incestu (113 B. C). 2) Sextus P., *praetor in Sicily*, at the time Cicero was quaestor there.

PEDUCAEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Peducaeus I.]. **Peducæan.**

PĔDUM (I.), i, *n.* **A shepherd's crook.**

PĔDUM (II.), i, *n. A town in Latium*, now probably Gallicano.

PĒGĂSĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pegasus I.]. **Pegasean** = **poetic.**

PĒGĂSEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pegasus I.]. *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, **Pegasean:** gradus P. = *winged.*

PĒGĂSIS (I.), ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Pegasus I.]. *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, **Pegasean;** hence (poet.), *of or belonging to the Muses; subst.*, Pegasides, um, *f. pl.*, *the Muses.*

PĒGĂSIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [= πηγή]. **A fountain-nymph, water-nymph.**

PĒGĂSUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Πήγασος]. *A winged horse*, who sprang from the blood of Medusa, and from the stroke of whose hoofs the fountain

of Hippocrene arose. Acc. to a later myth, he was used by Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. *Trop.* = *a swift messenger.*

PĔGĂSUS (II.), i, *m.* *A celebrated Roman lawyer,* 'consul suffectus' under Vespasian.

PĒGĒ, es, *f.* [= πηγή]. **A fountain** (pure Latin, fons).

PEGMA, ătis, *n.* [= πῆγμα]. 1) **A scaffolding.** 2) **A book-case.** 3) (Lat.) *A moveable stage, used in the amphitheatre,* and made to rise and sink at pleasure by means of balance-weights, on which, e. g., gladiators were made to fight.

PEGMĀRIS, e, *adj.* [pegma]. (Lat.) **Standing on a pegma,** gladiator.

PĔJĔRO, or PER-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* and (poet.) *tr.* 1) **To swear falsely, to perjure one's self:** jus pejeratum (poet.), *a perjury;* dii pejerati, *by whom false oaths have been sworn.* 2) (Pl.) = **To lie.**

PĔLĂGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πελάγιος]. *Of or belonging to the sea,* **sea-.**

PĔLĂGŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Πελαγόνες]. *A people of Northern Macedonia.*

PĔLĂGŌNIA, ae, *f.* [Pelagones]. 1) *A district of Macedonia,* inhabited by the Pelagones. 2) *A town in this district,* now Bitolia or Monastir.

PĔLĂGUS, i, *n.* [= πέλαγος]. (Poet. & lat.) **The sea, the open sea, the main** (pure Latin, mare); (poet.) = *a flood.*

PĔLASGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Πελασγοί]. 1) **The Pelasgians,** supposed to be the original inhabitants of Greece and several other countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. 2) (Poet.) = *The Greeks.*

PĔLASGIAS, ădis, } *adj. f.* [Pelasgi]. *Of or*
PĔLASGIS, ĭdis, } *belonging to the Pelasgi,* **Pelasgian;** (poet.) = **Grecian.**

PĔLASGUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pelasgi]. **Pelasgian;** (poet.) = **Grecian.**

PĔLĒTHRŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Pelethronian** (belonging to a region inhabited by Lapithæ and Centaurs); hence, *subst.*, Pelethronii, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *the Lapithae.*

PĒLEUS, ei and eos, *m.* [= Πηλεύς]. *A king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon and Phocus, and father of Achilles.*

PĒLIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pelion]. **Of or belonging to Pelion;** (poet.) = *Achillean.*

PĒLIĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [Pelias I.]. **The daughters of Pelias.**

PĒLIAS (I.), ae, *m.* [= Πελίας]. *A son of Neptune and Tyro, brother of Neleus, and, after the expulsion of Æson, king of Iolcos in Thessaly;* when very old, he was cut into pieces and boiled by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea, who promised to make him young again.

PĒLIAS (II.), ădis, *adj. f.* [Pelion]. **Of or from Pelion.**

PĒLĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Πηλείδης]. **The son of Peleus** = *Achilles.*

PĔLIGNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *An Italian tribe in Samnium,* in the modern Abruzzo citeriore.

PĔLIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Peligni]. *Of or belonging to the Peligni,* **Pelignian:** anus P. (poet.) = *a sorceress* (because the Peligni were reputed to practise sorcery).

PĒLION, ii, *n.* [= Πήλιον], or PĒLIOS, ii, *m.* *A mountain in Thessaly,* now Petras.

PĒLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pelion]. **Pelian.**

PELLA, ae, or PELLE, es, *f.* [= Πέλλα]. *A town in Macedonia,* birthplace and residence of Alexander the Great — now Pilla.

PELLĀCIA, ae, *f.* [pellax]. (Ante-cl.) **An allurement.**

PELLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pella]. *Of or belonging to Pella,* **Pellæan;** hence — a) = *Macedonian* — b) = *Alexandrian* (because Alexander founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt).

PELLAX, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio]. (Poet.) *Alluring into error* = **deceitful, artful.**

PELLĔCEBRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [pellicio]. **An allurement, enticement:** p. probri, *to disgrace.*

*PELLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perlego]. **A reading through,** libri.

PELLĒNE, es, *f.* [= Πελλήνη]. *A town in Achaia.*

PELLĒNĒNSIS, e, *adj.* [Pellene]. **Pellenian.**

PELLEX, ĭcis, *f.* [= παλλακίς]. **A concubine** (as a rival of a lawful wife — cf. concubina): p. Jovis; but also, p. Junonis, uxoris = *a rival.*

PELLĬCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [pellex]. *Intercourse with a concubine,* **concubinage.**

PELLĬCIO, or PERLĬCIO, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-lacio]. **To allure, to entice, to inveigle, to seduce:** p. aliquem and animum alicujus; p. gentem ad deditionem; p. equites ut, etc.; *trop.*, magnes p. ferrum, *attracts.*

PELLĬO, ōnis, *m.* [pellis]. (Pl.) **A furrier.**

PELLĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pellis]. **A little skin** *or* **hide:** (poet.) p. curare, *to make much of one's self;* p. veterem retinere = *practices.*

PELLIS, is, *f.* [cf. πέλλα and Eng. pelt, peltry]. 1) **A skin, hide** (of animals, usually covered with hair or wool, and severed from the body — cf. cutis): p. leonis, caprina; (poet.) also = *the human skin;* prov., detrahere pellem alicui = *to expose a person's faults;* quiescere in propria p. = *to be content with one's lot;* introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, *with a showy outside.* 2) = **A soldier's tent** (because usually covered with skins). 3) (Poet.) = **A garment** *made of leather:* pes natat in p. = *in the shoe;* pp. manicatae, *leather garments with sleeves.*

PELLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pellis]. **Covered with skins, clad in skins:** oves pp. (in order to protect their fleece).

PELLO, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred w. πάλλω]. 1) **To thrust, to strike,** aliquem; p. fores, *to knock at the door;* p. terram pedibus, *to stamp;* p. mare remis, *to beat;* p. lyram manu,

to play on. Hence, *trop.* = **to strike, to move, to affect, to touch, to impress:** primo visa nos pellunt; nulla insignis injuria me pepulit; hoc p. animum vehementius. 2) **To thrust away, to drive out, to expel:** p. aliquem ex foro; p. aliquem ab agris patriis; p. aliquem civitate (regno, loco) in exilium; in partic. = *to drive back* (an enemy in battle), **to rout, to discomfit,** Romanos, hostem. Hence: A) *trop.*, p. maestitiam ex animo, *to drive away;* p. sitim, *to quench;* p. famem, *to sate;* p. frigus, *to keep off:* B) (poet.) p. sagittam, *to dispatch:* C) (Pl.) *to overcome:* p. animum suum.

PELLŪCEO, or PER-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To shine through, to glitter** *or* **to glimmer through,** lux; *trop.*, honestum p. ex illis virtutibus. **2) To be transparent** *or* **pellucid,** aether, amictus; (poet.) pellucens regia (because greatly dilapidated); thus, also, pellucens avena, i. e., *having many holes;* and, pellucens oratio, *clear.*

PELLŪCĬDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pellucidus]. **Somewhat transparent.** (Poet.)

PELLŪCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [pelluceo]. **1) Very bright,** stella. **2) Transparent, pellucid,** membrana; (lat.) homo p., *wearing pellucid garments.*

PĔLŎPĒIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Pelops]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to Pelops,* **Pelopeian.**

PĔLŎPĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Pelops]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Pelops;** hence = *Peloponnesian:* PP. undae, *the waters that surround the Peloponnesus.*

PĔLŎPĒIUS, or PĔLŎPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pelops]. **1)** *Of or belonging to Pelops,* **Pelopian. 2)** *Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus,* **Peloponnesian. 3)** *Of or belonging to Phrygia* (the native country of Pelops), **Phrygian;** hence, *subst.*, Pelopea, ae, *f., a female descendant of Pelops.*

PĔLŎPĬDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Pelops]. *The descendants of Pelops,* **the Pelopids.**

PĔLŎPIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pelops]. *Of or belonging to Pelops,* **Pelopian.**

PĔLŎPONNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Peloponnesus]. (Lat.) *The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus,* **the Peloponnesians.**

PĔLŎPONNĒSIĂCUS, or PĔLŎPONNĒSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Peloponnesus]. *Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus,* **Peloponnesian;** *subst.*, Peloponnesii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Peloponnesians.*

PĔLŎPONNĒSUS i, *f.* [= Πελοπόννησος]. **The Peloponnesus,** *the southern peninsula of Greece,* now the Morea.

PĔLOPS, ŏpis, *m.* [= Πέλοψ]. *A son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Atreus and Thyestes.* His father killed him, and served him up to the gods for food; but they restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one that had been eaten by Ceres.

PĔLŌRIAS, ădis, *f.* = Pelorum, q. v.

PĔLŌRIS (I.), ĭdis, *f.* = Pelorum, q. v.

PĔLŌRIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [= πελωρίς]. *A kind of large muscle,* **the giant muscle.**

PĔLŌRUM, i, *n.*, or PĔLŌROS, i, *m.* [= Πέλωρος]. *The northwestern extremity of Sicily,* now Capo di Faro.

PELTA, ae, *f.* [= πέλτη]. **A shield,** *small, light and crescent-shaped,* originally used only by barbaric tribes.

PELTASTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= πελτασταί]. *Soldiers armed with the pelta,* **peltasts.**

PĒLŪSIĂCUS = Pelusius.

PĒLŪSIŌTES, or PĒLŪSIŌTA, ae, *m.* [Pelusium]. (Lat.) *A native of Pelusium,* **a Pelusian.**

PĒLŪSIUM, ii, *n.* [= Πηλούσιον]. *A town in Egypt, at the eastern mouth of the Nile,* now Tineh.

PĒLŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pelusium]. *Of or belonging to Pelusium,* **Pelusian.**

PELVIS, is, *f.* [πέλις, πέλυς]. (Lat.) **A basin.**

PĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [penus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to provisions:** cella p., *a storehouse.*

PĒNĀTES, tum, *m. pl.* [root PEN, whence also penitus, penetro — expressing the idea of 'within']. **The Penates,** *the tutelary deities of the family and domestic affairs among the Romans;* hence, *trop.* = *a dwelling-house, abode.*

*PĒNĀTĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates-gero]. (Poet.) **Carrying the Penates** (said of Æneas).

PENDEO, pĕpendi, pensum, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To hang, to hang down:** p. in arbore; sagittae pp. ab humero; p. ex arbore; p. de collo alicujus; telum p. clipeo, *sticks fast in;* prov., pendere filo, *to hang by a thread,* i. e., *to be in great danger.* In partic. — **a)** of slaves crucified or punished by hanging — **b)** of persons who had hung themselves — **c)** of votive offerings and the like — **d)** of property announced for sale by advertisements hung up: Claudius pependit venalis = *the property of C. was offered for sale* — **e)** *to hang down, to be flaccid:* lacerti, genae pp. — **f)** (poet.) nubila pendentia, *hanging down* = *low* — **g)** = *to overhang, to impend:* scopulus p.; capellae pp. de rupe, *look as if they were hanging.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to hang** *or* **to depend upon, to rest upon:** p. ex (poet. de) aliquo, de fortuna, aliunde, *upon others;* salus nostra p. exigua spe; (rar.) fama nostra p. in sententiis omnium; B) (poet. & lat.) p. ab ore alicujus, *to hang on any one's mouth* = *to listen attentively to;* p. vultu alicujus, *to gaze fixedly upon:* C) (poet.) = *to hang about, to linger in any place:* p. in limine vestro: D) (rar.) *trop., to be ready to fall:* pendentem amicum corruere patitur. **2)** (Mostly poet.) *To hang in the air,* **to float, to hover:** tellus p. in aëre; avis p. pennis; p. alis in aëre; p. in summo fluctu. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to be uncertain, undetermined** — **a)** of persons = **to waver, to be in suspense:** frequently p. animi, rarely animo and animis; p. et de te et de me; p. expectatione illius — **b)** of things = **to be doubtful,** fortuna: B) (poet. & lat.) **to be at a stand, to be suspended:** opera interrupta pp.

PENDO, pĕpendi, pensum, 3. *v. tr.* & (rar.) *intr.*

[pendeo]. Prop., *to cause to hang down* (esp. of scales). 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To weigh, to weigh out,** lanam. Hence, *trop.*: A) *to weigh in one's mind,* **to ponder, to consider:** p. causam ex veritate; p. rem levi conjectura: B) (mostly ante-cl.) **to esteem, to regard, to value,** aliquem magni, plurimi, flocci: C) *intr.* (poet. & lat.), **to weigh,** tantundem, *just as much; trop.* = *to be valued.* 2) **To pay, to pay out,** alicui pecuniam; hence, p. poenas, *to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment;* p. grates, *to return.*

PENDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Hanging, pendent.** 2) *Trop.*, **in suspense, uncertain.**

PĒNĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Peneus]. *Of or belonging to the Peneus,* **Penean:** P. nympha = *Daphne.*

PĒNĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Peneus]. *Of or belonging to the Peneus,* **Penean.**

PĒNĔLŎPA, ae, or PĒNĔLŎPE, es, *f.* [= Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια]. *The wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.*

PĒNĔLŎPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Penelopa]. *Of or belonging to Penelope,* **Penelopean.**

PĒNES, *prep.* with *accus.* 1) **With, in the possession** *or* **power of:** potestas (jus, imperium) est p. eum; eloquentia est p. eum; culpa est p. eum, *the fault lies with him;* causa est p. incuriam vestram, *is your indifference.* Here belongs p. se esse (poet.), *to be one's self, to be in one's senses.* 2) **Near, by** (= apud): psaltria illa p. te est.

PĔNESTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Πενέσται]. *A people of Grecian Illyria.*

PĔNESTIA, ae, *f.* [Penestae]. *The country of the Penestae.*

PĔNESTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Penestae]. **Penestian.**

PĒNETRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [penetro]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Pass.*, **penetrable,** corpus. 2) *Act.*, **penetrating,** telum, frigus.

PĒNETRĀLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [penetro and penitus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **Penetrating, piercing** (= penetrabilis 2). 2) **Inner, interior, innermost:** dii pp., *the Penates;* p. adytum. Hence, *subst.*, Penetrale, is, *n.*, or (the more usual) Penetralia, ium, *n. pl.*, **the interior** *of a house, the inner apartments;* in partic., **the innermost sanctuary** *of a temple:* apparent veterum pp. regum, *the inner chambers; trop.*, pp. sapientiae.

PĒNETRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [penus, penitus]. I. *Tr.* — 1) (Ante-cl. and lat.) **To put, to place,** *or* **to set into:** p. pedem intra portam; in partic., p. se in fugam, *to betake to flight;* p. se foras ex aedibus, *to go out of the house;* hence (Lucr.), penetratus, with an *act.* sense, *having entered* or *penetrated.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To make one's way into** *or* **through, to penetrate, to enter,** foramen, locum; Media penetratur, *they make their way through M.* Hence, *trop.*, id p. animum altius, nihil p. eum magis, *impresses;* (Lucr.) penetrabat eos, posse haec, etc., *it occurred to them, they saw,* &c. II. *Intr.* — **To penetrate into, to make way,** in urbem, sub terras, per angustias; res nulla magis p. in animos; p. in vitam alicujus (lat.), *to examine.*

PĒNĔUS, or PĒNĔOS, i, *m.* [= Πηνειός]. 1) *The principal river of Thessaly,* now the Salambria. 2) *A river-god, father of Cyrene and Daphne.*

PĒNĪCILLUS, i, *m.*, or PĒNĪCILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of peniculus]. 1) **A pencil** *or* **brush.** 2) *Trop.* = **style** *of composition.*

PĒNĪCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of penis]. (Ante-cl.) 1) **A brush.** 2) **A sponge.**

PĒNINSŪLA — v. Paeninsula.

PĒNIS, is, *m.* [cf. πίος]. 1) (Obsolete.) **A tail.** 2) = Membrum virile; *trop.* = *debauchery.*

PĔNĪTE, *adv.* = Penitus, as *adv.*

PĔNĪTUS, *adj.* and *adv.* [PEN, whence also penes, Penates, etc.]. I. *Adj.* (a, um) w. *comp.* & *sup.* (ante-cl. & lat.) — **Inner, inward, interior,** fauces; Scythae penitissimi, *the remotest.* II. *Adv.* w. *comp.* — 1) **Inwardly, far within, into the innermost part:** p. in Thraciam se abdidit; defodere p., *far down;* p. exhaurire, *deeply; trop.*, p. dare se in causam, *to penetrate deeply.* 2) *From the bottom* = **thoroughly, utterly, entirely:** p. aliquid intelligere; p. diffidere reipublicae; (poet. & lat.) also with comparatives and superlatives (instead of longe): p. crudelior; p. infestissimus.

PĔNIUS, ii, *m.* [= Πήνιος]. *A river in Colchis.*

PENNA, ae, *f.* [root PET, kindred w. πέτομαι and πετάννυμι — cf. pinna]. 1) **A feather** (the larger and harder feather of the wing — cf. pluma): meae alae pennas non habent. 2) (Poet.) In the *pl.*, **wings** (also of insects): vertere pennas (poet.), *to fly away; trop.*, incidere pennas alicui, *to clip one's wings* = *to deprive of power or influence;* extendere pennas, *to spread one's wings* = *to attempt something great.* Hence: A) *the feather of an arrow,* and (poet.) = **an arrow:** B) (poet.) = *a flying, flight of certain birds, from which an omen was derived.*

PENNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [penna]. (Poet. & lat.) **Feathered, winged.**

PENNĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna-gero]. **Feathered, winged.**

PENNĪNUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to the Pennine Alps* (between the Valais and Upper Italy), **Pennine,** Alpes, juga; P. mons, *the Great St. Bernard;* P. iter, *the road over the Great St. Bernard.*

*PENNĬPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [penna-pes]. (Poet.) **Wing-footed.**

PENNĬ-PŎTENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) *Able to fly,* **winged;** *subst.*, Pennipotentes, um, *f. pl.* = birds.

PENNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of penna]. **A little wing.**

PENSĬCŬLĀTE, *adv.* [pensiculo]. (Lat.) **Exactly, carefully.**

PENSĬCŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* [penso]. (Lat.) **To weigh, to ponder.**

PENSĪLIS, e, *adj.* [pendeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Hanging down, pendent:** facere se p. = *to hang one's self;* of houses, &c., built on arches = *hanging, pensile;* pp. horti, *hanging gardens;* balneae pp.

PENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [pendo]. 1) **A paying; a payment, term of payment:** p. praesens, *ready money.* 2) (Lat.) **Rent** *of a house or land.*

*PENSĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [pensito]. (Lat.) **A weigher, ponderer, considerer.**

PENSĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of penso]. 1) (Lat.) **To weigh,** aliquid. 2) **To pay,** vectigalia. 3) **To ponder, to consider,** aliquid and (lat.) de re aliqua; hence (lat.) = **to compare:** p. rem cum re.

PENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of pendo]. (Mostly lat.) 1) (Rar.) **To weigh,** aurum; prov., pensare aliquem eâdem trutinâ, *to weigh one in the same balance = to judge by the same standard.* Hence, *trop.:* A) (= compenso) *to counterbalance with something,* **to recompense, to compensate, to requite, to repay:** p. beneficia beneficiis; p. adversa secundis; p. mortem gloriâ; hence, res transmarinae quadam vice pensatae, *their affairs beyond the sea were equalized by a sort of compensation:* B) **to ponder, to consider,** aliquid: C) **to judge of,** aliquem ex factis. 2) (Poet.) **To pay for, to purchase:** p. victoriam damno; p. poenas, *to suffer;* hence = *to atone for:* p. nefarium scelus voluntariâ morte.

PENSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of pendo]. 1) *A portion of wool weighed out to a female slave to be spun,* **a task, a day's work.** 2) *Trop.,* **a task, charge, duty:** conficere p. suum; p. nominis familiaeque.

PENSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of pendo]. Prop., *weighed;* hence, **esteemed, prized, important, valuable:** p. condicio (Pl.); in partic. in the comb. nihil (nec quicquam) pensi habere, *to attach no value to, to have no regard for, to care nothing for;* and thus, also, nihil pensi iis fuit quid dicerent, *they did not care in the least.*

PENTĀMĔTER, tri, *m.* [= πεντάμετρος]. (Lat.) *A verse of five feet,* **a pentameter.**

PENTĒLĪCUS MONS [= Πεντελικὸν ὄρος]. *A mountain in Attica,* celebrated for its marble; whence, Pentelicus, a, um, *adj.,* **Pentelican.**

PENTĒRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= πεντήρης, sc. ναῦς]. *A ship with five banks of oars.*

PENTHĒSĪLĒA, ae, *f.* [= Πενθεσίλεια]. *A queen of the Amazons;* she fought against the Greeks at the siege of Troy, but was vanquished by Achilles.

PENTHEUS (I.), ei & eos, *m.* [= Πενθεύς]. *A king of Thebes, son of Echion and Agave, grandson and successor of Cadmus.* His mother and other Bacchanals, when in a Bacchic frenzy, tore him to pieces.

PENTHĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Pentheus I.]. *Of or belonging to Pentheus,* **Penthean.**

PENTHĪDES, ae, *m.* [Pentheus I.]. **A male descendant of Pentheus** (of Lycurgus).

PĒNŪRIA, ae, *f.* [πεῖνα, 'hunger']. **Want, need** (properly, of provisions; that of which one is in want being stated or at least indicated = inopia, etc.): penuria cibi, liberorum, argenti, arborum.

PĔNUS, ŏris, *n.*, or Pĕnus, ūs and i, *f.*, or Pĕnum, i, *n.* [PEN, whence also Penates, penitus, etc.]. *That which is within the house,* **stores of provisions, victuals.**

PĔPĂRĒTHUS, or PĔPĂRĒTHOS, i, *f.* [= Πεπάρηθος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea,* now Scopelo.

PEPLUM, i, *n.*, or PEPLUS, i, *m.* [= πέπλον, πέπλος]. *A wide and costly robe or shawl, worn by Greek ladies;* in partic., *the robe of Athene,* exhibited in Athens at the Panathenaic festival.

PER, *prep.* w. *acc.* [kindr. w. περάω, πείρω, etc.]. 1) Of space, **through:** flumen fluit per urbem. Hence, to denote a spreading or extending over a space, or a going from point to point = **all over, all along, all about:** ire p. forum; homines confabulantur p. vias, *all along the streets;* invitari p. domos, *to all the houses,* i. e., *some to one, and some to another;* dejicere se p. munitiones, p. gradus, *down the steps;* p. ora vestra, *before your eyes;* religiones traditae p. manus, *from hand to hand;* p. omnia humana, *in all human affairs.* 2) Of time = **during, in the course of, through, for:** per hos dies; p. idem tempus, *at the same time;* p. noctem; p. somnum; p. inducias, p. ludos, *during;* incendium p. duas noctes tenuit. 3) Of way or manner, **with, in,** &c.: p. jocum, *in jest;* p. iram, *in anger;* p. literas, *by letter;* p. commodum, *at one's convenience;* p. occasionem, *occasionally;* p. summum dedecus, *in the most disgraceful manner;* p. speciem (causam) amicitiae, *under the pretext of;* p. nostram ignominiam, *to our disgrace.* 4) To denote the means, or instrument, **through, by means of,** *through the aid of;* servari p. manus alicujus; p. spem pacis decipere aliquem; haec p. eum transiguntur. Hence: A) p. me (te, etc.) = *by myself, without anybody's assistance:* B) p. se — a) = *in itself, of itself:* ignis per se movetur, *fire moves of itself* — b) *for its own sake* — c) cognitus p. se, *only through himself* (not through his ancestors). 5) To denote a reason, cause, &c., **on account of, for the sake of, for:** p. metum; p. officium, *from politeness;* p. haec, *therefore.* Sometimes of a pretended cause or pretext = *under the pretence of:* p. tutelam aut societatem; p. fas et fidem fallere. 6) Of persons or things that permit or hinder any thing = **on account of, for, as to:** digladientur illi per me licet, *they may fight it out, as far as I am concerned;* per annos non potest; stat p. me, *it is on my account, it is my fault;* non stat p. me quominus, *it is not my fault,* &c.; trahantur p. me pedibus,

as far as it concerns me; p. valetudinem id exsequi non potuit. 7) In entreaties, adjurations, invocations, &c., **by:** oro te p. hanc dextram; jurare p. Jovem; p. ego te deos rogo (poet.); p. deos immortales! 8) In composition: A) with verbs, 'per' denotes — a) motion through, e. g., perducere, *to lead through* — b) it strengthens the idea of the simple verb, and expresses the completion of its action, e. g., perficere, *to finish:* B) w. *adj.* & *adv.* — a) = *through,* e. g., perennis, *lasting through endless years* — b) it strengthens the signification of the simple adjective = very, e. g., perlevis, *very light;* permagnus, *very great.* (Sometimes 'per,' in composition with verbs and adjectives, denotes destruction, e. g., perdere, *to destroy;* perjurus, *violating an oath;* — this 'per' is perhaps of a different origin — conf. German 'ver').

PĒRA, ae, *f.* [= πήρα]. **A knapsack, wallet.**

PĔR-ABSURDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very absurd, very silly.**

PĔR-ACCOMMŎDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very convenient.**

PĔR-ĂCER, cris, cre, *adj.* **Very sharp.**

PĔR-ĂCERBUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Very harsh** (to the taste). 2) **Very grievous, very painful.**

PĔR-ĂCESCO, cui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to become very sour;* hence, *trop.* — a) to become very angry: pectus p. — b) to provoke: hoc est, quod peracescit, *that provokes me.*

*PĔRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perago]. **A completing.**

PĔR-ĂCŪTE, *adv.* **Very sharply, very acutely.**

PĔR-ĂCŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Very sharp.** 2) **Very penetrating,** vox. 3) **Very acute.**

*PĔR-ĂDŎLESCENS, tis, *adj.* **Very young.**

*PĔR-ĂDŎLESCENTŬLUS, i, *m.* **A very young man** (not over twenty years old).

PĔRAEA, ae, *f.* [= πέραια, 'the land on the other side of a border']. 1) P. Rhodiorum, *a strip of land in Caria, opposite the island of Rhodes.* 2) *A town in Argolis.*

PĔR-AEQUE, *adv.* **Quite equally** *or* **evenly.**

PĔR-ĂGĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To move strongly, to shake violently.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **to harass greatly, hostes:** B) **to impel,** aliquem.

PĔR-ĂGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To drive through** *a space:* p. pecus, *to drive about.* Hence, p. fretum, *to pass through, to traverse;* p. latus ense, *to pierce, to transfix.* 2) **To carry through, to finish, to accomplish,** cursum, iter, inceptum; p. vitam, aetatem, *to pass, to spend;* tempus peragitur; p. dona = *to finish distributing.* In partic.: A) *to go through in writing or discourse,* **to narrate, to represent, to treat of, to discuss:** p. res gestas alicujus; p. sententiam, *to explain fully;* peragere postulata, *to state one's demands;* peragere fabulam, *to go through the play;* p. auspicia, *to announce:* B) p. accusationem, *to prosecute to the end;* hence, p. reum, *to pursue the prosecution of any one to a conviction;* peragor reus, *I am declared guilty.* 3) **To harass, to disturb:** Sempronium usque eo perago ut, etc.; hence (poet.) p. humum, *to till.*

*PĔRAGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [peragro]. **A travelling through.**

PĔRAGRO, āvi, ātum, also (lat.) PĔRAGROR, ātus, *dep.* 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [per-ager]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To travel** *or* **to wander through, to traverse,** omnes provincias. 2) (Lat.) Of sailing, **to wander to:** p. litora. II. *Intr.* — *Trop.,* fama p., *spreads;* orator per mentes hominum p., *penetrates, works on every feeling;* gula peragrans (lat.), *a roving appetite.*

PĔR-ĂMANS, tis, *adj.* **Very loving, very fond,** nostri.

PĔR-ĂMANTER, *adv.* **Very lovingly.**

PĔR-AMBŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To travel** *or* **to go through, to wander through:** p. multas terras; frigus p. artus, *runs through.* 2) **To go around among, to visit in succession,** aegrotos.

PĔR-ĂMOENUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very pleasant.**

PĔR-AMPLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very large.**

PĔR-ANGUSTE, *adv.* **Very narrowly.**

PĔR-ANGUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very narrow.**

PĔRANNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [per-annus]. (Lat.) **To live through a year.**

PĔR-ANTĪQUUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very ancient.**

PĔR-APPŎSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very apposite.**

PĔR-ARDUUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very hard, very difficult.**

PĔR-ARGŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very acute, very witty.**

PĔR-ARMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To arm completely,** exercitum.

PĔR-ĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To plough through;** p. pontum, *to sail through;* p. ora rugis, *to furrow.* 2) *Trop., to plough through a writing-tablet with the stylus,* to write, epistolam, literam.

*PĔRĀTIM, *adv.* [pera]. (Pl.) **By bags** *or* **wallets.**

PĔR-ATTENTE, *adv.* **Very attentively.**

PĔR-ATTENTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very attentive.**

*PĔR-AUDIENDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl., doubtf. read.) **That must be heard by all means.**

PER-BACCHOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To revel through,** multos dies.

PER-BEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very happy.**

PER-BELLE, *adv.* **Very prettily.**

PER-BĔNE, *adv.* **Very well.**

PER-BĔNĔVŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very kind.**

PER-BĔNIGNE, *adv.* **Very kindly.**

PERBĪBĔSIA, ae, *f.* [perbibo]. A jocosely-formed name of a fictitious land = Drinking-land.

PER-BĪBO, bĭbi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To suck in, to drink in:** lana p. multos colores; *trop., to imbibe.* 2) **To suck** *or* **to drink up:** p. medullam alicui.

PER-BĪTO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) **To pass** *or* **to go over** *to a place:* p. in Siciliam. 2) (= Pereo.) **To perish.**

PER-BLANDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very charming.**

PER-BŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very good.**

PER-BRĔVIS, e, *adj.* **Very short, very brief.**

PER-BRĔVĬTER, *adv.* **Very briefly.**

PER-CAEDO, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cut up completely, exercitum.**

PER-CĂLĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To warm** *or* **to heat thoroughly:** sol p. glebas.

PER-CĂLESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To become thoroughly heated.**

*PER-CALLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To understand thoroughly,** linguas.

PER-CALLESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To become very callous** *or* **unfeeling.** II. *Tr.*—**To become well acquainted with;** hence, in the *preterite* = **to know well,** usum rerum.

PER-CĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Very dear, very costly.** 2) **Very much beloved.**

PER-CAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very cautious.**

PER-CĔLĔBER, bris, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very celebrated.**

PER-CĔLEBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To speak of frequently,** rem.

PER-CĔLER, ĕris, e, *adj.* **Very quick.**

PER-CĔLĔRĬTER, *adv.* **Very quickly.**

PER-CELLO, cŭli, culsum, 3. *v. tr.* [per, and cello = κέλλω, 'to urge']. 1) **To strike against, to smite:** p. legatum genu; p. aliquem cuspide. 2) **To strike to the ground, to throw down, to overturn,** aliquem, arborem; p. plaustrum, *to upset the wagon;* prov., perii, plaustrum perculi! *I have upset my wagon, I'm done for!* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to ruin, to overthrow, to destroy:** p. imperium, rempublicam, aliquem; p. hostes, *to rout:* B) *to strike with consternation,* **to confound, to discourage, to dishearten,** aliquem, civitatem.

PER-CENSEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To go through** *in order to count or to examine;* hence = **to reckon up, to enumerate,** captivos, numerum legionum, acceptam cladem. 2) **To examine, to review:** p. orationes legatorum; in partic. — *to travel through:* p. Thessaliam.

PERCEPTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [percipio]. **Principles, rules,** artis.

PERCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [percipio]. 1) *A receiving* = **a gathering in, collecting,** frugum. 2) *Trop., a receiving with the mind,* **perception, comprehension;** in the *pl., perceptions, ideas.*

PERCĪDO, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-caedo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To beat to pieces,** os alicui.

PER-CIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4., and PER-CIEO, 2., *v. tr.* 1) **To set in motion, to stir up, to excite:** voluptas p. aliquem; p. aures; usually in *part.,* percitus irâ, amore, *roused, excited.* *2) (Pl.) **To call, to name,** aliquem.

PERCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-capio]. 1) **To take in, to gather in,** fruges. 2) *To take to one's self* = **to get, to receive, to obtain,** praemia, hereditatem. 3) *To take to one's self* = **to assume,** rigorem; p. rem in se; (poet.) p. auras, *to catch* (in order to be able to fly). Hence freq. *trop.:* A) *to receive through the senses,* **to perceive, to observe:** p. aliquid oculis, *to see;* p. auribus, *to hear;* p. voluptatem, dolorem, *to feel:* B) *to take into the mind,* **to understand, to comprehend, to conceive,** *to learn:* p. aliquid animo; p. philosophiam; habere aliquid perceptum. 4) (Ante-cl.) **To take possession of, to seize:** horror p. membra; ardor p. aethera.

PERCĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of percio]. **Excitable, hot, hasty,** ingenium.

PER-CĪVĬLIS, e, *adj.* **Very civil, very courteous.**

*PER-CLĀMO, 1. *v. intr.* (Doubtf. read.; Pl.) **To cry out aloud.**

PER-COGNOSCO, ōvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. and lat.) **To become perfectly acquainted with,** aliquem.

PER-CŌLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To strain, to filter,** vinum. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To let pass through, to let through:** terra p. imbres; in the *pass.,* percolari, *to pass through;* humor per terras percolatur.

PER-CŎLO (II.), cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To complete, to finish,** aliquid. 2) **To adorn very much, to beautify,** feminam. 3) **To honour greatly:** p. aliquem re aliqua.

PER-CŌMIS, e, *adj.* **Very friendly, very complaisant.**

PER-COMMŎDE, *adv.* **Very conveniently, suitably,** *or* **seasonably.**

PER-COMMŎDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very convenient, suitable** *or* **opportune.**

PERCONTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [percontor]. **An asking, inquiring; a question, inquiry;** also as a figure of speech.

PERCONTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [percontor]. (Poet.) **An asker, inquirer.**

PERCONTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [percunctus]. **To ask, to inquire:** p. aliquid, *after any thing;* p. ex (ab) aliquo, *to ask of any one;* p. aliquid ex (ab) aliquo, and p. aliquem de re aliqua or (Pl.) aliquem aliquid, *to ask one for something;* p. aliquem ex aliquo, *to inquire of one person after another.*

*PER-CONTŬMAX, ācis, *adj.* (Com.) **Very obstinate.**

PER-CŌPIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very copious** (in expression).

PER-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To boil thoroughly,** carnem. 2) **To ripen:** sol p. uvas. 3) **To scorch, to blacken** *by the heat of the sun:* percocti viri (of the Moors). 4) **To make hot, to heat,** humorem.

PER-CRĒBESCO (Per-crebresco), ui, —, 3.

v. inch. intr. **To become very frequent, to prevail:** conjugia pp.; fama p.; hoc p., *becomes known.*

PER-CRĔPO, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* **To resound loudly, to ring.**

PER-CRŬCIO, 1. *v. tr.* **To torment greatly:** hoc percrucior, *I am distracted about this.*

PER-CŪPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very fond of, very much attached to:** p. alicujus.

PER-CŪPIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Com.) **To wish greatly, to long,** aliquid facere.

PER-CŪRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very curious** *or* **inquisitive.**

PER-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To cure** *or* **to heal completely,** vulnus; *trop.*, p. mentem.

PER-CURRO, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To run through** *or* **over:** p. per mare; p. ad forum, *to run on to the forum;* p. per temonem, *along the pole.* **II.** *Tr.* — 1) **To run** *or* **to hasten through,** agrum. Hence, *trop.*, p. amplissimos honores, *to fill in succession the highest offices;* in partic. = *to run over in speaking or writing, to mention cursorily, to relate briefly:* p. multas res oratione; p. omnia nomina; also, *to run over in one's mind:* p. aliquid animo; p. paginas, *to read through quickly.* 2) **To run about to:** p. conventus. 3) (Poet. & lat.) **To run over:** p. aristas; p. aliquid oculis, *to look rapidly over.*

PERCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [percurso], **A running** *or* **travelling through,** Italiae.

PERCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [percurro]. **A running through** *or* **over:** A) *a rapid thinking over:* animi p. multarum rerum: B) *a rapid passing over in speaking.*

PER-CURSO, 1 *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.* (lat.), **to ramble over,** ripas. 2) *Intr.*, **to rove about.**

PERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [percutio]. 1) **A beating, striking:** p. capitis, *on the head;* p. digitorum, *a snapping of.* 2) In partic., in music, **a beating time;** hence = **time.**

PERCUSSOR, ōris, *m.* [percutio]. *A striker* = **a killer, slayer, murderer** (it denotes chiefly the physical act of slaying; hence, a slayer as the mechanical instrument of another's will — cf. interfector, sicarius, etc.).

PERCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [percutio]. (Poet. & lat.) = Percussio.

PERCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [perquatio]. 1) **To strike through, to thrust** *or* **to stab through, to pierce through,** aliquem, pectus alicui; p. venam alicui, *to let blood.* Hence: A) **to kill** (v. Percussor), hostem; p. aliquem securi, *to behead:* B) (lat.) p. foedus, *to conclude* (cf. ico and ferio): C) (lat.) p. fossam = *to dig.* 2) **To strike, to smite, to hit,** aliquem; p. januam virgâ, *to knock at;* percussus fulmine or de coelo, *struck by lightning.* Hence: A) in partic. — a) (lat.) p. numum, **to stamp, to coin** — b) (poet.) p. lyram, *to strike, to play on* — c) color percussus luce, *touched by;* aures percussae voce, *reached by* — d) (poet.) p. pennas, *to flap the wings* — e) (Pl.) p. se in vino, *to get drunk:* B) *trop.* — a) **to strike, to make a strong impression upon, to affect** *or* **to touch keenly:** hoc p. animum probabilitate; percussus literis tuis, *alarmed;* percussus sum suspicione, *I was suddenly struck with suspicion;* illud animum percussit, *that struck me, made me suspicious;* percussisti me de oratione prolata — b) (Pl.) **to cheat, to deceive.**

PER-DĔCŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very comely** *or* **handsome.**

PER-DĔLĪRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) **Very foolish.**

PERDEO (Pl.) = Pereo.

PER-DIFFĬCĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *sup.* **Very difficult.**

PER-DIFFĬCĬLĬTER, *adv.* **With great difficulty.**

PER-DIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very worthy.**

PER-DĬLĪGENS, tis, *adj.* **Very diligent.**

PER-DĬLĪGENTER, *adv.* **Very diligently.**

PER-DISCO, dĭdĭci, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart,** omnia jura.

PER-DĪSERTE, *adv.* **Very eloquently.**

PERDĪTE, *adv.* [perditus]. 1) **Corruptly, wickedly.** 2) **Immoderately, exceedingly:** p. amare.

PERDĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [perdo]. **A ruiner, destroyer.**

PERDĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of perdo]. **Lost:** A) = **ruined, desperate, hopeless:** perditus moerore; omnibus rebus perditis, *affairs being in a desperate condition;* valetudo p., *lost health:* B) (poet.) **desperately in love:** perditus amore; perditus in aliqua, *with a woman:* C) **abandoned, profligate, wicked,** homo, nequitia, lascivia.

PER-DIU, *adv.* **Very long.**

PERDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-dies]. (Lat.) **All day long.**

PER-DIŪTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Lasting a very long time, protracted.**

PER-DĪVES, ĭtis, *adj.* **Very rich.**

PERDIX, īcis, *m.* [= πέρδιξ, 'a partridge']. *A nephew of Daedalus,* changed into a partridge.

PER-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To make way with,* **to destroy, to ruin;** also, morally = **to corrupt:** p. rempublicam, fruges, valetudinem alicujus; p. aliquem, cives. Hence — a) (poet.) = *to kill:* p. serpentem — b) (Pl.) p. aliquem capitis, e. g., *to charge with a capital offence* — c) **to squander,** operam, fortunas. 2) **To lose** (irrecoverably, and so that the thing ceases to exist — cf. amitto): p. liberos, vitam, spem; p. litem. Hence (Com.), p. nomen = *to forget.*

PER-DŎCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To teach thoroughly,** aliquem aliquid. 2) (Lat.) = **To show clearly,** stultitiam suam.

PER-DOCTE, *adv.* (Pl.) **Very skilfully.**

PER-DOCTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very learned, very skilful.**

PER-DŌLEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To be greatly grieved:** p. illud fieri. **2) To grieve, to pain:** id p.

PER-DŌMO, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To tame thoroughly,** tauros. Hence = **to subdue completely, to subjugate,** Latium, gentes. **2)** (Lat.) = **To knead,** farinam.

PER-DORMISCO, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To sleep all night long.**

PER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To lead through, to lead** *or* **to conduct** *to a place of destination:* p. aliquem ad aliquem; p. legiones in Allobroges. Hence — **a)** in partic. = (of a procurer) *to draw or to bring over a woman:* p. mulierem — **b)** = *to lead, to conduct, or to carry to a place* (i. e., walls, ditches, &c.), viam, murum, fossam. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to bring** *to a certain goal:* p. aliquem ad amplissimos honores; p. aliquid ad effectum; p. rem eo ut, etc., *to bring the matter to such a pass that,* &c.; hence = **to draw out, to prolong, to protract:** p. rem disputatione; p. (sc. vitam) ad centesimum annum = *to live to be a hundred years old:* B) **to bring over** *to any thing* = **to induce, to persuade:** p. aliquem ad suam sententiam; p. aliquem ad se, *to bring over to one's side.* **3)** (Poet.) **To besmear, to bedaub,** *to sprinkle over with,* corpus odore.

PER-DUCTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of perduco]. (Pl.) **To lead** *to a place,* **to lead along** (of a pimp or procurer).

PERDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [perduco]. **1) A leader, conductor. 2) A procurer, pander, pimp.**

*PER-DŪDUM, *adv.* (Pl.) **A long time ago.**

PERDUELLIO, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis]. *Hostile conduct against one's native country,* i. e., *the planning of sedition, violation of its constitution, complicity with its enemies,* **treason.** Hence, *meton.,* perduelliones = perduelles.

PERDUELLIS, e, *adj.* [per, and duellum = bellum]. **A public enemy** (regarded as engaging in war against the state): pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium; hence (Pl.) = *a private enemy.*

PER-DŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To last, to hold out, to endure.**

PĔRĔDIA, ae, *f.* [per-ĕdo]. (Pl.) *A jocosely-formed name of a fictitious country,* **Eating-land.**

PĔR-ĔDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To eat up, to consume:** ignis p. Aetnam; amor p. aliquem.

PĔREGRE, *adv.* [per-ager?]. *Out of town,* **abroad** — **a)** = *in foreign parts* — **b)** = *to foreign parts* — **c)** = *from foreign parts,* **from abroad:** p. esse; p. abire, *to travel;* p. accire, afferre. redire.

PĔREGRI, *adv.* [per-ager?]. **Abroad:** peregrique et domi.

PĔREGRĪNĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor]. **Travelling about in foreign parts.**

PĔREGRĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [peregrinor]. *A travelling or staying in foreign countries,* **peregrination.**

*PĔREGRĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [peregrinor]. **A traveller** *or* **sojourner in foreign countries.**

PĔREGRĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus]. **1) The condition of a peregrinus** *or* **foreigner** *in the Roman republic* (v. Peregrinus). **2) Foreign habits** *or* **manners;** in partic. = *a foreign tone or accent.*

PĔREGRĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [peregrinus]. **1) To go abroad,** *to travel in foreign parts:* p. tota Asia; *trop.,* studia nobiscum pp. **2) To live** *or* **to sojourn in foreign countries:** aures pp., *are abroad.* Hence = *to be a stranger in any place:* philosophia p. Romae.

PĔREGRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [peregre]. **1)** *Belonging to or coming from foreign countries,* **foreign, strange, alien, exotic,** mulier, divitiae, morbus; (poet.) amores pp., *for foreign women;* pp. fasti, *of foreign nations.* In partic., *subst.:* A) Peregrinus, i, *m.,* **a foreigner, an alien** (opposed to 'civis'), one who has taken his abode in a foreign country (conf. advena), without obtaining the rights of citizenship there; — 'peregrini' refers esp. to the tribes subjugated by the Romans, and living under their dominion, without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship: B) Peregrina, ae, *f., a foreign woman.* **2)** (Ante-cl.) *Trop.,* **raw, inexperienced.**

PĔR-ĒLĔGANS, tis, *adj.* **Very fine, very elegant.**

PĔR-ĒLĔGANTER, *adv.* **Very elegantly, very neatly.**

PĔR-ĒLŎQUENS, tis, *adj.* **Very eloquently.**

PĔREMNIS, e, *adj.* [per-amnis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to crossing a river** (only in augural lang.): auspicium p., or abs. Peremne, is, *n., taken on crossing a stream the source of which was considered sacred.*

PĔREMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [perimo]. (Lat.) **A slayer, murderer,** alicujus.

PĔRENDIE *adv.* [πέραν - dies]. **On the day after to-morrow.**

PĔRENDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [perendie]. **After to-morrow:** die p. = perendie.

PĔRENNA, ae, *f.* — v. Anna.

PĔRENNIS, e, *adj.* [per-annus]. **1) Lasting the whole year through:** p. fons, rivus, *that is not dried up in summer.* Hence, **2) everlasting, perennial, perpetual, enduring,** cursus, monumentum.

PĔRENNĬ-SERVUS, i, *m.* (Pl.) **One who is always a slave.**

PĔRENNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [perennis]. **Perpetual duration, perpetuity:** pp. fontium.

PĔRENNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [perennis]. (Poet. & lat.) **To last, to continue, to endure.**

*PĒRENTĪCIDA, ae, *f.* [pera-caedo]. (Pl.) **A cut-purse** (a comic imitation of the word 'parenticida').

PĔR-EO, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* **To be destroyed** *or* **ruined,** *to be lost, to disappear,* urbs, regnum, exercitus; (Pl.) puppis pereunda est, *must be lost.* In partic.: A) **to perish, to die** (by violence — cf. intereo): B) (poet.) *to die with love,* **to be desperately in love:** p. amore; p. feminâ and feminam: C) = *to be lost, to be wasted, to be spent in vain:* opera p.: D) **to be ruined, to be undone;** freq., in comic writers, perii, *I am undone;* peream nisi, etc., *may I perish, if not,* &c.: E) (poet.) lympha p. fundo, *disappears, runs through.*

PĔR-ĔQUĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To ride through:** p. aciem; *intr.,* p. inter duas acies. 2) **To ride** *or* **to drive about,** per omnes partes.

PĔR-ERRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To wander through, to ramble** *or* **to run over,** orbem, freta; orbis pererratus; hence, *trop.,* p. aliquem oculis, *to survey.* 2) **To wander about to:** p. reges, *from one king to another.*

PĔR-ĒRŬDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very learned.**

PĔR-EXĪGUE, *adv.* **Very niggardly.**

PĔR-EXĪGUUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very small, very little.**

*PĔR-EXOPTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very much wished for.**

*PĔR-EXPĔDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Doubt. read.) **Very easy.**

PER-FABRĬCO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to finish a mechanical piece of work; trop.* = **to overreach, to take in,** aliquem.

PER-FĂCĒTE, *adv.* **Very wittily.**

PER-FĂCĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very witty.**

PER-FĂCĬLE, *adv.* 1) **Very easily.** 2) **Very willingly.**

PER-FĂCĬLIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Very easy.** 2) **Very courteous.**

PFR-FĀCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very eloquent.**

PER-FĂMĬLIĀRIS, e, *adj.* **Very intimate** *or* **familiar;** *subst.,* Perfamiliaris, is, *m., a very intimate friend.*

PERFECTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [perfectus]. **Completely, perfectly.**

PERFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perficio]. 1) **A completing, perfecting.** 2) **Perfection.**

PERFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [perficio]. **A finisher, perfecter.**

PERFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of perficio]. **Perfect, complete,** opus, orator; p. in re aliqua.

PER-FĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very fruitful.**

PER-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, *v. irr. tr.* 1) **To carry through, to carry** *to some destination or goal:* p. onus; p. litteras ad aliquem; (poet.) p. vultum intrepidum, *to maintain an intrepid countenance;* flumen p. navem = *has enough water for a ship* Hence, *trop.* = **to bear** *or* **to endure** *to the end,* **to suffer,** poenam; p. frigus et famem; p. omnes contumelias. 2) **To carry through, to accomplish:** (poet.) lapis p. ictum, *carries home the blow;* hasta p. vires, *passes through;* p. se, *to betake one's self somewhere.* Hence: A) **to convey intelligence, to announce:** p. mandata, nuncium; p. aliquid ad aliquem; fama Romam perfertur, *reaches Rome;* perfertur ad me, *I am informed;* clamor perfertur circa collem, *resounds:* B) p. legem, *to carry through, to get passed:* C) (lat.) **to carry out, to conduct, to manage,** legationem.

PER-FERVEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To be very hot.**

PER-FĬCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-facio]. 1) *To bring to an end,* **to finish, to complete, to execute,** comitia, conata, scelus; p. bellum; p. candelabrum, *to make;* (poet.) p. Achillem citharа, *to make perfect;* p. annos centum, *to live a hundred years.* 2) **To bring about, to effect, to cause:** p. ut (ne), etc.

PERFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [perficio]. (Lucr.) **Finishing, perfecting.**

PERFĪDE, *adv.* [perfidus]. (Lat.) **Faithlessly.**

PER-FĪDĒLIS, e, *adj.* **Very faithful.**

PERFĪDIA, ae, *f.* [per-fides]. **Faithlessness, perfidy, treachery:** p. in aliquem.

PERFĪDIŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [perfidiosus]. **Faithlessly, perfidiously, dishonestly.**

PERFĪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [perfidia]. **Faithless, perfidious, treacherous** (as a habitual characteristic — cf. perfidus).

PERFĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-fides]. **Faithless, perfidious, treacherous** (usually with reference to single acts — cf. perfidiosus): p. homo; (poet.) pp. freta = *dangerous, unsafe;* p. verba, *not to be relied on.*

*PER-FĪNIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To end fully.**

PER-FIXUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) **Pierced through:** p. telis pavoris, *full of fear.*

PER-FLĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* **That may be blown through.**

PER-FLĀGĬTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very villanous, very flagitious.**

PERFLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [perflo]. **A blowing through;** *concr.* = a breeze.

PER-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Tr.,* **to blow through,** terras. 2) *Intr.,* **to blow continually.**

*PER-FLUCTUO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To flow all over:** copia animantum p. artus, *swarms over.*

PER-FLUO, xi, sum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To flow through,** per colum. 2) **To leak** (only *trop.*): hac atque illac p. = *not to be able to keep a secret.* 3) **To flow:** flumen perfluit in mare.

PER-FŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To dig through,** montem. Hence, **to pierce through,**

parietem, thoracem. 2) *To make by digging*, to dig, fretum.

PER-FŎRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To bore through**, pectus; p. navem, *to bore a hole into a ship.* 2) **To make an opening** *by boring or cutting through:* p. lumen; hence, p. Stabianum = *to bring into view* (by felling trees, &c.).

PER-FORTĬTER, *adv.* (Ter.) **Very bravely.**

PERFOSSOR, ōris, *m.* [perfodio]. **A digger through:** p. parietum = *a housebreaker.*

PER-FRĔMO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To roar along.**

PER-FRĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* **Much frequented, populous.**

PER-FRĬCO, cŭi, cātum or ctum, 1. *v. tr.* **To rub all over:** p. faciem unguento; p. caput, *to scratch one's head* (as a sign of hesitation): *trop.*, p. frontem or os = *to lay aside all sense of shame.*

*PER-FRĪGĔFĂCIO, 3. *v. tr.* **To make very cold**; *trop.* = *to make one shudder with fear.* (Pl.)

PER-FRĪGESCO, frixi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To grow very cold, to catch cold.**

PER-FRĪGĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very cold.**

PERFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [perfrango]. 1) **To break into pieces, to shatter:** p. saxum; p. nucem, *to crack;* navis p. proram, *breaks.* 2) **To break** *or* **to burst through, to force a way through,** muros, phalangem hostium; p. domos, *to break into the houses; trop.*, p. repagula juris. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to frustrate, to violate** (by force), leges, decreta senatûs omnia: B) = *to affect powerfully,* animos.

PER-FRUOR, ctus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To enjoy thoroughly,** re aliqua (ante-cl. also aliquid). 2) (Poet., doubtf. read.) **To fulfil, to execute,** mandatis.

PERFŬGA, ae, *m.* [perfugio]. *One who goes over to the enemy,* **a deserter, renegade** (always in a bad sense — cf. transfuga).

PER-FŬGIO, fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To flee** *to a person or place for refuge,* **to take refuge:** p. ad aliquem, Corinthum. 2) **To go over** *to the enemy,* **to desert:** p. ad Caesarem.

PERFŬGIUM, ii, *n.* [perfugio]. **A place of refuge, a refuge, shelter, asylum:** p. laborum et solicitudinum, *from toils and cares;* on the contrary, pp. annonae, *for the grain.*

PERFUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor]. **A performing, discharging:** p. honorum, *of the functions or duties of posts of honour;* p. laborum, *an enduring of.*

PER-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To pour over, to besprinkle, to moisten:** p. aliquem aquâ, lacrimis; perfundi flumine = *to bathe in a river;* (poet.) sudor p. artus, *drenches;* vestes perfusae ostreo, *dyed.* Hence, **to bestrew:** p. canitiem pulvere; p. tecta auro, *to cover.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to imbue, to fill** *with:* p. animum alicujus voluptate; perfundi laetitiâ; horror p. artus; also, cubiculum perfunditur sole: B) p. aliquem judicio, **to disturb, to alarm:** C) (lat.) **to imbue slightly:** perfundi studiis, *to be slightly tinctured with, to have a superficial knowledge of.*

PER-FUNGOR, nctus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To go through with, to perform, to discharge:** p. opere, honoribus. 2) **To endure to the end, to undergo:** p. periculo; p. vitâ = *to die;* in *pass.* signif., periculum perfunctum; also, abs., equidem jam perfunctus sum, *I have gone through with and endured everything.* 3) (Poet.) **To enjoy,** epulis.

PER-FŪRO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To continue raging, to rage on.**

PERFŪSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo]. (Lat.) *That only moistens; trop.* = **superficial, slight:** p. assertio, *wrongful.*

PERGĂMĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pergamum]. *Of or belonging to Pergamum in Mysia,* **Pergamean;** *subst.,* Pergameni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Pergamum.*

PERGĂMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pergamus]. 1) *Of or belonging to Pergamus or Troy,* **Trojan:** P. vates = *Cassandra.* 2) = Pergamenus.

PERGĂMUM, i, *n.*, or PERGĂMUS, i, *f.*, and freq. PERGĂMA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Πέργαμον, Πέργαμος]. 1) *The citadel of Troy;* (poet.) = *Troy.* 2) *A town in Mysia, the capital of the Pergamean kingdom,* now Pergamo.

PER-GAUDEO, 2. *v. intr.* **To rejoice greatly.**

PERGO, perrexi, perrectum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [per-rego]. 1) *Tr.*, prop., *to make straight through;* hence, **to proceed** *or* **to go on with, to pursue, to prosecute:** p. iter; p. aliquid facere; p. ire Saguntum, *to go as far as S.* 2) *Intr.*, **to go on, to go, to proceed:** p. ad aliquem, hac via, obviam alicui. Hence: A) **to undertake:** B) in speaking, **to pass on, to proceed:** pergamus ad reliqua, *let us pass on to;* pergite, *proceed;* p. explicare reliqua; p. et prosequi.

PER-GRAECOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Pl.) **To feast** *or* **to drink like the Greeks.**

PER-GRANDIS, e, *adj.* **Very large;** p. natu, *very old.*

*PER-GRĂPHĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Very skilful, very artful.**

PER-GRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very pleasant.**

PER-GRĂVIS, e, *adj.* **Very heavy;** *trop.*, **very important, very weighty.**

PER-GRĂVĬTER, *adv.* **Very gravely, very seriously.**

PERGŬLA, ae, *f.* [pergo, as tegula fr. tego]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **A projection** *in front of a house or wall,* used as — a) *a booth, stall or shop* — b) *a school, lecture-room* — c) *an astronomical observatory.* 2) = **A brothel.**

PĔRHĪBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [per-habeo]. 1) **To hold out, to offer, to bring forward,** aliquem. Hence: A) = *to show,* alicui honorem: B) = *to give, to render,* operam alicui: C) = *to ascribe, to attribute,* alicui autoritatem. 2) In partic., *to bring forward in speaking,* **to say, to**

assert, to affirm: ut perhibetis, *as is stated by you;* qui perhibentur fuisse nuncii. Hence: A) p. testimonium, *to bear testimony;* p. exemplum, *to cite:* B) to call, to name: p. aliquem optimum vatem; is perhibendus est, *is to be mentioned, commemorated.*

PĔR-HĪLUM, i, *n.* (Lucr.) Very little.

PĔR-HŌNŌRĪFĪCE, *adv.* In a very honourable manner.

PĔR-HŌNŌRĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very honourable. 2) Very respectful.

PĔR-HORRESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.* —1) (Poet.) To rise in billows: aequor p. (v. Horreo). 2) To shudder *or* to tremble greatly: corpus, Aetna p. II. *Tr.*, to shudder greatly at *a thing:* p. rem.

PĔR-HORRĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very horrid.

PĔR-HŪMĀNĪTER, *adv.* Very courteously, very kindly.

PĔR-HŪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Very courteous, very kind.

PĔRIĂLŌGOS, i, *m.* [= Περιάλογος, 'The Unreasonable One']. *The title of a work by Orbilius.*

PĔR-IAMBUS, i, *m.* (Quinct.) = Pyrrhichius.

PĔRIANDER, dri, *m.* [= Περίανδρος]. *A king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

PĔRICLES, is, *m.* [= Περικλῆς]. *A celebrated statesman of Athens* — died 429 B. C.

*PĔRICLĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [periclitor]. A trial, experiment.

PĔRICLĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. & pass.* [periculum]. I. *Dep., tr.* —To try, to prove, to put to the test, to test, omnia, fortunam; p. animum alicujus, vires ingenii; p. quid nostri valeant; also (lat.) *intr.*, proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, *by encountering danger.* II. *Pass.* of an unusual periclito = 'to put in peril,' 'to endanger.' —To be exposed to danger, to be endangered: salus reipublicae p. in uno homine: p. famâ, *in reputation;* also, p. de re aliqua; p. veneno, *from poison;* p. rumpi (lat.), *to be in danger of breaking.*

PĔRĪCŬLŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp. & sup.* [periculosus]. With risk *or* danger, dangerously.

PĔRĪCŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* [periculum]. *Attended with or threatening danger,* dangerous, perilous, bellum, vulnus; p. in se, *putting one's self in danger.*

PĔRĪCŬLUM, contr. PĔRICLUM, i, *n.* [root PERI, whence peritus, experior]. 1) A trial, proof (mostly in the comb. periculum facere rei alicujus, *to try, to make a trial of*): fac periculum ex aliis, *take a warning from.* 2) (Rar.) *Concr.*, an attempt, essay. 3) A danger, risk, peril (mostly as something lasting — cf. discrimen): in ipso periculi discrimine; p. facere rei alicujus, *to risk;* pp. subire, *to undergo;* p. conflare alicui, *to cause, to occasion;* p. capitis, *risk of life;* p. est ne veniat, *it is to be feared,* &c.; meo, tuo p., *at my, thy risk;* ut illae res publico periculo essent, *that these things should be at the risk of the state;* p. est a penuria, *from scarcity.* Hence, in partic.: A) = a lawsuit: versari in periculis privatorum: B) the record *of a judicial sentence.*

PĔR-IDŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* Very suitable *or* convenient.

PĔRILLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perillus]. Of Perillus: P. aes, *the brazen bull made by Perillus.*

PĔRILLUS, i, *m.* [= Πέριλλος]. *A worker in metal,* who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris — he was himself the first victim thrown into it.

PĔR-ILLUSTRIS, e, *adj.* 1) Very clear. 2) Greatly distinguished.

PĔR-IMBĔCILLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very weak.

PĔRĪMĒDE, es, *f.* [= Περιμήδη]. *A celebrated sorceress of the time of Propertius.*

PĔRĪMĒDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perimede]. *Of or belonging to Perimede,* Perimedean = magical.

PĔRĪMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-emo]. 1) To take wholly away; hence, to destroy, to annihilate: p. divum simulacra, urbem. 2) To interrupt, to hinder: p. reditum, consilium. 3) (Mostly poet. & lat.) To kill, to slay, aliquem.

PĔR-IMPĔDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very much obstructed, impassable.

PĔR-INCERTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very uncertain.

PĔR-INCOMMŎDE, *adv.* Very inconveniently *or* inopportunely.

PĔR-INCOMMŎDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very inconvenient *or* inopportune, very troublesome.

PĔR-INCONSĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) Very absurd.

PĔR-INDE, *adv.* 1) Just so, in like manner, equally: ars operosa et p. fructuosa; si cetera p. processissent; p. periti imperitique; Mithridates ingenti corpore, perinde armatus, *and armed accordingly.* 2) In partic. with conjunctions: A) perinde ... ac (atque), just ... as: B) perinde ... ac si (perhaps also p. ac only), quasi, tanquam, quam si, just as if, the same as if: C) perinde ut (utcunque) or (lat.) prout, according as: haec p. sunt ut agentur, *this depends on the way it is done:* D) (lat.) haud perinde ... quam, *not as well ... as;* p. ut, (*only*) *to the extent that.*

PĔR-INDIGNE, *adv.* (Lat.) Very indignantly, ferre.

PĔR-INDULGENS, tis, *adj.* Very indulgent.

PĔR-INFĀMIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very infamous.

PĔR-INFIRMUS, a, um, *adj.* Very weak.

PĔR-INGĔNIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very acute, very witty.

PĔR-INGRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very ungrateful.

PĔR-ĪNIQUUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very unfair. 2) Very unwilling.

PĔR-INSIGNIS, e, *adj.* Very striking, very remarkable.

PĔR-INTĔGER, gra, grum, *adj.* (Lat.) Very honest.

PĔRĪNTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perinthus]. **Perinthian**; *subst.*, Perinthia, ae, *f.*, *the Perinthian, the title of a comedy by Menander.*

PĔRINTHUS, i, *f.* [= Πέρινθος]. *A town in Thrace*, later (in the time of Constantine the Great) called Heraclea — now Erekli.

PĔR-INVĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very unwilling.**

PĔRIŎDUS, i, *f.* [= περίοδος]. **A period.**

PĔRĪPĂTĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= περιπατητικός, 'given to walking about']. *Of or belonging to the school of Aristotle*, **Peripatetic**; *subst.*, Peripatetici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *Peripatetic philosophers.*

PĔRĪPĔTASMĂTA, tum, *n. pl.* [= περιπετάσματα]. **Coverings, tapestry.**

PĔRĪPHRĂSIS, is, *f.* [= περίφρασις]. (Lat.) **A circumlocution.**

PĔR-ĪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very angry**, alicui.

PĔRISCĔLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= περισκελίς]. (Poet.) **An anklet, garter**, *worn esp. by courtezans.*

PĔRISTRŌMA, ătis, *n.* [= περίστρωμα]. **A covering** (customarily spread over a bed or dining-couch).

PĔRISTŸLIUM, ii, *n.* [= περιστύλιον]. *A piazza surrounded with pillars*, **a peristyle.**

PĔRĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [peritus]. **Expertly, skilfully**, *in a masterly manner.*

PĔRĪTIA, ae, *f.* [peritus]. **Experience, knowledge** *obtained by experience*, **skill**: ars et p.; p. locorum; p. morum Tiberii.

PĔRĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of pereo]. (Antecl.) **To perish.**

PĔRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [root PERI — cf. experior, comperio]. **Experienced, practised, well-versed, skilful**; hence, **knowing, acquainted with**: duces peritissimi et exercitatissimi; p. earum regionum, *well acquainted with that country*; p. perfidiae hostium; peritus juris and jure, *learned in the law* (only in later writers, with the *abl.* of other words); rarely, p. ad rem or in re; (poet. & lat.) p. de re; p. cantare, *in singing.*

PERJĔRO, 1. (Pl.) = Pejero, q. v.

PER-JŪCUNDE, *adv.* **Very pleasantly.**

PER-JŪCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very pleasant, very agreeable.**

*PERJŪRĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro]. (Pl.) **A petty perjury.**

*PERJŪRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [perjurium]. (Pl.) **Perjured.**

PERJŪRIUM, ii, *n.* [perjuro]. **A false oath, perjury.**

PER-JŪRO, 1. = Pejero.

PERJŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [per-jus]. **1) Perjured. 2)** (Pl.) **Lying, false, faithless.**

PER-LĀBOR, psus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **1) To slip through, to glide through**: angues pp. in aedem Jovis; Hercules p. ad nos, *reaches.* **2)** (Poet.) **To glide over**: p. undas rotis.

*PER-LAETUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very joyful.**

PER-LĀTE, *adv.* **Very widely** *or* **broadly**: verbum 'ineptus' p. patet, *has a very wide application.*

PER-LĀTEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To lie completely hid.**

PERLĔCEBRAE — v. Pellecebrae.

PER-LĔGO, ēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Poet.) **To scan narrowly, to examine, to survey**: p. aliquid oculis. **2) To read through**, librum. **3) To read over**, leges; p. senatum, *the names of the senators.*

*PER-LĔPĬDE, *adv.* (Pl.) **Very prettily** *or* **finely.**

PER-LĔVIS, e, *adj.* **Very light** *or* **slight.**

PER-LĔVĬTER, *adv.* **Very lightly** *or* **slightly.**

PER-LĪBENS, tis, *adj.* **Very willing, very much pleased**: me perlibente, *to my great delight.*

PER-LĪBENTER, *adv.* **Very willingly, with great pleasure.**

PER-LĪBĔRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Ter.) **Very well-bred, very genteel.**

PER-LĪBĔRĀLĬTER, *adv.* **Very kindly, very liberally.**

PER-LĪBET, uit, —, 2. *v. impers.* **It is very pleasing**: p. scire, *I should like to know.*

PER-LĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To sacrifice auspiciously**, i. e., *with favourable omens*; also, *pass.*, impersonally: primis hostiis perlibatum est, *propitious omens were given by the first victims.*

PER-LONGE, *adv.* **Very far.** (Ter.)

PER-LONGINQUUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very tedious.**

PER-LONGUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very long.**

PER-LŪCEO, etc. — v. Pelluceo.

PER-LUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very mournful.**

PER-LUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To wash** *or* **to rinse off**: p. manum undâ; *pass.* = *to bathe one's self*, in flumine.

PER-LUSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To purify, to hallow**, paleas. **2)** *To view all over*, **to survey, to examine**: p. omnia oculis; p. rem animo. **3) To wander through**, agros hostium.

PER-MĂDĔFĂCIO, fēci, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To wet through, to drench**, rem.

PER-MĂDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **1) To become quite wet. 2)** *Trop.*, **to grow weak** *or* **effeminate.**

PER-MAGNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very great.**

*PER-MĂLE, *adv.* (Doubtf. read.) **Very badly.**

*PERMĀNANTER, *adv.* [permano]. (Lucr.) **By flowing through.**

*PER-MĀNASCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of permano]. (Pl.) **To flow through** (only *trop.*): aliquid p. ad me, *reaches my ears.*

PER-MĂNEO, nsi, nsum, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To continue, to stay, to remain**, eodem loco, in ora maritima. **2)** *Trop.*, **to continue, to last, to**

endure, to persevere: amicitia, ira diu p.; p. in officio, in proposito; p. spe atque fiduciâ.

PER-MĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to flow through: humor p. Hence, in gen., to penetrate, to spread through: aqua p.; odor p. per foramina; venenum p. in omnes partes corporis; *trop.*, amor p. in pectus; illud p. ad sensus, *extends its influence to, affects the senses;* (Pl.) id palam p., *becomes known.* 2) *Tr.*, to penetrate: calor p. argentum.

PERMANSIO, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo]. A persevering, persisting.

PER-MĀRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Accompanying through the sea; only in the comb. lares pp., *tutelary deities of those travelling by sea.*

PER-MĀTŪRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet.) To become fully ripe.

PER-MĔDIOCRIS, e, *adj.* Very moderate.

PER-MĔDĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Well-instructed, well-prepared.

PER-MEO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to go *or* to pass through, to cross, to traverse, sub mare, in Galliam; tela pp. in hostem; hence, *trop.* = to penetrate. 2) *Tr.*, *to flow through:* flumen p. urbem.

PERMESSUS, i, *m.* [= Περμησσός]. *A river in Boeotia*, sacred to the Muses.

PER-MĒTIOR, ensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To measure out, to measure; p. magnitudinem solis. 2) (Poet.) To travel through, to traverse, viam.

*PER-MINGO, nxi, —, 3. *v. tr.* *To soil with urine;* hence = to commit pæderasty.

PER-MĪRANDUS (lat.), and PER-MĪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Very wonderful.

PER-MISCEO, scui, stum or mixtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To mix *or* to mingle together: p. naturam cum materia; permixti cum suis fugientibus; p. tristia laetis. Hence, *trop.*, permixtus alicujus consiliis, *implicated in.* 2) *To throw into confusion*, to confound: omnia p., *to turn everything topsyturvy;* divina et humana cuncta p.

PERMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [permitto]. (Rar.) 1) A yielding *or* giving up *to anybody's will*, a surrender; hence, as a rhet. figure, *the concession of a point by an orator to a judge or an opponent.* 2) (Rar.) Permission.

PERMISSUS, ūs, *m.* [permitto]. Permission; only in the *abl. sing.* with a *poss. pron.* or with a *genit.:* permissu tuo; permissu alicujus.

PER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To let go through, to let pass through; hence = *to let go, to let loose:* p. equum, *to spur on, to give the reins to* (in hostes, per vias patentes); p. se in hostem, *to rush upon; pass.*, equitatus permissus, *having rushed upon.* Hence: A) (poet. & lat.) = *to throw, to hurl*, telum, saxa: B) *trop.*, p. tribunatum = *to make free use of, to exercise without reserve:* C) (lat.) p. bonitatem ad aliquem, *to extend kindness to one:* D) *pass.* = *to spread, to extend:* regio, odor permittitur: E) (lat.) p. se ad aliquam rem, *to strive after.* 2) To give up, to commit, to surrender: p. alicui potestatem, negotium; p. rempublicam consulibus, *to invest the consuls with absolute power;* abs., p. alicui de aliquo, *to give one the right of deciding upon.* Hence: A) of a vanquished party: permittunt se alicui; pp. se suaque omnia fidei (or in fidem) alicujus or potestati alicujus; also, pp. se in deditionem consulis, *they surrender at discretion:* B) p. alicui inimicitias, *to give up an enmity for one's sake.* 3) To allow, to permit, to suffer *any thing to be done:* p. alicui respondere or ut respondeat; p. aliquid iracundiae, p. aliquid adolescentiae alicujus, *to concede.*

PERMIXTE, *adv.* [permixtus]. Confusedly, promiscuously.

PERMIXTIO, ōnis, *f.* [permisceo]. A mixing together.

PER-MŎDESTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very moderate, very modest.

PER-MŎDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very moderate, very small.

PER-MŎLESTE, *adv.* With great trouble: p. ferre aliquid, *to be much vexed at.*

PER-MŎLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very troublesome.

PER-MOLLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very soft.

PER-MŎLO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., *to grind up;* only *trop.* = to violate.

PER-MŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* A moving, exciting, excitement; esp., p. animi; permotionis causa, *in order to move the feelings.* In partic.: A) = an emotion *of the mind:* B) p. mentis, *inspiration.*

PER-MŎVEO, ōvi, ōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To move *or* to stir thoroughly: p. terram, mare. 2) *Trop.*, of the mind: A) to move deeply, to stir up, to excite, to affect: res aliqua me p.; p. animos judicum miseratione; permoveri labore itineris, *to become impatient at:* B) to move = to induce, to prevail upon: p. aliquem pollicitationibus: freq., *pass.*, permotus irâ, metu: C) (lat.) of a passion, to excite: p. iram.

PER-MULCEO, si, sum and ctum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To rub gently, to stroke: p. aliquem manu. 2) *Meton.*, to touch gently, oculos virgâ. 3) *Trop.:* A) *to make a favourable impression upon*, to please, to delight, to charm, aliquem, aures; p. sensum voluptate: B) to calm, to soothe: p. animos eorum; p. iram alicui.

PER-MULTO, *adv.* Very much, by far.

PER-MULTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very much, very many; adverbially, permultum, *very much.*

PER-MŪNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To build completely, to finish building, munimenta. 2) To fortify completely.

PER-MŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [permuto]. 1) *A changing completely*, a change. 2) An exchanging, exchange; in partic., *a negotiating a bill of exchange.* 3) In rhetoric, *an exchanging of one expression for another*, permutation.

PER-MŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) *To move from its place,* to turn around *or* about: p. arborem in contrarium. 2) To change *or* to alter completely, sententiam, statum reipublicae. 3) To exchange, to interchange: p. nomina inter se; p. domum. 4) In partic., to exchange *money:* p. pecuniam Athenas, *to remit to Athens by bills of exchange;* quod tecum permutavi, *the amount I received from you in bills of exchange.* 5) (Lat.) To buy.

PERNA, ae, *f.* [= πέρνα]. A haunch (*together with the leg*), esp. *of swine* = a ham, gammon.

PER-NĔCESSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very necessary. 2) Very closely connected *with one* (by acquaintance or relationship).

PER-NĔCESSE, *adv.* Very necessary: p. esse.

PER-NĔGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To deny utterly. 2) (Lat.) To refuse altogether.

PERNĪCIĀBĪLIS (lat.), and PERNĪCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pernicies] = Perniciosus.

PERNĪCIES, ēi, *f.* [per-nex]. Ruin, destruction (mostly of living beings — cf. exitium): p. mea, *my death;* moliri p. intestinam reipublicae. Hence, *concr.* = *a bane, pest:* Verres p. Siciliae.

PERNĪCIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [perniciosus]. Destructively, ruinously, perniciously.

PERNĪCIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pernicies]. Destructive, ruinous, pernicious.

PERNĪCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [pernix]. Nimbleness, swiftness (v. Pernix).

PERNĪCĪTER, *adv.* [pernix]. Nimbly, swiftly.

*PER-NĪGER, gra, grum, *adj.* (Pl.) Very black.

PER-NĬMIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Altogether too great: pernimium, *quite too much.*

PER-NĬTEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To shine very much.

PERNIX, īcis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pernitor, 'striving through']. Nimble, swift, agile (only of living beings — cf. velox, celer, etc.).

PER-NŌBĪLIS, e, *adj.* Very famous.

PERNOCTO, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. intr.* [pernox]. To pass the night: p. extra moenia.

PERNŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [perna]. (Pl.) A comically-formed *patr., the son of a ham = a bit of ham.*

PER-NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To become thoroughly acquainted with; in the *perf.* = *to know thoroughly,* aliquid. 2) (Ante-cl.) To examine closely.

PER-NŌTESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) To become everywhere known.

PER-NŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pernosco]. Very well-known.

PER-NOX, ctis, *adj.* (Rar.; only in *nom.* & *abl.*) Lasting all night: luna p., *shining all night, full.*

PER-NOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very hurtful, very dangerous.

PER-NŪMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To count over, to count out, argentum.

PĔRO, ōnis, *m.* (Poet.) A boot *of untanned hide,* worn by ploughmen and shepherds.

PĔR-OBSCŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Very obscure.

PĔR-ŌDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very troublesome, very annoying.

PĔR-OFFĪCIŌSE, *adv.* Very obligingly, very courteously.

PĔR-ŌLEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) To emit a penetrating smell (stronger than redoleo).

PĔRŌNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Wearing perones (*boots of raw hide*).

PĔR-OPPORTŪNE, *adv.* Very opportunely, very seasonably.

PĔR-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Very opportune, seasonable *or* convenient.

PĔR-OPTĀTO, *adv.* Very much to one's wish.

PĔR-ŌPUS, *n. indecl.* (Com.) Very necessary: p. esse.

PĔRŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [peroro]. *The close of a speech,* the peroration.

*PĔR-ORNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very ornate.

PĔR-ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To adorn greatly.

PĔR-ŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To discuss to the end, to plead *or* to argue throughout: p. causam, crimen. 2) *To bring a speech to a close.* to wind up: strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare; digredi antequam peroratur.

PĔR-ŌSUS, a, um, *part.* Hating greatly, detesting, aliquem.

PER-PĀCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To quiet *or* to pacify completely, omnes.

PER-PARCE, *adv.* Very sparingly. (Ter.)

PER-PARVŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* Exceedingly small.

PER-PARVUS, a, um, *adj.* Very small.

PER-PASTUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-pasco]. Well-fed, canis. (Poet.)

PER-PAUCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very little, very few.

PER-PAUCUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* Very little, very few.

PER-PAULŬLUM, i, *n.* A very little.

PER-PAULUM, *adv.* Very little.

PER-PAUPER, ĕris, *adj.* Very poor.

PER-PAUXILLUM, i, *n.* A very little.

*PER-PĂVĔFĂCIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To frighten very much.

PER-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to push violently;* hence, to impel, to urge, to constrain, to prevail upon: p. aliquem (ut) ne aliquid faciat; p. ut aliquid fiat; also, abs., orabat donec perpulit, *until he prevailed.*

PERPENDĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [perpendo]. A plummet, plumb-line: directus ad perpendiculum, *perpendicularly.*

PER-PENDO, pendi, pensum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) To weigh carefully. 2) *Trop., to weigh carefully,* to examine, to ponder, to consider: p aliquid acri judicio; p. momenta officiorum, p amicitiam veritate, *to measure, to esteem according to its truth.*

PERPENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [per-penso]. (Lat.) A careful consideration.

PERPĔRAM, *adv.* **Wrongly, incorrectly,** loqui, suadere, pronunciare.

PERPES, ētis, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Perpetuus.

PERPESSĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [perpetior]. (Lat.) **Enduring much.**

PERPESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [perpetior]. **A bearing, enduring, suffering,** doloris.

PERPĔTIOR, pessus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* and *intr.* [per-patior]. **To bear** *or* **to endure to the end,** mendicitatem, dolorem, difficultates; (ante-cl.) animus aeger neque pati, neque perpeti, potest, *to hold out;* p. aliquid fieri, *to suffer, to permit.*

PERPETRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [per-patro]. **To carry out, to carry into effect, to accomplish, to perpetrate,** caedem, sacrificium; p. pacem, *to conclude;* p. bellum, *to finish.*

PERPĔTUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [perpetuus]. (Lat.) **Universal.**

PERPĔTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [perpetuus]. (Lat.) **Constantly engaged.**

PERPĔTUĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [perpetuus]. **Uninterrupted duration, perpetuity:** p. vitae, *the whole course of life;* p. sermonis, *unbroken continuance* (opp. to interruptions by questions and answers); philosophi judicandi sunt non ex singulis verbis sed ex p. et constantia, *by the consistency of their doctrines.*

PER-PĔTUO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [perpetuus]. **To cause to continue, to make perpetual, to perpetuate:** p. verba, *to speak without interruption.*

PERPĔTUO (II.), *adv.* [perpetuus]. **Constantly, perpetually,** *always,* loquens.

PERPĔTUUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-peto]. **1) Connected together, unbroken, uninterrupted,** aedes, paludes, munitiones, agmen; pp. montes, *a range of mountains.* Hence, oratio, carmen p.; p. dies, *a whole day;* thus, also, p. triduum. **2)** Of time, **lasting** (usually of a relative duration — conf. aeternus), **perpetual, constant,** lex, cursus, cura; in perpetuum, *for ever.* Hence, **3): A) universal, general,** jus: **B)** fulmina pp. (lat.), *momentous for one's whole future life.*

PER-PLĂCEO, 2. *v. intr.* **To please greatly,** alicui.

PERPLEXĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [perplexor]. (Pl.) **Perplexing:** verbum p., *ambiguous.*

PERPLEXĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [perplexabilis]. (Pl.) **Perplexingly.**

PERPLEXE, *adv.* [perplexus]. **Confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely.**

PERPLEXIM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Perplexe.

PERPLEXOR, 1. *v. intr.* [perplexus]. (Pl.) **To make confusion, to cause perplexity.**

PERPLEXUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [perplecto]. **1) Entangled, intricate,** iter, figurae. **2)** *Trop.*, **intricate, confused, obscure,** responsum, sermones.

*PER-PLĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) **Entangled.**

PER-PLUO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1)** (Ante-cl.) *Intr.*, **to rain through. 2)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Intr.*, **to let the rain through:** *trop.*, benefacta aliis benefactis tegito, ne perpluant, *cover good deeds with other good deeds, that they may not let the rain through.* **3)** *Tr.* (Pl.), **to rain** *any thing* **into:** amor p. tempestatem in pectus meum.

PER-PŎLIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To polish;** *trop.*, **to finish, to perfect,** *to put the finishing hand to:* opus aliquid p. et absolvere.

PER-PŎLĪTE, *adv.* with *sup.* **In a polished manner.**

PER-PŎLĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* **A thorough polishing** *or* **refining:** p. sermonis.

PER-PŎLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Thoroughly polished** *or* **refined.**

PER-PŎPŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To ravage completely, to devastate, to lay waste,** agros.

PER-PORTO, 1. *v. tr. To carry through* = *to carry to the place of its destination,* **to transport,** praedam Carthaginem.

PER-PŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A continued drinking,* **a carousal, drinking-bout.**

PER-PŌTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1)** *Intr.*, **to drink without intermission, to carouse,** totos dies. ***2)** *Tr.* (Lucr.), **to drink off,** laticem.

PERPRĬMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-premo]. **To press perpetually, to press hard:** p. cubilia, *to lie upon.*

*PER-PRŎPĔRE, *adv.* (Pl.) **Very quickly.**

PER-PRŎPINQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Very near.**

PER-PROSPER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* **Very prosperous.** (Lat.)

PER-PRŪRISCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Pl.) **To itch all over.**

PER-PUGNAX, ācis, *adj.* **Very pugnacious, very quarrelsome.**

PER-PULCHER, chra, chrum, *adj.* **Very beautiful.** (Ter.)

PER-PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To cleanse** *or* **to purge thoroughly:** p. se = *to purge;* auribus perpurgatis, *with great attention.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to clear up, to settle,** *to set right:* p. locum, *to discuss satisfactorily;* p. de dote, *everything concerning the dowry.*

PER-PŬSILLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very small.**

*PER-PŪTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) *Trop.*, **to explain,** rem.

PER-QUAM, *adv.* **Very much, extremely;** also written separately: per pol quam paucos reperias.

PERQUĪRO, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-quaero]. **1) To make diligent search for,** res, vasa illa. **2) To inquire diligently after:** p. quid causae sit; p. aliquid ab aliquo. **3) To examine,** rem.

PERQUĪSĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [perquiro]. *With careful examination,* accurately.

PERQUĪSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [perquiro]. (Pl.) A seeker out, a hunter after, auctionum.

PER-RĀRO, *adv.* Very seldom, very rarely.

PER-RĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* Very rare.

PER-RĒCONDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very secret, very abstruse *or* recondite.

PER-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.* (lat.), to creep *or* to crawl through *to a place.* 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to creep *or* to crawl over: p. tellurem genibus.

PER-REPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.* of perrepo]. 1) *Intr.*, to creep *or* to crawl about: p. in omnibus latebris. 2) *Tr.* (poet.), to creep through, plateas.

PERRHAEBIA, ae, *f.* [= Περραιβία]. *A district of Thessaly.*

PERRHAEBUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perrhaebia]. *Of or belonging to Perrhaebia,* Perrhæbian; (poet.) = *Thessalian; subst.*, Perrhaebi, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Perrhaebia.*

PER-RĪDĪCŪLE, *adv.* Very ridiculously.

PER-RĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very ridiculous.

PER-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To ask through, to ask one after another: p. sententias, *the opinions of all in succession.* 2) (Lat.) To carry through, legem (i. e., after proposing it).

PER-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To break through, *to force one's way through,* in urbem, per hostes. II. *Tr.* — 1) To break through, to penetrate, aëra: p. paludes, hostes, *to force one's way through;* p. naves, *to pierce.* Hence = *to break to pieces:* p. rates; p. fores, *to burst.* 2) *Trop.* = to break down, to destroy, *to overcome:* pp. leges; p. periculum, *to defy;* pp. fastidia, *to overcome.*

PERSA, ae, *f.* [= Πέρση]. 1) *A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Helios, and mother of Circe, Hecate,* &c. 2) *The name of a little dog.*

PERSAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Πέρσαι]. The Persians, *the inhabitants of Persis* (q. v.); hence, in gen. = *the inhabitants of the Persian empire.*

PER-SAEPE, *adv.* Very often.

*PER-SAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very furious.

PER-SALSE, *adv. Trop.*, very wittily.

PER-SALSUS, a, um, *adj. Trop.*, very witty.

*PERSĂLŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [persaluto]. *A saluting of all,* assiduous salutation.

PER-SĂLŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To salute in succession, aliquos.

PER-SANCTE, *adv.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very sacredly *or* solemnly, jurare.

PER-SĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To cure completely, vomicas.

PER-SĂPIENS, tis, *adj.* Very wise.

PER-SĂPIENTER, *adv.* Very wisely.

*PER-SCIENTER, *adv.* Very discreetly.

PER-SCINDO, ĭdi, issum, 3. *v. tr.* To tear asunder *or* in pieces, nubem, carbasum.

PER-SCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very fine, very pretty.

PER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To write in full (without abbreviation), verba, summam. 2) To write down (accurately and fully), to record, to state *or* to report *in writing,* res Romanas; p. de rebus suis; p. hostes discessisse; p. alicui orationem, *to send one a written oration;* p. senatus consultum, *to enter upon the minutes, to register.* 3) In partic. of money affairs, to enter *in an account-book:* p. falsum, *to make a false entry.* Hence, p. alicui pecuniam, *to pay one by giving him an order or check for the money, to assign.*

PERSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo]. 1) A writing down, registering; in partic. = an entry *in an account-book.* 2) *A written order for payment,* a note *or* bill of exchange.

PERSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* [perscribo]. *One who make entries in an account-book,* an accountant.

PERSCRŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor]. (Lat.) A searching through, an examination.

PERSCRŪTO, 1. (Ante-cl.) = Perscrutor.

PER-SCRŪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To search through, arcas. 2) *Trop.*, to examine closely into, to investigate, sententiam alicujus.

PER-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* To cut through, to cut up. Hence, *trop.:* A) p. vitium, *to extirpate:* B) = *to explore, to lay bare,* rerum naturas.

PER-SECTOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lucr.) To pursue eagerly, to investigate.

PERSĔCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [persequor]. A legal prosecution, action, suit.

PER-SĔDEO (Per-sīdeo), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* To remain sitting *a long time,* in equo.

PER-SEGNIS, e, *adj.* Very sluggish *or* slack.

PERSĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* 1) = Persa, 1; as *adj.*, PP. herbae, *magic herbs.* 2) *The title of a Latin poem.*

PERSĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perseus]. *Of or belonging to the hero Perseus,* Persean.

PER-SĔNESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To grow very old.

PĔR-SĔNEX, nis, *adj.* (Lat.) Very old.

PER-SENTIO, si, sum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) To feel deeply, aliquid. 2) To perceive clearly, aliquid.

PERSENTISCO, 3. (Ante-cl.) = Persentio.

PERSĔPHŎNE, es, *f.* [= Περσεφόνη]. *The Greek name of Proserpine* (v. Proserpina).

PERSĔPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Περσέπολις, 'the town of the Persians']. *The capital of the Persian empire,* the ruins of which are now called Tschil-Minar.

PERSĔQUENS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of persequor]. 1) (Pl.) That follows *or* pursues, flagitii. 2) That revenges, inimicitiarum.

PER-SĔQUOR, cūtus and quūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* Prop., *to follow through.* Hence, 1) to follow, to pursue, aliquem and vestigia alicujus; p. viam. Hence: A) to follow *an authority or example,*

to imitate, aliquem; p. Academiam, *to be a follower of the Academic doctrine;* so, also, p. sectam alicujus: B) to follow up, to come up with, to overtake, aliquem; p. quae dicuntur scribendi celeritate, *to keep up in writing with a speaker:* C) to go through *in pursuit of any thing*, to search through, omnes solitudines. 2) To follow after *hostilely*, to pursue, to chase, fugientes, feras. Hence: A) p. aliquem bello, *to make war upon;* p. aliquem judicio, *to prosecute:* B) = to take vengeance for, to avenge: perseque mortem, injurias alicujus. 3) To pursue = to hunt *or* to strive after, to endeavour to obtain, hereditatem, voluptates, *to follow after.* Hence: A) to vindicate, to assert, jus suum: B) to pursue = *to occupy one's self with*, artes. 4): A) to prosecute, to follow up, to go on with: p. societatem; p. quaerendo: B) to perform, to execute, mandata: C) to follow up *in speech or writing*, to describe, to treat of: p. aliquid literis Latinis, *to treat of;* p. aliquid versibus, *to sing;* p. aliquid voce, *to say, to mention;* p. omnes voluptates, *to enumerate;* p. omnes artes, *to run over.*

PERSES, ae, *m.* [= Πέρσης]. 1) *A son of Sol and Perse.* 2) = Perseus 2. 3) *A Persian.*

PERSEUS (I.), ei or eos, *m.* [= Περσεύς]. 1) *A son of Jupiter and Danaë* — he slew the Gorgon Medusa, and carried off her head as a trophy; he then rescued and married Andromeda. After his death he was placed among the constellations. 2) *The last king of Macedonia, an illegitimate son of Philip* — he was vanquished by Æmilius Paulus (168 B. C.).

PERSĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Perseus I.]. *Of or belonging to the hero Perseus*, Persean.

PERSĒVĒRANS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of persevero]. Persevering, steadfast.

PERSĒVĒRANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [perseverans]. Perseveringly.

PERSĒVĒRANTIA, ae, *f.* [perseverans]. Perseverance, constancy: p. oppugnandi, *in attacking;* p. belli, *long continuance of.*

PERSĒVĒRE, *adv.* [perseverus]. (Lat.) Very strictly.

PERSĒVĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [perseverus]. To persevere *in*, to persist, to continue *steadfastly:* p. in sententia sua; p. fugere, *to continue fleeing;* perseveratur, *they persist;* p. aliquid, also (lat.) p. rem, *to persist in any thing;* p. Romam, *to proceed as far as Rome;* perseveravit, se esse Orestem, *he persisted in asserting.*

PER-SĒVĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very strict.

PERSIA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) = Persis.

PERSĬCE, *adv.* [Persicus I.]. (Lat.) In Persian.

PERSĬCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Persae]. Persian: (poet.) Persici apparatus, *splendid;* subst., Persica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *Persian history.*

PERSĬCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Perses]. *Of or belonging to king Perses*, Persean.

PER-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. intr.* To sink *or* to settle down, to fall *or* to light upon. (Poet.)

PER-SIGNO, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To note down, to record: p. dona. 2) (Lat.) To mark: p. notis corpus.

PER-SĬMĬLIS, e, *adj.* Very like *or* similar.

PER-SIMPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* (Lat.) Very plain *or* simple.

PERSIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* [= Περσίς]. 1) *Subst.*, Persia, *the country of the Persians;* in a narrower sense, *the district of Persis, between Carmania, Media and Susiana*, now Fars or Farsistan. 2) *Adj.* (poet.) Persian.

PER-SISTO, stĭti, —, 3. *v. intr.* *To remain standing* = to persist, to persevere: p. in eadem pertinacia.

PERSIUS, ii, *m.* 1) *An orator*, contemporary with Lucilius. 2) (A. P. Flaccus) *A satirist*, of the time of Nero.

PERSOLLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of persona]. (Pl.) A little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, *you fright!*

*PER-SŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Quite alone.

PER-SOLVO, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To loosen completely; only *trop.:* p. quaestionem, *to unravel.* 2) To pay: p. alicui pecuniam; p. militibus stipendia; p. pecuniam ab aliquo, *by a draft on anybody.* Hence: A) to pay, to render, to give *what is due to any one:* p. praemia, *to distribute;* p. alicui gratiam, *to show one's self grateful;* p. alicui grates, *to render thanks;* p. alicui honores, *to pay honours;* p. promissa, fidem, *to fulfil;* p. mortem alicui, *to put to death:* B) p. (alicui) poenas, supplicia, *to suffer punishment;* but also = *to inflict a punishment:* C) (rar.) p. epistolae, *to answer a letter.*

PERSŌNA, ae, *f.* [πρόσωπον]. 1) A mask (significant of character — cf. larva), esp. *that worn by Greek and Roman actors:* p. tragica. 2) A character, part, personage *in a play:* p. parasiti. Hence: A) *tropp.*, a character *or* part *that one sustains in life:* p. gravitatis severitatisque; personam alienam ferre (agere, sustinere, tueri), *to play an assumed, unnatural part:* B) man, *inasmuch as he acts a certain part, in a certain manner or in certain relations* (in gen. = homo), a person, personage: p. mea; pacifica p.; altera p. sed tamen secunda, *the second principal personage.*

PERSŌNĀLĬTER, *adv.* [persono]. (Lat.) Tech. term in grammar, with the person expressed *or* implied, dicere.

PERSŌNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [persona]. 1) Wearing a mask, masked, Roscius; pater p., *the father in the play.* 2) *Trop.*, masked, *in an assumed character:* p. ambulare; p. felicitas (lat.), *visionary.*

PER-SŌNO, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To sound through and through, to resound *or* to ring with: domus p. cantu. II. *Tr.* — 1) To fill with sound, to make resound, aurem alicujus,

silvas. 2) **To make sound, to play:** p. aliquid citharâ. 3) **To call aloud, to call out:** p. libidinem huc esse prolapsam; p. formam principis.

PERSPECTĒ, *adv.* [perspicio]. (Pl.) **With discernment, intelligently.**

PER-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.* (Pl.), **to look attentively, to look all about.** 2) *Tr.*, **to look at to the end,** certamen. (Lat.)

PERSPECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of perspicio]. **Seen through, perceived, evident:** res mihi p.; virtus p., *tested.*

PER-SPĔCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To explore** *or* **to examine carefully:** p. situs locorum.

PER-SPERGO, 3. *v. tr.* [per-spargo]. **To besprinkle:** *trop.*, p. orationem sale.

PERSPĪCĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [perspicax]. **Sharpsightedness, acuteness, perspicacity.**

PERSPĪCAX, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio]. **Sharpsighted, acute, perspicacious.**

PERSPĪCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [perspicio]. **A full perception** *or* **knowledge,** veri.

PERSPĪCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [per-specio]. 1) **To look** *or* **to see through, to look into:** p. coelum; eo ne perspici quidem potuit. Hence: A) *to see, to discern,* res minimas: B) *to read through,* epistolam. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to see through** = **to perceive fully, to understand, to ascertain:** p. aliquid, se ipsum, quanti te faciam; p. aliquid conjecturâ, *to guess:* B) **to look closely at, to inspect, to examine,** domum, rem.

PERSPĪCUE, *adv.* [perspicuus]. **Evidently, clearly, perspicuously.**

PERSPĪCUĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus]. 1) (Lat.) **Transparency.** 2) **Clearness, perspicuity.**

PERSPĪCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **Transparent,** aqua. 2) *Trop.*, **evident, clear, perspicuous.**

PER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* **To make quite even:** p. viam, *to pave all over.*

*PER-STĬMŬLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To stimulate violently,** spiritus tumidos.

PER-STO, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To continue standing,** *to stand firmly,* totum diem. 2) (poet., rar.) **To last, to continue:** laurea p. toto anno, *remains green.* 3) **To stand fast, to continue, to persist** *or* **to persevere** *in any thing:* p. in incepto, in sententia, in impudentia; (poet. & lat.) p. facere aliquid, *to continue doing.*

PER-STRĔPO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* **To make much noise.** (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PER-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To graze, to touch, to wound slightly:** p. femur alicujus; p. terram aratro, *to furrow.* 2) *Trop.:* A) horror p. animos, *seizes:* B) of discourse, p. rem breviter, *to touch upon slightly:* C) = *to jeer at, to censure:* p. aliquid facetiis; p. habitum alicujus levibus verbis; p. aliquem suspicione, *to attach suspicion to one:* D) **to blunt:** p. aures, *to deafen;* p. oculos, *to dazzle.*

PER-STŬDIŌSE, *adv.* **Very eagerly.**

PER-STŬDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very desirous, very fond of:** p. literarum.

PER-SUĀDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To persuade** *one to do something,* **to induce, to prevail upon:** p. alicui ut abeat; huic persuaderi non potuit ut, etc., *he could not be persuaded,* &c.; (very rar.) p. alicui facere aliquid; (Com.) persuasum est id facere, *I have been persuaded to do it.* Hence, *trop.*, of impersonal objects = *to cause, to make one do:* quod nox et vinum persuasit. 2) *To make one believe,* **to convince, to persuade:** p. alicui, hostes abisse; persuadeo mihi hoc or persuadetur mihi, *I persuade myself, I am convinced;* so, also, mihi persuasum est or persuasum habeo (the latter with the *accus.* and *infin.*), *I am come to the persuasion, I am persuaded,* &c.

PERSUĀSĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [persuado]. (Lat.) **Persuasive, convincing.**

PERSUĀSĪBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [persuasibilis]. (Lat.) **Convincingly,** dicere.

PERSUĀSIO, ōnis, *f.* [persuadeo]. 1) **A persuading, convincing,** *the act of persuading.* 2) (Lat.) **A persuasion, conviction, belief.**

PERSUASTRIX, īcis, *f.* [persuadeo]. (Pl.) *She that persuades.*

PERSUĀSUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [persuadeo]. **A persuading, persuasion:** persuasu alicujus, *by the persuasion of some one.*

PERSUĀSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of persuadeo]. *That of which one is persuaded:* quod mihi persuasissimum est.

PER-SUBTĪLIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Very fine, very subtile.** 2) **Ingenious.**

PERSULTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, **to jump, to leap** *or* **to prance about,** ante vallum; p. in agro eorum, *to make an inroad or incursion in.* 2) *Tr.*, **to roam over, to range through,** Italiam.

PER-TAEDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To become disgusted** *or* **wearied.**

PERTAEDET, pertaesum est, —, 2. *v. impers.* = a strengthened 'taedet,' q. v.

PERTAESUS, a, um, *adj.* [pertædet]. (Poet. & lat.) **Wearied, tired,** rei alicujus and rem aliquam.

PER-TĔGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To cover all over:** p. villam, *to roof; trop.*, p. benefacta benefactis.

PER-TENDO, di, sum or tum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* Prop., *to stretch out.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to carry through, to go on with, to perform,** aliquid: B) **to go, to proceed,** Romam, in castra, ad alteram ripam: C) **to persevere, to persist** *in any thing.*

PER-TENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To feel all over,** utrumque pugionem. Hence: A) **to try, to test, to prove** *thoroughly,* rem, animos militum; p. omnia, *to weigh, to consider:* B) gaudium p. pectus, *fills;* tremor p. corpora, *seizes.*

PER-TĔNUIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Very thin, very small.** 2) **Very slight, very trifling.**

PERTĔREBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To bore through,** columnam.

PER-TERGEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To wipe off,** mensam; *trop.*, aër p. pupillas, *touches gently.*

PERTERRĔ-FĂCIO, 3. (Ante-cl.) = Perterreo.

PER-TERREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To frighten** *or* **to alarm greatly, to put in great fear,** aliquem; p. aliquem ab aedibus, *to frighten away.*

PERTERRI-CRĔPUS, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo-crepo]. (Ante-cl.) **Roaring terribly.**

PER-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* *To weave to the end;* hence, *trop.*, in speech or writing, **to finish, to go through with:** p. id, quod exorsus sum; p. hunc locum.

PERTĪCA, ae, *f.* **A pole;** in partic. = **a measuring-rod** (decempeda); *trop.* = *a measure:* prov., unâ perticâ aliquid tractare, *superficially, carelessly.*

PERTĪMĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* **To frighten greatly,** aliquem.

PER-TĪMESCO, mui, —, 3, *v. inch. intr.* & *tr.* **To become greatly frightened; to fear greatly:** p. de re aliqua and aliquid; also, p. tantam audaciam; longa obsidio erat pertimescenda, *was to be feared.*

PERTĪNĂCIA, ae, *f.* [pertinax]. 1) **Obstinacy, stubborness, pertinacity** (in holding to one's opinion; it does not denote opposition to others — cf. contumacia). 2) (Rar.) **Perseverance, constancy.**

PERTĪNĂCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pertinax]. 1) **Firmly,** haerere. 2) **Stubbornly.** 3) **Perseveringly.**

PERTĪNAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pertineo]. 1) (Poet.) **Very tenacious:** digitus male p., *pretendingly tenacious;* hence (Pl.), *very tenacious of money,* **niggardly** (stronger than tenax). 2) *Trop.:* A) **lasting, uninterrupted,** studium: B) — a) in a bad sense, **obstinate, pertinacious,** homo, contentio; (poet.) p. ludere, *in playing* — b) in a good sense, **persevering, constant,** virtus.

PERTĪNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. intr.* [perteneo]. 1) **To extend, to reach** *or* **to spread** *to a certain point:* rivi pp. in mare, *reach the sea;* Belgae pp. ad inferiorem partem Rheni; venae pp. per omnes partes corporis, *spread through.* Hence, *trop.*, *to reach, to extend* (= διήκειν, καθῆκειν): hoc latius p., *extends farther;* ea caritas per omnes ordines p., *pervades.* 2) *Trop.*, **to regard** *or* **to concern** *a person or thing,* **to relate** *or* **to pertain** *to:* hoc ad me p.; hoc p. ad victum; hoc p. ad meum officium; sacra pp. ad flaminem, *to the office of a flamen;* praeda p. ad milites, *belongs to.* In partic.: A) = *to tend or to lead towards:* ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent; hoc eodem p., *this tends to the same result;* id eo p. ut, etc.; omen p. ad illud, *points to:* B) facinus p. ad eum = *he is guilty of;* suspicio p. ad eum. *falls on him.*

PERTINGO, 3. *v. tr.* [per-tango]. (Doubtful reading; in MSS. freq. confounded w. pertineo.) **To reach, to touch:** lux p. oculos.

*PER-TŎLĔRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To endure to the end,** aliquid.

*PER-TORQUEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To distort,** ora.

PERTRACTĀTE, *adv.* [pertracto]. (Pl.) *With good arrangement,* **elaborately, systematically.**

PERTRACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto]. 1) (Lat.) **A handling.** 2) *Trop.*, **an occupying ones's self with,** poetarum, reipublicae.

PER-TRACTO (Per-trecto), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To touch, to feel, to handle,** caput, vulnera alicui. 2) Of the mind, **to handle, to treat of,** animos hominum; hence = *to occupy one's self with, to consider, to go over:* p. totam philosophiam; p. ea quae scripsi; p. aliquid cogitatione.

PER-TRĂHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To draw** *or* **to drag** *into a place:* p. aliquem in castra.

PER-TRANSEO, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) 1) **To go** *or* **to pass through.** 2) **To go** *or* **to pass by.**

PER-TRISTIS, e, *adj.* 1) **Very mournful.** 2) **Very gloomy, very morose.**

PER-TRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Quite worn out;** *trop.*, **very trite** *or* **common.** (Lat.)

PER-TŪMULTUŌSE, *adv.* **In a very tumultuous manner.**

PER-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. tr.* **To thrust, to push** *or* **to bore through,** rem; guttae pp. saxa, *scoop or hollow out.*

PERTURBĀTE, *adv.* [perturbatus]. **Confusedly, in disorder.**

PERTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo]. 1) **Confusion, disorder, disturbance, perturbation,** valetudinis; p. coeli, *stormy weather;* p. rerum, *a political revolution;* p. vitae. 2) *Trop.*, freq. with the *gen.* animi, a **perturbation, emotion, passion:** perturbationes animi sunt genere quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia.

PERTURBĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [perturbo]. **A female disturber** *or* **disquieter.**

PERTURBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of perturbo]. 1) **Troubled, disturbed, unquiet.** 2) **Disconcerted, alarmed.**

PER-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To throw into disorder** *or* **confusion, to confuse, to disturb:** p. ordinem aetatum, hostes, provinciam; p. condiciones, *to violate.* Hence, 2) of the mind or of the state, **to disturb, to confound, to embroil:** p. animos, *to excite;* in partic. = **to disconcert, to discompose:** perturbari clamore, *to be frightened by;* perturbari de re, *to be uneasy about.*

PER-TURPIS, e, *adj.* **Very unbecoming, very shameful.**

PĔRŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pera]. **A little wallet** *or* **pocket.** (Lat.)

PĔR-UNGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To besmear** *or* **to anoint all over,** corpus oleo.

PĔR-URBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Very elegant, very fine** *or* **witty. 2) Over-fine, over-polite:** cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis.

PĔR-URGEO, si, —, 2. *v. tr.* **To press** *or* **to urge greatly:** p. aliquem ut faciat aliquid.

PĔR-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To burn through and through, to burn up,** corpus. Hence, improp. — a) sol p. agros, *scorches* — b) *to chafe, to gall, to rub sore,* colla boûm — c) (lat.) febri, siti peruri, *to be burned, inflamed* — d) perustus frigore, *nipped by the frost* — e) p. agros, *to lay waste with fire.* **2)** *Trop.*, of the heat of passion, **to inflame, to consume:** peruri aestu, inani gloria.

PĔRŪSIA, ae, *f.* *A confederate town of Etruria,* now Perugia.

PĔRŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Perusia]. **Perusinian;** *subst.*, Perusini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Perusia.*

PĔR-ŪTĪLIS, e, *adj.* **Very useful.**

PER-VĀDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1) To go** *or* **to come through, to pass** *or* **to spread through,** per agros; but also *tr.*, p. illas oras; *trop.*, fama p. urbem, *spreads through;* so, also, murmur p. concionem; opinio p. animos, *pervades.* **2) To arrive at, to reach:** p. ad castra; (Lucr.) p. florem aetatis.

PERVĂGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of pervagor]. **1) Widespread, well-known. 2) Common, general.**

PER-VĂGOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* **1)** *Intr.*, **to wander** *or* **to rove about,** hic, in omnibus locis. Hence, *trop.:* A) *to spread out, to extend:* usque ad ultimas terras pervagari: B) *to become common:* is honos nimium pervagatur. **2)** *Tr.*, **to wander** *or* **to range through,** orbem terrarum, domus suas; *trop.*, laetitia p. animos, *pervades.*

PER-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Wandering all about.**

*PER-VĂLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) **To be very strong.**

*PER-VĂRIE, *adv.* **Very variously.**

PER-VASTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To lay waste, to devastate,** Italiam.

PER-VĔHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To carry, to convey** *or* **to conduct through:** p. commeatum aliquo; *pass.* pervehi (lat.), *to pass through:* p. Oceanum. **2) To carry** *or to* **convey** *any thing to a place:* p. aliquem in urbem; p. virgines et sacra Caere; *pass.* pervehi = *to drive, to ride, to sail,* &c.: pervectus ad oppidum, in portum.

PER-VELLO, velli, —, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To pluck, to pull, to twitch,** alicui aurem (also *trop.* — v. Vello). **2)** *Trop.:* A) dolor, fortuna p. aliquem, *pinches, distresses:* B) p. stomachum (poet.), *to sharpen, to whet the appetite;* p. fidem alicujus ad gratiam referendam, *to arouse:* C) p. jus civile, *to disparage.*

PER-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* **1) To come through** *to some place,* **to reach, to arrive at:** p. in fines hostium; p. in portum, in summum montis. **2)** *Meton.*, **to come to** *the knowledge or possession of any one,* **to reach:** hereditas, praedium ad me p.; but (Pl.), res p. ad herum, *reaches the master's ears.* **3)** *Trop.*, **to come to** *a certain state, condition or end,* **to reach, to attain to:** sine me pervenire quo volo, *let me come to the end of my story;* p. in senatum, *to get into the senate;* p. ad primos comoedos, *to be reckoned among the first comic actors;* p. in scripta alicujus, *to be mentioned in one's writings;* p. in amicitiam alicujus, *to become one's friend;* laus, pecunia ad me p., *I secure glory, money;* p. in odium alicujus, in invidiam, etc., *to incur one's hatred or ill-will,* &c.; inde ad eum impunitas scelerum p., *from this an impunity for crime has accrued to him.*

PER-VĒNOR, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To hunt through** = *to run through,* urbem. (Pl.)

PERVERSE, *adv.* [perversus]. **1)** (Lat.) **Awry, the wrong way:** p. sellam collocare. **2) Perversely, wrongly.**

PERVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [perverto]. **A turning about** = *a misplacing of words.*

PERVERSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [perversus]. **Perversity, frowardness,** hominum, morum.

PERVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of perverto]. **1)** *Turned the wrong way,* **awry, askew:** pp. oculi = *squinting.* **2) Perverse, bad, wrong,** mos, sapientia; homo p. = *malignant, envious;* (poet.) p. omen, *unfavourable;* p. dies, *unlucky.*

PER-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** *To turn upside down,* **to overturn, to throw down,** tecta, turrim; rupes perversae, *tumbled down.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to overthrow, to subvert, to destroy,** regnum, vim alicujus, jura divina: B) *to unsettle the mind,* **to disconcert, to disturb,** aliquem: C) **to corrupt, to ruin,** mores, civitatem; p. aliquem, *to seduce.*

PER-VESPĔRI, *adv.* **Very late in the evening.**

*PERVESTĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo]. **A searching into;** *trop.*, **an investigation.**

PER-VESTĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to trace or to search out;* hence, *trop.*, **to investigate** *closely,* **to examine,** omnia.

PER-VĔTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very old.**

PER-VĔTUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very old.**

PER-VIAM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) *So that one can find a way through,* **accessibly:** omnes angulos mihi p. fecistis = *accessible.*

PERVĬCĀCIA, ae, *f.* [pervicax]. **1) Stubbornness, obstinacy. 2)** (Rar.) In a good sense, **steadiness, firmness.**

PERVĬCĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [pervicax]. **Stubbornly, perversely.**

PERVĪCAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pervinco]. *Bent upon pursuing one's own will:*—1) **Headstrong, obstinate,** animus, superbia; p. irae, *in his anger; trop.*, pugna p. 2) (Rar.) In a good sense, **firm, steadfast:** p. recti, *in the right.*

PER-VĪDEO, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *v. tr.* (Poet.) 1) **To look over, to look on:** sol p. omnia. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to look at** *or* **upon, to contemplate:** B) **to consider, to examine:** C) **to perceive, to discern,** aliquid.

PER-VĪGEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* **To continue, to flourish:** p. opibus. (Lat.)

PER-VĪGIL, lis, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Ever watchful.** 2) (Lat.) **Passed without sleep,** nox.

*PER-VĪGĪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A forbearing of sleep,* **a watching;** in partic. = **a vigil.**

PER-VĪGĪLIA, ae, *f.* **A watching all night.**

PERVĪGĪLIUM, ii, *n.* [pervigil]. (Lat.) 1) = Pervigilia. 2) In partic. = **a religious vigil.**

PER-VĪGĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To watch all night, to remain awake:** p. in armis, totam noctem. 2) **To keep a vigil all night:** p. Veneri, *in honour of Venus.* 3) (Poet.) **To watch,** in gen.: p. longos dies, *to pass.*

PER-VĪLIS, e, *adj.* **Very cheap.**

PER-VINCO, vīci, victum, 3. *v. tr.* & (rar.) *intr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To conquer completely, to defeat, to overcome,** aliquem; vox p. sonum, *drowns.* Hence, *intr., to conquer:* pervicit Bardanes. 2) **To induce, to prevail upon:** p. Rhodios ut, etc. 3) *To carry a point,* **to effect, to bring about** *with labour:* consules p. non potuerunt ut, etc.; pervicerunt remis ut terram tenerent. 4) (Lucr.) **To prove, to demonstrate,** aliquid dictis.

PER-VĪRĪDIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very green.**

PER-VĪVO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To live on** *to a certain time:* p. usque ad summam aetatem.

PERVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [per-via]. 1) *That may be passed through,* **passable, pervious,** locus; amnis p., *fordable;* pp. naves, *whose ranks or lines could be passed through;* transitio, usus p., *a passage, thoroughfare;* so, also, *subst.*, Pervium, ii, *n., a passage, thoroughfare.* 2) *Trop.*—a) *open,* cor — b) *accessible,* ambitioni.

PER-VŎLĬTO, 1. *v. freq. tr. & intr.* (Poet.) **To fly through,** omnia loca or per omnia loca.

PER-VŎLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) *Tr.*, **to fly through:** hirundo p. domum. Hence, *trop.*, of any rapid motion = *to dart through:* p. totam urbem; p. sex milia passuum, *to run over.* 2) *Intr.*, **to fly to** *a place:* animus p. in illam sedem.

PER-VŎLO (II.), vŏlui, velle, *v. irr. intr.* **To wish greatly, to be very desirous:** p. videre aliquem.

PER-VŎL�ūTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of pervolvo]. *To roll over and over* = **to read frequently,** libros.

PER-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To roll about,** aliquem in luto. 2) *Trop.*, animus pervolvitur in illis locis, *is much occupied with;* (poet.) p. librum, *to turn over, to read.*

PER-VULGĀTE, *adv.* (Lat.) **In a common manner, vulgarly.**

PER-VULGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of pervulgo]. 1) **Very common** *or* **usual,** consolatio. 2) **Well-known.**

PER-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make common to all:** p. praemia virtutis; p. se (of a woman) = *to prostitute one's self.* 2) *To make publicly known,* **to publish,** tabulas. 3) (Ante-cl.) *To visit everywhere,* **to traverse:** lumina solis pp. coelum.

PES, pĕdis, *m.* [root PED, Gr. ΠΟΔ, ποδός, πούς]. 1) **A foot,** hominis, equi. Hence: A) in gen.—a) ferre pedem (poet.) = *to go* or *to come;* efferre p., *to go out;* conjicere se in pedes (Com.), *to betake one's self off in haste, to take to one's heels;* pedibus ire, *to go on foot* (opp. to equo) or *by land* (opp. to mari); excipere se in pedes, *to spring to the ground;* pedem opponere (*trop.*) = *to throw an impediment in one's way;* ire pede dextro, *fortunately;* ire pede sinistro, *unfortunately;* servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey* — b) *trop.*, stans in uno p. (poet.) = *with the greatest facility;* omni pede stare (lat.), *to use every effort;* manibus pedibusque (Com.), *with hands and feet, with might and main* — c) *trop.:* α) esse sub pedibus alicujus = *to be in one's power;* β) (poet.) esse (jacere) sub pedibus = *to be disregarded* — d) (poet.) trahere pedem, *to halt, to limp* — e) prov., trahantur haec (illi, omnes, etc.) pedibus, *they may be dragged by the heels, may go as they will* — f) *trop.*, ante pp. esse (stare, positum esse), *to lie before one's eyes, to be palpable:* B) in partic.—a) in military lang.: α) pedibus = *on foot* (opp. to equis); ad pedes desilire, *to (leap from a horse and) fight on foot;* thus, also, deducere equites ad pp.; β) pedibus = *by land* (opp. to navibus, etc.); γ) pedem referre, *to retreat;* p. conferre, *to come to close quarters;* pede presso, *with closed ranks* — b) of senators, pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, *to takes sides in voting with one, to go over to one's opinion* (cf. pedarius). 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) **the foot** *of a table, stool,* &c.: B) pp. navales = *the rowers* (doubtf.): C) **the barrow** *of a litter.* 3) *A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to turn it to the wind,* **a sheet:** navigare pede aequo, *with the wind right aft;* pedem facere, *to work the sheet, to haul the wind.* 4) **A metrical foot;** hence, *a kind of verse.* 5) **A foot** *as a measure of length:* *trop.*, metiri se suo p., *by one's own measure or abilities.*

PESSĪNUNTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pessinus]. *Of or belonging to Pessinus,* **Pessinuntian.**

PESSĪNUS, untis, *f.* [= Πεσσινοῦς]. *A town of Galatia,* the principal seat of the worship of Cybele — now ruins near Balahissar.

PESSŪLUS, i, *m.* [= πάσσαλος]. **A bolt** (smaller than an 'obex').

PESSUM, *adv.* [perh. contracted from pedes versum, 'towards the feet'—cf. sursum]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To the ground, to the bottom, down:** urbs p. subsidit; rete p. abit. 2) *Trop.* (mostly ante-cl. & lat., whilst in the classic period 'pereo' and 'perdo' were mostly used), *to the bottom, to the ground:* A) p. eo = pereo, *to perish:* B) p. do, or written as one word, Pessumdo, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. *v. tr.* (= perdo), **to cause to perish, to ruin, to destroy,** aliquem, copias hostium; pessumdatus ad inertiam, *plunged into.*

PESSUMDO—v. Pessum, 2, B.

PESTĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pestis-fero]. 1) *Destructive of health,* **pestilential,** odor. 2) = **Pernicious, pestiferous, baneful:** res pp. et nocentes.

PESTĬFĔRE, *adv.* [pestifer]. **Perniciously, banefully.**

PESTĬLENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pestis]. 1) *Injurious to health,* **pestilential, unwholesome,** locus, annus. 2) *Trop.*, **pestilent, destructive.**

PESTĬLENTIA, ae, *f.* [pestilens]. 1) **An epidemic** *or* **contagious disease, a pest, pestilence** (cf. pestis). 2) **An unwholesome air, weather** *or* **region.** 3) *Trop.*, in a moral sense = **a pest, plague.**

PESTĬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Unhealthy.**

PESTĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [pestis]. (Lucr.) = Pestilentia.

PESTIS, is, *f.* 1) (Mostly poet.) = Pestilentia, 1. 2) *Trop.*, **ruin, destruction:** p. ac pernicies reipublicae; p. nasorum (poet.), *an abominable smell.* Hence, of a destructive person = **a pest, bane:** p. patriae.

PĔTĂSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [petasus]. **Wearing a petasus.**

PĔTĂSIO, or PĔTĂSO, ōnis, *m.* [= πεταστών]. **A fore-quarter of pork.**

PĔTĂSUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of petasio]. **A little leg of pork.** (Poet.)

PĔTĂSUS, i, *m.* [= πέτασος]. **A travelling-hat,** *with a broad, stiff brim.*

PĔTĒLIA, ae, *f. A town in Bruttium,* now Strongoli.

PĔTĒLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Petelia]. *Of or belonging to Petelia,* **Petelian.**

PĔTESSO, or PĔTISSO, 3. *v. tr.* [peto—cf. capesso]. (Rar.) **To strive eagerly after,** rem aliquam.

PĔTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [peto]. *A striving after:*—1) **An attack, thrust** *or* **blow;** *trop.* = *an attack with words.* 2) (Lat.) **A requesting, soliciting;** esp., *a soliciting of public office,* **candidateship:** p. honorum; dare se petitioni, *to solicit;* dare alicui petitionem, *to admit one as a candidate.* 3) **A claim at law, a suit** (in private or civil cases—opp. to accusatio, q. v.): p. pecuniae; hence = *the right of claiming.*

PĔTĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [peto]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A candidate** *for a public office* (in classic Latin, candidatus). 2) **A plaintiff** *in a civil suit.*

PĔTĪTUM, i, *n.* [peto]. (Poet.) **A demand, request.**

PĔTĪTŬRIO, 4. *v. intr.* [*desid.* of peto]. **To desire to sue** *for an office.*

PĔTĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [peto]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **A going towards:** p. terrae, *a falling to the ground.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.), **a desire, request.**

PĒTO, tīvi, tītum, 3. *v. tr.* [bito, eo]. 1) **To go** *or* **to repair to** *a place,* **to travel to:** p. Dyrrhachium, castra; (poet.) p. coelum pennis, *to fly up to;* mons p. astra, *towers to;* locus petitus Graecis, *visited by.* Hence, p. viam, alium cursum, etc. = **to take.** 2) **To go to** *any one:* A) with a hostile intention = **to attack, to assail:** p. aliquem fraude; p. urbem bello, *to wage war against;* p. aliquem morsu (poet.), *to try to bite:* B) **to apply to:** p. aliquem precibus, *to solicit, to entreat.* 3) **To go after** *any thing:* A) p. aliquid in (ad) locum, *to go to a place for any thing;* hence, in gen., **to fetch,** lignum; p. aliquid a Graecis; p. gemitum, etc., *to fetch a deep sigh,* &c.; p. initium a re aliqua, *to derive:* B) **to demand, to require,** aliquid ab aliquo; esp.—a) = *to demand at law,* **to sue for, to bring an action for recovery:** is unde petitur, *the defendant* (opp. to is qui petit = petitor); *trop.*, p. poenas ab aliquo, *to exact from, to inflict upon*—b) = **to ask for** *a thing,* **to beg, to beseech, to entreat:** p. aliquid ab aliquo; p. a te ut (ne) id facias—c) **to seek for** *an office:* p. consulatum—d) p. virginem, *to woo, to court:* C) **to long for, to seek to obtain, to seek, to strive after:** p. gloriam, sapientiam; p. salutem fugâ.

PĔTORRĪTUM, i, *n.* [Celtic 'petor' = four, and 'rit' = wheel]. *An open four-wheeled Gallic carriage.*

PĔTŌSĪRIS, ĭdis, *m. A celebrated Egyptian mathematician and astrologer of the time of Juvenal.*

PETRA (I.), ae, *f.* [= πέτρα]. (Lat.) **A rock, stone.**

PETRA (II.), ae, *f.* [= Πέτρα]. 1) *A town in Arabia,* now ruins of Wady Musa. 2) *A town in Sicily,* now Casal della Pietra.

PETRĒIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Petreius]. *Of or belonging to Petreius,* **Petreian.**

PETRĒIUS, ii, *m.*, and Petrēia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Marcus P., *a legate of Pompey in the Civil war.*

PETRĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Petra II.]. *The inhabitants of Petra in Sicily,* **the Petreans.**

PETRĪNUM, i, *n. A village and a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.*

PETRO, ōnis, *m.* [petra I.?]. (Pl.) **An old ram** (with flesh as hard as stone).

PETRŎCŎRII, ōrum, *m. pl. A Gallic tribe in Aquitania.*

PETRŌNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Petrōnia, ae *f. The*

name of a Roman gens; thus, esp. (T. or C.) P. Arbiter (i. e., elegantiarum, 'director of amusements'), *a contemporary of Nero, and author of a satirical romance.*

PĒTŪLANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [peto]. 1) **Pert, forward, petulant,** homo, animal, genus dicendi. 2) In partic. = **wanton, lascivious.**

PĒTŪLANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [petulans]. 1) **Pertly, petulantly.** 2) **Wantonly, licentiously.**

PĒTŪLANTIA, ae, *f.* [petulans]. 1) **Pertness, sauciness, petulancy, impudence:** pp. dictorum (lat.), *bold expressions.* 2) (Ante-cl.) **Carelessness, rashness.** 3) **Wantonness:** p. ramorum (lat.), *exuberance.*

PĒTULCUS, a, um, *adj.* [peto]. **Butting:** agni pp.

PEUCĒTIA, ae, *f. The middle district of Apulia.*

PEUCĒTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Peucetia]. *Of or belonging to Peucetia,* **Peucetian.**

PHAEĀCES, cum, *m. pl.* [= Φαίακες]. **The Phæacians,** *the fabulous inhabitants of the island of Scheria (Corfu); sing.,* Phaeax, ācis, *m.,* **a Phæacian;** also, as an *adj.,* Ph. populus.

PHAEĀCIA, ae, *f. The country of the Phaeacians, the island of Scheria.*

PHAEĀCIS, ĭdis. [Phaeacia]. I. *Adj.—Of or belonging to Phaeacia,* **Phæacian.** II. *Subst.—A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia.*

PHAEĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [=Φαιάκιος]. (Poet.) **Phæacian.**

PHAEĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Phaeacius.

PHAECĀSIĀNUS = Phaecasiatus.

PHAECĀSIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [phaecasium]. **Wearing white shoes.** (Lat.)

PHAECĀSIUM, ii, *n.*, or PHAECĀSIA, ae, *f.* [= φαικάσιον]. (Lat.) **A white shoe,** *worn at Athens by the priests.*

PHAEDON, ōnis, *m.* [= Φαίδων]. *A pupil of Socrates, and friend of Plato,* after whom Plato named his dialogue on the immortality of the soul.

PHAEDRA, ae, *f.* [= Φαίδρα]. *A daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.* She became enamored of her step-son Hippolytus, whose death she afterwards caused by her calumnies.

PHAEDRUS, i, *m.* [= Φαῖδρος]. 1) *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero.* 2) *A disciple of Socrates,* after whom a dialogue of Plato is namde. 3) *A freedman of Augustus, and writer of fables.*

PHAESTIAS, ădis, *f.* [Phaestum]. **A Phæstian woman.**

PHAESTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phaestum]. *Of or belonging to Phaestum,* **Phæstian.**

PHAESTUM, i, *n.* [= Φαιστός]. 1) *A town in Crete,* founded by Minos. 2) *A town in Thessaly.* 3) *A town in Locris,* now ruins near Vithari.

PHAĔTHON, tis, *m.* [= Φαέθων, 'the Shining One']. 1) *A surname of the Sun.* 2) *A son of Helios and Clymene.* In order to prove his divine origin, he obtained from his father permission to drive the chariot of the Sun, in which attempt, however, he lost his life.

PHAĔTHONTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phaethon]. *Of or belonging to Phaëthon,* **Phaëthontean.**

PHAĔTHONTIĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [Phaëthon]. *The sisters of Phaëthon,* who bewailed the loss of their brother until they were changed into poplars and their tears into amber.

PHAĔTHŪSA, ae, *f.* [= Φαέθουσα, 'the Shining One']. *A sister of Phaëthon.*

PHĂLANGAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= φαλάγγαι]. 1) **Poles;** esp., *poles for carrying burdens.* 2) **Rollers,** *placed under ships and military engines to move them forward.*

PHĂLANGĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [=φαλαγγῖται]. *Soldiers of the phalanx,* **phalangites.**

PHĂLANX, ngis, *f.* [= φάλαγξ]. 1) (Poet.) **A band of soldiers** *drawn up in battle-array.* 2) In partic. — a) **a Greek phalanx** = *the main body of soldiers among the Athenians and Spartans drawn up in close order*—b) **a Macedonian phalanx** = *a close, compact mass of infantry,* usually of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep — c) *a battle-array of the Gauls and Germans,* formed into a parallelogram, and named by the Romans after the Macedonian phalanx.

PHĂLĂRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [Φαλάρα]. *A harbour in Thessaly,* now Stylidha.

PHĂLĂRIS, ĭdis or is, *m.* [= Φάλαρις]. *A tyrant of Agrigentum,* notorious for his cruelty.

PHĂLĔRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [φάλαρα]. 1) Prop., **a boss** *of gold, silver or other metal, worn as an ornament upon the breast,* esp. *by soldiers.* 2) **Trappings** *for the head or breast of a horse.* 3) (Lat.) **An ornament** *or* **decoration,** in gen.

PHĂLĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [phalerae]. **Decorated with phaleræ:** p. equus, homo; *trop.* (Com.), dicta pp., *fine.*

PHĂLĒREUS (trisyl.), is or eos, *m.* [= Φαληρεύς]. **Of Phalera, Phalerian:** Demetrius P. (or also P. only), *a ruler of Athens and famous orator* — flourished about 300 B. C.

PHĂLĔRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φαληρικός]. *Of or belonging to Phalera,* **Phalerian.**

PHĂLĒRUM, i, *n.*, and PHĂLĒRA, ōrum, *n. pl. The oldest harbour of Athens.*

PHĀNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Φαναί]. *A promontory of Chios,* with a harbour and temple of Apollo — now Cap Mastico.

PHĀNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phanae]. **Phanæan:** rex Ph. = *Phanaean wine* (which was noted for its excellence).

PHANTĂSIA, ae, *f.* [=φαντασία]. **A thought, notion, fancy.** (Lat.)

PHANTASMA, ătis, *n.* [= φάντασμα]. (Lat.) **An apparition, spectre.**

PHANTĂSUS, i, *m.* [= Φάνταασος]. *A son of Somnus.*

PHĂON, ōnis, *m.* [= Φάων]. *A youth of Lesbos*, loved by Sappho.

PHĂRETRA, ae, *f.* [= φάρετρα]. **A quiver.**

PHĂRETRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra]. **Wearing a quiver:** ph. puer, *Cupid;* ph. virgo, *Diana.*

PHĂRĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Pharos]. *The inhabitants of Pharos.*

PHĂRĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φάριος]. *Of or belonging to Pharos*, **Pharian**; (poet.) = *Egyptian:* Ph. turba, *the priests of Isis.*

PHARMĂCŌPŌLA, ae, *m.* [= φαρμακοπώλης]. **A vender of medicine, a quack.**

PHARNĂCES, is, *m.* 1) *The first king of Pontus, and grandfather of Mithridates.* 2) *A son of Mithridates*, conquered by Cæsar.

PHĂROS, or PHĂRUS, i, *f.* [= Φάρος]. 1) *A small island near Alexandria in Egypt*, joined to the continent by a mole, and celebrated as the site of the lighthouse built by King Ptolemæus Philadelphus; still called Pharos, or Raudhat el Tin (Fig-Garden). 2) **A lighthouse.**

PHARSĂLIA, ae, *f.* [= Φαρσαλία]. *The country around Pharsalus.*

PHARSĂLĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pharsalus]. *Of or belonging to Pharsalus*, **Pharsalian.**

PHARSĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φαρσάλιος] = Pharsalicus.

PHARSĂLUS, i, *f.* [= Φάρσαλος]. *A town in Thessaly*, near which Cæsar gained a signal victory over Pompey (95 B. C.) — now Pharsa or Fersala.

PHĂSĒLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Φασηλίς]. *A town in Lycia*, now ruins near Tékrova.

PHĂSĒLĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Phaselis]. *The inhabitants of Phaselis.*

PHĂSĒLUS, i, *m.* and *f.* [= φάσηλος]. 1) *A kind of bean*, **French bean, kidney-bean, phasel.** 2) *A light boat of the shape of a bean.*

PHĀSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φασιακός]. *Of or belonging to Phasis*, **Phasian**; (poet.) = *Colchian:* Ph. conjux = *Medea.*

PHĀSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φασιανός]. *Of or belonging to Phasis*, **Phasian**; *subst.*, Phasianus, i, *m., a pheasant.*

PHĀSIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [= Φασίας]. *Of or belonging to Phasis*, **Phasian**; (poet.) = *Colchian:* Ph. puella = *Medea; subst.*, Phasias, ădis, *f., the Colchian*, i. e., *Medea.*

PHĀSIS (I.), ĭdis, *m.* & *f.* [= Φάσις]. 1) *M., a river in Colchis*, now the Rion or Rioni. 2) *F., a town at the mouth of the river Phasis.*

PHĀSIS (II.), ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Phasis I.]. *Of or belonging to Phasis*, **Phasian**; (poet.) = *Colchian; subst.*, Phasis, ĭdis, *f., the Colchian* = *Medea.*

PHASMA, ătis, *n.* [= φάσμα, 'an apparition,' 'a spectre']. *The title of a comedy by Menander, and of a poem by Catullus.*

PHAYLLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phayllus]. *Of or belonging to Phayllus*, **Phayllan.**

PHAYLLUS, i, *m.* *A king of Ambracia*, who was torn to pieces by a lioness.

PHĒGĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phegeus]. *Of or belonging to Phegeus*, **Phegeian.**

PHĒGEUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Φηγεύς]. *The father of Alphesiboea.*

PHĒGIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Phegeus]. *Of or belonging to Phegeus*, **Phegeian**; *subst.*, Phegis, ĭdis, *f., the daughter of Phegeus.*

PHĒMIUS, ii, *m.* [= Φήμιος]. *A celebrated player on the cithara, in Ithaca;* hence, in gen., of a good cithara-player.

PHĒNEĀTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Pheneos]. *The inhabitants of Pheneos.*

PHĒNEOS, i, *f.* [= Φένεος]. *A town in Arcadia* (now Fonia), with a lake of the same name (now Mauronero, i. e., Blackwater).

PHENGĪTES, ae, *m.* [= φεγγίτης]. (Lat.) *A kind of transparent stone of which window panes were made*, **selenite.**

PHĔRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Φεραί]. 1) *A town in Messenia*, near the present Kalamata. 2) *A town in Thessaly*, the residence of Admetus, and later of the tyrant Alexander — now Valestino.

PHĔRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pharae]. *Of or belonging to Pherae*, **Pheræan**; (poet.) = *Thessalian:* gens Ph., *as cruel as the tyrant Alexander.*

PHĔRECLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phereclus]. *Of Phereclus*, **Phereclean.**

PHĔRECLUS, i, *m.* [= Φέρεκλος]. *The builder of the ship on which Paris carried off Helen.*

PHĔRĔCŸDES, is, *m.* [= Φερεκύδης]. 1) *An ancient Greek philosopher of the island of Syros* — lived about 550 B. C. 2) *An Athenian historian*, who lived about 480 B. C.

PHĔRĔCŸDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pherecydes]. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Pherecydes*, **Pherecydean.**

PHĔRES, ētis, *m.* [= Φέρης]. *A prince of Thessaly, and father of Admetus.*

PHĔRĒTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Φερητιάδης]. **The son of Pheres**, i. e., *Admetus.*

PHIĂLA, ae, *f.* [= φιάλη]. *A drinking-vessel with a broad bottom*, **a cup** *or* **saucer.**

PHĪDIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phidas]. *Of or belonging to Phidias*, **Phidian.**

PHĪDIAS, ae, *m.* [= Φειδίας]. *A celebrated Athenian sculptor*, a contemporary of Pericles.

PHĪDĪTIA — v. Philitia.

PHĬLĂDELPHĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Philadelphia]. *The inhabitants of Philadelphia.*

PHĬLĂDELPHĪA, ae, *f.* [= Φιλαδέλφεια]. *A town in Lydia*, now Allah Shehr.

PHĬLĂDELPHUS, i, *m.* [= φιλάδελφος, 'brother-loving']. *A surname;* as, Annius Ph.

PHĪLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Φίλαι]. *A small island in the Nile*, the southern boundary of Egypt in the time of the Ptolemies.

PHĪLAENI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Φίλαινοι]. *Two Carthaginian brothers*, who, out of love for their

country, submitted to be buried alive; arae Philaenorum, *a harbour on the border of Cyrene.*

PHĪLAMMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Φιλάμμων]. *A son of Apollo, and a celebrated singer.*

PHĪLĒMO, ōnis, *m.* [= Φιλήμων]. 1) *A Greek writer of the Middle comedy,* a contemporary of Menander. 2) *The husband of Baucis,* q. v.

PHĪLĒTAS, ae, *m.* [= Φιλήτας]. *A Greek elegiac poet,* teacher of Theocritus.

PHĪLĒTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Philetas]. *Of Philetas,* Philetean.

PHĪLIPPENSIS, e, *adj.* [= Philippi]. *Of or belonging to Philippi,* Philippian.

PHĪLIPPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Philippus]. 1) *Of or belonging to King Philip of Macedonia,* Philippean: numus Ph., *a gold coin struck by Philip, a Philippe d'or;* sanguis Ph., i. e., *Cleopatra.* 2) = Philippensis.

PHĪLIPPI, ōrum, *f. pl.* [= Φίλιπποι]. *A town in Macedonia,* where Antony and Octavius obtained a victory over Brutus and Cassius (42 B. C.) — now Filibah.

PHĪLIPPĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Philippus]. 1) *Of or belonging to King Philip of Macedonia,* Philippean: PP. orationes, *of Demosthenes against Philip;* Cicero also named his orations against M. Antony 'orationes Philippicae.' 2) = Philippensis.

PHĪLIPPIUS = Philippeus, 1, q. v.

PHĪLIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Φίλιππος]. 1) *The name of several Macedonian kings,* among whom Philip III., father of Alexander, is the most famous; hence, *meton.* = *a gold coin struck by Philip, a Philippe d'or.* 2) *A Roman surname* (v. Marcus).

PHĪLĪTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= φιλίτια, 'love-feasts'], or PHĪDĪTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= φειδίτια, 'spare-meals']. *The public meals of the Spartans.*

PHĪLO, ōnis, *m.* [— Φίλων]. 1) *A philosopher of the later Academic school* — lived about 91 B. C. 2) *An Athenian architect.* 3) *A Greek physician of the time of Augustus.*

PHĪLOCTĒTA, or PHĪLOCTĒTES, ae, *m.* [= Φιλοκτήτης]. *A son of Poeas, and companion of Hercules.* After the death of Hercules he inherited his bow and unerring arrows, poisoned by the blood of the Lernæan serpent. He sailed in the expedition against Troy, but was left by the Greeks on the island of Lemnos, on account of the stench arising from his wounded foot. Afterwards, however, he was taken to Troy by Ulysses, because it had been foretold that the city could not be conquered without the arrows of Hercules. Here he was cured by the aid of the gods, and slew Paris, Priam's son.

PHĪLOCTĒTAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Philocteta]. *Of Philoctetes,* Philoctetæan.

PHĪLŌDĒMUS, i, *m.* [= Φιλόδημος]. *An Epicurean philosopher of the time of Cicero.*

PHĪLŌLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Φιλόλαος]. *A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona.*

PHĪLŌLŌGIA, ae, *f.* [= φιλολογία]. 1) **Literary pursuits,** in gen., **the study of literature.** 2) (Lat.) *The study and explanation of ancient writers,* **philology.**

PHĪLŌLŌGUS, i, *m.* [= φιλόλογος]. 1) **A learned man, a scholar.** 2) In partic. (lat.), *an interpreter of the writings of others,* a philologist.

PHĪLŌMĒLA, ae, *f.* [= Φιλομήλα]. 1) *The daughter of the Athenian king Pandion.* She was violated by Tereus, the husband of her sister Procne, and after the sisters had avenged this crime by the murder of Itys, she was changed into a nightingale. 2) *Meton.,* **a nightingale.**

PHĪLŌMĒLIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Philomelium]. *The inhabitants of Philomelium.*

PHĪLŌMĒLIUM, ii, *n.* [= Φιλομήλιον]. *A city of Great Phrygia,* now Akshehr.

PHĪLŌPĂTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= φιλοπάτωρ, 'father-loving']. *A surname given in derision to Ptolemaeus IV.,* who murdered his father and mother.

PHĪLŌRHŌMAEUS, i, *m.* [φίλος-Ρωμαῖος, 'the friend of Rome']. *A title of honour given to Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, by the Romans.*

PHĪLŎSŎPHA, ae, *f.* [= φιλόσοφος]. **A female philosopher.**

PHĪLŎSŎPHIA, ae, *f.* [= φιλοσοφία]. **Philosophy:** sermonem habere de ph., *upon a topic of philosophy; pl.* = *philosophic systems or sects.*

PHĪLŎSŎPHOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* **To study philosophy, to philosophize;** also (Pl.), *pass.:* sed jam satis es philosophatum, *but enough now of philosophizing.*

PHĪLŎSŎPHUS, i, *m.* [= φιλόσοφος]. **A philosopher.**

PHĪLOXĒNUS, i, *m.* [= φιλόξενος, 'hospitable']. *A Roman surname;* e. g., C. Avianus Ph.

PHILTRUM, i, *n.* [= φίλτρον]. **A love-potion, philter.**

PHĪLŸRA, ae, *f.* [= φίλυρα]. 1) Prop., *the linden-tree;* hence, *meton.* = the *inner* **bark of the linden-tree,** which was used for bands and chaplets. 2) As a *nom. propr., the daughter of Oceanus, and mother by Saturn of the Centaur Chiron* — she was changed, at her own request, into a linden-tree.

PHĪLŸRĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Philyra]. **Philyrean:** Ph. heros, i. e., *Chiron.*

PHĪLŸRĪDES, ae, *m.* [Philyra]. **The son of Philyra,** i. e., *Chiron.*

PHĪMUS, i, *m.* [= φιμός]. (Poet.) **A dice-box** (pure Latin, fritillus).

PHĪNĒIUS, or PHĪNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phineus]. **Phinean,** domus.

PHĪNEUS, ei or eos, *m.* 1) *A king of Salmydessus in Thrace.* He put out the eyes of his sons, and was punished by the gods with blindness, and tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was delivered by the Argonauts Calaïs and Zethus. 2) *A brother of Cepheus,* one of the rescuers of Andromeda, changed by Perseus into a stone.

PHĪNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Phineus]. **A male descendant of Phineus.**

PHINTIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Sicily*, between Agrigentum and Gela.

PHINTIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Phintia]. *The inhabitants of Phintia*, **the Phintians.**

PHINTIAS, ae, *m.* [= Φιντίας]. *A Pythagorean*, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

PHLĔGĒTHON, ontis, *m.* [= φλεγέθων, 'the burning one']. *A river of fire in the lower world.*

PHLĔGĒTHONTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Phlegethon]. *Of or belonging to Phlegethon*, **Phlegethontian.**

PHLEGRA, ae, *f.* [= φλεγυρά, 'burning']. *An old name of a district of Macedonia*, which, later, was called Pallene, where, acc. to the myth, the giants, warring with the gods, were slain by lightning.

PHLEGRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phlegra]. *Of or belonging to Phlegra*, **Phlegræan**; *trop.*, campus Ph., *the plain near Pharsalus* (so called from the bloody battle fought there).

PHLĔGYAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Φλεγύαι]. *A predatory people of Thessaly*, who destroyed the temple of Delphi.

PHLĔGYAS, ae, *m.* [= Φλεγύας]. *A king of the Lapithiae, and father of Ixion and Coronis.*

PHLIĀSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phlius]. *Of or belonging to Phlius*, **Phliasian**; *subst.*, Phliasii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Phlius.*

PHLĪUS, untis, *f.* [= Φλιοῦς]. *A town in the Peloponnesus*, between Sicyon and Argolis.

PHŎBĒTOR, ōris, *m.* [= Φοβήτωρ]. *A son of the god of Sleep.*

PHŌCA, ae, *f.* [= φώκη]. **A sea-dog, seal.**

PHŌCAEA, ae, *f.* [= Φώκαια]. *A town in Ionia, the mother-town of Massilia* (*Marseilles*), now Fokia.

PHŌCAEENSIS, e, *adj.* [Phocaea]. *Of or belonging to Phocaea*, **Phocæan**; *subst.*, Phocaeenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Phocaea.*

PHŌCAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* = Phocaeenses.

PHŌCAĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phocaea, Phocis]. 1) *Of or belonging to Phocaea*, **Phocæan.** 2) *Of or belonging to Phocis*, **Phocian.**

PHŌCAIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Phocaea]. (Poet.) **Phocæan** *or* **Massilian.**

PHŌCENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Phocaea, Phocis]. 1) *The inhabitants of Phocaea*, **the Phocæans.** 2) *The inhabitants of Phocis*, **the Phocians.**

PHŌCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phocis]. *Of or belonging to Phocis*, **Phocian:** juvenis Ph. = *Pylades, the son of a Phocian king.*

PHŌCII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Phocis]. *The inhabitants of Phocis*, **the Phocians.**

PHŌCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Φωκίς]. *A province of Northern Greece* (by later writers sometimes confounded with Phocaea, and therefore erroneously regarded as the mother-country of Massilia).

PHŌCUS, i, *m.* [= Φῶκος]. *A son of Æacus*, **slain by his brothers Peleus and Telamon.**

PHOEBAS, ădis, *f.* [= Φοιβάς]. *A priestess of Phoebus*; hence = *a prophetess.*

PHOEBE, es, *f.* [= Φοίβη]. 1) (Poet.) = **Diana**, usually as *the goddess of the Moon.* 2) *A daughter of Leda, and sister of Helena.* 3) *A daughter of Leucippus.*

PHOEBĒIUS, or PHOEBĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phoebus]. *Of or belonging to Phoebus*, **Phœbean:** Ph. ictus, *a ray of the sun*; Ph. lampas, *the sun*; Ph. ars, *the art of healing*; Ph. ales, *a raven*; Ph. anguis, *the snake of Æsculapius*; Phoebeia virgo = *Daphne.*

PHOEBĬGĔNA, ae, *m.* [Phoebus-gigno]. **Son of Phœbus** = *Æsculapius.*

PHOEBUS, i, *m.* [= Φοῖβος]. *A poetic name of Apollo*; hence = *the sun:* sub utroque Ph. = *in the east and in the west.*

PHOENĪCE, ēs, *f.* [= Φοινίκη]. 1) **Phœnicia**, *a region of Syria*, celebrated especially for its purple. 2) *A town of Epirus.*

PHOENĪCES, cum, *m. pl.* [= Φοίνικες]. **The Phœnicians**, *the inhabitants of Phoenicia*; in the *sing.*, Phoenix, īcis, *m.*, *a Phoenician.*

PHOENĪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φοινίκεος]. (Poet. & lat.) **Purple-red.**

PHOENĪCIA, ae, *f.* = Phoenice, 1.

PHOENĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phoenices]. 1) *Of or belonging to Phoenicia*, **Phœnician.** 2) **Purple-red:** corium Ph., *red with blows.*

PHOENISSA, ae, *f.* [= Φοίνισσα]. 1) *Adj., of or belonging to Phoenicia*, **Phœnician.** 2) *Subst*, **a Phœnician woman.**

PHOENIX, īcis, *m.* [= Φοῖνιξ]. 1) *Sing.* of Phoenices. 2) As *nom. prop.*: A) *son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles*: B) *a son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus.* 3) **The Phœnix**, *a fabulous bird*, said to live more than five hundred years, and then to burn itself, a new bird rising from its ashes.

PHŎLOË, es, *f.* [= Φολόη]. *A mountain in Arcadia*, now Olono.

PHŎLUS, i, *m.* [= Φόλος]. *A Centaur, son of Ixion.*

PHŌNASCUS, i, *m.* [= Φωνασκός]. **A teacher of singing and declamation.** (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PHŎNŌLĔNĪDES, ae, *m.* **Son of Phonolenus** (a Lapitha).

PHORCUS, i, or PHORCYS, yos, and PHORCYN, ȳnos, *m.* [= Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν]. *A son of Neptune, father of the Gorgons*; after his death raised to the dignity of a sea-god.

PHORCȲNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Phorcus]. **The daughter of Phorcus** = *Medusa.*

PHORCYS, ȳdis, *f.* [Phorcus]. **The daughter of Phorcus** = *Medusa*; *pl.*, Phorcides, um, *f.* = *the Graeae*, q. v.

PHORMIO, ōnis, *m.* [= Φορμίων]. 1) *A parasite*, after whom a comedy of Terence is named. 2) *A Peripatetic philosopher*, who wished to deliver before Hannibal a lecture on the art of war;

hence, proverbially = *a man who talks on subjects which he does not understand.*

PHŌRŌNEUS, ei, *m.* [= Φορωνεύς]. *A king of Argos, son of Inachus, and brother of Io.*

PHŎRŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Phoroneus]. **The sister of Phoroneus** = *Io.*

PHRAĀTES, ae, *m.* *The name of several kings of Parthia.*

PHRĂSIS, is, *f.* [= φράσις]. (Lat.) In rhet., **rhetorical expression, diction** (pure Latin, elocutio).

PHRĒNĒSIS, is, *f.* [= φρένησις]. **Madness, frenzy.** (Lat.)

PHRĒNĒTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= φρενητικός]. **Mad, frantic, insane.**

PHRIXĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phrixus]. *Of or belonging to Phrixus,* **Phrixian.**

PHRIXIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phrixus]. **Of curled wool**; *subst.*, Phrixianae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *garments of curled wool.*

PHRIXUS, i, *m.* [= Φρίξος]. *A son of Athamas and Nephele.* In order to escape the snares of his step-mother Ino, he fled, with his sister Helle, to Colchis, riding on a ram with a golden fleece.

PHRŸGES, gum, *m. pl.* [= Φρύγες]. **The Phrygians,** *the inhabitants of Phrygia;* in the *sing.*, Phryx, ygis, *m.*, *a Phrygian;* also, as an *adj.* = *Phrygian;* hence, in particular — a) = *Æneas* — b) = *a priest of Cybele* (v. Gallus).

PHRŸGIA, ae, *f.* [Phryges]. *A province of Asia Minor,* divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor.

*PHRŸGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phryges]. (Lat.; doubtf. r.) *Of or belonging to Phrygia,* **Phrygian.**

PHRŸGIO, ōnis, *m.* [Phryges]. **An embroiderer in gold** (so called because the Phrygians excelled in this art).

PHRŸGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phryges]. *Of or belonging to Phrygia,* **Phrygian**; freq. = *Trojan;* or, in gen. = *of or pertaining to Asia Minor:* Ph. pastor = *Paris;* Ph. vates = *Helenus;* Ph. maritus = *Æneas;* Ph. tyrannus = *Laomedon;* Ph. mater = *Cybele;* Ph. buxum = *the Phrygian flute used at the festivals of Cybele;* PP. modi, *vehement and passionate music used at the festivals of Cybele;* Ph. lapis, *marble;* PP. columnae, *of Phrygian marble; subst.*, Phrygiae, ārum, *f. pl.* = *the Trojan women.*

PHRŸNE, es, *f.* [= Φρύνη]. 1) *A celebrated and wealthy courtezan of Athens.* 2) *A Roman courtezan.* 3) *A Roman procuress.*

PHRYX, ygis, *m.* [= Φρύξ]. 1) Vide Phryges. 2) *A river in Lydia,* frequently called Phrygius amnis — now the Okletshak-Su.

PHTHĪA, ae, *f.* [= Φθία]. *A town in Thessaly,* the birthplace of Achilles.

PHTHĪAS, ădis, *f.* [= Φθίας]. (Poet.) **A woman of Phthia.**

PHTHĪŌTA, ae, *m.* [= Φθιώτης] *A native of Phthia,* **a Phthian.**

PHTHĪŌTICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phthiotis]. *Of or belonging to Phthiotis,* **Phthiotian.**

PHTHĪŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Φθιῶτις]. *A district, of Thessaly,* in which Phthia was situated.

PHTHĪSIS, is, *f.* [= φθίσις]. (Lat.) **Consumption.**

PHTHĪUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phthia]. *Of or belonging to Phthia,* **Phthian:** Phth. vir = *Achilles;* Phth. rex = *Peleus.*

PHUI, *interj.* (Pl.) **Foh! fugh!**

PHY, *interj.* (Com.) **Pish! tush!**

PHŸCUS, untis, *m.* [= Φυκοῦς]. *A promontory in Cyrene.*

PHŸLĂCA, ae, *f.* [= φυλακή]. (Pl.) **A prison** (pure Latin, custodia).

PHŸLĂCE, es, *f.* [= Φυλάκη]. 1) *A town in Epirus.* 2) *A town in Thessaly,* the residence of Protesilaus.

PHŸLĂCĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Phylace]. **Phylacean:** PP. matres, *Thessalian.*

PHŸLĂCĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phylace]. *Of or belonging to Phylace,* **Phylacean:** Ph. uxor = *Laodamia.*

PHŸLĂCĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Φυλακίδης]. **A male descendant of Phylacus** = *Protesilaus.*

PHŸLĂCISTA, ae, *m.* [= φυλακιστής]. **A gaoler**; hence, *trop.* = *a dunning creditor, a dun.* (Pl.)

PHŸLĂCUS, i, *m.* [= Φύλακος]. *The father of Iphiclus, and grandfather of Protesilaus.*

PHŸLARCHUS, *m.* [= φύλαρχος]. *The chief of a tribe,* **a prince, emir:** Ph. Arabum.

PHŸLE, es, *f.* [= Φυλή]. *A frontier fortress in Attica, opposite Boeotia,* now Fili.

PHYLLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Phyllos]. *Of or belonging to Phyllos,* **Phyllian**; (poet.) = *Thessalian.*

PHYLLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Φυλλίς]. *The daughter of Sithon, king of Thrace;* despairing of the return of her lover Damophoon, she hung herself, and was changed into an almond-tree.

PHYLLŌDŌCE, es, *f.* *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

PHYLLOS, i, *f.* [= Φύλλος]. *A town in Thessaly,* near the modern Petrino.

PHŸSĬCA, ae, *f.* [= φυσική]. **Natural philosophy, physics.**

PHŸSĬCE, *adv.* [physicus]. *In the manner of natural philosophers,* **physically.**

PHŸSĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= φυσικός]. **Relating to nature, physical**; also, **relating to natural philosophy.** Hence, *subst.:* A) Physica, ōrum, *n. pl., physics, natural science:* B) Physicus, i, *m., a natural philosopher, naturalist.*

PHŸSĬOGNŌMON, ōnis. *m.* [= φυσιογνώμων]. *One who judges of the character of men by their features,* **a physiognomist.**

PHŸSIŌLŌGIA, ae, *f.* [= φυσιολογία]. **Knowledge of nature, natural philosophy,**

PIĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [pio]. (Poet.) *That may be expiated,* **expiable.**

PIĀCŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [piaculum]. **Atoning, expiatory:** p. sacrificium, *an expiatory or propitiatory sacrifice.*

PIĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [pio]. 1) *A means of appeasing the gods,* **an expiation, an expiatory sacrifice;** p. irae deorum; dedere aliquem piaculum rupti foederis, *for the violation of the treaty.* Hence = **punishment** (as expiating a crime): exigere p. ab aliquo, *to punish.* 2) *That which requires an expiatory sacrifice,* **a sin, crime:** committere, merere p., *to commit.*

PIĀMEN, ĭnis (poet.) } *n.* [pio] = Piaculum 1.
PIĀMENTUM, i (lat.) }

PIĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [pio]. (Ante-cl.) *She that propitiates,* **a propitiator.**

PĪCA, ae, *f.* **A magpie.**

PĪCĀRIA, ae, *f.* [pix]. *A place where pitch is made,* **a pitch-hut.**

PĪCEA, ae, *f.* [pix]. **The pitch-pine, red fir.**

PĪCENS, tis, *adj.* [Picenum]. *Of or belonging to Picenum,* **Picene;** *subst.,* Picentes, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Picenum.*

PĪCĒNUM, i, *n. A district of Eastern Italy,* in the region of the modern Ancona.

PĪCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Picenum]. *Of or belonging to Picenum,* **Picene.**

PĪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pix]. 1) **Made of pitch.** 2) **Black as pitch, pitch-black.**

PĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pix]. 1) *To besmear with pitch,* **to pitch, to tar,** dolium. 2) **To season with pitch,** vinum.

PICTŌNES, um, or (lat.) PICTĀVI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Aquitanian Gaul,* living in the region of the modern Poitou.

PICTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [pingo]. **A painter.**

PICTOR (II.), ōris, *m. A surname in the gens Fabia* (v. Fabius).

PICTŪRA, ae, *f.* [pingo]. 1) *Abstr.,* **painting, the art of painting:** ars ratioque picturae; hence (Pl.) = *the painting of the face.* 2) *Concr.* = A) **a picture:** nulla p. ibi fuit; hence, *trop.* = *a picture floating before the mind, an image, representation:* pp. imaginesque virtutum: B) **embroidery:** p. textilis.

PICTŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pictura]. (Poet.) **Embroidered,** vestis.

PICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of pingo]. 1) **Elegant, ornate.** 2) **Deceptive, vain,** metus.

PĪCUMNUS, i, *m.,* and PĪLUMNUS, i, *m. Two brothers, tutelary deities of married people and newborn children among the ancient Romans.* Picumnus was the personification of the woodpecker (picus), and Pilumnus of the pestle (pilum).

PĪCUS, i, *m.* 1) As *nom. appell.:* A) **a woodpecker,** *one of the birds of augury:* B) *a fabulous bird,* **the griffin.** 2) As *nom. propr., a Latin god of Augury, the son of Saturnus, and father of Faunus.* He was also represented as the first king of Latium, the husband of Pomona, and changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker.

PIE, *adv.* with *sup.* [pius]. 1) **Religiously, piously, dutifully.** 2) **Tenderly, affectionately,** &c. (v. Pius).

PĬĔRIA, ae, *f.* [= Πιερία]. 1) *A region of Macedonia, near the coast,* with a mountain of the same name. 2) *A region of Syria,* to which belonged Seleucia Pieria (v. Seleucia).

PĬĔRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Pierus]. 1) **A daughter of Pierus.** 2) **A Muse.**

PĬĔRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pierus]. 1) *Of or belonging to Mount Pierus,* **Pierian;** (poet.) = *Thessalian, Macedonian.* 2) *Of or belonging to the Muses,* **poetic:** Pierii modi, *poems;* P. via, *the art of poetry; subst.,* Pieriae, ārum, *f. pl., the Muses.*

PĬĔRUS, i, *m.* [= Πίερος]. *A Macedonian,* who gave to his nine daughters the names of the nine Muses; according to others, *the father of the Muses.*

PIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [pius]. *The sentiment of love and reverence.* Hence, 1) *veneration of the gods,* **piety** (proceeding from natural feeling — cf. religio): pietas adversus deos; p. et sanctitas. 2) *Affection for one's parents, children, relatives, country, benefactors,* &c., **parental** *or* **filial love, patriotism, gratitude, loyalty.** 3) (Poet. & lat.): A) **justice:** si qua est coelo pietas: B) **meekness, tenderness, mercy.**

PĪGER, gra, grum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [root PIG, whence also piget]. 1) **Sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive:** p. ad literas scribendas; p. in re militari; *trop.,* mare (palus) p., *stagnant;* annus p., *passing slowly;* bellum p., *protracted;* p. campus, *unfruitful.* 2) (Poet.) = *Making sluggish,* **benumbing,** frigus.

PĪGET, uit, —. 2. *v. impers.* 1) **It causes disgust, displeasure** *or* **vexation;** also, piget me (te, illum) = **I dislike, I am vexed, dissatisfied with:** p. me illius; p. me morum civitatis; (Com.) id me p.; incertum habeo pudeat magis, an pigeat disserere, *I am in doubt whether it would cause me more shame or sorrow to speak of it;* induci ad pigendum; (poet.) verba pigenda, *disagreeable.* 2): A) (ante-cl. & lat.) = poenitet, **it causes repentance:** B) = pudet, **it causes shame.**

PIGMENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [pigmentum]. **A dealer in paints.**

PIGMENTUM, i, *n.* [pingo]. 1) **A paint, pigment** (cf. color): (Pl.) pp. ulmeis aliquem pingere = *to beat black and blue.* 2) *Trop.,* of style, **colouring, ornament.**

PIGNĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [pignero]. *One who takes a pledge,* **a mortgagee.**

PIGNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pignus]. **To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage,** rem; praebere bona pigneranda poenae, *to leave one's property as security for the penalty; trop.,* p. animos, *to bind* (as it were, by a pledge).

PIGNĔROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [pignus]. Prop., *to take as a pledge;* hence, *trop.*, to make one's own, to appropriate: Mars fortissimum quemque p.; p. fidem militum, *to make one's self sure of the fidelity of the soldiers*; (poet.) p. omen, *to accept as certain.*

PIGNUS, ŏris, *n.* [root PAG, pango, pe-pig-i]. 1) A pledge, mortgage: pignori dare (opponere) aliquid, *to give as a pledge;* pignori accipere aliquid, *to take as a pledge;* capere pp., *to take pledges* (as a means of enforcing the attendance of senators in the senate); pignora caedere, either = capere pp., or = *to sell the pawns at auction.* Hence: A) = a hostage: B) a wager, stake: da p., *bet;* quovis pignore tecum certabo or contendam, *I will bet any thing you please.* 2) *Trop.:* A) a pledge, security, proof, assurance: dedit reipublicae magnum pignus, se velle, *a proof that he was willing;* p. gratiae reconciliatae: B) in the *pl.* (mostly poet. & lat.), *pledges of love*, i. e., *children, parents, brothers and sisters, and relatives:* domus cum pp.; pp. uxorum et liberorum, *their dear ones*, i. e., *their wives and children.*

PIGRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [piger]. (Lat.) Sluggishly, lazily, slowly.

PIGRĪTIA, ae, } *f.* [piger]. Sluggishness,
PIGRĪTIES, ei, } laziness, sloth: p. stomachi, *weakness of the stomach.*

PIGRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [piger]. (Antecl.) To be slow *or* backward.

*PIGROR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [piger]. To be slow, backward *or* dilatory *in doing any thing.*

PĪLA (I.), ae, *f.* 1) A mortar. 2) A pillar (always as a support of something — cf. columna): nulla pila meos habeat libellos, *no book-stall* (which were by the pillars of the public buildings). 3) (Poet.) A pier *or* mole *of stone for the protection of a harbour.*

PĪLA (II.), ae, *f.* 1) A ball, a playball: ludere pilâ; prov. (Pl.) — a) pila est mea = *I've won* — b) claudus pilam (of one who does not know how to use a thing). 2) (Poet. & lat.) A ball, in gen., a globe, clew *of thread,* &c.

PĪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [pilum]. (Poet.) = A triarius, q. v.

PĪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [pīla]. *One who performs tricks with balls,* a juggler. (Lat.)

PĪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pilum]. (Poet.) Armed with javelins.

PĪLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pileus]. Wearing a pileus *or* felt cap: plebs p. (as an emblem of their liberation from tyranny — v. Pileus); p. turba, *the Roman people during the Saturnalia.*

PĪLENTUM, i, *n.* A chariot *used by Roman ladies,* a state carriage (cf. carpentum, etc.).

PĪLEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pileus]. A small felt-cap.

PĪLEUS, i, *m.* } [= πῖλος]. A felt hat *or* cap,
PĪLEUM, i, *n.* } *worn by the Romans on festival occasions, esp. during the Saturnalia.* It was considered the symbol of liberty, and was given to a slave at the time of his manumission; hence, vocare servos ad pp., *to offer freedom to slaves*, i. e., *to entice them to take up arms by the promise of freedom;* and, capere p. = *to become free.*

PĪLICRĔPUS, i, *m.* [pīla-crepo, 'he that makes a noise with the ball']. (Lat.) A ball-player.

PĪLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pilus]. Hairy.

PĪLUM, i, *n.* The javelin *of the Roman infantry* (cf. hasta): prov., pilum injicere alicui, *to make an attack upon one.*

PILUMNUS — v. Picumnus.

PĪLUS (I.), i, *m.* [cf. πῖλος]. 1) A hair (a single hair — cf. coma; mostly of animals, hence esp. of short and bristly hair — cf. crinis, etc.). 2) *Trop.* = a trifle: ne ullum pilum boni viri habere videtur, *not a hair of an honourable man about him;* non pili facere aliquid = *not to care a straw for.*

PĪLUS (II.), i, *m.* [pilum]. Almost always in the comb. primus p., the first company of the triarii *in a Roman legion:* primum p. ducere = *to be chief centurion.* Freq., in this comb., the word 'centurio' was omitted, and it was simply said, e. g., S. Baculus primi pili (sc. centurio); hence (but perhaps only in later writers), Primus pilus or Primi pilus = centurio primi pili, *the centurion of the first company of the triarii, the chief centurion.*

PIMPLA, ae, *f.* [= Πίμπλα]. *A town and fountain in Pieria,* sacred to the Muses — now Litokhoro.

PIMPLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pimpla]. Pimplean = *sacred to the Muses; subst.*, Pimplea, ae, *f.* = *a Muse.*

PĪNA — v. Pinna.

PĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.*, and Pīnāria, ae, *f. The name of an ancient Roman gens.* The Pinarii, and the Potitii, another sacerdotal family, presided over the worship of Hercules, which was originally instituted by Evander, and was reëstablished by Romulus.

PINDĂRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pindarus]. Of Pindar, Pindaric.

PINDĂRUS, i, *m.* [= Πίνδαρος]. *A celebrated lyric poet of Greece* (523—442 B. C.).

PINDĒNISSAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Pindenissus]. *The inhabitants of Pindenissus.*

PINDĒNISSUS, i, *f.* [= Πινδένισσος]. *A town in Cilicia.*

PINDUS, i, *m.* [= Πίνδος]. *A mountain in Thessaly, the seat of the Muses,* now Mezzara.

PĪNĒTUM, i, *n.* [pinus]. A pine-grove.

PĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pinus]. Of pine, piny, pine-: p. silva; p. ardor, *a fire of pine-wood.*

PINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To paint, *to depict by painting:* p. simulacrum Veneris; p. hominem; tabula picta, *a picture;* (poet.) p. frontem moris, *to besmear;* pictae volucres, *variegated.* Hence, *trop.:* A) to adorn, to orna-

ment, bibliothecam: B) in partic., of style, to paint, to colour, to embellish, verba, totum hunc locum. 2) To embroider, stragulum; torus pictus, *with embroidered coverings.*

PINGUESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [pinguis]. (Poet. & lat.) To become *or* to grow fat, piscis; campus p. sanguine, *is enriched.*

PINGUIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred with πίων]. 1) Fat (cf. opimus), homo, agnus; *subst.*, Pingue, is, *n.*, *fat, grease.* Hence: A) = *fertile, productive,* ager; pp. stabula apum, *full of honey;* (poet.) p. flumen, fimus, *fertilizing:* B) = *dense, thick,* coelum, toga: C) *besmeared:* crura pp. luto: D) (poet.) = *plump, juicy,* ficus: E) (poet.) p. coma, *anointed;* p. vinum, *oily;* p. taeda, *full of pitch;* p. flamma, *that is well fed* = *strong:* F) of taste = *dull, not pungent.* 2) *Trop.:* A) spiritless, dull, stupid, ingenium; pinguj Minerva (v. Minerva); pingue sonare (of the song of a dull, spiritless poet): B) (lat.) coarse, strong, verba: C) (poet. & lat.) quiet, comfortable, quies, secessus: D) (lat.) sleek, spruce, orator.

PINGUĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [pinguis]. 1) Fatness. 2) (Lat.) Coarseness *of pronunciation.*

PĪNĬFER, and PĪNĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus-fero and gero]. (Poet.) Pine-bearing, mons.

PINNA (I.), ae, *f.* [= πίννα]. *A kind of shell-fish.*

PINNA (II.), ae, *f.* [a secondary form of penna]. 1) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) A feather (v. Penna); hence, *meton.* = *a wing.* 2) A fin *of a fish.* 3) A battlement, pinnacle.

PINNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pinna II.]. 1) Feathered, plumed, winged, Cupido. 2) Feather-like, folium.

PINNĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinna II. and gero]. (Poet.) 1) Winged. 2) *Having fins,* finny.

PINNĬRĂPUS, i, *m.* [pinna II. and rapio]. (Poet.) *A gladiator who carried off the peak of his opponent's helmet as a trophy of victory.*

PINNŌTĒRES, ae, *m.* [= πιννοτήρης]. The pinna-guard, *a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it.*

PINNŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pinna II.]. A little plume *or* wing. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PINSO (or Pīso), pinsui or pinsi, pinsĭtum, pinsum or pistum, 3. *v. tr.* [root PIS, whence also πτίσσω]. To pound, to bray, to bruise, farinam, far; (Pl.) p. aliquem flagro, *to scourge.*

PĪNUS, ūs or i, *f.* [= πίτυς]. A pine (probably used freq. of all trees having pointed and needle-like leaves). Hence (poet.), *any thing made of pine-wood,* esp.: A) = *a ship:* B) = *a pine-torch:* C) = *an oar.*

PIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pius]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To atone for, to expiate: p. damnum, *to compensate.* Hence: A) p. fulmen, to avert *by sacrifice a misfortune portended by the lightning:* B) p. nefas, *to atone for, to avert the penalty of a sin:* C) = to avenge, to punish: p. culpam morte alicujus: *D) (Pl.) to free from madness (as the consequence of a sin), aliquem. 2) To honour with religious rites — a) p. sacra, *to perform sacred rites* — b) p. aras ture, *to burn incense on the altar* — c) p. Pietatem (Pl.), *to propitiate.*

PĬPER, ĕris, *n.* [= πέπερι]. Pepper.

PĬPĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [piper]. Peppered.

PĬPĬLO, and PĬPIO, 1. *v. intr.* To pip, to chirp (of young birds).

PĬPŬLUM, i, *n.* } [pipilo]. *A pipping, chirp-*
PĬPŪLUS, i, *m.* } *ing;* hence (Pl.), a scolding, upbraiding.

PĪRAEEUS, also (poet.) PĪRAEUS (I.), ei, *m.* [= Πειραιεύς]. *The harbour of Athens,* now called by the Greeks Dhrakon, by the Turks Arslán Limáni.

PĪRAEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Piraeus I.]. *Of or belonging to the Piraeus,* Piræan.

PĪRĀTA, ae, *m.* [= πειρατής]. A pirate.

PĪRĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πειρατικός]. *Of or belonging to pirates,* piratical, navis; *subst.*, Piratica, ae, *f.*, *piracy:* piraticam facere, *to practise piracy.*

PĪRĒNE, es, *f.* [= Πειρήνη]. *A fountain in the citadel of Corinth,* sacred to the Muses.

PĪRĒNĬS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Pirene]. Pirenian; (poet.) = *Corinthian.*

PĪRĪTHOUS, i, *m.* [= Πειρίθοος]. *A king of the Lapithae, son of Ixion, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus.* He descended with his friend Theseus into the lower world, in order to carry away Proserpina; but he was seized, and imprisoned there in chains.

PĬRUM, i, *n.* A pear.

PĪRUS, i, *f.* A pear-tree.

PĪRUSTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *A people of Illyria.*

PĪSA, ae, *f.* [= Πίσα]. *A town in Elis,* near which the Olympian games were celebrated.

PĪSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Etruria,* now Pisa.

PĪSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pisa]. *Of or belonging to Pisa,* Pisæan: hasta P., *of Œnomaus;* P. Arethusa, *the fountain Arethusa,* which was said to have its source in Elis; *subst.*, Pisaea, ae, *f.* = *Hippodamia.*

PĪSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pisae]. *Of or belonging to Pisae,* Pisan; *subst.*, Pisani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Pisae.*

PĪSAURENSIS, e, *adj.* [Pisaurum]. *Of or belonging to Pisaurum,* Pisauran.

PĪSAURUM, i, *n.* *A town in Umbria,* now Pesaro.

PISCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [piscis]. (Ante-cl.) *Of or belonging to fish,* fish-, forum.

PISCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [piscor]. A fisherman.

PISCĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [piscator]. *Of or belonging to fishermen,* fishing-: p. navis, *a fishing-smack.*

PISCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [piscor]. 1) **A fishing, catching of fish.** 2) (Pl.) *Collect.* = **fishes, fish:** emere piscatum.

PISCĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of piscis]. **A little fish.**

PISCĪNA, ae, *f.* [piscis]. 1) **A fish-pond.** 2) (Lat.) **A pond,** in gen., **a basin, pool,** e. g., *for bathing, watering cattle,* &c.

PISCĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [piscina]. *A person fond of fish-ponds, and who keeps them for his pleasure.*

PISCIS, is, *m.* 1) **A fish.** 2) As a constellation: A) Pisces, **the Fishes:** B) P. aquosus, *a constellation in the southern hemishere.*

PISCOR, ātus, 1. *v. intr.* **To fish:** prov., p. in aëre = *to labour in vain.*

PISCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [piscis]. (Poet.) **Abounding in fish.**

PISCŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Abounding in fish.**

PĪSĪDA, ae, *m.* [= Πισίδης]. *An inhabitant of Pisidia,* **a Pisidian.**

PĪSĪDIA, ae, *f.* [= Πισιδία]. **Pisidia,** *a province of Asia Minor.*

PĪSISTRĀTĪDES, ae, *m.* [Pisistratus]. *A descendant of Pisistratus,* **a Pisistratid.**

PĪSISTRĀTUS, i, *m.* [= Πεισίστρατος]. *A celebrated tyrant of Athens,* contemporary with Servius Tullius.

PĪSO (I.), ōnis, *m. A Roman family name* (v. Calpurnius).

PĪSO (II.), si, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) = Pinso.

PISŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Piso I.]. *Of or belonging to Piso,* **Pisonian.**

PISTILLUM, i, *n.* } [pinso]. **A pestle.**
PISTILLUS, i, *m.* }

PISTOR, ōris, *m.* [pinso]. 1) **A pounder,** esp. *one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a handmill;* hence = **a baker.** 2) *A surname of Jupiter,* to whom was attributed the suggestion that the Romans, besieged in their capitol, should hurl loaves of bread upon the Gauls, to create the impression that they had ample stores of food.

PISTŌRIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Pistorium]. *Of or belonging to Pistorium,* **Pistorian.**

PISTŌRIUM, ii, *n. A town in Etruria,* celebrated for the battle in which Catiline fell — now Pistoja.

PISTRILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pistrina]. (Ter.) **A small pounding-mill.**

PISTRĪNA, ae, *f.* (rar.), or (usually) PISTRĪNUM, i, *n.* [pinso]. 1) **A pounding-mill,** *a place where corn was pounded in mortars,* or (lat.) *ground in handmills.* This difficult work was assigned to slaves as a punishment; hence, detrudere aliquem in p.; civitas pistrinorum (Pl., of a number of incorrigible slaves). Hence, 2): A) *trop.* = *drudgery:* B) = **a bakery.**

PISTRĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [pistrinum]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to a pounding-mill.**

PISTRIS (or Pristis), is, and PISTRIX, īcis, *f.* [= πίστρις, πίστριξ]. 1) **A sea-monster** (a whale, shark, &c.); (poet.) **the Whale,** *a constellation.* 2) *A kind of fast-sailing ship.*

PĪTĀNE, es, *f.* [= Πιτάνη]. *A town in Asia Minor,* now Sandarlik.

PĪTHĒCIUM, ii, *n.* [= πιθήκιον]. (Pl.) **A little ape.**

PĪTHĒCŪSA, ae, *f.*, or PĪTHĒCŪSAE, ārum *f. pl.* [= Πιθηκοῦσα, Πιθηκοῦσαι]. *An island in the Tuscan Sea, near Cumae,* now Ischia.

PĪTHEUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= πιθεύς]. (Lat.) *A barrel-shaped comet.*

PITTĂCUS, i, *m.* [= Πίττακος]. *A philosopher of Mitylene,* one of the seven wise men of Greece.

PITTHĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Pittheus]. **The daughter of Pittheus** = *Æthra.*

PITTHĒIUS, or PITTHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pittheus]. *Of or belonging to Pittheus,* **Pittheaan.**

PITTHEUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Πιτθεύς]. *A king of Troezene, father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus.*

PĪTUĪTA, ae, *f.* **Slime** *or* **clammy moisture** *in animal bodies;* hence, in partic. = **rheum, phlegm;** also = *the gummy moisture of trees.*

PĪTUĪTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pituita]. **Full of phlegm, phlegmatic.**

PIUS, a, um, *adj.* w. (lat.) *sup.* *Acting from sentiments of affection and duty* (v. Pietas): — 1) With respect to the gods, **pious, devout,** homo. Hence: A) *sacred, holy,* locus; p. far (because it was used in sacrifices): B) of the departed: pii, *the blessed.* 2) With respect to one's parents, children, native country, &c., **tender, affectionate, dutiful, loyal:** p. Aeneas (on account of his filial love for Anchises); p. dolor, metus, *for a beloved person.* 3) (Ante-cl.) In gen., **honest, upright.** 4) Of things, actions, &c. = **just:** p. bellum; p. quaestus, *lawful;* jus piumque, *law and equity.* 5) (Poet.) Of the object of one's affections, **beloved, dear:** pia sarcina nati (of Anchises, carried by Æneas); pia testa! *dear bottle!*

PIX, ĭcis, *f.* [= πίσσα]. **Pith.**

PLĀCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* [placo]. 1) *That can be appeased or pacified,* placable: p. inimicis, *to his enemies;* ira p. 2) (Ante-cl.) **Appeasing, pacifying, propitiating,** ara; placabilius est, *it is more fitted to appease.*

*PLĀCĀBĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [placabilis]. *A placable disposition,* **placability.**

PLĀCĀBĪLĬTER, *adv.* [placabilis]. (Lat.) **Appeasingly.**

PLĀCĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.*, and PLĀCĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [placo]. (Rar.) **A means of appeasing** *or* **pacifying.**

PLĀCĀTE, *adv.* w *comp.* [placatus]. **Calmly, composedly.**

PLĀCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [placo]. 1) **A propitiating,** deorum. 2) **An appeasing, calming,** animorum.

PLĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of placo]. 1) **Appeased, reconciled,** alicui, *to one.* 2) **Calm, composed, gentle, peaceful.**

PLĂCENTA, ae, *f.* [= πλακοῦς, οῦντος (instead of πλακόεντ-ος) = 'a flat cake']. **A cake.**

PLĂCENTIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy*, now Piacenza.

PLĂCENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Placentia]. *Of or belonging to Placentia*, **Placentian, Placentine**; *subst.*, Placentini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Placentia.*

PLĂCEO, ui (but also *pass.* plăcĭtus sum), ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* [root PLAC — v. Placo]. **To please, to be pleasing** *or* **agreeable**, alicui; fabula p., *is applauded;* *placens uxor = *lovely;* (ante-cl.) dos est placenda, *must suffice;* si diis placet! *forsooth!* (to denote something incredible or revolting to the feelings): apellatus est hic vulturius illius provinciae, si diis placet, imperator! In partic.: A) sibi placere, *to be pleased with one's self = to be self-conceited, to plume one's self:* B) placet (alicui, or absol.) — a) **it is the will** *or* **pleasure** *of any one:* placuit mihi ut, etc., *I determined,* &c.; si placet, *if it suits you thus;* in partic., of magistrates, &c.: senatui placet, *it is the will of the senate;* placet urbem incendi, *it is decided that the city shall be burned;* edixit placere, etc., *that it was his pleasure,* &c.; non ita diis placuit, *it was not the will of heaven* — b) **it is the opinion** *of any one:* placet Carneadi, duo esse genera vitiorum, *in the opinion of Carneades;* ut Stoicis placet, *according to the notions of the Stoics.*

PLĂCĬDE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [placidus]. **Softly, calmly, quietly, placidly:** progredi p., *slowly, gently.*

PLĂCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [placeo]. **Soft, calm, quiet, placid, peaceful** (esp. when these qualities show themselves outwardly — cf. mitis, lenis): p. homo, amnis, mare, somnus, pax; p. urbs, *peaceful.*

*PLĂCĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of placeo]. (Pl.) **To please exceedingly.**

PLĂCĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of placeo]. **Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable:** artes semel pp.; ultra placitum laudare, *beyond what is agreeable.* Hence, *subst.*, Placitum, i, *n.* (lat.), **the opinion, will, pleasure** *of any one.*

PLĂCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*causat.* of placeo, like sedo of sedeo]. 1) (Poet.) **To calm, to appease,** aequora; p. sitim, *to quench.* 2) **To appease, to propitiate,** deos; p. aliquem beneficiis; p. aliquem alicui, *to reconcile.*

PLĂGA (I.), ae, *f.* [= πληγή — cf. plango]. 1) **A blow, stroke;** hence = *a blow that wounds, a wound* (cf. vulnus). 2) *Trop.*, **a blow, stroke, misfortune, disaster:** injicere plagam petitioni alicujus, *to give a blow to;* oratio magnam p. facit, *makes a deep impression;* levior est p. ab amico, *a loss.*

PLĂGA (II.), ae, *f.* [root PLAC, whence also plac-enta, and Gr. πλάξ]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **A region, tract:** p. aetheria, *the etherial regions;* quatuor pp., *the four zones.* 2) **A hunter's net, a snare** (for catching the larger animals — cf. rete and cassis); *trop.* = **a snare, trap, toil:** in plagas se conjicere; pp. Stoicorum, *the sophisms of the Stoics.*

PLĂGIĂRIUS, ii, *m.* [plagium]. **A man-stealer, kidnapper.**

PLĂGĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, & PLĂGĬGĔRŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [plāga-gero]. (Pl.) **Stripe-bearing.**

PLĂGĬPĂTĬDA, ae, *m.* [plāga-patior]. (Pl.) **A buffet-bearer.**

PLĂGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [plāga]. (Poet.) *Inflicting many blows,* **fond of flogging.**

PLĂGŬLA, ae, *f.* [plăga]. 1) **A curtain.** 2) **A sheet** *of paper.*

PLĂGŪSIA, ae, *f.* *A kind of fish.* (Pl.)

PLĀNASIA, ae, *f.* *An island south of Elba,* used in the time of the emperors as a place of banishment — now Pianosa.

PLANCIUS, ii, *m.*, and Plancia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Cneius Pl., who, as quaestor in Macedonia, rendered important services to Cicero during his exile. Cicero afterwards defended him when he was accused of 'ambitus.'

PLANCTUS, ūs, *m.* [plango]. (Lat.) 1) **A beating, striking** (so as to produce a loud noise); **a roaring** (of the waves). 2) *A beating of the breast,* **a wailing, lamentation.**

PLĀNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [planus]. Prop., *evenly.* Hence: — 1) **Plainly, distinctly,** *in a straightforward manner,* loqui. 2) **Wholly, entirely, completely, quite:** p. carere sensu; p. bene; p. eruditus. 3) (Ante-cl.) In affirmative answers, **certainly, by all means, to be sure.**

PLĀNĒTA, ae, *m.* [= πλανήτης]. (Lat.) *A wandering star,* **a planet** (pure Latin, stella errans).

PLANGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* [root PLAG, whence also πλήσσω, ἐ-πλήγ-ην — cf. plāga]. 1) **To beat, to strike,** esp. *so as to produce a noise:* fluctus p. saxa; p. terram vertice; also, *pass.* plangitur (of a bird when caught), *beats with its wings.* 2) In partic., **to beat** *a part of the body,* esp. *the breast or the arms:* p. pectora, lacertos; so, also, the *pass.* plangor, in a reflective sense: matres planguntur, *beat themselves.* Hence = **to lament aloud, to bewail** *one,* aliquem; agmina plangentia, *the lamenting troops.*

PLANGOR, ōris, *m.* [plango]. 1) (Poet.) **A striking** *or* **beating** (that produces noise). 2) **A loud mourning, wailing, lamentation.**

*PLANGUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [= πλάγγών]. **A little wax-doll.**

*PLĀNĬLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [plane-loquor]. (Pl.) **Speaking plainly.**

PLĀNĬPES, ĕdis, *m.* [planus-pes, 'flat-foot,' 'bare-foot']. *A kind of ballet-dancer, who danced without the soccus.*

*PLĀNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [planus]. (Lat.) **Plainness, distinctness.**

PLĀNĬTIES, ei, and (rar.) PLĀNĬTIA, ae, *f.* [planus]. *A flat or level tract,* a plain: pp. regionum, *flat regions.*

PLANTA, ae, *f.* 1) *A young green branch,* a scion, sprig, twig; hence, a set, slip *for transplanting.* 2) (Poet.) A plant, in gen. 3) The sole of the foot.

PLANTĀRIA, ium, *n. pl.* [planta]. 1) Sets, young trees. 2) (Lat.) Transf., the hair.

PLANTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [planto]. (Lat.) A transplanting.

PLANTO, 1. *v. tr.* [planta]. (Lat.) To plant, to set, to transplant, malos.

PLĀNUS (I.), a, um, w. *comp.* & *sup.* [root PLA, whence also πλατύς]. 1) Flat, even, level, plane (opp. to asper, 'uneven,' 'rough'; hence, denoting a smooth surface—cf. aequus): p. locus, latus. Hence, *subst.,* Planum, i, *n., level ground, a plain;* hence, A) (lat., in opp. to tribunal), *a place not raised like a tribunal, level ground:* e or de p., *not on the tribunal, out of court, extrajudicially:* B) de p. (Lucr.) = *without difficulty, easily:* in plano = *in an obscure condition.* 2) *Trop.,* distinct, clear, perspicuous, narratio; planum facere aliquid, *to make plain, to demonstrate.*

PLĀNUS (II.), i, *m.* [= πλάνος]. A vagabond.

PLASMA, ătis, *n.* [= πλάσμα]. (Lat.) An affected modulation of the voice.

PLASTES, ae, *m.* [= πλάστης]. (Lat.) A moulder, statuary.

PLĀTAEAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Πλαταιαί]. *A town in Boeotia,* where the Greeks obtained a great victory over the Persians (479 B. C.) — now Palaeo Castro.

PLĀTAEENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Plataeae]. *The inhabitants of Plataeae.*

PLĀTĂLEA, ae, *f.* The spoonbill (a bird).

PLĀTĀNUS, i, *f.* [= πλάτανος]. The plane-tree, platane: p. caelebs (because no vines were tied to it).

PLĀTĒA, ae, *f.* [= πλατεῖα]. A street *in a town.*

PLĀTO, ōnis, *m.* [= Πλάτων]. 1) *A celebrated Greek philosopher, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school of philosophy.* 2) *An Epicurean of the time of Cicero.*

PLĀTŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Plato]. *Of or belonging to Plato,* Platonic; *subst.,* Platonici, ōrum, *m. pl., the followers of Plato, the Platonists.*

PLAUDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) *Tr.* (poet. & lat.), to beat, to strike *so as to produce a sound of clapping:* p. pectora manu; p. telas pectine; p. choreas pedibus, *to stamp the feet in dancing.* 2) *Intr.:* A) (poet.) to clap *with any thing,* pennis, rostro: B) (lat.) manus plaudunt: C) to clap *the hands in token of approbation,* to applaud, alicui; — 'plaudite' was the address of the actors to the audience at the close of a play: nunc spectatores, Jovis summi causâ, plaudite! Hence, in gen. = to express approbation, to praise, to approve: p. alicui; p. sibi, *to be satisfied with one's self.*

PLAUSĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [plaudo]. (Rar.) Deserving applause, praiseworthy.

PLAUSOR, ōris, *m.* [plaudo]. An applauder.

PLAUSTELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of plaustrum]. A little cart *or* wagon,

PLAUSTRUM, i, *n.* [perhaps from plaudo, on account of its creaking noise]. 1) A wagon, cart, wain (for hauling — cf. currus, carpentum, pilentum, etc.): prov. (Pl.), perculi p., *I have upset my cart = I have managed badly.* 2) *A constellation near the North Pole, Charles's Wain (the Greater Bear).*

PLAUSUS, ūs, m. [plaudo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A clapping. 2) An applauding, applause; hence = approbation, in gen.

PLAUTIĀNUS (Plot.), a, um, *adj.* [Plautius I.] *Of or belonging to Plautius,* Plautian.

PLAUTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Plautus]. *Of or belonging to Plautus,* Plautian.

PLAUTIUS (I.), or PLOTIUS, ii, *m.,* and Plautia, or Plotia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Lucius P., *a poet.*

PLAUTIUS (II.) (Plot.), a, um, *adj.* [Plautius I.]. *Of or belonging to Plautius,* Plautian, lex.

PLAUTUS, i, *m.* (Marcus Accius.) *A Roman freedman, a celebrated writer of comedies* — died about 80 B. C.

PLĒBĒCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of plebs]. *The common people,* the populace.

PLĒBĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [plebs]. 1) *Belonging to the Roman plebs* (q. v.), plebeian: p. familia, consul; ludi plebeii, *instituted by the plebeians.* 2) *Trop.,* vulgar, common, mean, low, philosophi, vinum, purpura; sermo p.

PLĒBĬCŌLA, ae, *m.* [plebs-colo]. *One who courts the popular favour,* a friend of the people.

PLEBS (also Plēbis), plēbis, or PLĒBES, ei, *f.* [root PLE, whence also ple-o, ple-nus; Greek ΠΛΕ, ΠΛΑ, whence πλήθω, πλῆθος]. 1) The common people, the plebeians, the commonalty: A) (in opp. to the patricians) *the lower class of the citizens of ancient Rome,* who had been added to the commonwealth by immigration or conquest. They were, both as to political and private rights, rigorously distinguished from the old families (v. Patricii, Populus): B) later, when the original distinction had disappeared, and the plebeians had acquired equal rights with the patricians, 'plebs' denotes, the populace, the mass, in opp. to the 'nobiles' (v. Nobilis, 3) and to the senate; when foreign nations are spoken of, plebs = *the multitude, the people.* 2) *Meton.,* a mass, crowd: p. superum.

PLECTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [plecto]. (Pl.) Plaited.

PLECTO (I.), xi and xui, xum, 3. *v. tr.* [πλέκω, flecto]. 1) (Only in the *part.* plexus; poet.) To plait, to braid. *2) (Doubtf. r.) To twist, to turn.

PLECTO (II.), 3. *v. tr.* [πλήττω]. (Only in the

pass.) **To be punished** *for*, **to suffer** *for:* p. in aliquo vitio, negligentiâ; also = *to be blamed*, in re aliqua.

PLECTRUM, i, *n.* [= πλῆκτρον]. *A little stick with which the cords of a stringed instrument were struck*, **a quill, plectrum**; hence = A) *a lyre, lute:* B) *a lyric poem.*

PLĒĬAS, or PLĒIAS, ădis, *f.* [= Πληϊάς]. **A Pleiad**, *one of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione;* often, in *pl.*, Pleiades = *the Pleiads, the daughters of Atlas placed in the heavens as a constellation.*

PLĒĬŌNE, es, *f.* [= Πληϊόνη]. *Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiads.*

PLEMMŸRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Πλημμύριον]. *A promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse*, now Punta di Gigante.

PLĒNE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [plenus]. 1) **Full.** 2) **Completely, fully, perfectly.**

PLĒNĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [plenus]. **Fullness, completeness.**

PLĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [root PLE, whence ex-ple-o, etc. — conf. also plebs]. 1) **Full:** p. manus; plenis portis effundi; domus plena argenti; coelum p. stellarum; plenus irae, odii, fraudis; rarely with the *abl.:* domus p. ornamentis; so, also, plenus exspectatione; plenus negotii, *very busy;* pleno ore = *in strong language, strongly.* Hence: A) **well provided** *with*, **having an abundance** *of*, **abounding** *in:* p. inimicorum, *having many enemies;* exercitus plenus praedâ; apes pp. thymo, *loaded with:* B) **rich**, in gen., **wealthy, plentiful**, urbs, mensa: C) **pregnant**, femina; p. sus, *big with young.* 2) **Complete, full, whole, entire**, gaudium, annus; p. numerus, exercitus, *complete in number;* p. pecunia, *a considerable sum;* p. orator, *perfect.* Hence: A) = **stout, corpulent**, homo, corpus: B) of the voice = **full, sonorous**, vox; C) of pronunciation, **full:** verbum p. = *not abridged in pronunciation:* D) p. gradu ire, *in a rapid or forced march:* E) (lat.) in plenum, as *adv., on the whole, generally.*

PLĒRUM-QUE, *adv.* [*n.* of plerusque]. 1) **For the most part, mostly.** 2) (Lat.) **Frequently.**

PLĒRUS-QUE, ăque, umque, *adj.* (the simple plerus = plerusque, is found in an old law, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) [kindred with plus; plerusque is from plerus, like quisque from quis]. **I.** *Sing.* (rar.)—Only with collectives and words denoting a whole that can be divided into parts: **the greater part of, the most of:** p. juventus, exercitus, Africa; plerumque noctis, *the greater part of the night.* **II.** *Pl.* — 1) **The most, the greater number** (not strictly as a superlative, but indefinitely — cf. plurimi): pp. credunt; ut plerique meministis, *as most of you recollect;* pleraeque hae, *most of these;* pp. omnes, *nearly all.* 2) (Lat.) In gen. = **very many.** (N. B. — The *genit. pl.* is unusual, instead of which 'plurimorum' is used.)

PLEUMOXII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Gallia Belgica.*

PLEURON, ōnis, *m.* [= Πλευρών]. *A town in Ætolia.*

PLEURŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pleuron]. *Of or belonging to Pleuron*, **Pleuronian.**

PLĬCO, āvi or ui, ātum and ĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with πλέκω and plecto]. (Poet. & lat.) **To fold, to fold up**, chartam; anguis se p., *coils itself up.*

PLĬNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Plīnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius Pl. Secundus (major), *a celebrated writer, and author of a* historia naturalis—died about A. D. 79. 2) Caius Pl. Caecilius Secundus (minor), *a friend of the Emperor Trajan, and author of a panegyric on his life and character, and also of a collection of letters.*

PLISTHĒNES, is, *m.* [= Πλεισθένης]. 1) *A son of Atreus, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.* (Acc. to others, he was a son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes.) 2) *A son of Thyestes.*

PLISTHĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Plisthenes]. *Of or belonging to Plisthenes*, **Plisthenian:** P. torus, i. e., *of Agamemnon.*

PLISTŌNĪCES, ae, *m.* [= πλειστονίκης, 'the conqueror of many']. (Lat.) *A surname of the grammarian Apion.*

PLŌRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [ploro]. (Lat.) **Deplorable, lamentable,**

PLŌRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [ploro]. **A wailing, lamenting.**

PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [probably from fleo, like porto from fero]. 1) *Intr.*, **to wail, to lament, to weep aloud** (cf. fleo, lacrimo). 2) *Tr.* (poet.), **to lament, to bewail:** p. turpe commissum; p. aliquid fieri.

PLŌDO, etc. — v. Plaudo, etc.

PLOSTELLUM — v. Plaustellum.

PLOSTRUM = Plaustrum.

PLOXĔMUM, i, *n.* [a Gallic word]. **A wagon-box.** (Poet.)

PLUIT, pluit or plūvit, —, 3. *v. impers.* [root PLU, kindr. w. flu-o; Greek ΠΛΥ, whence πλύνω]. **It rains:** p. sanguinem or sanguine, *it rains blood; trop.* (poet.) = *to pour down in great abundance.*

PLŪMA, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with pluit]. 1) *A short and soft feather*, **a down-feather** (cf. penna); in the *pl.* = **down:** facilior plumâ, *lighter than down;* prov., p. haud interest (Pl.) = *there is not the slightest difference.* 2) *The first beard*, **down.** 3) (poet.) **The scales** *on a coat-of-mail.*

PLŪMĀTĬLE, is, *n.* [pluma]. **A garment** *embroidered with feathers.* (Pl.)

PLUMBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum]. (Lat.) **Leaden,** tabula.

PLUMBEUS, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum]. **Made of lead, leaden,** vas; numus p. = *bad.* Hence: A) *trop.* (poet.), **heavy, oppressive,** Auster, ira: B) **blunt, dull,** pugio, gladius; hence, *trop.* = **dull, stupid:** nisi plane pp. sumus in physicis.

PLUMBUM, i, *n.* [= μόλυβδος]. **Lead**; (poet.) of things made of lead: A) *a leaden ball:* B) *a leaden pipe.*

PLŪMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pluma]. **Of down, downy.**

PLŪMĬPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [pluma-pes]. (Poet.) *Having feathers on the feet,* **feather-footed.**

PLŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [pluma]. I. *Tr.*—*To cover with feathers,* **to feather.** Hence: A) **to embroider:** B) **to cover with scales,** loricam. II. *Intr.* (lat.) — **To get feathers.**

PLŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pluma]. (Poet.) **Feathered.**

PLŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [plures]. *Of or belonging to the plural number,* **plural;** in partic., numerus p., *the plural number.*

PLŪRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [plus]. (Lat.) **Plural,** numerus; *subst.,* Pluralivum, i, *n., the plural.*

PLŪRES, a (rar. ia), ium, *pl. adj.* [*comp.* of multus]. 1) **More** (as a comparative — cf. complures): multo pp. quam, *far more than;* unâ tribus plures legem antiquarunt, *by a majority of one.* 2) = Complures, **several.** 3) (Pl.) As a euphemism = *the dead:* penetrare ad pp., *to die.*

PLŪRIES, *adv.* [plures]. **Oftentimes, frequently.**

PLŪRĪFĂRIAM, *adv.* [plures]. **In several places, on several occasions.**

PLŪRĪMUM, *adv.* [*acc. n.* of plurimus]. 1) **Most, very much,** valere, aliquem diligere. 2) **For the most part, mostly, commonly,** Cypri vixit. 3) (Lat.) With numbers, **at the most.**

PLŪRĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sup.* of multus]. I. *Sing.*—1) **The most, very much,** praeda, sermo; sol erat p., *very oppressive;* silva p., *thickest;* p. colles, *very high; collect.,* p. rosa, *a great many roses;* p. salus, *my best respects.* 2) In *n. sing.,* **most, very much:** quam p. scribere, *as much as possible;* p. gravitatis, laboris, *great dignity, much trouble;* plurimi facere, etc., *to esteem very highly.* II. *Pl.* — **The most, very many** (strictly as a superlative — cf. plerique).

PLUS, plūris, *adj.* in the *n. sing.* [*comp.* of multum; *subst.* = πλεῖον]. 1) *Subst.,* **more** (a larger quantity — cf. magis): multo p., *much more;* quod plus est, *what is more;* p. valere; p. pecuniae, hostium, *more money, more enemies;* p. animi, *more courage;* pluris emere, etc., *dearer;* esse pluris, *to be worth more;* pluris facere, *to make more of, to esteem more highly.* In partic., when followed by a numeral, plus = *more than, over:* non p. quam quatuor millia effugerunt, *not more than;* p. septingenti capti sunt, *more than seven hundred;* parte p. dimidiâ auctus, *by more than half;* p. unus rex, *more than one king;* nunquam p. triduo Romae fuit, *more than three days;* plus nimio, *overmuch;* uno p. Romanorum, *one Roman more.* 2) Adverbially (yet properly the *acc.* of extent), **more:** A) with verbs, p. nocēre, diligere: B) to indicate that the word used does not fully express the idea: animus p. quam fraternus, *more than fraternal.*

PLUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of plus]. (With the exception of the *n. sing.,* ante-cl. and lat. only.) **A little more;** in the *pl.,* **several more,** supellex, noctes; plusculum negotii, *somewhat more work;* **plusculum annum,** *somewhat more than a year.*

PLŪTEUS, i, *m.,* and (rar.) PLŪTEUM, i, *n* [prob. kindred w. pluo; 'a shelter from rain'] 1) **A (moveable) pent-house** *or* **shed,** *made of hurdles, by means of which besiegers screened themselves from the missiles of the enemy; trop.* (Pl.), vineas et pluteos agere ad aliquem, *to try everything against one.* 2) **A breastwork, parapet** *of a tower,* &c. 3) (Lat.) **The back** *of a bench or sofa.* 4) (Lat.) **A shelf;** in partic., *a book-shelf, book-case.*

PLŪTO, or PLŪTON, ōnis, *m.* [= Πλούτων]. *Son of Saturn and Rhea, and god of the Lower World.*

PLŪTŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pluto]. *Of or belonging to Pluto,* **Plutonian:** P. domus, *the grave;* *subst.,* Plutonia, ōrum, *n. pl., a pestilential district of Asia.*

PLŪTUS, i, *m.* [= Πλοῦτος]. (Lat.) *The god of Riches.*

PLŪVIA, ae, *f.* [pluo]. **Rain** (considered as a beneficial natural phenomenon — v. Pluo; cf. imber, nimbus).

PLŪVIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pluvia]. *Pertaining to rain,* **rainy, rain-,** aqua, dies; Auster p., *rain-bringing;* fungus p., *produced by rain.*

PLŪVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pluo] = Pluvialis: p. ros; p. aqua, *rain;* p. arcus, *a rainbow;* p. Jupiter, *dispensing rain.*

PO', an old form of Post, q. v.

PŌCILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of poculum]. **A little cup.**

PŌCŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [poculum]. (Ante-cl.) **Drinkable.**

PŌCŬLUM, i, *n.* [root PO, whence also potus, poto]. 1) **A drinking-vessel, cup:** prov., eodem p. bibere, *to drain the same cup = to undergo the same fate;* in poculis, or inter pocula, *in one's cups, at a banquet.* 2) (Poet.) **A drink, potion, draught.** 3) In partic. = **a poisoned draught, poisoned cup.**

PŎDAGRA, ae, *f.* [= ποδάγρα]. **The gout.**

PŎDAGRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [podagra]. (Pl.) *That has the gout,* **gouty.**

PŎDĂLĪRIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ποδαλείριος]. 1) *A son of Æsculapius, and a celebrated physician in the Greek camp at Troy.* 2) *A Trojan, companion of Æneas.*

PŎDEX, ĭcis, *m.* [kindred with pēdo]. **The fundament, anus** (as a general term — cf. anus, natis).

PŎDIUM, ii, *n.* [= πόδιον]. **A balcony,** *next to the arena of a circus or amphitheatre,* rising in the

form of a terrace, and protected from the wild animals by a breastwork. Here those who gave the spectacle, the emperor, and other distinguished persons, sat.

POEANTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Poeas]. **The son of Pœas** = *Philoctetes.*

POEANTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Poeas]. *Of or belonging to Poeas,* **Pœantian**: heros or proles P. (also *subst.* Poeantius, ii, *m.*) = *Philoctetes.*

POEAS, antis, *m.* [= Ποίας]. *The father of Philoctetes.*

POECĪLE, es, *f.* [= ποικίλη, 'variegated']. **The picture gallery,** *a celebrated hall or portico in the market-place at Athens.*

POĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= ποίημα]. **A poem** (considered as a work of art — cf. carmen).

POENA, ae, *f.* [= ποινή; prop. 'quit-money for a deed of blood']. 1) *Pass.* = **punishment, penalty,** or *actively* = **vengeance, revenge**: poenam or poenas dare (solvere, reddere, pendere, expendere) alicui, *to be punished by one;* poenam or poenas rei alicujus solvere (pendere, suscipere, subire, pati), *to suffer punishment for any thing;* poenam petere (repetere, capere, sumere) ab aliquo, *to punish one;* poenas alicujus (also pp. patrias = patris) persequi, *to avenge one, to punish another for his sake;* also, poenas capere pro aliquo, *to avenge one;* but, poenas capere de aliquo = *to avenge one's self upon one;* poenas habere ab aliquo, *to have taken vengeance upon one;* but, is habet poenam meritam, *he has received a just punishment.* Hence (poet.), p. votorum, *the fulfilment of a vow;* also, in games = *loss, forfeit:* victam ne poena sequatur. 2) Personified, *the goddess of Punishment or Vengeance.* 3) (Lat.) **Trouble, hardship.**

POENĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [poena]. (Lat.) **Penal, criminal.**

POENI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Carthaginians** (so called because they were descendants of the Phœnicians); *sing.*, Poenus, i, *m.*, *a Carthaginian.*

POENICE, POENICUS — v. Punice, etc.

POENICEUS — v. Phoeniceus.

POENIO, and (*dep.*) POENIOR, old form for Punio, q. v.

POENĪTENTIA, ae, *f.* [poenitet]. (Lat). **Repentance**: agere p. rei alicujus, *to repent of.*

POENITIO — v. Punitio.

POENĪTET, tuit, —, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [poenio]. I. *Impers.* — **It causes repentance, sorrow** *or* **remorse**: p. me (eum, etc.) rei alicujus (also aliquid); p. me hoc dixisse; p. me quum or quod hoc feci. Thus, 1) = **to repent** *of any thing:* cujus (rei) si vos poenitet; solet eum poenitere, *he is accustomed to repent.* 2) = **To be displeased** *or* **dissatisfied** *with:* p. morum civitatis; haud me p. eorum sententiae esse, *I do not hesitate,* &c.; non te p. quantum profeceris, *you are not dissatisfied with your progress;* minime se p. virium suarum, *they were by no means dissatisfied with their own strength;* an vos p. quod salvum exercitum traduxerim? *are you dissatisfied that I,* &c.? also (ante-cl.) *pers.:* condicio haec me p., *displeases me.* II. Other forms: A) *gerund.*, nobis poenitendum puto, *I think we must repent;* poenitendo, *by repentance;* vis poenitendi: B) *infinit.*, illi primi poenitere coeperunt: C) *part.*, poenitens, *repenting:* D) *gerund.*, Ponitendus, a, um, as *adj., that with which one must be dissatisfied,* **objectionable, blameable,** dux.

POENŬLUS, i, *m.* [Poenus]. **The Young Carthaginian,** *the title of a comedy by Plautus.*

POENUS (I.), i, *m.* — v. Poeni.

POENUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Poeni]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Carthaginians,* **Carthaginian.** 2) **Phœnician.**

POĒSIS, is, *f.* [= ποίησις]. 1) (Lat.) **The art of poetry.** 2) *Metrical composition,* **poetry** (opp. to oratio); also = **a poem.**

POĒTA, ae, *m.* [= ποιητής]. 1) (Pl.) *A maker* = **a contriver** (of a trick). 2) **A poet.**

POĒTĬCA, ae, } *f.* [= ποιητική, sc. τέχνη]. **The**
POĒTĬCE, es, } **art of poetry.**

POĒTĬCE, *adv.* [poeticus]. *After the manner of poets,* **poetically.**

POĒTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ποιητικός]. **Poetic, poetical**: dii pp., *such as the poets represent them; subst.*, Poeticum, i, *n.*, *any thing poetical; pl.*, Poetica, ōrum, *n.*, *poetry.*

POĒTRIA, ae, *f.* [= ποιήτρια]. **A poetess.**

POĒTRIS, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* [= ποιητρίς]. (Pers.) **A poetess.**

PŌGŌNIAS, ae, *m.* [= πωγωνίας, 'bearded']. *A kind of comet.*

POL, *interj.* [abridged from Pollux]. As a term of asseveration, **by Pollux! forsooth!** (cf. edepol).

PŎLĔMO, ōnis, *n.* [= Πολέμων]. 1) *A Greek Academic philosopher of Athens, pupil of Xenocrates* — lived about 300 B. C. 2) *A king of Pontus.*

PŎLĔMŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Πολεμώνειος]. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Polemo,* **Polemonian.**

PŎLĔMŌNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Polemo]. *Of or belonging to King Polemo,* **Polemonian.**

PŎLENTA, ae, *f.* [root POL, whence also pollen; Greek ΠΑΛ, παλυντή]. **Pearl-barley.**

PŎLENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [polenta]. **Of** *or* **belonging to pearl-barley**: p. crepitus, *caused by eating pearl-barley.*

PŎLĪMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [polio]. (Pl.) **The testicles.**

PŎLIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To make smooth, to polish, to furbish,** parietem, rogum asciâ. Hence: A) **to paint,** columnam albo: B) **to adorn, to decorate,** in gen., domum: C) *trop.*, **to polish, to refine, to improve** (by giving the finishing touches to), orationem, carmen; thus esp. the *part.* politus, q. v.

PŎLIORCĒTES, ae, *m.* [= πολιορκητής, the

besieger of towns']. *A surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia.*

PŎLĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [politus]. *In a polished manner*, elegantly, beautifully, dicere, scribere.

PŎLĪTES, ae, *m.* [= Πολίτης]. *A son of Priam*, killed by Pyrrhus.

PŎLĪTĪA, ae, *f.* [= πολιτεία, 'civil polity']. *The title of a work of Plato.*

PŎLĪTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πολιτικός]. *Of or pertaining to the state or political government*, political, libri.

PŎLĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [polio]. (Lat.) A smoothing, polishing, furbishing.

PŎLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of polio]. 1) *Well-ordered*, elegant, cubiculum. 2) *Trop.*, refined, accomplished, elegant, tasteful, polite, oratio; homo p. artibus, *refined by*; p. ars, humanitas.

POLLA, ae, *f.* = Paula — v. Aemilius.

POLLEN, ĭnis, *n.*, and POLLIS, ĭnis, *comm.* [cf. polenta]. Fine flour *or* meal.

POLLENTIA (I.), ae, *f.* [polleo]. 1) (Pl.) Might, power. 2) Personified, *the goddess of Power.*

POLLENTIA (II.), ae, *f.* 1) *A town in the island of Majorca*, now Pollenza. 2) *A town in Picenum*, now Urbisaglia. 3) *A town in Liguria.*

POLLENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pollentia II.]. *Of or belonging to Pollentia (in Liguria)*, Pollentian.

POLLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [perh. contracted from potis and valeo]. To be powerful, to have influence *or* power (never connected with an *infin.* — conf. possum): is plurimum p. in republica; late terra marique p.; (poet. & lat.) with an *abl.* = *to be distinguished in, to have power or eminence in:* p. armis, antiquitatis gloriâ, nobilitate, formâ, pecuniâ; gens pollens, *powerful.*

POLLEX, ĭcis, *m.* [polleo; 'the strong one']. 1) The thumb; also, p. digitus; p. premere, *to press down* (as a sign of wishing luck); p. vertere, *to turn towards the breast* (as a sign that the people demanded the death of a gladiator); utroque p. laudare = *very highly.* 2) The great toe.

POLLĬCEOR, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [pro-liceor]. To promise (mostly of one's own accord — cf. promitto): p. alicui aliquid and de aliqua re; p. benigne, *to make fair promises*; p. dare jusjurandum; *part.* pollicitus, freq. in a passive sense, *promised*; *subst.*, Pollicitum, i, *n.*, *something promised, a promise.*

POLLĬCĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor]. A promising; a promise: magna praemia et pp.

POLLĬCĬTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*intens.* of polliceor]. (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) To promise.

POLLĬNARIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pollen]. (Pl.) Of *or* belonging to fine flour: p. cribrum, *a fine sieve.*

POLLINCTOR, ōris, *m.* [pollingo]. *An undertaker's man, who washed corpses and prepared them for the funeral pile*, a corpse-washer.

POLLINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To wash and embalm *a corpse*, aliquem.

POLLIO, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman family name* — v. Asinius.

POLLŪCEO, xi, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) 1) To set *or* to bring before as a sacrifice, to offer up, Jovi vinum, Herculi dapem. 2) To serve up *at table*, pisces; *trop.*, non sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for common people* (said by a girl who rejects a lover); servus polluctus virgis, *served with a flogging.*

POLLŪCĬBĬLĬTER, *adv.* [polluceo]. (Pl.) Splendidly, magnificently.

POLLUCTUM, i, *n.* } [polluceo]. (Ante-cl.)

POLLUCTŪRA, ae, *f.* } A feast, banquet; in partic., *a sacrificial banquet.*

POLLUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-luo]. Prop., *to overflow:* — 1) To soil, to pollute, to defile: p. dapes ore. 2) *Trop.:* A) *to defile morally*, to pollute, to contaminate, to desecrate: p. domum scelere; p. feminam, *to dishonour:* B) to violate, to transgress: p. jura deorum hominumque; p. ceremonias; p. disciplinam militarem; (poet.) p. Jovem, *to insult*; p. pacem, *to break*; p. rempublicam, *to ruin.*

POLLUX, ūcis, *m.* [= Πολυδεύκης]. *The son of Tyndareus (or of Jupiter) and Leda, and brother of Castor:* (poet.) P. uterque, *Castor and Pollux.*

PŎLUS, i, *m.* [= πόλος]. 1) A pole, *as one end of the axis of the world:* p. glacialis (also abs. polus =), *the north pole*; p. australis, *the south pole.* 2) (Poet.) = The heavens.

POLUSCA, ae, *f.* *An ancient town of Latium.*

PŎLYAENUS, i, *m.* [= Πολύαινος]. *A mathematician, one of the disciples of Epicurus.*

PŎLŸBIUS, ii, *m.* [= Πολύβιος]. *A Greek historian, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus.*

PŎLŸBUS, i, *m.* [= Πόλυβος]. 1) *One of Penelope's suitors.* 2) *A king of Corinth*, at whose court Œdipus was brought up.

PŎLYCLĒTUS, i, *m.* [= Πολύκλειτος]. *A celebrated Greek sculptor*, contemporary with Phidias.

PŎLYCRĀTES, is, *m.* [= Πολυκράτης]. *A prince of Samos*, in the time of the Persian king Cambyses, celebrated for his riches and for his good fortune.

PŎLŸDĂMAS, antis, *m.* [= Πολυδάμας]. *A Trojan, son of Pantheus, and friend of Hector.*

PŎLŸDECTES, ae, *m.* [= Πολυδέκτης]. *A king of Seriphos*, who brought up Perseus.

PŎLŸDŌRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Polydorus]. Of Polydorus, Polydorean.

PŎLŸDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Πολύδωρος]. *A son of Priam and Hecuba.* When the Greeks besieged Troy, he was entrusted with a large sum of money to the care of the Thracian king Polymnestor, by whom he was killed.

PŎLYGNŌTUS, i, *m.* [= Πολύγνωτος]. *A celebrated Greek painter and statuary*, contemporary with Socrates.

PŎLŸHYMNIA, ae, *f.* [= Πολύμνια, 'rich in song']. *One of the Muses.*

PŎLŸMĂCHAERŎPLĂGĬDES, ae, *m.* [= πολύμάχαιρα-πλαγής, 'the son of many blows with the sword']. (Pl.) *The fictitious name of a soldier.*

PŎLŸMNESTOR (Pŏlymestor), ŏris, *m.* [= Πολυμνήστωρ]. *A king of Thrace, husband of Ilione (daughter of Priam)* — v. Polydorus. According to the legend, Hecuba avenged her son by the death of Polymnestor.

PŎLŸNĪCES, is, *m.* [= Πολυνείκης]. *A son of Œdipus and Jocaste, and brother of Eteocles,* by whom he was expelled from Thebes. They both fell in single combat with each other.

PŎLŸPHĂGUS, i, *m.* [= πολυφάγος]. (Lat.) **A glutton, gormandizer.**

PŎLŸPHĒMUS, i, *m.* [= Πολύφημος]. **1)** *A one-eyed Cyclop in Sicily, son of Neptune,* whom Ulysses during his wanderings visited. **2)** *One of the Argonauts.*

PŎLŸPLŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πολυπλούσιος, 'very rich']. (Pl.) *A fictitious family-name.*

PŎLŸPUS, i, *m.* [= πολύπους]. **1) A polypus. 2)** *Trop.:* A) *a rapacious man:* B) *an excrescence in the nose.*

PŎLYXĔNA, ae, *f.* [= Πολυξένη]. *A daughter of Priam,* loved by Achilles, at whose grave she was sacrificed by his son Pyrrhus.

PŎLŸXĔNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Polyxena]. **Of Polyxena,** caedes.

PŌMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pomum]. *Of or pertaining to fruit,* **fruit-**; hence, *subst.:* — **1)** Pomarius, ii, *m.,* **a fruit-seller, fruiterer. 2)** Pomarium, ii, *n.:* A) **an orchard:** B) **a storeroom for fruit, a fruitery.**

PŌMĒRĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [post-meridianus]. **In the afternoon, postmeridian.**

PŌMĒTIA, ae, *f.,* and PŌMĒTII, ōrum, *m. pl. An old town of the Volsci in Latium,* also called Suessa Pometia — v. Suessa.

PŌMĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pometia]. *Of or belonging to Pometia,* **Pometian.**

PŌMĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum-fero]. **Fruit-bearing.**

PŌMOERIUM (Pōmērium), ii, *n.* [post, and moerus for murus]. *The space left free from buildings inside and outside of the walls of a town.*

PŌMŌNA, ae, *f.* [pomum]. *The goddess of Fruit.*

PŌMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pomum]. **Rich in fruit, full of fruit.**

POMPA, ae, *f.* [πομπή]. **1) A solemn public procession** *at festivals, games, triumphs, funerals,* &c.: pomparum ferculis similis, *as slow as a solemn procession;* pompam funeris ire, *to attend a funeral.* Hence, **2):** A) **a procession, train, retinue,** in gen.: p. lictorum: B) of things = **a row, series,** sarcinarum. **3)** *Trop.* = **pomp, parade, display,** esp. of a speech that aims to excel by the use of rhetorical ornament: adhibere in dicendo speciem et p.; thus freq. in opposition to 'pugna' or 'acies': genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius.

POMPĒIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pompeii, Pompeius]. **1)** *Of Pompeii,* **Pompeian;** *subst.:* — A) Pompeianum, i, *n., a country-seat of Cicero near Pompeii:* B) Pompeiani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Pompeii.* **2)** *Of Pompey the Great,* **Pompeian;** *subst.,* Pompeiani, ōrum, *m. pl., the followers or party of Pompey.*

POMPĒII, ōrum, *m. pl. A town in Southern Campania,* overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79 — now to a great extent excavated again.

POMPĒIŎPŎLIS, is, *f. A city of Cilicia,* originally called Soli.

POMPĒIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* and Pompēia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* in which two families are prominent — A) Rufi: **1)** Quintus P. R., *a partizan of Pompey the Great.* His sister was the third wife of Julius Cæsar. B) Magni: **2)** Cneius P. M. Strabo, who fought against Cinna and Sertorius. **3)** Cneius P. M., *a son of the preceding* (born 106 B. C.), triumvir with Cæsar and Crassus, conqueror of the pirates and Mithridates, vanquished at Pharsalus by Cæsar, and at last assassinated in Egypt. He had two sons, Sextus and Cneius, who, after the death of their father, fought against Cæsar.

POMPĒIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Pompeius I.]. *Of or belonging to Pompey the Great,* **Pompeian.**

POMPĬLIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* and Pompĭlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Numa P., *the second king of Rome.*

POMPĬLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Pompilius I.]. **Of Pompilius:** P. sanguis, *a descendant of Pompilius.*

POMPĬLUS, i, *m.* [= πομπίλος]. *A sea-fish said to accompany ships,* **the pilot-fish** (pure Latin, nautilus).

POMPŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pomponius]. **Pomponian.**

POMPŌNIUS, ii, *m.,* and Pompōnia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. **1)** Titus P. Atticus, *a friend of Cicero.* His sister Pomponia was married to Quintus Cicero. **2)** Lucius P. of Bononia, *an Atellan poet.* **3)** Publius P. Secundus, *a tragedian in the reigns of Caligula and Claudius.*

POMPTĪNUS, a, um, *adj. An appellation given to a district of Latium,* **Pomptine, Pontine;** in partic., PP. paludes, *a marshy region in southern Latium;* *subst.:* A) Pomptinum, i, *n., the Pomptine region:* B) Pomptina (ae, *f.*) summa, *the upper end of the Pomptine or Pontine marshes.*

PŌMUM, i, *n.* **1) Fruit** *of any kind* (apples, cherries, nuts, &c.). **2)** (Poet. & lat.) **A fruit-tree.**

PŌMUS, i, *f.* **A fruit-tree.**

PONDĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pondus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To weigh,** rem. 2) *Trop., to weigh in the mind,* **to ponder, to reflect upon, to judge of:** p. fidem ex fortuna; p. quo quis animo sit.

PONDĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pondus]. **Weighty, heavy,** compedes; *trop.,* literae pp., *of important contents;* p. vox, *powerful.*

PONDO, *subst.* [pondus]. 1) As an old *abl. sing.,* **by weight, in weight:** coronam auream libram p. accepit. 2) As *indecl. neutr. subst.* = **a pound:** quinquagena p. data sunt consulibus; auri quinque p.; ad millia p.; torques aureus duo p., *of two pounds' weight;* uncia p., *the twelfth part of a pound;* donum ex auri p. quinquaginta.

PONDUS, ĕris, *n.* [pendo]. 1) **Weight, heaviness:** saxa magni ponderis; in partic. — a) *a weight used on scales:* pp. iniqua a Gallis allata — b) = **balance, equilibrium:** extra p. 2) **A heavy body, a mass, load:** omnia pp. in terram feruntur; hence (poet.) = *the fruit of the womb* (also p. uteri). 3) *Trop.:* A) **weight, importance, consequence, authority, influence:** p. testimonii; magnum p. habere apud aliquem; verborum pp., *expressive words;* magnum p. accessit, *a circumstance of importance:* B) (poet.) = **onus,** *an oppressive weight,* **a burden:** p. curarum: C) (poet.) = **firmness, constancy:** nulla femina habet p.

PŌNE, *prep.* & *adv.* [kindred w. post]. (Rar., mostly poet.) I. *Prep.* with *accus.* — **Behind,** aliquem, aedem Cereris; manus vinctae p. tergum, *behind the back:* p. castra ire. II. *Adv.* — **Behind, after:** subire p.; moveri et ante et p., *before and behind.*

PŌNO, pŏsui (ante-cl. also pŏsīvi), pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [POS — cf. postis; for posno, the *n* inserted, as in temno]. 1) **To put, to set, to place, to lay:** p. fundamenta; p. libros in mensa; p. tabulas aerario; also (mostly poet. & lat.), p. stipitem in flammam; p. coronam in caput; p. aliquid in conspectu, ante oculos alicujus, *to place before one's eyes.* In partic.: A) = **to set up, to erect, to found, to build** — a) p. columnam in foro — b) p. castra, *to pitch* — c) p. domum, *to erect;* p. tropaeum; p. donum in aede Jovis, *to set up a votive offering;* p. urbem, aram, *to raise;* p. praesidium ibi, legionem in castris, *to station:* B) (poet. & lat.) = **to set, to plant,** vitem: C) (poet. & lat.) = *to set on the table,* **to serve up,** cibum: D) = **to set over, to appoint,** *as a guard, watch,* &c., alicui custodem, accusatorem: E) *to put up as a prize,* **to propose,** praemium: F) = *to deposit as a pledge,* **to pledge,** rem: G) (poet.) = *to set in order,* **to adjust, to arrange,** comam: H) of artists = *to place a figure in a work of art* (= ἱστάναι), **to form, to fashion:** Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Orpheaque in medio posuit, *carved:* I) = *to put out at interest,* **to invest,** pecuniam.

2) *Trop.:* **to set, to put, to place, to lay:** p. fundamenta virtutis; his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono; ponor ad scribendum, *my name is set down as a signature to the senate's decrees.* In partic.: A) **to put** *or* **to place** *in,* **to cause to rest** *upon:* p. spem in aliquo; p. aliquid in dubio, *to consider as doubtful;* multum p. in re aliqua, *to attach great importance to; pass.,* positum esse in re aliqua: B) = **to spend** *or* **to pass,** esp. *one's time in:* p. operam diligentiamque in re aliqua; p. diem in acerrima cogitatione: C) = **to establish, to ordain, to make, to give,** leges, nomen alicui, condicionem: D) = **to count, to reckon:** p. mortem in malis, *among the evils;* p. aliquid in beneficii loco, *to consider as a benefit;* p. aliquem principem, *to consider as the first;* p. aliquid in metu, *to regard as something terrible;* p. aliquid in gloria, *as something glorious:* E) p. calculum or rationem, *to make a calculation,* **to ponder:** F) = **to set down, to mention, to state:** recte ille posuit, rempublicam non posse, etc.: G) **to suppose, to assume:** pone, eum esse victum: H) **to propose** *a theme for discussion:* p. quaestionem; p. de quo quis audire velit: I) *to put or to place one in a certain condition:* p. aliquem in gratia or gratiam apud aliquem, *to bring one into favour with another;* p. se in possessione (lat.), *to possess one's self of a thing.*

3) In partic., **to lay down, to put off, to put aside,** arma, onus, libros de manibus; p. genu, *to kneel down.* Hence: A) *to get rid of a thing:* p. barbam, *to shave off:* B) *trop.* — a) *to lay aside,* **to renounce, to give up, to dismiss,** ludicra, vitam, inimicitias, curas — b) p. tirocinium, rudimentum = *to give the first proof of one's skill:* C) (poet.) *to calm,* freta; hence (rar.), *intr.* = *to abate:* venti pp.

PONS, tis, *m.* 1) **A bridge:** p. fluminis, *across a river.* In partic. — a) *a bridge of planks from a ship to the shore* — b) *a drawbridge:* α) *connecting two towers;* β) *attached to the machines used at sieges, and let down on the walls of a besieged town* — c) *a temporary bridge of planks over which the voters at the comitia went into the septa.* 2) (Lat.) **The deck** *of a ship upon which towers and military engines were erected.* 3) **The floor** *of a tower.*

PONS ARGENTEUS. *A town in Gallia Narbonensis,* now Argens.

PONTĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pons]. **A little bridge.**

PONTĬCUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Pontus]. *Of or belonging to the Black Sea,* **Pontic:** P. mare, *the Black Sea;* P. serpens, *the dragon which watched the golden fleece;* P. triumphus, *over Mithridates.*

PONTĬCUS (II.), i, *m.* *A Roman poet,* contemporary with Ovid.

PONTĬFEX, ĭcis, *m.* **A (Roman) highpriest, pontiff, pontifex.** There were at first four, then eight, and at last fifteen, pontifices, who had the superintendence of religious offices. Their chief was called Pontifex maximus. PP. minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, sub-pontiffs.*

PONTĬFĪCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pontifex]. *Relating to a pontifex*, **pontifical**, honos.

PONTĬFĪCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [pontifex]. *The dignity and office of a pontifex*, **the pontificate.**

PONTĬFĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pontifex] = Pontificalis.

PONTO, ōnis, *m.* [a Gallic word]. 1) **A (Gallic) transport.** 2) **A floating bridge, a pontoon.**

PONTUS (I.), i, *m.* [= πόντος]. **The sea** (considered as the deep — cf. mare, pelagus, etc.): aequora ponti; (poet.) p. maris, *the deep sea;* (poet.) = *a large wave.*

PONTUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Πόντος]. 1) **The Black Sea.** 2) *A district of Asia, forming a part of the southern coast of the Black Sea.*

PŎPA, ae, *m.* **An assistant** *at sacrifices, who slew the victims.*

PŎPĂNUM, i, *n.* [= πόπανον]. (Poet.) **A sacrificial cake.**

PŎPELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of populus]. **The rabble, populace.** (Poet.)

PŎPĪLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Pŏpĭlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius P. Laenas, who killed Cicero, after he had been outlawed.

PŎPĪLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Popilius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Popilius*, **Popilian.**

PŎPĪNA, ae, *f.* [πέπτω, popa]. **A cook-shop, eating-house**; *meton.* = *the food sold at a cook-shop.*

PŎPĪNO, ōnis, *m.* [popina]. (Poet. & lat.) *A frequenter of cook-shops*, **a glutton, gormandizer.**

PŎPLES, ĭtis, *m.* **The ham, the hough**; hence = **the knee**, in gen.: duplicato poplite, *with bended knees, kneeling;* poplitibus semet excipere, *to sink upon one's knees.*

POPLĪCŌLA, ae, *m.* [populus-colo; others write publicola, from publicus-colo]. **The People's Friend,** *a surname of P. Valerius.*

POPPAEA, ae, *f. The wife of the Emperor Nero.*

POPPAEĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Poppaea]. *Of or belonging to Poppaea*, **Poppæan:** pinguia Poppaeana, *a cosmetic invented by Poppaea to preserve the smoothness of the skin* (*made of dough mixed with asses' milk*).

POPPYSMA, ătis, *n.* [= πόππυσμα], or POPPYSMUS, i, *m.* (Lat.) **A smacking** *or* **clucking with the tongue** *as a sign of approbation.*

PŎPŬLĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [populor]. (Poet.) **Destructible:** p. flammae, *by fire.*

PŎPŬLĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [populor]. **Laying waste, ravaging.**

PŎPŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [populus]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to the people, popular:** p. opinio, *generally received;* p. verba, *from the popular dialect;* p. munus, *given to the people;* p. lex, *proceeding from the people;* p. laus, ventus or aura, *popular favour;* p. offensio; *subst.*, Populāria, ium, *n. pl., the seats of the people in a theatre.* 2) **In a political sense, of** *or* **pertaining to the people's party** (in opp. to the nobility or to the government), **popular, democratic:** p. consul; animus vere p.; *subst.*, Populares, ium, *m. pl*, *the democrats, the liberal or people's party;* hence = *trying to please the popular party, courting the favour of the people;* p. lex; pp. lacrimae, *making an impression on the people;* hoc est civile et p. 3) **Of** *or* **pertaining to the same people:** thus as *adj.* and poet., flumina pp., *neighbouring;* leaena p., *from the same place;* freq., as *subst.*, Populāris, is, *m.:* A) *a fellow-countryman:* p. meus; p. alicujus definiti loci, *an inhabitant of some definite place* (opp. to civis totius mundi): B) **a companion, associate, accomplice:** p. conjurationis; p. meus (Com.), *my comrade;* pp. nostri, *our colleagues = followers of the same philosophical school.*

PŎPŬLĀRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [popularis]. 1) (Lat.) *A courting the favour of the people*, **a popular bearing.** *2) *A being of the same country*, **fellow-citizenship.**

PŎPŬLĀRĬTER, *adv.* [popularis]. 1) *After the manner of the common people*, **commonly, vulgarly, coarsely.** 2) *In a popular manner*, **popularly.**

PŎPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [populor]. **A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation:** pleni populationum, *having enough of, satiated with.*

PŎPŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [populor]. **A ravager, devastator, plunderer.**

PŎPŬLĀTUS, um, *m.* (Lat.) = Populatio.

PŎPŬLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [populus II.]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a poplar, poplar-.**

PŎPŬLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [populus II. and fero]. (Poet.) **Poplar-bearing.**

PŎPŬLISCĪTUM, i, *n.* [populus I. and scio] (or separately, populi scitum). **A decree of the people.**

PŌPULNEUS, or PŌPULNUS, a, um, *adj.* [populus II.], (Pl.) **Of poplars, poplar-.**

PŎPŬLŌNIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Po ulonia]. *The inhabitants of Populonia.*

PŎPŬLŌNIA, ae, *f. A town in Etruria*, destroyed in the wars of Marius and Sulla.

PŎPŬLOR, ātus, *dep.*, or (mostly however in the *pass.*) PŎPŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [populus I.]. 1) **To lay waste, to ravage, to devastate, to plunder, to pillage** (a town or region — cf. spolio, etc.; not so strong as vasto): p. provincias, urbem; p. Siculos. 2) (Poet.) In gen.: A) = **to rob:** tempora populata auribus raptis, *the temples bereft of the cropped-off ears:* B) = **to destroy,** *to consume:* flamma p. capillos.

PŎPŬLUS (I.), i, *m.* 1) **A people** (in a political sense, considered as forming a state; equivalent to the Greek δῆμος — cf. gens and natio): p. Samnitium, Carthaginiensis. In partic. at Rome: A) in the earliest period, populus =

the patricians (in opp. to the plebeians): a plebe consensu populi consulibus negotium mandatur; ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret: B) later — a) sometimes, populus = plebs: tribuni plebis ad p. tulerunt — b) usually = **the whole people,** *including both patricians and plebeians;* thus, freq., p. Romanus; senatus populusque Romanus; p. urbanus, *the citizens, town's people* (in opp. to the military). 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A multitude, host, throng,** fratrum, apum.

PŌPŬLUS (II.), i, *f.* **A poplar, poplar-tree.**

PORCA, ae, *f.* [porcus]. 1) **A sow.** 2) *The ridge between two furrows,* **a balk.**

PORCELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of porcus]. **A little pig.**

PORCĒTRA, ae, *f.* [porca]. (Ante-cl.) **A sow** *that has littered once only.*

PORCĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [porcinus]. (Pl.) **A pork-seller.**

PORCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [porcus]. *Of or pertaining to swine,* **swine's, hog's,** vox; *subst.,* Porcina, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *swine's flesh,* **pork.**

PORCIUS, ii, *m.*, and Porcia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* the most distinguished family in which was that of the Catones:—1) Marcus P. Cato, surnamed Censorius, called also Major, Superior, born 234 B. C., a man of stern character, a maintainer of the Roman manners and traditions in opposition to all innovations, and esp. to the Greek culture. He is especially distinguished for his severity in administering the censorship. 2) Marcus P. C. Uticensis, *a great-grandson of Cato Major,* born 95 B. C., a stern republican, and defender of the old Roman constitution; hence, an opponent of both Cæsar and Pompey, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he with the senate joined Pompey's party. After the battle of Thapsus, he killed himself at Utica, in Africa, 46 B. C.

PORCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of porca]. (Pl.) **A little sow.**

PORCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of porcus]. **A young pig.** (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PORCUS, i, *m.* [from the old Attic πόρκος]. *A male swine,* **a hog;** esp. = **a pig** (conf. sus): p. femina, *a sow; trop.* = *a glutton.*

PORPHŸRĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα]. (Lat.) **Purple-red, porphyretic.**

PORPHŸRION, ōnis, *m. The name of a giant.*

PORRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [porrigo]. **A stretching out, extension.**

PORRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of porrigo]. 1) **Stretched out, extended, level:** loca porrecta et aperta. Hence, syllaba porrecta *long;* senex p., *stretched out like a corpse* = *dead;* p. frons (Pl.), *cheerful.* 2) **Wide-spread, extended,** fama.

PORRĪCIO, —, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [tech. t. in the lang. of religion, for projicio]. **To throw** *or* **to cast as a sacrifice:** prov., inter caesa et porrecta (v. Caedo, 6, B).

PORRĪGO (I.), ĭnis, *f. A disease in the hair,* **scurf, dandruff;** of animals, perhaps, **the mange, scab.**

PORRĪGO (II.), rexi, rectum, 3. *v. tr.* [porro or pro-rego]. 1) **To stretch** *or* **to spread out** *in front or forward,* brachium; in partic., p. manus (in voting), *to hold up.* Hence: A) **to extend:** p. aciem longius, *to deploy into line:* B) p. se, or freq. *pass.,* in a reflective sense, **to be stretched out, to stretch out, to extend:** per novem jugera corpus porrigitur; planicies p.; also (*trop.*), quo se porrigit ira? C) p. hostem, *to strike to the ground, to lay at full length.* 2) **To hold out, to offer, to present,** alicui aliquid; p. opem amicis, *to procure.*

PORRĪMA, ae, *f. A Roman goddess,* the same as Antevorta, q. v.

PORRO, *adv.* [πόῤῥω]. 1) Of space (rar.): A) with verbs of motion, **onwards, farther on, to a distance:** armentum p. agere: B) with verbs of rest, **at a distance, afar off:** p. esse, habitare. 2) Of time: A) (poet., rar.) **formerly:** quod p. fuerat: B) **henceforth, hereafter:** fac ut eadem sis p.: C) **in aftertimes.** 3) To denote succession and progress, **again, in turn:** ut quisque audierat, aliis porro impertiebat gaudium suum; esp. in discourse = **furthermore, then, next, moreover, besides:** videte jam p. cetera; porro anxius erat quid, etc., etc.; et p., *and moreover, and besides;* loquere p., *say on.*

PORRUM, i, *m.*, or PORRUS, i, *m.* [= πράσον]. **A leek.**

PORSĔNA, or PORSENNA, ae, *m. A king of Clusium in Etruria,* who endeavoured to restore Tarquinius Superbus to his throne.

PORTA, ae, *f.* [kindred w. porto]. **The gate** *of a town, a camp,* &c.: pp. urbis; fores portae. Hence = **an entrance, passage,** in gen., e. g., *a pass, defile:* p. jecoris, *a part of the liver;* (Lucr.) = *a means, way.*

PORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [porto]. **A carrying, conveying, conveyance,** armorum.

PORTENDO, di, tum, 3. *v. tr.* [porro = pro, and tendo]. Prop., *to stretch forth. To indicate or to announce something future,* **to foreshow, to portend, to presage:** p. malum, illum regnaturum esse; p. spem, *to promise hope;* p. auspicia, *to give auspices.* Hence: A) *trop.,* omnes rerum mutationes pp. caedem, *bring along with them:* B) *pass.,* in a reflective sense = *to impend:* nobis pericula portenduntur.

PORTENTĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [portentum-facio]. (Poet.) **Marvellous, extraordinary, monstrous.**

PORTENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [portentum]. **Marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, strange:** caput p.; pp. nata, *monstrous births.*

PORTENTUM, i, *n.* [portendo]. *An extraordinary or marvellous appearance,* **a miracle, portent** (that strikes terror into the mind — cf.

omen, augurium). Hence: A) (poet.), **a monster, monstrosity:** dira pp.: B) *trop.* — a) of persons, **a monster:** Clodius p. reipublicae — b) **an extravagant fiction, a wonderful story:** poetarum et pictorum pp.

PORTHMEUS, ei, *m.* [= πορθμεύς]. **A ferryman** (in partic. of Charon).

PORTĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of porta]. **A small portico.**

PORTĬCUS, ūs, *f.* [porta]. 1) **A portico, porch, colonnade,** *used esp. for walking.* In particular: A) *the Porch or Portico* = *the Stoic philosophy* (στοά = porticus): B) *the entrance or porch of a tent.* 2) **A pent-house, shed,** *for the protection of besiegers,* usually called vinea.

PORTIO, ōnis, *f.* [kindred with pars and partior]. 1) (Mostly lat.) **A part** (usually with reference to the receiver — cf. pars), **a portion, share.** 2) **A relation, proportion:** eadem p. servabitur; mostly in the comb. pro p. or ad p. (also portione only), *in proportion, proportionally:* frumentum iis pro p. imperatum est; pro p. rerum, *in such a proportion as the matter requires.*

PORTISCŬLUS, i, *m.* **The hammer** *with which the master of rowers beat time to regulate the strokes of the oars;* hence, *trop.* = *a signal.*

PORTĬTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [porto]. (Poet. & lat.) **A ferryman, boatman;** in partic. = *Charon.*

PORTĬTOR (II.), ōris, *m.* [portus]. **A collector of customs, a custom-house officer,** *who examined exported and imported goods, and received the toll charged upon them.* He also forwarded letters; hence, deferre epistolam ad pp. *Trop.* = *an inquisitive woman.*

PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [fero]. 1) **To bring, to bear, to carry** (esp. something big and heavy — cf. fero, gero, etc.): p. frumentum in alias terras; p. onera. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.,* **to bring** *with one's self,* **to bear, to carry:** p. auxilium alicui; p. laetum nuncium ad aliquem.

PORTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [portus]. 1) **A toll, duty, impost, custom,** *paid* (prop. *in a harbour*) *on goods imported or exported:* dare p. 2) *Trop.,* p. circumvectionis, *a pedlar's tax, paid for the privilege of hawking goods about the country.*

PORTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of porta]. **A small gate** *or* **port.**

PORTŪNUS, i, *m.* [portus]. *The god of Harbours among the Romans* (identical with the Greek Palæmon).

PORTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [portus]. **Full of harbours.** minime p., *without any harbours.*

PORTUS, ūs, *m.* [same root as porta; 'an entrance']. 1) **A port, harbour, haven:** in portu operam dare = *to be an officer of the customs* (v. Portitor II.): prov. (Com.), in portu navigare = *to be in safety.* Hence, *trop.* = *a haven, place of refuge:* senatus, p. omnium nationum; (poet.) p. est in limine, *is near;* tu es p. et ara tuis. 2) **The mouth** *of a river.*

PŌRUS, i, *m. A king in India,* conquered by Alexander the Great.

POSCA, ae, *f.* [PO-o, whence also poto — cf. esca]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A drink** *made of vinegar and water.*

POSCO, poposci, —, 3. *v. tr.* [probably from pet-sco, 'to wish to have']. 1) **To demand, to request, to ask for** (urgently and from a sense of one's right and power; stronger than postulo, but not so strong as flagito): p. pugnam, vades; p. filiam alicujus sibi uxorem; p. aliquem, rem aliquam or aliquid ab aliquo; pescor aliquid (poet. & lat.), *they demand something of me;* (poet. & lat.) p. ut is veniat, p. eum morari, *to ask to come, to stay.* In partic.: A) (poet.) **to call upon:** poscimur, *we are called upon* (to sing): B) (poet.) p. causas, *to demand:* C) *to challenge:* poscunt majoribus poculis, *they challenge each other to drink from larger cups:* D) **to demand for punishment:** quos populus poscit: E) (Pl.) — a) of a seller, *to ask a price:* tanti quanti poscit ille emitur, *at his own price* — b) of a buyer, *to wish to buy:* p. aliquid coenâ. 2) Of things, **to require:** quod res poscere videtur. 3) (Ante-cl.) **To call,** hominem; hence (poet.) **to invoke,** numina tua.

PŎSĬDĒUM, i, *n. A promontory:* A) *of Ionia:* B) *of Pallene.*

PŎSĬDŌNIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ποσειδώνιος]. *A Stoic philosopher of Rhodes,* teacher of Cicero.

PŎSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [= pono]. (Mostly lat.) 1) **A putting, placing, setting.** Hence, *trop.:* A) **the use** *of a word:* B) **affirmation:** C) **a proposition, theme:** D) in grammar, **a termination:** E) in prosody — a) **a downward beat** *in marking time* (opp. to sublatio, 'an upward beat') — b) p. syllabae, *the position of a short syllable before two consonants, by which it becomes long.* 2) **Position, posture,** corporis. Hence, *trop.:* A) **a state of mind, mood:** B) **a circumstance.** 3) **Situation,** loci.

PŎSĬTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [pono]. (Lat.) Nomen p., *given, imposed.*

PŎSĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [pono]. (Poet.) **A builder, founder.**

PŎSĬTŪRA, ae, *f.* [pono]. (Lat.) **Position, posture:** p. corporis; also, *trop.,* p. verborum.

PŎSĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [pono]. (Poet. & lat.) **A position, situation.**

POSSESSIO, ōnis, *f.* I. [Possido] — **A taking possession, entrance** *upon an estate,* bonorum. II. [Possideo] — 1) **Possession** (the use and enjoyment of a thing, without ownership — v. Dominium): esse in p. rei alicujus; *trop.* = *a having or possessing:* prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio. 2) *The thing possessed,* **a possession, property, estate:** habere magnas pp.

POSSESSIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of possessio]. **A small possession** *or* **estate.**

POSSESSĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [possideo]. (Lat.) Tech. term in grammar, *pertaining to possession,* **possessive.**

POSSESSOR, ōris, *m.* [possideo]. **A possessor, bonorum.**

POSSĬBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [possum]. (Lat.) **Possible.**

POSSĬDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. tr.* [pot-(is)-sedeo]. 1) **To possess,** *to have in one's power,* **to be master of;** p. bona, agrum; p. plus fidei quam artis; p. religionem, *to have.* 2) **To occupy** *a place,* **to keep possession of:** p. forum armatis.

POSSĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. tr.* [pot-(is)-sido]. **To take possession of, to possess one's self of,** bona alicujus; totum hominem possederat, *he had gained for himself.*

POSSUM, pŏtui, posse, *v. irr. intr.* [contracted from potis-sum, as it is also sometimes written by ante-cl. authors]. 1) **To be able, I** (*thou, he,* &c.) **can:** p. facere aliquid; faciam quantum (quod) potero; non possum non scribere, or non possum (facere non possum) quin scribam, *I can not help writing, I must write;* (Pl.) non possum quin exclamem, *I cannot but exclaim;* fieri potest, *it is possible;* quam (quantas) maximas potest copias armat, *as great a number as possible.* In partic.: A) potest = fieri potest, *it may be, it is possible;* quantum or ut p., *as far as it is possible;* hence (Pl.) non potest quin obsit, *it must prove injurious:* B) (Com.) possum scire? *may I know? = pray tell me.* 2) = **To have the power** *or* **faculty** *of doing a thing,* **to have weight** *or* **influence** *with any one:* p. omnia; p. plurimum apud aliquem, in re aliqua; multum p. amicitiâ, *to have great weight by reason of friendship.*

POST, *prep.* and *adv.* [prob. pone-sto, 'standing behind' — cf. juxta]. I. *Prep.* with *acc.* — 1) Of space, **behind,** aliquem, castra; p. me erat Aegina. Hence, *trop.* (poet. & lat.), to denote inferiority in rank: Lydia erat p. Chloen, *was considered inferior to.* 2) Of time, **after:** p. Veios captos; p. Brutum proconsulem; p. annum quartum, or p. annos quatuor quam (quo, quibus) urbs capta est, *four years after,* &c.; aliquot p. menses, *some months after;* (Com.) p. id or illa, *after this, after that, afterwards.* II. *Adv.* — 1) Of space, **behind, back:** qui p. erant. Hence, *trop.:* A) of rank: invidia et superbia p. erant, *were disregarded, were lost sight of;* illud putavit p. esse, *he considered that as something inferior:* B) of succession, or in an enumeration: prima Cyrene est, ac deinceps duae Syrtes, deinde Philemon arae, post aliae Punicae urbes. 2) Of time, **afterwards, later, after:** paulo (aliquanto, multo) p., or p. paulo (p. non multo), *shortly (a little, long) after;* multis p. annis, or multis annis p. (rarely p. multis annis). Hence (mostly ante-cl.), p. inde, p. deinde, *afterwards;* initio mea sponte, p. invitatu tuo, *afterwards;* thus, also, p. oritur, *after that.*

POSTEA, *adv.* [post-ea]. 1) **After that, afterwards, thereafter:** Romae, p. Athenis fuerat; p. quam, written also as one word, Posteāquam, **afterwards, after that** = postquam; p. loci (Sall.) = postea; aliquanto (non multo) p., *a little while (not long) after.* 2) = a) **Next, then, further:** quid p., si Romae fui, *what else can be inferred from my having been,* &c. — b) **besides.**

POSTĔRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [posterus]. 1) **Future time, futurity:** si minus in praesens tempus, at in posteritatem. 2) **Future generations, posterity:** servire p., *to strive for fame with posterity.* Hence (poet.) of animals = **offspring.**

POSTER (Posterus), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [post]. (The *nom. sing.* does not occur.) I. *Posit.*—Of time, **coming after, following, next, ensuing,** nox; laus p. (poet.), *posthumous fame;* in posterum — a) (sc. tempus), *for the future, in future* — b) (sc. diem), *to the following day;* postero = postero die, *on the following day.* Hence, *subst.,* Posteri, ōrum, *m. pl., posterity, descendants.* II. *Comp.* Postĕrior, us. — 1) Of space, *that comes after,* **the hinder, hind,** pes. 2) Of rank or succession, **inferior, of less account** *or* **value:** patriae salus ei p. erat sua dominatione, *he sacrificed,* &c.; posteriores (sc. partes) ferre (Com.) *to play an inferior part, to be behind.* 3) Of time, **later, following,** cogitationes; posterior aetate, *living later.* Hence, as *adv., later, afterwards:* posterius dicere. III. *Sup.:* A) Postrēmus, a, um. — 1) Of space, **the hindmost,** last: p. acies, *the rear;* thus, also, in postremis adesse; in p. libro, *at the end of the book.* 2) *Trop.,* of rank and succession, **least, lowest, basest:** homines pp.; postremum malorum, *the worst;* non in postremis = in primis, *especially.* 3) Of time, **the last:** ad postremum, *at last, finally.* Hence, as *adv.* — a) Postremo, in an enumeration, **at last, finally** — b) Postremum, **for the last time.** B) Postŭmus, a, um. — 1) (Poet.) **The last born, the youngest.** 2) *Born after the death of the father or after the father had made his will,* **posthumous,** filius.

POST-FĔRO, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly lat.) **To postpone, to esteem less:** p. suas opes libertati plebis, *to sacrifice.*

*POSTGĔNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [post-gigno]. (Poet.) **Born afterwards;** hence, *subst.,* Postgeniti, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *descendants.*

POST-HĂBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To place after, to postpone, to esteem less:** p. omnia rei alicui; omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting everything.*

POST-HAC, *adv.* 1) **After this time, hereafter, henceforth.** 2) Of the past, **after that time, afterwards.**

POST-HINC, *adv.* (Better written separately.) **After this, henceforth.**

*POST-ĬBI, *adv.* (Pl.) **Afterwards,** *hereupon.*

POSTĪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of posticum]. (Pl.) **A small back-building.**

POSTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [post]. *That is behind,*

the hinder, back-: pp. partes aedium; (poet.) pp. sannae, *made behind the back.* Hence, *subst.*, Posticum, i, *n.* (poet.), sc. ostium, *a back-door.*

POSTĬDEA, *adv.* (Pl.) An old form for Postea.

POSTĬLĒNA, ae, *f.* [post]. (Pl.) **A crupper.**

POST-ILLA, *adv.* (Com.) = Postea.

POSTIS, is, *m* [root POS, which is also the root of pono]. 1) **A post, a door-post.** 2) (Poet.) Usually in the *pl.* = **a door**; *trop.* = *the eyes.*

POSTLĪMĬNIUM, ii, *n.* [post-limen]. Prop., *that which is behind the threshold;* hence, **the right of recovery, postliminium,** *the right of returning to one's former home, rank and privileges:* quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus dedidisset, ei nullum esse postliminium.

POST-MĔRĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* — v. Pomeridianus.

POST-MŎDO, or POST-MŎDUM, *adv.* (Mostly ante-cl. & poet.) = Postea.

POST-PARTOR, ōris, *m.* (Pl.) *One who obtains afterwards* = **an inheritor, heir.**

POST-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To put after, to postpone; to esteem less, to disregard.**

POST-PRINCĬPIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (Ante-cl.) *That which follows a beginning,* **a continuance, progress, sequel.**

POST-PŬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To regard as inferior, to disregard:** p. omnes res prae parente; also, omnia sibi p. esse prae tuo commodo.

POST-QUAM, *conj.* **After, after that, when, as soon as:** A) of time, it is followed — a) usually by the *perf.*, when two events follow each other in immediate connexion: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides poposcit — b) by the *pluperf.*, when a space of time is thought of as intervening between two events: undecimo die postquam discesseram — c) by the *imperf.*, when a duration or a repeated action is indicated: postquam res eorum satis prospera videbatur, invidia ex opulentia orta est: B) (ante-cl.) for quoniam, to denote a reason or cause = **because, since.**

POSTRĒMO, POSTRĒMUS — v. Poster.

POST-SUM, fui, esse. *v. irr. intr.* (also separately, post sum). (Lat.) **To be after** *or* **future.**

POSTRĪDIE (ante-cl. also Postrīduo), *adv.* [postero-die]. **On the following day, on the next day, the day after:** prima luce p.; p. kalendas, nonas, idus, and p. ludos, *the day after the games;* (Cæs.) p. ejus diei; p. quam a vobis discessi, *the day after I left you.*

*POSTSCĒNIUM, ii, *n.* [post-scena]. (Lucr.) *The part of the theatre behind the scenes, the post-scenium; trop.* = **a secret.**

POST-SCRĪBO, psi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To write after, to add in writing,** alicujus nomen suo.

POSTŬLĀTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [postulo]. (Lat.) **Demanded, requested:** gladiatores pp., *demanded by the people on account of their excellence in fighting.*

POSTŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [postulo]. 1) **A demanding; a demand, request:** p. aequa; p. igno scendi, *a begging pardon.* 2) **A demanding of a writ** *or* **leave to prosecute** *from the praetor or other magistrate:* inter p. et nominis delationem. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **An application for redress;** also, **a complaint,** in gen.

POSTŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [postulo]. (Lat.) **A claimant;** esp. *a plaintiff.*

POSTŬLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [postulator]. (Lat.) **Demanding, postulatory:** fulgura pp., *indicating that the fulfilment of a vow or a sacrifice is demanded by the gods.*

POSTŬLĀTUM, i, *n.* [postulo]. (Mostly in the *pl.*) **A demand, request.**

*POSTŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [postulo] = Postulatio, 3.

POSTŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [posco]. 1) **To ask, to demand, to request** (cf. posco): p. auxilium; p. aliquid ab aliquo; p. aliquem aliquid (rar. & doubtf.), but more freq. in the *pass.* postulor aliquid ab illo, *he demands something of me;* p. ab aliquo de re aliqua, *to make a request of one about something;* p. ut (ne) illud facias; p. eam servire; also, of things = **to require, to need:** haec aetas alios mores p. 2) (Com.) = **To wish, to endeavour:** p. aliquid facere; me ducere istis dictis postulas? *are you trying to deceive me,* &c.? 3) *To summon before a court,* **to prosecute, to impeach:** p. aliquem de majestate, repetundarum and repetundis; p. aliquem impietatis reum. Hence: A) **to demand a writ** *or* **leave to prosecute:** p. in aliquem delationem nominis; p. servos in quaestionem: B) (Pl.) *intr.*, p. cum aliquo = expostulare, **to dispute** *or* **to expostulate** *with one.*

POSTŪMIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Postumius]. *Of or belonging to the dictator Postumius,* **Postumian.**

POSTŪMIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Postŭmia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Spurius P. Albinus, who was shut up by the Samnites in the Caudine Pass, 321 B. C., and was compelled, with his army, to go under the yoke. 2) Aulus P. Tubertus, who, when a dictator, ordered his own son to be put to death, because he had disobeyed his orders.

POSTŪMIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Postumius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Postumius,* **Postumian:** PP. imperia, *of the dictator Postumius.*

POSTŪMUS (I.) — v. Posterus.

POSTŪMUS (II.), i, *m.* (Poet.) = Postumius I.

POSTVORTA, ae, *f.* [post-verto]. *A goddess, sister of Antevorta,* either *a goddess of Futurity,* or *a goddess of Birth* (invoked in behalf of women in labour).

PŌTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [poto]. **A drinking, a drinking-bout, potation.**

PŌTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [poto]. **A drinker.**

PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [possum]. 1) Abs., **powerful, mighty, potent,** civitas, urbs, rex; pp. arma, argumenta. Hence (poet.), herba p., *efficacious* (in healing diseases or in working spells); p. ad ea obtinenda, ad animum ejus, *having a great influence upon.* 2) *Having the power to do any thing,* **able, capable:** potens efficiendi quae velit; p. regni, *of reigning;* so, also, non potens fugae, *incapable of flight;* p. pugnae, *able to fight.* 3) **Having power over, master of, ruling over:** p. urbis, *master of the town;* diva p. Cypri, *reigning over;* p. sui or mentis, *master of one's self, in one's right mind;* but also, p. sui = *one's own master, independent,* or = *self-restrained;* p. consilii, *master of one's purposes;* p. imperii, *able to rule.* 4) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Having attained, possessing:** A) potens ingenti praedâ, *in possession of much booty:* B) = *contented with:* p. parvis = *frugal:* C) p. voti, *whose wish has been fulfilled;* p. pacis, *having obtained peace;* p. jussi, *having fulfilled the command.*

PŌTENTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [potens]. (Rar.) *Power in the state,* **supreme power** *or* **command.**

PŌTENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [potens]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Powerfully, effectually.** 2) **According to one's ability.**

PŌTENTIA (I.), ae, *f.* [potens]. 1) **Power, might, force, efficacy,** herbarum, formae; p. armorum retinendorum, *to hold their arms.* 2) In partic.: A) (lat.) **mental power, faculty, capacity:** supra humanam p.: B) **political power, influence, sway** (obtained by personal qualities or external circumstances, e. g., riches, usurpation, &c. — cf. potestas): esse in magna p.; p. singularis, *the rule of one person, autocracy;* periculosissimae hominum pp.

PŌTENTIA (II.), ae, *f.* *A town in Picenum,* founded by the Romans — now perhaps Monte Santo.

PŌTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= ποτήριον]. (Pl.) **A drinking-vessel, a goblet.**

PŌTESTAS, ātis, *f.* [possum]. 1) **Power, might** (esp. that which one has from his office or legal authority, or by virtue of some agreement — cf. potentia); in partic., **political power = dominion, sovereignty, sway:** esse in alicujus potestate (also potestatem), *to be in one's power,* also = *to be subject to, to obey;* hence, dixit se fore in populi Romani (senatus) potestate, *that he would submit to or obey;* habere p. vitae necisque, *the power of life and death;* habere familiam in sua p. = *not to free one's slaves;* senatus populi potestatem fecit, *left the matter to the decision of the people.* Hence, in partic. = *self-command, self-control:* exire ex p. = *to lose one's reason.* 2) In partic., **magisterial power, office, authority, magistracy:** p. praetoria, tribunicia; imperium et p., *military and civil authority;* gerere p., *to administer an office;* hence = *the person that administers an office,* **a magistrate, officer:** evocatus a magistratu aut aliqua legitima p. 3) *The power to obtain any thing,* **faculty, opportunity, privilege:** p. data est augendae dignitatis tuae; quoties mihi hominum certorum p. erit, *as often as I shall be able to find;* facere (alicui) potestatem aliquid faciendi, *to give or to procure for one an opportunity or permission;* facere alicui potestatem sui, *to give an audience to one;* non habere p. alicujus, *to be unable to speak to;* hence, also, in war, facere potestatem sui = *to give an opportunity for an engagement with one's self.* 4) Of things (lat.): A) plumbi p., **nature,** *property:* B) of words, **meaning,** *signification.*

PŌTIN'. 1) For potis-ne; potin' es? *are you able?* 2) For potis-ne est: potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e., *pray leave off.*

PŌTIO (I.), ōnis, *f.* [poto]. 1) **A drinking:** in media p., *in the midst of a drinking-bout.* 2) **A drink, draught:** cibus et p.; in partic. — a) = *a poisoned draught, poison* — b) = *medicine* — c) = *a love-potion, philter.*

PŌTIO (II.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [potis]. (Ante-cl.) **To make partaker of:** — 1) p. aliquem servitutis, *to make a slave of one* — 2) potitus hostium, *fallen into the power of the enemy.*

PŌTIŌNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pōtio]. (Lat.) **That has had a philter given to him.**

PŌTIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. intr.* [potis]. 1) **To possess one's self of, to take possession of, to get, to obtain:** p. imperio, victoriâ, castris, praedâ; p. rerum, *to get possession of the supreme power;* thus, also, p. regni, urbis; (rar.) p. summam imperii, urbem, *the control of a city;* spes castrorum potiendorum; p. monte, *to ascend;* p. campo (poet.), *to reach.* 2) *To be in the possession of a thing,* **to have, to hold, to possess:** p. voluptatibus, *to enjoy;* p. mari, *to have dominion over;* p. rerum, *to have supreme power;* (ante-cl.) p. gaudia, *to enjoy.*

PŌTIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* (potior) and *sup.* (potissimus) [root POT, whence also im-pot-s, impos]. I. *Posit.* (ante-cl. and poet.) — **Able; possible;** always in connexion with the verb esse: potis est = potest; p. esse = posse; pote est = potest (fieri), *it is possible;* nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed;* potin' = potisne es or potisne est (v. Potin'). II. *Comp.* Pŏtior, us. — Prop., *more powerful;* hence, **better, more important, greater, preferable** *to something else:* cives pp. quam peregrini; mors mihi potior est servitute, *I prefer death to servitude;* sententia p., *more correct;* nihil mihi potius fuit quam, *about nothing was I more concerned;* potior puella (poet.), *more beloved, preferred;* p. aliquem habere, *to deem one more worthy;* hence, *adv.* Potius, **preferable, more, rather** (usually involving the idea that of the two things the one takes place and the other not — cf. magis): non judi-

cavit, Galliam p. Ariovisti quam populi Romani esse, *that Gaul belonged to Ariovistus, and not to the Roman people;* perpessus est omnia p. quam indicaret, *rather than give information.* **III.** *Sup.* Pŏtissĭmus, a, um. — **The most prominent, chief, principal:** p. servus, causa, *the best;* hence, *adv.* Pŏtissĭmum, or (rarely) Pŏtissĭme, **principally, especially,** *in preference to all others:* ut is p. urbi praeesset; is potissime daretur defensor.

PŎTISSĬME, *adv.* — v. Potis.

PŎTĬTIUS, ii, *m.* — v. Pinarius.

PŌTĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of poto]. (Pl.) **To drink hard.**

PŎTĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [potior]. (Lat.) **A possessor.**

PŌTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of potio]. (Lat.) **A small draught** *or* **potion.**

PŎTIUS, *adv.* — v. Potis.

POTNIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Πότνιαι]. *A village in Boeotia.* The pastures in its vicinity were said to madden horses and asses.

POTNIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Potniae]. *Of or belonging to Potniae,* **Potnian:** PP. equae, *the mares of Glaucus, that tore him to pieces.*

PŌTO, pōtāvi, pōtātum or (more freq.) pōtum, 1. *v. intr.* and *tr.* [root PO, whence also po-tus, po-culum, po-sca, ἐ-πό-η-ν, πότις, ποτόν, etc.]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To drink** (in large draughts, as the larger animals do — cf. bibo): juvenci pp.; of men = **to tipple, to carouse:** p. apud aliquem, voluptas potandi. **II.** *Tr.* (ante-cl., poet. & lat.) — **To drink:** p. aquam; sanguine poto, *after the blood had been drunk;* p. crapulam, *to drink one's self into intoxication, to get drunk.* Hence: A) = *to drink up, to absorb:* vellera pp. succum (in dyeing): *B) p. fluvium, *to drink from* = *to dwell near.*

PŌTOR, ōris, *m.* [poto]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) A drinker,** aquae; p. Rhodani, *a dweller by.* **2) A tippler, toper, sot.**

PŌTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [potor]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to drinking,* **drinking-,** vas.

POTRIX, īcis, *f.* [poto]. (Lat.) **A (female) tippler.**

PŌTŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [potus]. **1) Drinkable;** *subst.,* Potulenta, ōrum, *n. pl., drinkables, drinks.* **2) Drunk, intoxicated.**

PŌTUS (I.), a, um: — **1)** *Part.* of poto, q. v. **2)** *Adj.,* **drunk, intoxicated:** domum bene p. redire.

PŌTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [poto]. **1) A drinking. 2) A draught.**

PRAE, *prep.* & *adv.* **I.** *Prep.* with *abl.* — **1)** Of space, **before:** prae se armentum agere; p. manu (ante-cl.), *at hand, on hand.* Hence, *trop.:* A) p. se ferre = *to show clearly, to disclose,* &c. (v. Fero **II. 3**): B) (poet.) to denote a preference, **before, above:** unus p. omnibus. **2)** To denote a contrast or comparison, **compared with, in comparison with:** Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt, *they will laugh at Rome compared with their own Capua.* **3)** Esp. in negative sentences, to denote a preventing cause = **for, because of:** p. lacrimis loqui non possum; p. laetitia; vix p. strepitu lex audita est. **II.** *Adv.* — **1) Before, in front:** ire prae. **2)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) In the combination 'praequam' or 'praeut,' **in comparison with, compared with,** &c.: nihil hoc est praequam alios sumptus facit.

PRAE-ĂCŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Sharpened at the end, pointed.**

PRAE-ALTUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Very high. 2) Very deep.**

PRAEBEO, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [prae-habeo]. **1) To hold to, to reach out, to proffer, to offer,** ubera parvulo, manum verberibus; *trop.,* p. aliquem hosti ad caedem, *to give up, to abandon;* p. aures (alicui), *to lend an ear to, to listen to;* p. os ad contumeliam = *to allow one's self to be disgraced;* (lat.) p. se legibus, *to yield to, to submit to.* **2) To give, to furnish, to grant,** alicui panem; p. alicui spectaculum; praebuerunt speciem pugnantium, *had the appearance of, looked like;* p. suspicionem, *to occasion;* p. errorem, *to cause;* p. materiam seditionis, *to give rise to;* (poet.) p. ludos, *to furnish sport;* p. sonitum, *to make a noise;* (poet.) praebuit se rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off.* **3) To show, to exhibit,** alicui fidem; p. operam reipublicae, *to serve;* in partic., p. se, *to show or to prove one's self:* p. se fortem; also, p. se pari virtute; (Com.) p. hominem strenuum, *to prove one's self to be.*

PRAE-BĪBO, bībi, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To drink before, to drink to,** alicui venenum.

PRAEBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praebeo]. (Lat.) **A furnishing, supplying.**

PRAEBĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [praebeo]. (Rar.) **A furnisher, purveyor.**

PRAEBĪTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of praebeo]. (Lat.) *That which is furnished for support,* **an allowance.**

PRAE-CĂLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very warm.**

PRAE-CALVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very bald.**

PRAE-CANTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (Pl.) **An enchantress, witch.**

*PRAE-CĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Gray before his time.**

PRAE-CĂVEO, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **1) To use precaution, to take care:** p. ab insidiis, ne quid accidat. **2)** P. alicui, *to provide for one's safety,* **to protect. II.** *Tr.* — **To seek to avert, to guard against, to obviate,** injurias, peccata.

PRAE-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** (Poet. & lat.) **To go before, to precede,** aliquem; also abs., nulla injuria p.; Victoriâ praecedente, *the image of Victoria being carried before.* **2)** *Trop.* = **to surpass, to excel,** *to be superior to:* p. Gallos virtute; (ante-cl.) also, p. alicui.

PRAECELLENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of praecello]. **Excellent, eminent, distinguished.**

PRAECELLO, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [prae-CELLO — cf. antecello]. **I.** *Tr.* (lat.) — **To excel, to surpass,** aliquem re aliquâ. **II.** *Intr.* — 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To distinguish one's self, to excel,** dignitate inter reliquos. 2) (Lat.) **To preside** *or* **to rule over,** genti.

PRAE-CELSUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very high.**

PRAECENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praecino]. *A singing or playing before a sacrifice,* &c., **a prelude.**

PRAECEPS, cĭpĭtis (ante-cl. also cĭpis), *adj.* [prae-caput]. 1) **Headforemost, headlong:** dejicere aliquem p.; p. ire, ferri, dari, *to fall headlong, to be dashed to the ground.* 2) **Headlong, hurried, hasty:** praecipites se fugae mandabant; p. profectio; (poet.) p. amnis, *rapid;* p. ventus, *violent;* p. nox, *fleeting.* Hence: A) of persons, **precipitate, overhasty, rash:** homo p. in omnibus consiliis; poenae agunt eum p., *drive him headlong;* thus freq. of men who are carried away by their passions, vices and violent emotions: praeceps amentiâ fertur; mulier praeceps luxuriâ abierat; p. ad explendam cupiditatem: B) of abstract notions = *rash, inconsiderate, violent:* p. furor. 3) Of localities, **precipitous, steep,** locus, via; hence, *trop.*, **critical, dangerous, hazardous:** p. tempus, libertas. Thus the *n.* praeceps: A) as *subst.* — a) **a precipice, abyss:** in praeceps deferri; pervenire in praecipitia — b) *trop.*, **a critical position, danger:** dare rempublicam in p., *to bring into extreme danger:* B) (lat.) as *adv.*, **downward:** praeceps tradere multos; *trop.*, praeceps dare famam alicujus, *to destroy.* 4) **Declining, sinking, drawing to an end:** sol p. in occasum. Hence, *trop.* = *inclined towards.* 5) (Lat.) As *subst. n.*, praeceps = **the sublime:** orator ad p. accedere debet.

PRAECEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio]. 1) (Lat.) **A receiving in advance** = *the right of receiving in advance:* p. quadringentorum millium dare. 2) **A preconception.** 3) **A precept, injunction,** Stoicorum.

PRAECEPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio]. (Lat.) **Preceptive, didactic** (a translation of the Greek παραινετικός).

PRAECEPTOR, ōrĭs, *m.* [praecipio]. 1) **A teacher, instructor,** vivendi, fortitudinis. 2) (Lat.) **A commander, ruler.**

PRAECEPTRIX, īcis, *f.* [praecipio]. **A preceptress.**

PRAECEPTUM, i, *n.* [praecipio]. 1) **An injunction, order.** 2) **A precept, rule.**

PRAECERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [praecarpo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To pluck** *or* **to break off before the time, to gather before the time,** messes, germina. 2) *Trop.*, **to pluck beforehand, to diminish, to take away,** fructum officii tui; laetitia praecerpta, *previously enjoyed.* 3) (Lat.) **To make extracts from,** libros.

*PRAE-CERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Doubtful read.) **A contest for precedence.**

PRAECĪDĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [praecīdo]. (Lat.) 1) **Slaughtered before,** hostia. 2) **Preliminary.**

PRAECĪDŌ, īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [prae-caedo] 1) **To cut off in front,** alicui nasum; p. ancoras, *to cut the cables;* p. fistulas, *to cut the water-pipes.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to cut off,** alicui spem, libertatem vivendi, sibi reditum: B) **to refuse** *flatly,* aliquid plane: C) abs., **to cut short** *one's words,* **to break off:** brevi praecidam, *in short, briefly;* praecide, *be brief:* D) (lat.) *to cut off in sailing* = *to avoid:* p. omnes sinus maris. 2) **To cut up, to cut to pieces,** cotem novaculâ; p. naves, *to render unfit for service.* 3) (Pl.) **To beat, to bruise,** os alicui.

PRAE-CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To gird, to gird about** (only in *pass.*): praecingor ense; altius praecinctus, *more girded up* = *travelling more rapidly.* 2) **To surround, to encircle,** fontem vallo; p. parietes testaceo opere, *to cover.*

PRAECĪNO, cĭnui, centum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [prae-cano]. 1) *Intr.*, **to play before** *on an instrument:* fides pp. epulis, *at banquets.* 2) (Poet.) **To repeat an incantation.** 3) (Poet. & lat.) **To foretell, to predict.**

PRAECĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [praecapio]. 1) **To take** *or* **to receive beforehand, to get in advance:** p. pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow beforehand;* p. locum, *to preoccupy;* aestus p. lac, *dries up the milk before the milking-time.* Hence: p. iter, aliquantum viae, *to depart before another, to get the start of;* thus, also, p. longius spatium fugâ, *to accomplish a greater distance before being pursued;* tempore praecepto, *time being gained;* p. laetitiam, *to anticipate joy;* p. bellum, *to commence beforehand,* i. e., *sooner than was expected;* p. aliquid animo, expectatione, *to conjecture or to imagine beforehand;* p. rem famâ, *to learn of by report beforehand;* p. aliquid opinione, *to suspect beforehand.* 2) **To give rules** *or* **precepts** *to,* **to advise, to admonish, to prescribe, to order:** p. alicui aliquid; p. alicui ut (ne) vigilet, and freq. p. vigilet, *to awaken;* also, justitia praecipit parcere victis. 3) **To teach,** aliquid; p. de eloquentia; (poet. & lat.) praecipere artem.

PRAECĬPĬTANTER, *adv.* [praecipito]. (Lucr.) *With headlong haste,* **precipitately.**

PRAECĬPĬTANTIA, ae, & PRAECĬPĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praecipito]. (Lat.) **A falling headlong.**

PRAECĬPĬTIUM, ii, *n.* [praeceps]. (Lat.) **A steep place, a precipice.**

PRAECĬPĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [praeceps]. **I.** *Tr.* — **To throw** *or* **to cast down headlong, to precipitate,** equites ex equis, se ex saxo, de turri, in fossas; freq., p. se, or *pass.* in a reflect. sense, praecipitari, *to throw one's self down;* lux praecipitatur aquis (poet.), *the sun sinks in the waves of the sea.* Hence, *trop.*: A)

to throw *or* to cast down *from a higher position to a lower one or into ruin:* p. aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu; p. civitatem, spem, *to destroy:* B) praecipitata nox, *soon ending;* praecipitata aetas, *declining.* 2) To hasten, to hurry, to precipitate, editionem librorum, consilia; quae praecipitant obitum, *hasten their setting;* (poet.) p. moras, *to lay aside all delay.* 3) (Poet.) To urge *or* to press *with eagerness,* facere aliquid. II. *Intr.* — 1) To hasten *or* to rush down, to fall down headlong: Nilus p. ex altissimis montibus; p. in fossam; nox p. coelo (poet.), *sinks from the sky,* i. e., *disappears;* thus, also, sol p., *draws near to his setting;* praecipitantem impellere, *to give a falling man a push, to aggravate his misfortunes.* Hence, *trop., to sink, to perish, to go to ruin:* respublica p.; hiems p., *is near its end;* p. in insidias, *to fall into.* 2) To be too hasty, to hurry too much.

PRAECĬPUE, *adv.* [praecipuus]. Especially, particularly, principally.

PRAECĬPUUS, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio]. 1) *That in which one is beforehand with another,* exclusive, particular, peculiar, jus; non p. sed par condicio; esp. of that part of an inheritance which one gets beforehand (before the general distribution). 2) Distinguished, remarkable, excellent, opera, amor, vir; *subst.,* Praecipua, ōrum, *n. pl., considerable things* (coming next to absolute good — the προηγμένα of the Stoics).

PRAECĪSE, *adv.* [praecisus]. 1) In a few words, in short. 2) Absolutely, entirely, negare.

PRAECĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of praecido]. 1) (Poet.) Steep, precipitous, iter, saxum. 2) (Lat.) Short, broken.

PRAECLĀRE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [praeclarus]. 1) Very clearly *or* plainly, intelligere, meminisse. 2) Excellently, very well.

PRAE-CLĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) (Poet.) Very clear, very bright, lux. 2) Very well-known; usually = celebrated, homo, dux; rarely = notorious: p. sceleribus. 3) Excellent, distinguished, remarkable, splendid, virtus, genus dicendi, homo; p. res, *fortune.*

PRAECLŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [prae-claudo]. 1) To shut to, to close, foras; p. portas consuli; p. orbem terrarum alicui; p. vocem alicui, *to stop one's mouth.* 2) To shut up, to hinder, to impede: p. navigationem, etc.; p. effugium alicui, *to arrest the flight;* (lat.) via lapidum ruinâ praeclusa, *blocked up.* *3) (Lat.) Negotiatores praeclusit, *he excluded the merchants,* according to others, *closed their shops.*

PRAECO, ōnis, *m.* A public crier *or* herald, *employed on various occasions by magistrates, sometimes also by private persons,* e. g., *at funerals, auctions,* &c.; *trop.,* p. laudis, *a proclaimer, publisher.*

PRAE-CŌGĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To consider beforehand, to premeditate, facinus.

PRAE-COGNOSCO, —, ĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To know beforehand, to foreknow, to foresee, adventum alicujus.

PRAE-CŎLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *Trop.,* To cultivate beforehand: p. animi habitum ad virtutem. 2): A) (lat.) to make much of, to esteem: B) *part.* praecultus, highly ornamented, genus eloquentiae.

*PRAE-COMMŎVEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To move greatly, aliquem.

*PRAE-COMPŎSĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Composed beforehand, os.

PRAECŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praeco]. Of *or* pertaining to a public crier *or* herald, quaestus. Hence, *subst.,* Praeconium, ii, *n.:* — 1) The office of a public crier: facere p., *to be a public crier.* 2) *A crying out in public* = a proclaiming, publishing: peragere p. casus, *to proclaim one's fall.* 3) *Trop.,* a celebrating; praise, commendation: Homerus Achilli tribuit p.; p. laborum suorum.

PRAE-CONSŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To waste *or* to spend beforehand, vires suas.

*PRAE-CONTRECTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To handle beforehand.

PRAE-CORDIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [prae-cor]. 1) *The muscle that separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen,* the midriff, diaphragm. 2) The entrails. 3) The breast: sanguis coit in pp. 4) (Poet.) The breast, the heart, *as the seat of feeling and desire:* virtus redit in pp.; Liber aperit condita pp. *5) (Poet.) A body, in gen.

PRAE-CORRŬMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To corrupt *or* to bribe beforehand, aliquem.

PRAECOX, ŏcis (ante-cl. also Praecŏquis, e, and Praecŏquus, a, um), *adj.* [prae-coquo]. 1) *Ripe before its time,* premature, precocious, uva, rosa. Hence, arbor p., *bearing fruit before its time;* locus p., *where the fruits ripen early.* 2) *Trop., coming or showing itself too early,* premature, precocious, untimely, audacia, risus.

PRAECULTUS — v. Praecolo.

*PRAE-CŬPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Very desirous, very fond, puellae.

PRAE-CURRO, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *Intr.,* to run *or* to hasten before, to precede: equites pp.; *trop.,* fama p.; certa signa pp. certis rebus. 2) *Tr.:* A) to hasten before, to precede: appetitus pp. rationem; p. adventum alicujus, *to arrive before one.* Hence, *trop.,* p. aliquem aetate, *to live before or earlier:* p. alicui studio = *to be more zealous than another:* B) to surpass, to excel: p. aliquem celeritate, *to outrun;* p. aliquem in virtute

PRAECURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [praecurro]. 1) *A running before,* a going before *or* preceding. 2) (Lat.) As a military tech. t., *a preliminary combat,* a skirmish. 3) In rhetoric a preparation *of the hearers.*

PRAECURSOR, ōris, *m.* [praecurro]. **1) A forerunner, precursor:** in partic. — a) *an attendant upon a noble Roman* — b) *a scout, spy.* **2)** In the *pl.*, as a military tech. term, **an advanced guard, vanguard.**

PRAECURSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praecursor]. (Lat.) **Precursory.**

PRAECŬTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [praequatio]. (Poet.) **To shake** *or* **to wave before,** taedas.

PRAEDA, ae, *f.* [perh. kindred w. praedium]. **1) Booty, spoil** *taken in war* (in gen. — cf. manubiae, spolia): p. belli; p. pecorum, *consisting of cattle;* esse alicui praedae, *to be some one's booty;* praedam militibus donare. Hence = **booty, spoil,** in gen.: praedam capere ex fortunis alicujus. **2)** (Poet. & lat.) *Spoils taken in the chase or in fishing,* **prey, game. 3)** *Trop.* = **gain, profit, advantage:** maximos quaestus praedasque facere. **4)** (Poet.) *Something found:* p. ostendere.

PRAEDĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [praedor]. *Seeking to take booty,* **pillaging, plundering.**

PRAE-DAMNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To condemn beforehand,** aliquem; p. spem, *to give up beforehand;* (lat.) se perpetuae infelicitatis p., *to deem one's self already condemned to.*

PRAEDĀTĪCIUS (or Praedātītius), a, um, *adj.* [praedor]. (Lat.) **Taken as booty** *or* **plunder.**

PRAEDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praedor]. *A taking of booty,* **a pillaging, plundering.** (Lat.)

PRAEDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praedor]. **1) A plunderer, pillager:** exercitus p. Hence (poet.) = **a hunter:** p. aprorum. **2)** (Poet.) **As an** *adj.*, **greedy of gain, avaricious.**

PRAEDĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praedator]. **Plundering, predatory;** p. navis, *a piratical ship;* p. manus, classis.

PRAEDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [praeda]. (Pl.) **Provided with booty:** bene p.

*PRAE-DĒLASSO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To weary beforehand:** p. incursum aquae, *to weaken.*

PRAE-DESTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To determine beforehand:** p. sibi triumphum, *to propose to one's self as the aim of one's efforts.*

PRAEDIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praedium]. **A buyer of a prædium,** i. e., *property that had been given as security to the state.* He was freq. consulted as the most competent judge in questions relating to the value, &c., of property.

PRAEDIĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praediator]. **Relating to the sale of a prædium** (v. Praedium), jus.

*PRAEDĪCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [praedico]. **Praiseworthy.**

PRAEDĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praedico]. **1) A proclaiming** *by the common crier,* **a publication, proclamation. 2) A praising; an honourable mention, commendation.**

PRAEDĪCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praedico]. *He who mentions commendingly,* **a eulogist, praiser.**

PRAE-DĪCO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To cry out in public, to make publicly known, to publish:** praeco p. aliquid. **2) To tell, to declare, to state,** aliquid; p. contumeliam sibi illatam esse; praedicant paucitatem nostram, *they report;* (Pl.) vitium alicui praedicare, *to attribute;* injuriam in eripiendis legionibus p., *to mention emphatically.* **3) To mention commendingly, to praise, to commend:** p. benignitatem tuam; p. aliquid miris laudibus; p. de meritis alicujus.

PRAE-DĪCO (II.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To say** *or* **to mention beforehand,** aliquid; hence, praedictus, *mentioned before.* **2) To determine** *or* **to appoint beforehand,** diem alicui, horam. **3)** *To tell one beforehand* = **to command, to enjoin, to advise, to warn:** p. alicui ne (ut) faciat aliquid; (poet.) p. alicui aliquid. **4) To foretell, to predict:** p. defectionem solis.

PRAEDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praedīco]. **1)** (Lat.) *A saying before,* **a promising** (in rhetoric). **2) A foretelling, predicting,** mali.

PRAEDICTUM, i, *n.* [praedīco]. **1) A foretelling; a prediction, prophecy:** Chaldaeorum pp. **2) An order, command. *3) An agreement.**

PRAEDIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of praedium]. **A small estate.**

PRAE-DISCO, dĭdĭci, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To learn beforehand,** rem.

*PRAE-DISPŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To station beforehand** *at different places,* nuncios.

PRAEDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-do]. **Endowed** *or* **provided** *with any thing,* **possessed of:** homo p. parvis opibus, singulari audacia; p. ea spe, *cherishing the hope;* p. nullo metu, *entertaining no fear.*

PRAEDIUM, ii, *n.* [praes]. *Any immoveable property that may be given as security;* esp., **a landed estate:** p. urbanum, rusticum.

PRAE-DĪVES, ĭtis, *adj.* **Very rich.**

PRAE-DĪVĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To have a presentiment of, to forebode,** futura.

PRAEDO, ōnis, *m.* [praeda]. *One who makes booty,* **a plunderer, pillager** (in gen. — cf. latro, pirata): p. maritimus, *a pirate;* (poet.) = raptor, *an abductor.*

PRAE-DŌCEO, cui, ctum, 2. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To inform beforehand,** aliquem.

*PRAE-DŌMO, ui, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To tame beforehand,* **to master beforehand,** omnes casus.

PRAEDOR, ātus, *dep.* (ante-cl. also Praedo), 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To make booty, to plunder:** spes praedandi et rapiendi; also, of rapacious animals. Hence = **to enrich one's self** *from,* **to take advantage** *of:* p. ex inscientia alicujus; p. in (de) bonis alicujus. **II.** *Tr.* — **1) To plunder, to pillage,** socios. **2)** (Poet. & lat.) **To carry off** *as booty:* p. bona alicujus. Hence: A) = *to catch:* p. ovem: B) *trop.*, pu-

ella me p., *catches me, conquers me;* anni euntes pp. multa, *carry off.*

PRAE-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To draw before, to make before:** p. fossam castris.

PRAE-DULCIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Very sweet;** hence, **very pleasing** *or* **delightful.**

PRAE-DŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) Very hard, faba. 2) Very strong,** homo. **3)** *Trop.* os p., **very impudent:** pp. verba, *very harsh.*

PRAE-ĒMĪNEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To project forwards* = **to surpass, to excel,** alicui and aliquem.

PRAE-EO, īvi or ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **1) To go before, to lead the way:** A) *intr.*, p. Romam, *to Rome:* B) *tr.*, **to precede,** alicui and (lat.) aliquem; p. famam, *to outstrip.* **2)** *To precede in reciting the formula of an oath, a prayer,* &c., **to dictate:** p. sacramentum, verba, obsecrationem, carmen. Hence: A) in gen., **to prescribe, to order, to dictate:** p. iis voce, quid judicent; omnia, ut decemviri praeierunt, facta: B) (lat.) *to recite, to read, to sing or to play before one:* de scripto praeire; praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce.

PRAEFĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praefor]. **1) A saying** *or* **mentioning before:** sine p. clementiae, *without first mentioning or boasting of.* **2)** As a tech. t. in the lang. of religion and politics, **a form of words, a formula,** *spoken before the performance of a religious or political act:* p. sacrorum. **3) A preface, introduction** (in gen., entirely distinct from the subject which it introduces — cf. prooemium).

PRAEFECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [praeficio, praefectus]. **1)** *The office of an overseer or prefect,* **superintendence, command, prefecture:** p. morum, *the superintendence of the public morals;* p. equitum, alarum, *the command of.* **2)** *An Italian city governed by a Roman prefect,* **a prefecture. 3)** (Lat.): A) **the administration of a province:** B) *the territory of a prefecture,* **a district, province.**

PRAEFECTUS, i, *m.* [*part.* of praeficio]. **1) An overseer, director, president, commander, prefect,** both in private life (= *a superintendent of one's domestic affairs or fortune*) and in public life: p. gymnasii; p. custodum, *the chief of the guard.* In partic.: p. morum (ante-cl. also moribus), *the superintendent of the public morals;* p. annonae (rei frumentariae), *of grain and provisions;* p. urbi or urbis, *the governor of the city* (under the republic, the vicegerent of the consul; under the emperors, it became a perpetual office); p. classis, *a commander of a fleet, an admiral* (under the emperors, the admirals of the fleets stationed at Ravenna and Misenum). In partic.: A) as a military tech. t. — **a)** p. equitum, or p. only, *a commander of the cavalry,* or *of the troops of the allies* — **b)** (lat.) p. legionis = legatus — **c)** (lat.) p. praetoria, *the commander of the imperial bodyguard, the praetorian prefect* (v. Praetorium)—**d)** with reference to foreign troops, *a general, commander:* usually, p. regis or regius — **e)** p. fabrum = *the director of the engineers (superintendent of the military engines)* = *f)* p. castrorum or castris, *the quartermaster:* B) = **a governor:** p. Aegypti; also, of the Persians, p. Ioniae = *a pasha.*

PRAE-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. irr. tr.* **1) To bear** *or* **to carry before:** p. taedas alicui; p. manus cautas, *to stretch out before one's self so as to feel one's way;* also, *trop.* = *to set before, to present:* p. clarissimum lumen menti alicujus. Hence: A) *pass. part.* praelatus, *borne past* = *hurrying by or past:* praelatus equo, *riding by;* castra (also praeter castra) praelatus, *hurrying past the camp:* B) *to take beforehand, to anticipate:* p. diem triumphi, *to celebrate a triumph sooner than was intended.* **2) To prefer, to give preference to:** p. aliquem alicui: p. voluntatem alicujus suis commodis. Hence, with an *infin.* = *to choose rather:* p. ire. **3)** = Prae se ferre (v. Fero II. 3), **to show** *or* **to manifest clearly, to discover:** p. avaritiam, sensus; opinio praefertur, *was entertained or spread abroad;* p. omen, *to give.*

PRAE-FĔROX, ōcis, *adj.* **Very fierce** *or* **bold, very impetuous,** animus.

PRAE-FERRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Tipped** *or* **shod with iron:** p. servus = *fettered.*

PRAE-FERVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Very hot. 2)** *Trop.* = **burning:** p. ira.

PRAE-FESTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To hasten too much, to make much haste,** aliquid facere. **2) To hasten past,** sinum.

PRAEFĪCA, ae, *f.* [praeficio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A woman who was hired to weep at funerals,* **a mourner.**

PRAEFĪCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [prae-facio]. **To set over, to appoint over, to give the command** *of:* p. aliquem rei alicui; p. aliquem in exercitu, *to give one a command in the army.*

PRAE-FĪDENS, tis, *adj.* **Trusting too much, over-confident,** sibi.

PRAE-FĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To fix** *or* **to fasten before, to fix on the end** *of any thing:* p. arma puppibus; p. caput hastae, *to set the head upon a spear.* **2) To tip, to head, to point:** p. aliquid re aliqua; p. jacula ferro. **3)** (Lat.) **To shut, to close,** prospectum; p. tumulum (by witchcraft). **4)** (Poet.) **To pierce, to transfix,** aliquem.

PRAE-FĪNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To determine** *or* **to appoint beforehand, to prescribe,** alicui diem; p. sumptum, *to fix a limit to the expenses.*

*PRAEFĪNĪTO, *adv.* [*part.* of praefinio]. (Com.) **In the prescribed manner.**

PRAEFISCĪNE, } *adv.* [prae-fascinum]. (An-
PRAEFISCĪNI, } te-cl. & lat.) Perh. originally = *without enchantment;* a word used to avert

the effect of enchantment which might result from one's commending himself = without offence, without harm: p. dixerim (or only p.), *be it said without offence, give me leave to say.*

PRAEFLŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [prae-flos]. Prop., *to deprive of its blossoms beforehand; trop.* = to tarnish, to diminish, gloriam alicujus.

PRAE-FLUO, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* To flow past *or* by: infima valle praefluit Tiberis; p. urbem.

PRAEFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [praefluo]. (Lat.) Flowing past *or* by.

PRAEFŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [prae-fauces]. (Poet. & lat.) To choke, to suffocate, to strangle, aliquem.

PRAE-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To dig before *or* in front of: p. portas, *to make a trench before the gates.* 2) (Lat.) To dig beforehand, scrobes. 3) (Poet.) To bury beforehand, aurum.

PRAE-(FOR), fātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* (It does not occur in the *first pers. indic. pres.*) 1) To say before, to dictate (a formula), carmen. 2) To say before *something else*, to premise, to preface, aliquid; p. pauca rei gerendae; p. arrogantius, *to use an arrogant introduction.* In partic.: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) to utter a preliminary prayer *or* religious formula: p. Jovi; majores nostri, omnibus rebus agendis, 'Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque esset,' praefabantur; hence = to invoke beforehand, deos: B) p. honorem = *to say beforehand 'with permission,' 'with respect be it spoken'* (an apology for using a word that may not be quite proper); res praefanda (or *n. pl.* praefanda), *words that need an apology, foul expressions.* 3) (Rar.) To foretell, to predict.

PRAE-FORMĪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) To fear beforehand, rem.

PRAE-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To form *or* to fashion beforehand, literas. 2) To prepare beforehand, materiam.

PRAEFRACTE, *adv.* [praefactur]. Inflexibly, obstinately.

PRAE-FRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of praefringo]. Prop., *broken off. Trop.:* — 1) Of style, broken, abrupt. 2) Of character, inflexible, stern, harsh.

PRAE-FRĪGĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Very cold.

PRAEFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* To break off before *or* at the end, hastas, cornu.

PRAE-FULCIO, si, tum, 4. *v. tr.* Prop., *to prop before or in front.* Hence, *trop.:* — 1) To support, *to contribute to the effecting of something:* praefulci ut simus annui. 2) (Pl.) Praefulcior miseriis, *I am surrounded by.* 3) (Pl.) *To place under as a prop*, to use as a prop: p. aliquem negotiis suis.

PRAE-FULGEO, si, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To shine *or* to glitter greatly: equus p. dentibus aureis. 2) *Trop.:* A) to distinguish one's self, prae ceteris: B) to glitter too much.

PRAE-GĔLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very cold.

PRAE-GESTIO, 4. *v. intr.* To desire greatly, videre.

PRAE-GIGNO, 3. *v. tr.* — a false reading, instead of Progigno.

PRAEGNANS, ntis (ante-cl. also PRAEGNAS, ātis), *adj.* [prae and GNA, whence gnascor, nascor]. 1) Pregnant, with child, big with young (of the lower animals as well as man — cf. gravidus, fetus). 2) Of plants — full of sap; hence, in gen., full *of*, swollen *with*: vipera p. veneno; (Pl.) plagae pp., *hard.*

PRAE-GRĂCĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very slender.

PRAE-GRANDIS, e, *adj.* 1) Very large, colossal. 2) (Lat.) Very great *or* powerful: p. senex (of Aristophanes).

PRAE-GRĂVIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Very heavy. 2) *Trop.*, of persons, very wearisome, very troublesome.

PRAE-GRĂVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) To press heavily upon, to encumber *by its weight:* scuta praegravata telis. Hence, *trop.* = to encumber, to burden, to oppress, aliquem, animum; also, abs., turba praegravante, *oppressive, troublesome.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.:* A) to preponderate, to have the advantage: cetera ejus facta pp.; pars civitatis deterior quanto p.: B) to depress, to keep down: p. artes infra se positas.

PRAEGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [prae-gradior]. 1) To go before, to precede: amici praegredientes. Hence: A) = *to get the start of:* p. aliquem, (ante-cl.) also alicui: B) *trop.* = to surpass, to excel. 2) To pass by, castra.

PRAEGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (lat.) PRAEGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [praegredior]. A going before, precedence.

PRAEGUSTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praegusto]. A taster, *cup-bearer, who tasted the meats and drinks before they were served up at the table of a prince.*

PRAE-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To taste beforehand, cibum. 2) To take beforehand: p. medicamina, *an antidote.*

PRAEHĪBEO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) = Praebeo, q. v.

PRAE-JĂCEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To be situated before *or* in front of: p. Asiae; p. castra.

PRAE-JŪDĬCIUM, ii, *n.* 1) In a court of justice, a preliminary sentence, a decision, *which may or must serve as a rule for future decisions in the same case or in analogous cases:* damnatus jam erat duobus pp. Hence, in gen. = *a premature judgment*, a prejudgment: praejudicium afferre tantae rei, *to forestall the decision (of the proper authority).* 2) A precedent, example, in gen. (inasmuch as it lays down a rule of conduct for others): p. vestri facti, *the precedent afforded by your conduct;* pp. belli Africi, *the precedents of the African war;* quaestor ejus arreptus est in

praejudicium, *as a specimen or example of what would happen to himself.* 3) (Lat.) **Damage, disadvantage:** quaerere p. in aliquem.

PRAE-JŪDĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) In the lang. of law, **to give a preliminary decision** *or* **judgment,** de aliquo. 2) In gen., **to judge of beforehand, to prejudge,** eventum belli, rem; opinio praejudicata, *a preconceived opinion, prejudice; subst.,* Praejudicatum, i, *n.:* A) *something decided beforehand:* B) *a preconceived opinion, prepossession.*

PRAE-JŪVO, jūvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* **To help beforehand,** fidem alicujus. (Lat.)

PRAE-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To glide** *or* **to flow by** *or* **past:** p. nando, *to swim by;* (poet.) p. rotis flumen, *to drive along.*

PRAE-LAMBO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To lick** *or* **to taste beforehand,** aliquid.

PRAE-LARGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat. poet.) **Very abundant.**

PRAE-LĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) **A preferring, preference.**

PRAE-LAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Very sumptuous** *or* **elegant.**

PRAELECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praelego]. (Lat.) **A reading** *aloud to others,* **a lecture, prelection.**

PRAELECTOR, ōris, *m.* [praelego]. (Lat.) *One who reads and explains to others,* **a lecturer.**

PRAE-LĔGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To read and explain,* **to lecture upon,** poetam. 2) **To sail past,** Campaniam.

PRAE-LĪCENTER, *adv.* (Lat.) **Too freely, too boldly.**

PRAE-LĬGO, āvi, ātum 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To bind on before, to bind,** sarmenta cornibus. 2) (Lat.) **To bind around,** coronam fasciâ. 3) **To bind up,** os alicujus, vulnera; *trop.,* pectus praeligatum, *obdurate.*

PRAE-LĬNO, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To smear** *or* **to daub in front,** villas tectorio.

PRAELIUM, PRAELIOR — vide Proelium, Proelior.

PRAELŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praeloquor]. (Lat.) **A speaking before.**

PRAE-LONGUS, a, um, *adj.* **Very long.**

PRAE-LŎQUOR, cūtus or quūtus, 3. *v. intr.* *1) (Pl.) **To speak before** *another,* **to speak beforehand.** 2) **To preface, to premise:** p. de re aliqua.

PRAE-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) 1) *To give light before,* **to shine forth:** *trop.,* amicitia bona spe praeluceat; in partic. = *to carry a light before:* servus qui p. 2) *Trop.,* **to outshine, to surpass,** alicui.

PRAE-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) 1) **To play beforehand, to prelude,** tragoediis. 2) **To make a prelude:** rabies Mariana praeluserat, quasi experiretur.

PRAELŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo]. (Lat.) **A prelude.**

PRAELUSTRIS, e, *adj.* [prae-lux]. (Poet.) **Very illustrious** *or* **magnificent:** vitare praelustria, *the grandeur of the world.*

PRAE-MANDO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To order** *or* **to command beforehand:** p. alicui de aliquo, ut id fiat; praemandatis requisitus = *prosecuted by a writ of arrest.* 2) **To order** *or* **to procure beforehand,** puerum.

PRAE-MANDO (II.), 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To chew before:** *trop.* = *to explain clearly.*

PRAEMĂTŪRE, *adv.* [praematurus]. **Prematurely.** (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PRAE-MĂTŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* **Premature, untimely,** mors, honores.

PRAE-MĔDĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Furnished beforehand with medicines** *or* **charms.**

PRAEMĔDĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praemeditor]. *A considering before,* **premeditation,** malorum.

PRAE-MĔDĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* **To think** *or* **to deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate:** p. aliquid esse faciendum, or p. facere aliquid; *pass.,* mala praemeditata, *thought of beforehand.*

PRAE-MERCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) **To buy beforehand,** rem.

PRAEMĔTUENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of praemetuo]. (Poet.) **Fearing beforehand,** doli.

*PRAEMĔTUENTER, *adv.* (Lucr.) **Cautiously, anxiously.**

PRAE-MĔTUO, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **To fear beforehand:** p. alicui, *for one;* p. conjugis iras, *the anger of his wife.*

PRAE-MĬNISTRO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Lat.) 1) *Intr.,* **to wait upon,** alicui. 2) *Tr.,* **to furnish,** modulos.

PRAEMIOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [praemium]. (Lat.) **To stipulate for a reward.**

PRAE-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* **To send before, to send out in advance:** p. legiones in Hispaniam; p. vocem, *to say first or beforehand;* p. cogitationes in longitudinem, *to think of the distant future.*

PRAEMIUM, ii, *n.* [prae-emo = 'that which one takes beforehand for himself']. 1) **Advantage, profit, prerogative,** legis; also, in the *pl.,* **gifts, riches** *that one enjoys above others:* pp. fortunae. 2) *That which confers distinction upon one,* **reward, recompense** (as a mark of honour — cf. merces, pretium); (poet.) ironically = *punishment:* pp. sceleris. 3) (Poet.) **Booty, spoil;** also = *game killed,* **prey.**

*PRAE-MŎDĔROR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Lat.) **To prescribe a measure,** gressibus.

*PRAE-MŎDŪLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Lat.) **To measure out** *or* **to modulate beforehand:** p. cogitationem gestu.

PRAE-MŎDUM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) **Beyond measure.**

PRAEMOENIO — v. Praemunio.

PRAE-MŌLESTIA, ae, *f.* **Trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension.**

PRAE-MŌLIOR, 4. *v. dep. tr.* To make preparations for beforehand, rem.

PRAE-MOLLIO, —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To soften beforehand, sulcum. 2) To mollify *or* to soothe beforehand, mentes. (Lat.)

PRAE-MOLLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Very soft.

PRAE-MŌNEO, ui, ītum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To admonish beforehand, to forewarn: p. aliquem ne (ut) faciat aliquid; p. aliquem aliquid and de re aliqua. 2) (Poet. & lat.) To foretell.

PRAEMŌNĪTUM, i, *n.* (lat.) } [praemoneo].
PRAEMŌNĪTUS, i, *m.* (poet.) } A foretelling *or* forewarning.

PRAEMONSTRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praemonstro]. *He who points out beforehand,* a guide. (Ter.)

PRAE-MONSTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To show *or* to point out beforehand, alicui aliquid. 2) To predict, to foretell.

PRAE-MORDEO, di & si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To bite in front, to bite off the tip *or* end *of any thing:* p. aliquem, linguam. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), to snatch away, to pilfer: p. aliquid ex aliquo.

PRAE-MŌRIOR, tuus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To die prematurely: *trop.* = *to decay, to fail:* visus p.; pudor praemortuus.

PRAE-MŪNIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* Prop., *to build up in front, as a wall or fortification:* —1) *Trop.*, to premise in defence: p. aliquid ex accusatorum oratione, *to adduce in defence;* quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, *are premised as a preparation for, and a strengthening of, the rest of our discourse.* 2) To fortify in front, to secure: p. aditum magnis operibus; *trop.*, p. aliquem; praemuni illud, *first take care of that.*

PRAEMŪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio]. Prop., a building beforehand: *trop., an introduction by which an orator tries to secure beforehand the assent of his hearers,* a premunition.

*PRAE-NARRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Com.) To narrate beforehand, rem.

PRAE-NĀTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To swim by: amnis p., *flows by.*

PRAE-NĀVĪGO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To sail by *or* past, litus; *trop.*, p. vitam = *to hurry through.*

PRAENESTE, is, *n.* and (poet.) *f. A town in Latium,* probably a colony founded in the time of Sulla — now Palestrina.

PRAENESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Praeneste]. *Of or belonging to Praeneste,* Prænestine; *subst.*, Praenestini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Praeneste.*

PRAE-NĪMIS, *adv.* (Lat.) Too much.

PRAE-NĪTEO, nĭtui, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To shine forth; *trop.*, to outshine = *to be preferred to,* alicui.

PRAE-NŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* 1) The prænomen *or first name of a Roman,* which preceded the name of the gens, and designated the individual, e. g., Marcus (Tullius Cicero). 2) (Lat.) A title.

PRAE-NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. tr.* To learn beforehand, to foreknow, futura.

*PRAE-NŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* A preconception (προλῆψις): p. deorum, *an innate idea.*

PRAE-NŪBĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Very cloudy, very gloomy.

PRAE-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To announce *or* to make known beforehand, to foretell, to predict: p. futura, de adventu hostium.

PRAE-NUNCIUS, a, um, *adj.* Announcing beforehand. *Subst.:* A) Praenuncium, ii, *n.*, a preintimation, token: quaedam sunt praenuncia istarum procellarum: B) Praenuntius, ii, *m.* (also Praenuntia, ae, *f.*), a foreteller, harbinger; lucis p.; stellae calamitatum pp.

PRAE-OCCŪPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praeoccupo]. *A seizing beforehand,* preoccupation.

PRAE-OCCŪPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To seize *or* to occupy beforehand, to preoccupy: p. Macedoniam, loca opportuna; timor p. animos; hoc oratio tua praeoccupavit, *your speech has anticipated this;* hence, legem praeoccupaverunt ferre, *they brought in the bill before them,* i. e., *their opponents.* 2) To anticipate, to prevent, aliquem.

PRAE-ŎLEO, 2. (lat.), and (Pl.. doubtf. read.) Prae-ŏlo, 3., *v. intr.* To emit an odour beforehand; *trop.* (Pl.), p. quod tu velis.

PRAE-OPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To wish *or* to chose rather: p. illum dominum; p. aliquid facere (ante-cl. p. ut, etc.). 2) To prefer: p. aliquid alicui rei.

PRAE-PANDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To open *or* to spread out before, rem; *trop.*, p. lumina menti alicujus.

PRAEPĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (lat.) PRAEPĂRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [praeparo]. 1) A preparing, preparation. 2) In rhetoric, a preparing *or* predisposing *of one's auditors.*

PRAEPĂRĀTO, *adv.* [praeparo]. (Lat.) With preparation.

PRAEPĂRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [praeparo]. (Gell.) A preparation.

PRAE-PĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To make *or* to get ready, to prepare, to fit out, to equip: p. se ad proelium; p. animos ad sapientiam; p. profectionem, *to get everything ready for departure;* p. locum. Hence = to provide, naves, res necessarias; ex praeparato = praeparato.

PRAEPĔDĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [praepedio]. (Pl.) An impediment, hinderance.

PRAEPĔDIO, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [praepes, 'to entangle one's feet']. 1) To fetter, to shackle, aliquem; equis praepeditis, *tied to the manger; trop.*, p. se praedâ, *to hamper one's self.* 2) To hinder, to obstruct, to impede: p. fugam hostium; praepeditus valetudine, *prevented;* p. gaudio, *overcome with joy;* avaratia p. bonas artes, *stifles.*

PRAE-PENDEO, 2. *v. intr.* To hang down in front.

PRAEPES, ĕtis, *adj.* [prae-peto, or *πέτομαι*, 'hastening before']. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Swift in flight, fleet, penna; freq. as *subst.* = a bird; in partic. of birds from whose flight omens were taken, hence = *lucky, fortunate.* 2) *Trop.:* A) rapid, cursus: B) winged, deus.

PRAEPĪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-pila]. (Lat.) Tipped with a ball *or* button: pila pp., *with blunted points, foils.*

PRAE-PINGUIS, e, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Very fat. 2) Too thick, vox.

PRAE-POLLEO, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be very powerful. 2) To have an abundance *of*, to be distinguished *for:* p. divitiis, virtute.

PRAE-PONDĔRO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.*— To be of greater weight, to preponderate. Hence: A) *to sink in consequence of a preponderance*, to incline: p. in partem humaniorem; B) to turn the scale, to give a decision: p. neutro, *neither one way nor the other.* II. *Tr.* — To outweigh: honestas p. omnia commoda.

PRAE-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To put, to set *or* to place before: p. aditum aedibus, ultima primis; pauca p., *to make first a few remarks;* causae praepositae, *before-mentioned.* 2) To set *or* to place over *as chief or superintendent*, to give the command, administration *or* management *of*, to appoint *as:* p. aliquem bello, negotio; p. aliquem provinciae, *to appoint one governor;* p. aliquem vectigalibus, *to appoint one collector of taxes;* p. aliquem navibus, *to appoint one admiral.* 3) *To set over or above* = to prefer: p. amicitiam patriae; hence, Praeposita, ōrum, *n. pl.*, in Cicero, as a translation (= producta) of the Gr. *προηγμένα*, 'things preferable to their contraries,' but which were not yet 'bona' (tech. term in the system of the Stoics).

PRAE-PORTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To bear *or* to carry before, tela.

PRAEPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praepono]. 1) A preferring, preference. 2) In grammar, a preposition.

PRAEPŌSĪTUS, i, *m.* [*part.* of praepono]. *One that has been put over others or over any business*, an overseer, superintendent, commander, chief, director, president, &c.; in partic. = *a general* or *governor:* p. militum, *the commander.*

PRAE-POSSUM, pŏtui, posse, *v. irr. intr.* (Lat.) To be very powerful, to get the upperhand.

PRAEPOSTĔRE, *adv.* [praeposterus]. In a reversed order, irregularly.

PRAE-POSTĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) *Out of order, having the last first;* hence = unseasonable, dies, frigus. 2) Wrong, absurd, preposterous, ordo, postulatio; homo p., *perverse.*

PRAE-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* Very powerful *or* mighty, vir; p. omnium rerum, *reigning over all things.*

PRAE-PRŌPĔRANTER, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) Very hastily.

PRAEPRŌPĔRE, *adv.* [praeproperus]. Very quickly, very hastily.

PRAE-PRŌPĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Very quick *or* speedy, festinatio. 2) *Trop.*, over-hasty, precipitate, ingenium, amor.

PRAE-PŪTIUM, ii, *m.* [prae-*πύσθιον*]. (Lat.) The foreskin, prepuce.

PRAEQUAM — v. Prae, II. b.

PRAE-QUĔROR, questus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet.) To complain beforehand.

PRAE-RĂDIO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To outshine, signa minora.

PRAE-RANCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) Very stale; *trop., obsolete*, finitiones.

PRAE-RĂPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Very rapid. 2) *Trop.*, very ardent.

PRAE-RĪGESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) To become very stiff.

PRAERĬPIO, rĭpui, rĕptum, 3. *v. tr.* [praerapio]. To take *before another*, to take, to tear *or* to snatch away: p. alicui cibos, arma, sponsam, laudem destinatam; p. praemia alicujus. Hence: A) *to take away before the time, to carry off prematurely:* p. beneficium deorum festinatione: B) *to take unexpectedly*, to snatch: p. oscula alicui: C) to forestall, to anticipate: p. consilium tuum; p. scelus, *to commit beforehand.*

PRAE-RŌDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) 1) To gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end, digitos. 2) To gnaw off, hamum.

PRAERŌGĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [praerogo]. Asked first *for one's opinion or vote*, voting first, prerogative (only as a political tech. term). In partic.: A) centuria p., *the century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia* — the other centuries usually followed the omen which the result of this first voting seemed to indicate, and voted the same way: B) tribus p., *the tribe to which the prerogative century happened to belong:* C) omen p., *the prerogative omen*, i. e., *the choice of a century to vote first, which was considered as an omen;* hence, *subst.*, Praerogativa, ae, *f.*— a) = centuria praerogativa — b) *the vote of the prerogative century:* p. referre, *to inform the presiding magistrate of the choice of the prerogative century* (which was done by the rogator, q. v.); p. renunciare, *to announce* — c) *a previous election*, in gen.: urbana comitia sequuntur praerogativam comitiorum militarium — d) *an omen, prognostic*, triumphi.

PRAE-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To ask before *or* first, sententias.

PRAE-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* To break *or* to tear off before *or* in front, funem.

PRAERUPTE, *adv.* [praeruptus]. Steeply, abruptly. (Lat.)

PRAE-RUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of praerumpo]. 1) Prop., *broken or torn*

off = steep, abrupt, rugged, saxum, fossa; hence, *subst.*, Praerupta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *rugged places.* 2) *Trop.*, precipitate, hasty: juvenis p. animo, *rash:* p. dominatio, *hard, tyrannical;* p. periculum, *critical.*

PRAES (I.), aedis, *m.* [kindred w. praedium; perhaps fr. praevideo]. *One who becomes surety for another*, a surety (in a civil action—cf. vas), a bondsman: esse p. pro aliquo; vendere praedem = *the property of a bondsman;* cavere populo praedibus et praediis, *to procure security to the state by bondsmen and their property.*

*PRAES (II.), *adv.* [prae, like abs from ab, ἀμφίς from ἀμφί]. (Ante-cl.) = Praesto, at hand.

PRAE-SĂGIO, īvi or ii, —, (Pl. also PRAESĂGIOR, *dep.*), 4. *v. tr.* 1) To have a presentiment of, to forebode: p. aliquid in futurum; p. victoriam. 2) To predict, to presage, to forebode, alicui aliquid; exiguitas copiarum p. recessum.

PRAESĂGĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio]. A presentiment, foreboding, presaging.

PRAESĂGIUM, ii, *n.* [praesagio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) A presentiment: pp. mentis. 2) A presage, prediction: pp. vatum.

PRAE-SĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Having a presentiment of, foreboding: mens p. mali. 2) Prophetic, verba.

PRAE-SCĂTENS, tis, *part.* (Lat.) Abounding in: liber p. doctrinis.

PRAE-SCIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To know beforehand, to foreknow, aliquid.

PRAE-SCISCO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To find out *or* to learn beforehand, aliquid.

PRAESCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praescio]. (Poet. & lat.) Foreknowing, prescient, futuri; facere aliquem p. rei alicujus.

PRAE-SCRĪBO, scripsi, scriptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To write before, to prefix *in writing*, nomen libro; auctoritates praescriptae (v. Auctoritas); ut praescripsimus, *as I have written above.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to write before for copying;* hence = to dictate, alicui carmina: B) to determine beforehand, to prescribe, to enjoin, to direct, to order: p. finem rei alicui; p. alicui ut (ne) faciat aliquid; p. civibus jura, senatui quid agendum sit: C) to use as a pretext, aliquem or aliquid: D) (lat.) to object *or* to except to.

PRAESCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praescribo]. *A writing before.* Hence:—1) The heading, title *or* beginning *of a public document*—here belonged, partly, the names of the persons present at the drawing up of a decree (auctoritates praescriptae—v. Auctoritas), partly, by way of introduction, an extract from the terms in which it had been recommended to the senate. 2) A prescription, precept, rule, law, naturae, rationis; p. semihorae, *a limitation to half an hour.* 3) A pretext: honesta p. rem turpissimam tegere. 4) (Lat.) In law, an objection *or* exception; hence, also = *a philosophic objection:* pp. philosophorum, *subtleties.*

PRAESCRIPTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of praescribo]. 1) (Poet.) A limit traced out: p. calcis. 2) (Lat.) A copy *for imitation in writing.* 3) A prescription, precept, rule, order: p. legum, consulis; agere ad praescriptum, *according to order.*

PRAE-SĔCO, sĕcui, sĕcātum or sectum, 1. *v. tr.* To cut off at the end, crines; ad unguem praesectum = *very accurately.*

PRAESEGMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [praeseco]. (Pl.) *That which is cut off of the end*, a paring.

PRAESENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [praesum]. 1) Of space and time, present: me praesente, *in my presence;* assum p. In partic.: A) praesenti tempore, and more freq. in praesenti, *at present, now:* B) in (lat. also ad) praesens, or in p. tempus, *for the present:* C) = instant, immediate, poena; pecunia p., *cash;* deditio p.: D) = in person: praesens egi tecum; p. sermo, *oral communication with one:* E) = evident, obvious, res, insidiae: F) in the lang. of law—a) in re praesenti, on the spot (where something has happened, or on the spot just spoken of): in re praesenti rem cognoscere, *to investigate on the spot;* also, in re p. disceptare inter aliquos, *to decide on the spot;* vociferari in re p., *while the case is under consideration*—b) venire in rem praesentem, *to repair to the very spot* (where one may himself see that which is the subject of contention)—c) *subst.*, Praesentia, ium, *n., pl.*) *the present state of affairs, present circumstances.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *present with one's aid*, aiding, propitious, dii: B) *present with one's might*, mighty, powerful: deus tam p.; (poet.) p. tollere, *able to:* C) *present with one's activity*, efficacious, prompt, auxilium; p. memoria, *ready.* Hence, animus p., *a resolute mind;* praesentioribus animis, *with greater presence of mind.*

PRAESENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio]. A presentiment, foreboding, rerum futurarum; praesensio praenotioque.

PRAESENTĀNEUS, } a, um, *adj.* [praesens].
PRAESENTĀRIUS, } (Ante-cl. & lat.) Immediate: venenum p., *taking effect instantly.*

PRAESENTIA, ae, *f.* [praesens]. 1) Presence: vitare p. alicujus; animi p., *presence of mind.* Hence, in praesentia: A) (ante-cl. & lat.) in praesentiarum or impraesentiarum (perhaps for in praesentia rerum), *at present, for the moment:* B) of space, *present, at hand.* 2) (Poet.) Efficacy, power, veri.

PRAE-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4. *v. tr.* To feel *or* to perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment *or* foreboding of, futura, dolos.

PRAESĒPES, or PRAE-SĒPIS, is, & PRAESĒPIA, ae, *f.*, oftener PRAESĒPE, is, *n.*, also PRAESĒPIUM, ii, *n.* [praesepio]. (Usually in the *pl.*) Prop., *any enclosure.* Hence:—1) A crib, manger; contemptuously = *a table.* 2) A

stall, stable, fold, pen: *trop.*, intra pp. meas, *in my house;* praesepibus arcent, *from the hives;* in praesepibus, *in drinking-shops.*

PRAE-SĒPIO, sepsi, septum, 4. *v. tr. To fence in front,* **to block up, to barricade,** locum.

PRAESERTIM, *adv.* [prae-sero = 'put foremost']. **Especially, particularly** (an essential reason being added): quum p.

PRAE-SERVIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To serve** *as a slave,* alicui; also, *trop.*, verbum numeris praeserviens.

PRAESES, ĭdis, *adj.* and *subst.* [praesideo]. I. *Adj.* (ante-cl. & lat.) — **Protecting, defending,** dextra; p. locus, *a place of refuge.* II. *Subst. comm.* — 1) **A protector, guardian, defender,** reipublicae. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **A president, superintendent, ruler,** belli; p. provinciae, *a governor.*

PRAESĬDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* [praesedeo]. 1) **To sit before** *or* **in front of;** p. foribus coeli (of Janus). Hence, 2) **to protect, to defend, to guard,** urbi; (Tac.) p. Galliam. 3) *To have the charge, care or management of,* **to preside over, to superintend, to command;** in partic., in the time of the emperors, *to preside over the senate* (as consul): p. ludis, classi, judicio; (Tac.) p. exercitum; abs., p. in Piceno, *to command; subst.*, Praesidens, tis, *m.* = Praeses, II. 2.

PRAESĬDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium]. **Serving for defence:** pp. milites, *the soldiers of a garrison.*

PRAESĬDIUM, ii, *n.* [praesideo]. 1) **A defence, protection, safeguard, help, assistance:** praesidio esse alicui contra vim; thus, also, proficisci alicui praesidio, *to set out to the relief of one.* 2) **A means, help** *towards the attainment or accomplishment of something* (cf. remedium): comparare sibi p. ad vitam beatam; p. virtutis. 3) In partic., in military affairs: A) **a garrison:** praesidium imponere urbi, *to station a garrison in a town;* thus, also, firmare locum praesidiis: B) **an escort, convoy, guard:** venit cum magno p.; hence, in gen., pp. amicorum circa se habere: C) in gen. = **troops:** Italia tenetur praesidiis: D) *any fortified place,* **a station, post, fort, camp, entrenchment:** esse in pp. alicujus, *in the camp or with the army of one, in the fortified posts held by one;* legio occupavit p.; expugnare p. regium; decedere praesidio or relinquere praesidium.

*PRAE-SIGNĪFĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* **To show** *or* **to signify beforehand,** futura.

PRAESIGNIS, e, *adj.* [prae-signum]. (Poet.) **Remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished.**

PRAESĬLIO, 4. *v. intr.* [prae-salio]. (Pl.) **To spring forth:** lacrimae pp., *burst forth.*

PRAE-SŎNO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To sound before.**

PRAE-SPARGO (Praespergo), 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To strew** *or* **to scatter before,** viam.

PRAESTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* = Praestans.

PRAESTANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of praesto]. **Superior, excellent, distinguished,** natura, civis; dignitas praestabilior, *preferable;* (poet. & lat.) **with a** *gen.*, p. animi, *distinguished for courage;* (poet.) p. ciere, *excelling in rousing.*

PRAESTANTIA, ae, *f.* [praestans]. **Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence:** p. omnium rerum, *in all things;* p. animantium reliquorum, *superiority over other creatures.*

PRAESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praesto]. (Lat.) **A guaranty, warranty:** scribere ad p., *to warrant the truth of what is written.*

PRAESTERGUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-tergeo]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) **Wiped off beforehand**

PRAE-STERNO, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To strew** *or* **to spread beforehand, to prepare beforehand.**

PRAESTES, ĭtis, *comm.* [praesto]. (Poet. & lat.) **A protector, guardian.**

PRAESTĪGIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [praestringo]. **Illusions, jugglers' tricks, deceptions:** per pp., *by stratagem, fraudulently;* pp. verborum, *bombast.*

PRAESTĪGIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* } [praestigiae].
PRAESTĪGIĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* } **A juggler, impostor, cheat.**

PRAESTĪGIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [praestigiae]. (Lat.) **Full of tricks.**

PRAESTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [praes — cf. crastinus, from cras]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To buy,** pisces.

PRAESTĬTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [prae-statuo]. **To determine** *or* **to appoint beforehand, to prescribe,** tempus, diem.

PRAE-STO (I.), stĭti, stātum and stĭtum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — Prop. (lat.), **to stand before** *or* **in front;** hence, *trop.*, **to stand out, to be conspicuous, to distinguish one's self:** p. inter aliquos; p. re aliqua, and (ante-cl.) p. in re aliqua, *in any thing;* p. probro, *in infamy;* in partic., *impers.* praestat, **it is better, preferable:** multo praestat; p. mori quam vivere; hence = **to surpass, to excel:** homo p. bestiis. II. *Tr.* — 1) **To excel, to surpass,** ceteros honore. 2) **To exhibit, to show:** A) p. se, **to show** *or* **to prove one's self:** p. se fortem, principem; p. se eum qui, etc., *to show one's self such a man as,* &c.: B) **to make, to accomplish, to execute, to fulfil:** p. rempublicam salvam, *to save the state;* perhaps, in the same signification, p. populum, *to preserve well;* p. munus, jus hospitii, *to fulfil;* p. ea quae praescripta sunt, *to execute:* C) **to show, to do, to render:** p. alicui honorem; p. patriae pietatem; p. benevolentiam, fidem, virtutem, *to show one's self benevolent, faithful, virtuous;* p. alicui silentium, *to maintain silence with regard to one:* D) **to maintain, to retain, to keep, to preserve:** p. pacem cum aliquo; p. socios salvos; p. fidem, promissum, *to keep one's word or promise;* p. alicui memoriam, *to preserve the memory of one:* E) **to give, to present, to afford,**

to furnish: p. mille milites; p. stipendium, *to pay;* p. voluptatem; (lat.) p. terga hosti = *to flee:* F) **to prove, to manifest, to evince**: p. aliquid re, *by a fact;* sin omnia praesto, *if I prove everything (to be found in this man);* p. sententiam senatui, *to let the senate clearly understand one's opinion.* 3) **To become surety for, to warrant, to take upon one's self, to be responsible for**: p. incertum vitae casum; p. aliquid futurum esse, *that something will happen;* p. aliquid de se, *for something that concerns one's self;* p. aliquem, *to be surety for some one (that he will turn out or act as desired);* p. alicui damnum, *to guarantee to one an indemnity for his loss;* p. factum alicujus, *to assume the responsibility of.*

PRAESTO (II.), *adv.* [prae-situs]. (Usually in comb. with the verb 'sum.') **At hand, present, ready, here**: p. est apud me or mihi, *with me.* Hence: A) = *present with one's aid;* hence p. esse = *to assist, to interest one's self for, to serve,* alicui, saluti alicujus; p. ad omnia, *on all occasions:* B) (rar.) = *present as an enemy;* hence = *to resist, to oppose:* p. alicui esse cum armatis hominibus; p. mihi fuerunt cum facibus, *they made their appearance,* &c.

PRAESTŌLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [praesto]. **To stand ready for** *a person or thing,* **to wait for, to expect,** alicui and (ante-cl.) aliquem, also, abs., p., *to wait.*

PRAE-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To tie** *or* **to bind fast, to tie** *or* **to bind up,** pollices, manum. 2) **To blunt, to make dull,** aciem ferri; also, *trop.,* p. aciem animi. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to dazzle, to blind,** oculos: B) **to deafen,** aures.

PRAE-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To build before** *as a preparation for other buildings.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to procure beforehand,** fidem sibi: B) (lat.) **to prepare** *or* **to arrange beforehand,** aliquid. 2) (Poet.) *To build before so as to obstruct,* **to block** *or* **to stop up,** aditum, portum.

PRAESUL, ŭlis, *m.* [praesilio]. *He that leaps before* = **the leader of a dance**: p. ludis, *in the games;* in partic., *the leader of the Salii in their solemn dancing procession through the city.*

PRAESULTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praesulto] = Praesul.

PRAESULTO, 1. *v. intr.* [prae-salto]. **To leap** *or* **to dance before**: p. signis.

PRAESULTOR, ōris, *m.* [praesilio] = Praesul.

PRAE-SUM, fui, esse, *v. irr. intr.* 1) Prop., *to stand before;* hence = **to be set over, to be at the head of, to have the charge** *or* **command of**: p. negotio; p. provinciae, *to administer the affairs of;* p. potestati, *to fill or to hold an office;* p. statuis faciendis, *to superintend:* p. exercitui (classi), *to have the command of;* p. crudelitati, *to take the lead in;* p. studio, artificio, *to prosecute (with zeal and success).* 2) (Poet.) **To protect, to defend**: lares pp. moenibus.

PRAE-SŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To take before** *or* **in advance;** in particular = *to enjoy beforehand:* p. dapes, remedia, gaudium, fortunam; p. patientiam, *to acquire beforehand;* opinio (suspicio) praesumpta, *a preconceived opinion (suspicion);* ingenium judicio praesumitur, *precedes judgment, is stronger than the faculty of judging.* 2) *Trop.,* **to anticipate**: p. futura, *to imagine, to represent to one's self beforehand;* p. bellum spe, *to expect beforehand;* p. rem voto, *to wish beforehand;* p. rem cogitatione, *to conceive of beforehand;* p. gravem militiam, *to suspect beforehand;* p. officia, *to fulfil beforehand;* p. fortunam utriusque, *to foresee.*

PRAESUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo]. (Lat.) Prop., **a taking beforehand.** Hence: —1) **An enjoying beforehand, anticipation,** rerum. 2) *An assuming beforehand,* **a supposition, presumption.** 3) In rhetoric, *an answering beforehand.*

PRAE-SUO, —, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) Prop., *to sew over, to sew up;* hence, **to cover over**: hasta praesuta pennis.

PRAE-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To cover in front, to shelter, to protect**: saxa pp. somnum tuum.

PRAE-TENDO, di, tum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To stretch forth** *or* **forward,** cornua. 2) **To stretch, to spread** *or* **to place before**: p. sepem segeti, *to make before;* p. vestem oculis, *to hold before;* p. insidias, *to lay an ambush;* hence, of places, praetendi, *to extend before or in front of:* praetenta Syrtibus arva. 3) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) **to promise,** taedas conjugis: B) **to use as an excuse** *or* **pretext, to pretend**: p. numen deorum sceleri suo, *to allege as an excuse for;* hominis doctissimi nomen p. moribus; p. sermonem decreto, *to make a preamble as an apology for his decision;* p. ignorantiam; also = *to allege, to assert:* p. haec a se factitari.

PRAE-TENTO, āvi, tātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To examine, to search** *or* **to grope out beforehand,** iter pedibus, culcitas. 2) **To try beforehand,** vires suas.

PRAE-TĔNUIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) **Very thin,** folium. 2) **Very fine,** sonus.

PRAE-TĔPEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To be warm before.**

PRAETER, *prep.* and *adv.* [prae]. I. *Prep.,* with *acc.* —1) **Past, by**: p. castra ire; p. oculos alicujus, *before one's eyes;* p. oram, *along the coast.* 2) *Trop.* = **against, contrary to**: p. spem, opinionem, consuetudinem, naturam. 3) **Before, above** = *more than:* unus p. ceteros. 4) **Over, beyond** *in amount or degree:* p. modum, *beyond measure.* 5) **Besides, except,** *excluding:* nemo p. me; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt, *they burn up all the grain, except what they purposed to carry with them.* 6) **Besides,** *in addition to:* praeter se denos ad colloquium adducunt, *they bring to the conference*

ten men each besides themselves; p. haec, *besides, moreover.* II. *Adv.* — 1) (Ante-cl.) = **More:** p. sapere quam, etc. 2) **Except, excepting, save:** omnibus discodere licuit p. rerum capitalium damnatis; nil p. causa fuit.

PRAETĔR-ĂGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To drive by** *or* **past:** equus diversoria nota praeteragendus est.

PRAETER-BĪTO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Pl.) **To go by, to pass,** inter vias; p. aedes illas.

PRAETER-DŪCO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To lead past** *or* **by,** aliquem.

PRAETĔR-EA, *adv.* 1) **Besides, moreover.** 2) Of divisions and in distributions, **then, next.** 3) (Poet.) **Hereafter, thereafter:** neque eum p. vidit.

PRAETĔR-EO, īvi or ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To go by** *or* **past, to pass by,** aliquem, hortos; p. hac, *here;* praeteriens dixit, *in passing by;* amnis p., *flows past;* tempus p., *elapses.* Hence, *trop.:* A) aliquid me praeterit (usually *impers.*), *escapes my notice, is unknown to me:* non me p., *it has not escaped me, I know very well:* B) (Com.) **to escape** = **to avoid,** malum: C) *to go beyond* = **to excel,** aliquem: D) (poet.) **to exceed,** modum: E) **to go before, to get the start of:** p. aliquem cursu. 2) *Trop.*, **to pass by** *or* **over:** A) in discourse or writing, **to omit, to leave out, not to mention,** aliquem, caedem alicujus; p. syllabas, *to suppress in pronunciation:* B) in action, *to pass over,* **to neglect, to take no notice of, to forget,** e. g., in inheritances, elections, the bestowing of rewards, &c.: is praeteritur, *is not elected;* fratris filium p., *to pass by in one's will, to bequeathe nothing to;* hence = **to disapprove,** *to be displeased with,* austera poëmata: C) (poet.) **to omit** *to do something,* facere aliquid.

PRAETĔR-ĔQUĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* **To ride by.**

PRAETĔR-FĔROR, lātus, ferri, 3. *v. pass.* **To run, to come** *or* **to fly past,** latebras.

PRAETĔR-FLUO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) **To flow past,** castra. 2) *Trop.*, **to go by, to pass** *or* **to slip away,** voluptas.

PRAETERGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [praeter-gradior]. **To pass by,** castra.

PRAETĔR-HAC, *adv.* (Pl.) **Further, besides this:** si p. verbum facies.

PRAETĔRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [praetereo]. **Gone by, past,** res, tempus; *subst.*, Praeterita, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the past;* (poet.) viri pp., *living in former days.*

PRAETER-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* **To glide** *or* **to flow by:** p. tumulum; p. tellurem, *to sail past; trop.*, definitio p., *slips away.*

PRAETER-MEO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To go by** *or* **past.**

PRAETERMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto]. 1) **A leaving out, omission.** 2) **A neglecting:** p. aedilitatis, *a neglecting to sue for.*

PRAETER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To let pass,** aliquem; p. nullum diem quin, etc.; p. occasionem, tempus, *not to avail one's self of;* p. voluptatem = *to resign.* 2) **To omit, to neglect,** defensionem, officium; p. scelus, *not to commit;* p. facere aliquid. 3) Of speech or writing, **to pass over, to leave out,** verbum, aliquid. 4) (Ante-cl.) *To let pass unpunished,* **to connive at,** aliquid.

PRAETER-MONSTRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To show the way** *from one's self to another,* aliquem.

PRAETER-NĀVĪGO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Lat.) **To sail by** *or* **past,** sinum.

PRAE-TĔRO, trīvi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To rub** *or* **to wear off in front,** januam.

PRAETER-QUAM, *adv.* 1) **Besides, except, save:** nihil p. seditio fuit; nec quidquam est p. ut; thus, also, p. quod, *except that;* p. si. 2) **Besides,** *in addition:* p. majestate petentium, religione, etc.; sometimes, by way of abridgement = p. quod, followed by a complete sentence: cum his, p. finitimis populis, ab causa etiam tam nefanda bellum instabat, *besides that they were neighbouring tribes.*

PRAETERVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praetervehor]. **A riding, sailing** *or* **passing by.**

PRAETER-VĔHOR, vectus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* (and the *part.* Pratervehens, in the same signification). Prop., *to be borne or carried past.* Hence:—1) **To ride, to sail** *or* **to pass by,** insulam, aliquem. 2) **To pass by, to pass over:** p. locum silentio; oratio p. aures, *is not listened to with sufficient attention;* oratio scopulos praetervecta est, *has passed the cliffs,* i. e., *the most difficult places.*

PRAETER-VŎLO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To fly by** *or* **past,** aliquem; opportunitas temporis p., *soon passes away.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of speech or writing, **to pass over cursorily,** aliquid: B) **to slip by, to escape** *without notice:* numerus p. eos.

PRAE-TEXO, xui, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to weave before.* Hence: — 1) (Lat.) **To place before, to prefix,** nomen auctorum; praetexor postibus, *my statues stand before the doors.* 2) *To furnish with a woven border,* **to fringe, to border:** purpura praetexit amictus tuos, *the purple fringes your garments;* thus, esp., toga (purpurā) praetexta, *a toga bordered with purple* (worn by the higher magistrates, and by freeborn boys, until their 17th year); fabula p., *the national tragedy of the Romans* (because celebrated Romans were represented in it — cf. togatus). Hence, *trop.:* A) **to furnish with a border, beginning,** &c.: natura p. omnia quae fiunt lenioribus principiis, *gives to all things a gentler beginning, makes the transitions easier;* p. carmen primis literis, *to border the poem with initial letters* (after the manner of an acrostic); domus praetexta lauru, *fringed with laurel;* litera p. chartam; nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *are bordered by;* flumen praetexuit ripas arundine: B) **to cloak, to conceal:** p. hoc nomine culpam; p. fun. ra sacris:

C) to allege *or* to assign as a pretext, to pretend, causam.

PRAETEXTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta — v. Praetexo]. 1) Wearing the toga prætexta: homo p.; aetas p., *under seventeen years.* 2) *Disguised, equivocal;* hence = unchaste, obscene, verba, mores.

PRAETEXTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of praetexo]. 1) Toga p., or *subst.*, Praetexta, ae, *f.* — vide Praetexo, 2; thus, also, fabula p. 2) Praetextum, i, *n.* (lat.): A) an ornament: B) a pretext. 3) (Lat.) = Praetextatus.

PRAETEXTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [praetexo]. (Lat.) 1) An ornament. 2) Outward appearance. 3) A pretext, pretence.

PRAE-TĪMEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand: p. mihi, *for myself.*

PRAETINCTUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-tingo]. (Poet.) Moistened beforehand.

PRAETOR, ōris, *m.* [= prae-itor, fr. praeeo]. 1) Prop., *one who is before;* and hence, esp. in ancient times = a president, chief, leader, in gen. — it is used of *the Roman consul,* as supreme judge; of *the dictator* (p. maximus); of *the president of the treasury* (p. aerarii, an office founded by Augustus, and abolished under Claudius); of *the mayor* of Capua; of *the suffetes* of Carthage; of *the commander* of a foreign army. 2) In particular, the prætor, *a Roman magistrate, next in rank to the consul, and entrusted esp. with the administration of justice* (there was at first only one prætor, later there were two, then more, up to eighteen). 3) = Propraetor, q. v.

PRAETŌRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to the bodyguard,* prætorian (v. Praetorium), exercitus, cohors; p. miles.

PRAETŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [praetorius]. 1) A general's tent. 2) A council of war (because held in the general's tent): dimittere p. 3) *The official residence of a propraetor or governor,* the prætorium. 4) In gen., a palace, villa; (poet.) = *the cell of the queen-bee.* 5) (Lat.) = Milites praetoriani, the imperial bodyguard — its leaders were called praefecti praetorio.

PRAETŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [praetor]. 1) Of *or* pertaining to a general (v. Praetor, 1): cohors p., *that served as the general's bodyguard, a praetorian cohort;* navis p., *the admiral's ship;* imperium p., *the chief command;* porta p., *the gate of a camp, directly before the general's tent and facing the enemy.* 2) *Of or belonging to the praetor,* prætorian (v. Praetor, 2): p. potestas, *the office of a praetor;* p. comitia, *convened for the election of a praetor;* p. jus, *proceeding from a praetor;* homo p., *who has been a praetor;* turba p., *that is usually about the praetor.* 3) *Of or pertaining to a propraetor,* proprætorian (v. Praetor, 3, and Propraetor).

PRAE-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. *v. tr.* To turn *or* to twist around.

PRAE-TRĔPĬDO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To be very eager *or* impatient.

PRAE-TRĔPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) 1) Trembling very much: p. cor, *palpitating.* 2) Very anxious, homo.

PRAE-TRUNCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To cut off before, to clip *or* to lop off.

PRAETŪRA, ae, *f.* [praetor]. *The dignity or office of a praetor,* prætorship.

PRAETŪTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Praetutii]. *Of or belonging to the Praetutii,* Prætutian, ager.

PRAETŪTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Picenum,* in the modern district of Teramo.

*PRAE-UMBRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Tac.) *To cast a shade before;* hence, to obscure, to darken, rem.

PRAEUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of praeuro]. Burnt in front *or* at the end, sudes; p. telum, *hardened in the fire.*

PRAEVĂLENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of praevaleo]. Very powerful, populus.

PRAE-VĂLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To be very powerful *or* influential: p. gratiâ, *to be in great favour;* p. opibus, *to have great means;* mos p., *prevails;* auctoritas ejus p., *is paramount.* 2) (Lat.) To be more able *or* powerful, to have greater weight *or* advantage: sapientia p. virtute, *has more power than.*

PRAEVĂLĬDE, *adv.* [praevalidus]. (Lat.) Very strongly.

PRAE-VĂLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very strong, very powerful, juvenis, legiones, urbs; terra p., *exceedingly fertile;* vitium p., *prevalent.*

PRAE-VALLO, 1. *v. tr.* To fortify in front, pontem.

PRAEVĂRĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor]. *A deviation from the line of duty* (v. Praevaricor); *a betraying the cause of one's client by collusion with the opposite party,* prevarication, collusion.

PRAEVĂRĬCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [praevaricor]. *An advocate who colludes with the opposite party,* a prevaricator, shuffler: p. Catalinae, *a sham accuser;* p. causae publicae, *a mock defendant.*

PRAEVĂRĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [praevarico]. 1) *To deviate from a straight line,* to walk crookedly, arator. 2) *Trop.*, of an advocate (usually of the plaintiff's advocate, but also of the defendant's), to collude *with the opposite party,* to prevaricate: turpissime p.; p. accusatori.

PRAE-VĔHOR, ctus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* 1) To ride, to flow *or* to fly before, curru, equo, navi; equites praevecti, *who had ridden before them;* tela hostium pp., *fly before them.* 2) (Lat.) To ride *or* to flow by *or* past: Rhenus p. Germaniam.

PRAE-VĔLOX, ōcis, *adj.* (Lat.) Very fleet *or* swift.

PRAE-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* To come before, to get the start of, to antici-

pate, to prevent, aliquem, desiderium plebis; p. breviore via; praeventus est morte, *he was prevented by death.*

PRAEVERBIUM, ii, *n.* [prae-verbum]. (Lat.) A preposition.

PRAE-VERRO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To sweep *or* to brush before, viam.

PRAE-VERTO, ti, —, and PRAE-VERTOR, sus, *dep.*, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) (Poet.) *To come or to run before,* to outrun, to outstrip, ventos, Hebrum. Hence, *trop.:* A) to be beforehand with, to forestall, rem; fata me pp., *prevent me;* ea res usum illius p., *has rendered useless:* B) (Pl.) p. poculum, *to empty before the time:* C) (poet.) p. animos furore, *to preoccupy:* D) *to avail more,* to outweigh: amor p. pietati. 2) To turn in preference to: illuc praevertamur, *let us first consider this.* Hence: A) to take up *or* to undertake before *something else:* p. aliquid bello; p. rem omnibus aliis: B) to attend to principally *or* first, rei alicui; p. aliquid serio, *to take something in earnest;* p. quod in rem sit, *to attend to what is to one's advantage:* C) to prefer: p. uxorem prae republica: D) (lat.) p. pigritiae, *to give one's self up to indolence.*

PRAE-VĪDEO, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To see beforehand, to foresee, futura, ictum, quid is dicturus sit.

PRAE-VINCIO, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To bind *or* to tie before *or* in front, to fetter: laqueo praevinctus; *trop.*, voluptatibus praevinctus.

PRAE-VĪTIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To corrupt beforehand, aquam.

PRAEVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [prae-via]. (Poet.) Going before, leading the way.

PRAE-VŎLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To fly before.

PRAE-VŎLO (II.), velle, *v. irr. tr.* (Pl., doubtf. read.) To be willing beforehand.

PRAGMĂTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πραγματικός]. Experienced in state affairs; hence, *subst.*, Pragmaticus, i, *m.*, a counsellor, *who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they founded their speeches.*

PRANDEO, ndi, nsum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [prandium]. I. *Intr.* — To breakfast; hence, in particular, *part.* pransus, *one who has breakfasted;* milites curati et pransi = *ready for marching.* II. *Tr.* (poet.) — To breakfast upon, to take for breakfast, olus.

PRANDIUM, ii, *n.* [from Dor. πράν = πρώην]. *A light meal, taken at about twelve o'clock in the forenoon,* a breakfast, luncheon; (poet. & lat.) = *the feed or fodder of animals.*

PRANSĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of prandeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To breakfast upon, to eat at breakfast: p. polentam.

PRANSOR, ōris, *m.* [prandeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *One who partakes of a breakfast,* a guest.

PRANSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pransor]. (Lat.) Used at breakfast.

PRĂSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of India.*

PRĂSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πράσινος]. (Lat.) Leek-green: factio p., *the leek-green faction of charioteers in the circus.*

PRĀTENSIS, e, *adj.* [pratum]. (Poet. & lat.) *Growing in meadows,* meadow-.

PRĀTŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of pratum]. A little meadow.

PRĀTUM, i, *n.* A meadow. Hence (poet.): A) meadow grass: secare pp.; proferre condita pp. in patinis: B) pp. Neptunia = *the sea.*

PRĀVE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [pravus]. 1) Crookedly. 2) Perversely, badly, wrongly: p. pudens, *with a false shame.*

PRĀVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [pravus]. 1) Crookedness, irregularity, membrorum, corporis. 2) *Trop.*, perverseness: A) = untowardness, impropriety, *bad condition:* ne ad aliquam p. veniamus, *some impropriety* (in gesture and action); p. ominis, *an untoward omen:* B) = perversity, viciousness, depravity: p. animi; p. morum: C) = *incorrect pronunciation.*

PRĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Crooked, misshapen, distorted (involving blame — cf. obliquus), talus; si qua prava in membris; in pravum (lat.), adverbially, *into crookedness.* 2) *Trop.*, perverse: A) = improper, wrong, bad, aemulatio, spes; dux p., *inexperienced; subst.*, Pravum, i, *n.* (opp. to rectum), *perverseness, wrong:* quae in p. induruerunt: B) = vicious, depraved, unprincipled, homo.

PRAXĪTĔLES, is, *m.* [= Πραξιτέλης]. 1) *A statuary of Athens,* celebrated esp. for his statues of 'Aphrodite in Cnidos' and his 'Cupid in Thespiae' — lived about 400 B. C. 2) *A Greek artist of the time of Pompey;* others, however, read his name 'Prasiteles.'

PRAXĪTĔLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Praxiteles]. *Of or belonging to Praxiteles,* Praxitelian.

PRĔCĀRIO, *adv.* [precarius]. 1) By entreaty *or* request, rogare; tradere alicui aliquid p., *upon his request.* 2) Dependently, in an uncertain manner, precariously: p. iis rebus studeo, *dependent upon the will of others;* p. praeesse, *until recalled.*

PRĔCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [preces]. 1) Dependent upon entreaty, obtained by entreaty (opp. to debitus, justus), vita, auxilium; opem p. orare, *from mere favour.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Dependent upon another's will, uncertain, precarious, transitory.

PRĔCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [precor]. An entreating, praying; a prayer.

PRĔCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [precor]. (Com.) An intercessor.

PRĔCES, cum, *f. pl.* — v. Prex.

PRĔCIAE, or PRĔTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A kind of grape-vine.*

PRĔCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [prex]. **1) To entreat, to beseech** *or* **to supplicate** *for something:* p. aliquid ab aliquo; p. aliquem (ut) id faciat; absol., parce, precor, fasso, *I pray, prithee.* **2) To pray to** (with a calm mind — cf. supplico): p. deos; rarely, p. ad deos. **3) To wish** *one something good or evil:* p. alicui aliquid; p. tibi mala or male.

PREHENDO, or PRENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* [prae, and HENDO — cf. Greek χανδ-άνω, Germ. Hand, and Engl. hand]. **1) To grasp, to take, to lay hold of, to seize:** p. dextram alicujus; p. aliquem manu; tellus prehendit stirpes (of trees that take root). Hence (poet.) p. aliquem cursu, *to overtake;* p. oras Italiae, *to reach;* p. aliquid oculo, *to perceive, to see;* animus naturam prehendit, *comprehends;* also = **to arrest.** **2) To rush upon, to seize:** A) **to take hold of** *or* **to detain** *one in order to speak to him:* p. aliquem solum, *face to face, privately:* B) (poet.) of danger, misfortune, &c. = *to attack, to seize:* prensus in mari, *overtaken by a tempest.* **3)** (Poet. & lat.) **To catch** *in the act:* prendi in furto or furti, *in a theft.*

PREHENSIO (Prensio), ōnis, *f.* [prehendo]. **1)** (Lat.) *A seizing* = **the right of arresting:** habere p. **2)** (Doubtf. read.) **A jackscrew.**

PREHENSO, or (more freq.) PRENSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of prehendo]. **1) To take hold** *of one in order to speak to him, to entreat him, to thank him,* &c.: p. amicos. **2)** (Mostly absol.) Esp. of candidates for office, who, when canvassing for votes (v. Ambitio), shook hands with the people, as a means of securing favour and popularity = **to sue** *or* **to solicit for an office:** p. patres.

PRĒLUM, i, *n.* [premo]. **A wine** *or* **oil-press.**

PRĔMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To press:** p. anguem, *to tread upon;* thus, also, p. pedem alicujus pede, *to tread upon somebody's foot;* p. membra paterna rotis, *to drive over;* p. natos ad pectora, *to press to one's heart.* Hence: A) *to press upon with one's weight:* p. torum, humum, *to lie upon;* p. tergum equi, *to ride on horseback;* p. carrum, *to drive in;* p. vestigia alicujus, *to tread in one's footsteps;* p. locum praesidiis, *to occupy:* B) (poet.) p. frena dente, *to champ;* p. ore aliquid, *to chew;* p. ubera, *to milk;* p. vina, *to press:* C) p. litus, *to sail hard by, to keep close to;* p. aëra = *to fly:* D) p. lac, *to make cheese;* (poet) p. frena, *to grasp:* E) *trop.* — a) **to burden, to oppress:** pressus magno onere, mero; gravitate soporis premi, *to be overpowered by;* p. navem merce, *to load* — b) **to press hard** *or* **close, to embarrass,** hostes, aliquem verbo; p. reum — c) **to press hard upon, to pursue closely:** p. cursum apri; p. cervum in retia, *to drive into;* hence, poena p. culpam, *follows close upon the heels of the offence* — d) **to urge:** p. aliquem ad exeundum; p. argumentum, *to urge, to lay great stress upon* — e) p. confessionem, *to force a confession from one.* **2)** (Poet.) **To press into,** vomerem, dentes in fronte; hence, p. rem notâ = *to mark.* **3)** (Poet. & lat.) **To press down:** p. currum, *to sink low* (of the chariot of the Sun); premi, *to sink.* Hence: A) p. virgulta, *to plant;* p. sulcum, *to dig or to plough;* p. aliquem = *to strike to the ground:* B) *trop.* — a) **to disparage, to undervalue,** superiores, famam alicujus — b) **to surpass, to eclipse,** aliquem re aliquâ — c) *to keep in subjection,* **to rule over,** populos — d) *to be detrimental to,* **to injure:** unum crimen p. reum. **4) To press together, to compress** (something that was open or separated): p. oculos, fauces alicui; p. collum alicujus laqueo = *to strangle:* pressus amplexus, *united in close embrace;* pressa oscula jungere, *to exchange kisses.* Hence: A) *to keep short,* **to prune,** vitem falce: B) (poet.) *to keep short* = **to draw tight,** habenas: C) **to compress, to abridge,** aliquid: D) **to check, to stop, to arrest, to restrain,** sanguinem, vocem; clamor pressus, *suppressed clamour;* p. vocem alicujus, *to silence.* **5)** (Poet. & lat.) **To cover, to conceal,** canitiem galeâ; p. iram; p. ossa, *to bury;* p. aliquid ore, *to keep secret.*

PRENDO — v. Prehendo.

*PRENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [prenso]. Properly, *a taking hold of;* hence, *trop.*, **a soliciting, canvassing** *for an office* (v. Prehenso, 3).

PRENSO, 1. *v. tr.* — v. Prehenso.

PRESSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [pressus]. **1)** (Lat.) **With pressure, violently. 2)** Of pronunciation, **clearly, neatly** = *not broadly or drawlingly;* hence, **correctly. 3)** Of style: A) **briefly, concisely, simply:** B) **accurately, exactly.**

*PRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [premo]. (Doubf. read.) **A jackscrew.**

PRESSO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of premo]. (Poet.) **To press,** pedem; p. ubera, *to milk.*

PRESSŪRA, ae, *f.* [premo]. (Lat.) **A pressing, pressure;** hence, *that which is pressed out,* **juice.**

PRESSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of premo]. **1) Pressed, close;** hence, presso gradu (pede) incedere, etc., *in close ranks.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) of the voice, **indistinct, obscure,** modi, vox: B) of style — a) **close, concise, sententious, plain,** oratio and orator; tenuia et pressa — b) **exact, accurate,** oratio and orator: C) of thought and action, *lingering, holding back,* cunctatio; homo pressior, *more moderate.*

PRESSUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [premo]. **A pressing, pressure,** ponderum; hence = *a pressing together,* palmarum; p. oris, *a proper pressure of the lips, so as not to pronounce a word too broadly.*

PRESTER, ēris, *m.* [= πρηστήρ]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) A whirlwind,** *in appearance like a pillar of fire.* **2)** *A kind of serpent.*

PRĔTIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [pretiosus]. **Expensively, magnificently.**

PRĔTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.*

[pretĭum]. 1) **Of great value, valuable, precious,** equus, res. 2) (Poet.) **Costly, expensive,** operaria. 3) (Poet.) *Profuse in expenditure,* **extravagant,** emptor.

PRĔTIUM, ii, *n.* [perh. kindred w. πρίαμαι]. 1) **The price, value, worth** *of a thing:* constituere (facere) p. merci, *to fix the price of;* pp. jacent, *the prices are low;* quibus pp. res venit? *how does the thing sell?* esse magni, parvi, etc., pretii, *to be of great, of little value;* habere p. or esse in pretio, *to be of value, to avail something;* si morum est aliquod p. 2) **The money** *or* **price** *paid for an article of merchandise* (cf. praemium and merces): p. rei alicujus; freq., the *abl.* pretio, *for money:* pretio mercari ordinem senatorium; hence = **a bribe:** pretio judicem corrumpere; magno p., *for much money, dear;* parvo p., *cheaply.* Hence: A) = **money,** in gen.: deus conversus in pretium (of Jupiter descending in a shower of gold): B) operae (curae) pretium est aliquid facere, *it is worth while,* &c.; facere operae pretium, *to do something worth while, something useful or serviceable:* C) = **reward, wages:** operae p. habent libertatem, *as a reward for the trouble;* pp. vivendi, *the inducements to live;* p. recte et perperam facti = *reward and punishment;* pretium est mori, *the punishment is death:* *D) (Tac.) pretium ei fuit (perhaps = operae pretium), *he thought it best* (doubtf.).

PREX, ĕcis, *f.* (of the *sing.* only the *dat., acc.* and *abl.* occur), more freq. PRĔCES, um, *f.* [root PREC, kindred with proco, and Germ. frag-en]. 1) **An entreating, beseeching; a prayer, entreaty:** omnibus pp. oro. 2) **A prayer** *to a god:* pp. et vota. In partic.: A) = **an intercession:** B) = **a wish:** C) = **an imprecation, curse.**

PRIĂMĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Πριαμηΐς]. **The daughter of Priam** = *Cassandra.*

PRIĂMĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Priamus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Priam:** hospes P. = *Paris.*

PRIĂMĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Πριαμίδης]. **The son of Priam.**

PRIĂMUS, i, *m.* [= Πρίαμος]. 1) *A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris,* &c.; slain at the sacking of Troy by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. 2) *A grandson of Priam, and son of Polites.*

PRIĂPUS, i, *m,* [= Πρίαπος]. *A son of Bacchus (or Adonis) and Venus;* originally worshipped at Lampsacus in Mysia, later also in Greece and Rome: *the god of rural Fertility, esp. of gardens.* He also symbolized the generative power in gen., hence = penis, and *trop.* = *a lecherous man.*

PRĪDEM, *adv.* [from an old form, PRIS, and the *demonst.* dem]. 1) **Long ago, long since:** quod p. scripseras; quam p.? *how long since?* non ita p., *not very long since.* 2) (Lat.) **Formerly, in old times.**

PRĪDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [pridie]. (Lat.) **Of the day before, yesterday's,** reliquiae.

PRĪDIE, *adv.* [a contr. of priore-die]. **On the day before:** illo loco p. pugnatum erat; p. quam illuc veni, *the day before I came.* In partic., p. eum diem, p. kalendas (nonas, idus) Junias, etc., *on the day before the first of June,* &c.; also, p. ejus diei, *that day before;* and (Tac.) p. insidiarum, *the day before the ambush.*

PRIĒNE, es, *f.* [= Πριήνη]. *A town in Ionia,* the birthplace of Bias — now Samsun Kalesi.

PRĪLIUS LĂCUS. *A small lake in Etruria,* now Lago di Castiglione.

PRĪMAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [primus-aevum]. (Poet.) *In the first years,* **young, youthful:** p. corpus; primaevo flore, *in the first bloom.*

PRĪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [primus]. (Lat.) **Of the first legion;** *subst.,* Primani, ōrum, *m. pl.,* **soldiers of the first legion.**

PRĪMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [primus]. *Among the first of one's order or rank,* **eminent, prominent, remarkable, chief,** vir: p. loco, *occupying the first place.*

PRĪMĪGĔNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [primus-geno]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Original, primitive;** *subst., a surname of Fortuna,* as the constant companion of her favourites from their birth.

PRĪMĪGĔNUS, a, um, *adj.* [primus-geno]. (Ante-cl.) = Primigenius.

PRĪMĬPĪLĀRIS, is, and PRĪMĬPĪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Lat.) **The chief centurion** *of the Triarii.*

PRĪMĬ-PĪLUS, i, *m.* — v. Pilus.

PRĪMĪTIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [primus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *The first things of their kind,* **firstlings, first-fruits:** p. metallorum, *the first produce of a mine.* 2) *Trop.,* **a beginning** *or* **first attempt:** pp. juvenis.

PRĪMĪTUS, *adv.* [primus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **For the first time, at first.**

PRĪMO, *adv.* [primus]. 1) **At first, first,** *in the beginning:* p. quinque naves habuit, postea decem. 2) (Rar.) = Primum: quam primo, *as soon as.*

PRĪMORDIUM, ii, *n.* (mostly in the *pl.*) [primus-ordior]. **The beginning, origin** *of any thing,* mundi, gentis, urbis; also (Lucr., transposed), ordia prima.

PRĪMŌRIS, e, *adj.* (the *nom. sing.* does not occur) [primus]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **The first:** aspectus p.; imbres pp. 2) **The foremost, extreme,** dentes; pp. digiti, *the tips of the fingers;* primoribus labris attingere, *to touch with the tips of one's lips; trop.* = *to become superficially acquainted with;* in p. acie, *foremost in the battle array; subst.,* Primores, um, *m. pl., the first, foremost.* 3) **Chief, principal,** homines; pp. populi, *the first men, the chiefs of the people, the nobles.*

PRĪMŬLUM, *adv.* [*dim.* of primum]. (Ante-cl.) **At first, first.**

PRĪMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of primus]. (Ante-cl.) **The first.**

PRĪMUM, *adv.* [primus]. 1) **For the first time:** hodie p. 2) In an enumeration, **first, in the first place**—followed by deinde, postea, etc.: omnium p., *first of all.* 3) In connexion with ut, quam, quum, also simulac, ubi—**as soon as:** quam p. fieri potuit, *as soon as possible.*

PRĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sup.* of prior]. 1) As an *ord. num. adj.*, **first** *in space or time:* ducem primum interfecit; in primis mater lapidem attulit, *the mother was among the first that,* &c.; p. dies; primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible, at the first opportunity.* Freq. = **the first part of, the beginning of:** prima nocte, *at the beginning of the night;* primo tumultu, *at the beginning of the tumult;* p. sol, *the rising sun;* a primo, *from the first;* in primo, *in the beginning, at first.* Hence, in partic., *subst.* Prima, ōrum, *n. pl.*—a) *a beginning*—b) *the elements*—c) pp. naturae (a philosophical tech. t.), *the objects of our earliest natural desires and impulses*—d) = primae (vide 3, A, b). 2) Of space, **the foremost, front:** pp. dentes; cecidit inter primos; pp. labra = primora labra (v. Primoris); in p. provincia, *at the entrance of the province.* In partic., *subst.*, Primum, i, *n., the forepart, front:* provocare in primum = *to the front of the battle;* in primo ire, *in front.* 3) **The first** *in rank, value,* &c., **the most eminent, chief, principal:** quindecim primi Massiliensium; vir p. ejus vicinitatis. Hence: A) primae, sc. partes—a) *the first or principal part of a play* (prop. and *trop.*): agere pp., *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank;* primas pp. alicui deferre, *to assign the first rank to one*—b) *the first place, the first price,* dare, auferre; so, also, primas pp. tenere, *to occupy the first place, to be the best:* B) in or cum primis, also written as one word, as *adv.* = **especially, principally.**

PRINCEPS, cĭpis, *adj.* & *subst. com.* [primus-capio]. 1) Of succession and time, **the first:** p. in proelium ibat; p. erat ad conatum, in agendo, also p. rerum novandarum, *the first to try, to act, to attempt innovations;* Sicilia p. se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, *was the first to seek,* &c. 2) **The first, chief, most eminent, leading:** viri pp.; p. ingenii et doctrinae (rar.), *in talent,* &c.; p. Romanus, *a noble Roman, a distinguished Roman statesman;* thus, freq. *subst.*, Principes, *the nobles, the leading men;* also, of things, amor p. ad conciliandam benevolentiam, *peculiarly fitted for.* In partic.—a) p. senatûs (rar. senatorum), *the first on the list of the senators.* (who had this place assigned to him by the censor)—b) p. juventutis, *the noblest Roman of the knights* (under the emperors = *an imperial prince*). 3) **A leader, chief, head, originator, author:** p. consilii; pp. conjurationis; p. Stoicorum, *the founder of the Stoic sect;* p. belli inferendi, *who is at the head of;* p. familiae, *an ancestor;* p. gregis, *a director and teacher of a company of actors;* pp. sententiarum consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion.* 4) (Poet. & lat.) **A prince, monarch;** in Rome, **an emperor.** 5) Principes, *the second line of soldiers* (originally the first, whence their name) stationed between the 'hastati' and the 'triarii.' Hence, princeps = A) *a century of the principes.* B) *a centurion of the principes* (cf. hastatus). C) *the centurionship of the principes.*

PRINCĬPĀLIS, e, *adj.* [princeps]. 1) **The first, original, primitive,** causa, significatio. 2) **The first, chief, principal,** causa, quaestio. 3) (Lat.) *Pertaining to a prince,* **princely, imperial.** 4) *Pertaining to the principia in a camp* (v. Principium, 2, B), **chief,** porta, via.

PRINCĬPĀLĬTER, *adv.* [principalis]. (Lat.) **Like a prince, imperially.**

PRINCĬPĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [princeps]. 1) **The first** *or* **chief place** *in rank, esteem, power,* &c., **preëminence:** p. dignitatis; Gallia principatum tenet hujus belli propulsandi, *occupies the first place in;* tenere p. sententiae, *the right to vote first.* In partic., in a political sense = **the chief place** *in a state,* **supremacy;** esp. = *the post of commander-in-chief.* Hence (lat.) = **rule, dominion, sovereignty:** deferre alicui principatum; p. et libertas, *monarchy and liberty.* 2) (Rar.) **A beginning.**

PRINCĬPĬĀLIS, e, *adj.* [principium]. (Lucr.) **Original.**

PRINCĬPIUM, ii, *n.* [princeps]. 1) **A beginning, commencement** (inasmuch as it serves as a basis for that which follows—cf. initium), **origin:** origo principii nulla est; hoc est p. movendi; in principiis dicendi; (poet.) p. moris, *the author, originator;* p. avorum = *an ancestor.* Freq., adverbially, principio or in principio, *in the beginning, at first;* a p., *from the beginning;* (Pl.) principio atque, *as soon as.* In partic.: A) in voting = praerogativa (q. v.): eadem curia fuit p.: B) in the *pl.*—a) **elements, first principles:** rerum, juris pp.—b) pp. naturae = prima naturae (v. Primus, 1, c). 2) In the *pl.*, in military lang.: A) **the foremost** *or* **first ranks, the front:** qui post pp. pugnabant: B) **the headquarters,** *a large open space in a camp, where the general's tent stood, and where the soldiers assembled when the general wished to address them:* jura reddere in pp.

PRIOR, ōris, *adj.* [perh. *comp.* of an old form, PRIS—cf. pridem, prae, pro, priscus]. 1) Of time and order, **the first** *of two,* **the former, previous, prior:** prior eum proelio oppugnavit; pp. comitia; p. Dionysius, *the elder;* p. annus, aestas, *the last;* priore loco dicere, *first of the two.* Hence (poet.), *subst.* Priores, um, *m. pl., forefathers, ancestors.* 2) (Rar.) Of space, **the foremost** *of two,* **fore-:** pp. pedes, *the forefeet.* 3) **Superior, more excellent:** nemo habetur p.; p. fuit aetate et sapientiâ; illa res ei fuit prior, *was of more importance to him.*

PRISCE, *adv.* [priscus]. **In the old-fashioned manner, straightforwardly, openly.**

PRISCUS, a, um, *adj.* [from the root PRIS, which is kindr. w. πρίν—cf. prior, prae, pro]. *Pertaining to, or coming from, bygone times* (v. Pristinus), **old** (with the accessory ideas of worth and venerableness—cf. antiquus, vetus), **ancient, antique,** homines, literae, mos. Hence: A) (poet.) **the former**: B) (poet.) **old-fashioned, strict, severe.**

PRISTĪNUS, a. um, *adj.* [from an old form, PRIS, Greek πρίν — cf. crastinus, from cras]. 1) **Former, old, pristine, primitive,** dignitas, animus, consuetudo. 2) **Just past, last,** dies, nox.

PRIUS, *adv.* [prior]. 1) **Before, sooner** (without quam): p. exire e vita; (poet.) = *in former times, formerly.* 2) P. ... quam, or (more rar.) Priusquam: A) **before that, before**: non prius fugere destiterunt quam, etc.; priusquam dicere coepisti; sine, priusquam amplexum accipio, sciam, etc.: B) **sooner, rather**: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint quam ibin violent. Sometimes (poet.) these words are inverted, as quam ... prius.

PRĪVĀTIM, *adv.* [privatus]. 1) **In one's own name, in private, privately** (opp. to public): p. alicui rem mandare; p. et publice. 2) (Rar.) **At home**: p. se tenere. 3) (Lat.) **Particularly, apart.**

PRĪVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [privo]. *A taking away of something evil* = **a releasing**: p. doloris, *from pain.*

PRĪVĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Tech. t. in gramm., *denoting privation,* **privative,** particula.

PRĪVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of privo]. *Limited to one or to several individuals, and not concerning the state,* **private** (opp. to publicus): dummodo calamitas p. sit, *afflicts me alone;* pp. aedificia; omnes boni privato consensu, universus senatus publico consensu vestem mutavit. In partic.: A) homo p., or *subst.* Privatus, i, *m., a private man,* i. e. — a) under the republic = *one who held no office, who was not a magistrate* — b) under the emperors = *a subject* (in opp. to the emperor); hence, pp. spectacula, *given by private persons*: B) with a *prep,* the *n.* privatum is used substantively: tributum conferre ex privato, *from one's private property:* but, proripere se privato, *from one's house;* in privato, *at home, in private;* in privatum vendere, *for private use.*

PRĪVERNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Privernum]. *Of or belonging to Privernum,* **Privernan**; *subst.,* Privernates, tum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of P.*

PRĪVERNUM, i, *m. A town in Latium,* now Piperno.

PRĪVIGNA, ae, *f.* [privignus]. **A step-daughter.**

PRĪVIGNUS, i, *m.* [privus-geno, 'who is of a separate race']. **A step-son.**

PRĪVĪLĒGIUM, ii, *n.* [privus-lex]. 1) *A bill or law concerning an individual,* **a special law** (which was unlawful under the republic): ferre p. de aliquo. 2) (Lat.) *The right obtained by a special law,* **privilege, license, special right**: pp. habere.

PRĪVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [privus]. *To separate one from a thing.* 1) **To deprive** *of something good:* p. aliquem vitâ, oculis, somno. 2) **To free** *or* **to release** *from some evil:* p. aliquem exilio, injuriâ.

PRĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* Prop., *separate, apart.* 1) **Single, every, each**: in dies pp., *every day;* ut lapides privos ferrent, *each one stone.* 2) **One's own, proper, private**: dives quem ducit p. triremis; binae pp. tunicae; aliud p., *particular.*

PRO (I.), *prep.* w. *abl.* [perh. old *dat. n.* of PRUS or PER, whence also prae — cf. prior, primus]. 1) **Before, in front of**: sedere p. aede Castoris; also, with verbs of motion, producere copias p. castris. Hence: A) **on the front of, from the front of**: pronunciare aliquid p. suggestu, tribunali, rostris, *from the front of the tribunal, from the rostra;* p. concione, *in the assembly;* pueri p. tectis saxa mittunt, *from the front of the roofs;* stare p. litore: B) **for, in defence of**: dicere p. aliquo; hoc non est p. me, sed contra me, *to my advantage;* dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. 2) **Instead of, in the place of, for**: p. verbo proprio adhibetur aliud; thus, freq. in the comb. pro consule, pro praetore, etc. = *the governor of a province* (considered as the deputy of a consul or praetor — the compounds proconsul, propraetor, etc., are of a later origin, and occur but rarely in earlier writers): quum pro praetore Athenas venissem, *when I had come to Athens as propraetor;* Caesarem non vocat pro praetore, *he does not call Caesar propraetor;* C. Atilii pro consule nomine, *in the name of the proconsul C. Atilius.* Hence: A) to denote the manner in which something is regarded, treated, &c. = **as, for, as good as**: p. victis, *as conquered;* hunc amavi p. meo, *as my own;* esse p. damnato, *as good as condemned;* gerere se p. cive, *as a citizen;* habere aliquem p. amico, *to consider anybody one's friend;* nihil p. sano facere = nihil sani, *nothing reasonable;* thus, also, p. certo pollicere, scire, *as certain, with certainty;* p. certo ponere, *to assume as certain:* B) of a payment, etc., **for, in return for**: p. vectura solvere aliquid: C) in some expressions, pro = **in the name of**: pontifices (tribuni, etc.) p. collegio decreverunt, *in the name of the whole council.* 3) Of measure, proportion, &c. = **according to, in proportion to**: p. viribus; p. mea (virili) parte, *for my part;* p. se quisque, *every one for himself according to his ability;* p. tempore, *according to circumstances;* p. imperio, *imperiously;* p. tua humanitate, prudentia; proelium atrocius quam p. numero pugnantium, *than could have been expected from the number of the combatants.* Hence, p. eo quod = *because:* p. eo quanti te facio, *in proportion to my esteem for you;* p. eo ac (atque,

quasi, etc.), *in proportion to, according as, just as:* p. eo ac debui.

PRO (IL.), or PROH, *interj.* Expressing admiration or lamentation, **O! ah! alas!** p. supreme Jupiter! p. dii immortales! p. deum et hominum fidem! ('fidem' is sometimes omitted in comic writers).

PROĀGŌRUS, i, *m.* [= προάγορος, 'one who speaks in behalf of others']. *The chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily.*

*PRO-AUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) **A remote ancestor.**

PRO-ĂVIA, ae, *f.* *A grandfather's or grandmother's mother,* **a great-grandmother.**

PRO-ĂVĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) *Inherited from one's ancestors,* **ancestral,** regnum.

PRO-ĂVUS, i, *m.* 1) *A grandfather's or grandmother's father,* **a great-grandfather.** 2) **A forefather, ancestor,** in gen.

PRŎBĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [probo]. 1) *That may be approved,* **approvable, commendable, pleasing, fit,** orator, genus orationis, ingenium. 2) *That may be proved,* **probable, credible, likely,** ratio, conjectura, mendacium.

PRŎBĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [probabilis]. **Credibility, probability.**

PRŎBĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [probabilis]. 1) *So as to deserve approbation,* **commendably, laudably:** consulatus p. actus. 2) *So as to be believed,* **credibly, probably.**

PRŎBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [probo]. 1) **A trial, examination,** athletarum; p. equitum, *a review.* 2) **An approval.** 3) (Lat.) **Demonstration, proof.**

PRŎBĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [probo]. (Lat.) **Relating to proof.**

PRŎBĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [probo]. **An approver,** facti, rationis.

PRŎBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of probo]. 1) **Tried, tested, excellent,** argentum, statua, artifex; femina p. 2) **Pleasing, agreeable,** *highly esteemed by,* alicui; probatissimus suis, *most beloved by* (v. Probo, 3).

PRŎBE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [probus]. 1) **Well, excellently, rightly:** narras p., *you bring good news;* agitare mimos p., *in a moral manner;* aedes p. factae, *strongly built.* 2) = **Greatly, very much,** potare, errare. 3) In an answer, as an expression of approval, **good! bravo!**

PRŎBĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [probus]. **Probity, honesty, integrity.**

PROBLĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= πρόβλημα]. (Lat.) *A question proposed for solution,* **a problem.**

PRŎBO, āvi, ātum, 4. *v. tr.* [probus]. 1) (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **To examine, to try, to test, to prove,** munera. Hence, in partic.: A) of censors or others, *to inspect a building given out on contract, after its completion:* tempus prorogare ad probanda opera quae locassent: B) of troops, **to review:** quo (die) primum probati sunt: C) **to judge of** *one thing by another:* p. amicitias utilitate, *by utility;* p. alienos mores ex ingenio suo. 2) As the result of an examination, *to decide to be good, true or serviceable,* **to approve of:** p. rem, causam, hominem; p. se, *to be pleased with one's self.* 3) *To show to be good, true, serviceable,* &c., **to make acceptable, to recommend:** p. alicui librum; p. officium suum, causam; p. se, or probari alicui, *to gain one's approbation, to please one.* 4) **To prove, to make credible, to demonstrate, to evince,** alicui aliquid; probor esse pater (poet.), *it is proved that I am thy father.*

PRŎBOSCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= προβοσκίς, πρό and βόσκω, 'to feed,' 'to graze']. (Lat.) **A trunk, proboscis,** esp. *of an elephant.*

PROBRŌSE, *adv.* [probrosus]. (Lat.) **Disgracefully.**

PROBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [probrum]. 1) *Causing disgrace,* **disgraceful, shameful, crimen,** natura; carmen p., *a lampoon.* 2) *Acting disgracefully,* **infamous, notorious,** femina.

PROBRUM, i, *n.* 1) **A shameful** *or* **disgraceful act:** pp. ignaviae et luxuriae. In partic., freq. = *unchastity, lewdness, adultery.* 2) *That which arises from shameful acts,* **disgrace, infamy, dishonour:** probri gratiâ, *in order to disgrace one;* probro esse, *to be disgraceful;* inferre alicui probrum. 3) **A reproach, abuse, insult:** dicere alicui probra; jactare pp. in aliquem.

PRŌBUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prob. kindred with πρᾶος]. *Standing the test.* 1) Of persons, **upright, honest, worthy, honourable,** homo, cantor, architectus. 2) Of things, **good, fit, serviceable, excellent,** argentum, clava, occasio, res.

PRŎCĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [procax]. **Shamelessness, impudence.**

PRŎCĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [procax]. (Lat.) **Boldly, petulantly, impudently.**

PRŎCAS (Prŏca), ae, *m.* *A king of Alba, and father of Numitor and Amulius.*

PRŎCAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [proco]. 1) (Rar.) **Importunate** *in demanding,* leno. 2) **Bold, impudent, shameless, pert, wanton,** ingenium; p. otii (lat.), *in peace.*

PRŌ-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To go** *or* **to come forth, to step forth:** p. foras, extra munitiones, de castris, ab aula. In partic. — a) of troops, &c. = *to move, to march,* in aciem — b) *to show one's self, to appear:* tum demum processit — c) of plants, &c. = *to spring forth* — d) altera jam pagella p., *now comes* — e) = *to step or to come forward* (of a champion in a combat, a player, &c.): p. in publicum, in medium. Hence (Pl.) = *to happen:* p. ad aliquem. 2) *To go or to come farther on,* **to proceed, to advance, to progress:** moenia pp. Freq. *trop.,* of time, **to advance, to elapse:** ubi plerumque noctis processit; procedente tempore, *in the course*

of time; γ. aetate, *to become older:* B) = **to continue, to go on:** proelium p. in multum diei; stipendia iis pp., *they continue receiving:* C) **to make progress, to advance, to get on:** tantum processi in philosophia; p. honoribus; non multum p. dicendi laude; hence (Com.) abs. = **to succeed,** *to be successful:* tu hodie pulchre (bene) processisti; libido procedendi, *of rising in the world:* D) **to reach, to extend, to arrive at:** ira p. longius; eo amentiae p., *to arrive at such a degree of madness;* quo illud procedit? *how far does this go?* in multum vini p. = *to drink much:* E) **to turn out, to result:** omnia prospera pp.; p. alicui bene, pulcherrime: F) **to turn out favourably** *for,* **to be of use** *or* **benefit** *to:* consilia mihi pp.; benefacta mea reipublicae pp.

PRŌCELLA, ae, *f.* [procello]. **A storm, tempest;** hence, *trop.,* p. telorum; p. equestris, *a sudden attack, onset of the cavalry;* pp. tribuniciae, civiles, *commotions;* p. eloquentiae.

PRŌCELLO, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-CELLo — cf. antecello, praecello]. (Poet.) **To throw** *or* **to cast down.**

PRŌCELLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [procella]. **Stormy, tempestuous, boisterous,** ver; ventus, Notus p., *raising storms.*

PRŌCER, ĕris, *m.* (of the *sing.* only the *acc.* procerem occurs). **A chief, noble;** usually in the *pl.* proceres, um, **the chiefs, nobles, leading men** *in a state:* pp. civitatis. Hence (lat.), pp. artis, *the masters in an art.*

PRŌCĒRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [procerus]. 1) **Tallness, height,** arboris. 2) **Length,** colli; p. pedum, *of metrical feet.*

*PRŌCĒRIUS, *adv.* in the *comp.* [procerus]. **To a greater length.**

PRŌCĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [pro, and the root CER or CRE, whence also cre-sco — cf. sincerus; hence prop. 'grown forward or high']. 1) **Tall, high,** arbor, homo, statura. 2) In gen., **long,** collum, passus.

PRŌCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [procedo]. **A proceeding, advancing; an advance.**

PRŌCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [procedo]. (Only *trop.*) **Progress, advance, process:** tantos pp. feci; p. orationis; alieni pp., *the success of others.*

PRŌCHŸTA, ae, *f. An island on the coast of Campania,* now Procida.

PRŌCĪDO, cīdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [pro-cado]. **To fall forwards, to fall down:** p. ad pedes alicujus, *to throw one's self down.*

PRŌCINCTUS, ūs, *m.* [procingo]. Prop., *a girding.* Only in the comb. in procinctu, **ready** *or* **prepared** *for battle,* **in readiness for action:** in procinctu stare, esse; testamentum in procinctu facere, *immediately before a battle; trop.,* habere aliquid in p., *to have a thing ready or at hand.*

PRŌ-CINGO, cinxi, cinctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To gird:** only in the *part.* procinctus = *prepared for battle, ready for action.*

PROCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [proclamo]. (Lat.) **A calling** *or* **crying out.**

*PROCLĀMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [proclamo]. (Lat.) **A vociferator, bawler** (of a bad advocate).

PRŌ-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To call** *or* **to cry out,** pro aliquo, illud esse verum.

PROCLES, is, *m.* [Προκλῆς]. *A son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, and progenitor of the royal family of the Proclides* (Προκλεῖδαι).

PROCLĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pro, and clino = κλίνω, 'to incline']. **To incline** *or* **to bend forwards:** p. mare in litora; mostly in the *part.* proclinatus, viz.: res p., *an affair that is near its issue;* hence, sometimes = *on the verge of ruin:* adjuvare rem p.

PRŌCLĪVE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [proclivis]. **Downwards, downhill:** proclivius labi, *more rapidly.*

PRŌCLĪVIS, e, also (ante-cl. & lat.) PRŌCLĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [pro-clivus]. 1) *Inclining downwards,* **going downwards, steep, sloping,** via; in or per proclive, *downwards, downhill;* p. detrudi. 2) *Trop.:* A) *inclined towards any thing,* **inclined** *or* **disposed** *to,* **prone:** p. ad laborem, ad comitatem; p. ad morbum: B) **easy:** proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis; in proclivi est (ante-cl.), *it is easy.*

PRŌCLĪVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [proclivis]. 1) *An inclining* = **a declivity, descent.** 2) **Inclination, propensity.**

PRŌCLĪVĪTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [proclivis]. (Lat.) **Easily, readily.**

PROCNE, es, *f.* [= Πρόκνη]. *A daughter of King Pandion, and sister of Philomela,* q. v. 2) *Meton., a swallow.*

PRŎCO, or PRŎCOR, *dep.,* 1. *v. tr.* [cf. precor]. (Unusual.) **To ask, to demand.**

PRŌ-CONSUL, ŭlis, *m.* (A form used mostly by later writers, instead of the more classic 'pro consule' — v. Pro, 2.) **A proconsul:** A) in the time of the republic, *the governor of a province,* who usually held this office after having held the consulship: B) under the emperors, when the administration of the provinces was divided between the emperor and the senate, *a governor of one of the provinces belonging to the senate.*

PRŌCONSŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [proconsul]. *Of or pertaining to a proconsul,* **proconsular:** imago p. (of the office of the tribuni militum consulari potestate, because it took the place of the consulship).

PRŌCONSŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [proconsul]. *The office or dignity of a proconsul,* **proconsulship;** also, improp. (lat.) = *propraetorship.*

PROCRASTĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino]. *A putting off till to-morrow,* **procrastination.**

PROCRASTĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* [proscrastinus]. *To put off till to-morrow,* **to procrastinate,** rem.

PROCREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [procreo]. **A begetting, procreation.**

PROCREĂTOR, ōris, *m.* [procreo]. **A begetter, author,** mundi; pp. = *parents.*

PROCREĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [procreo]. *She that brings forth,* **a producer, mother,** artium.

PRO-CREO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To beget, to procreate:** p. filium de (ex) uxore. **2) To bring forth, to produce,** in gen.: terra p. truncos; p. ortum tribunatus, *to cause.*

PRO-CRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lucr.) **1) To grow forth, to proceed. *2) To grow larger, to increase.**

PROCRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Πρόκρις]. *A daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus,* who accidentally killed her in a wood, whither she had followed him from motives of jealousy.

PROCRUSTES, ae, *m.* [= Προκρούστης]. *A highwayman in Attica,* slain by Theseus.

PRŌ-CŬBO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) *To lie along,* **to lie at full length.**

PRŌ-CŪDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Lucr.) **To thrust** *or* **to drive forth,** aëra. **2) To forge,** ensem. Hence, *trop.:* A) *to forge,* **to contrive,** dolos, voluptatem: B) **to produce, to bring forth,** ignem: C) **to cultivate,** linguam.

PRŌCUL, *adv.* [prob. from procello, 'to drive onwards']. **1)** With verbs of rest, **at a distance, far off, far,** stare; p. turrim constituo, *at a great distance;* p. a castris; hence (poet. & lat.) as a *prep.* with *abl.* (the *prep.* 'ab' being omitted), **far from, far away from:** p. mari, urbe; thus also, *trop.* = *far from:* haec culpa p. a me abest; p. esse a literis, *entirely unlettered;* thus, also, p. negotiis; p. dubio, *without doubt;* p. errare, *to err greatly;* haud p. abfuit quin, *not much was wanting to,* &c. **2)** With verbs of motion, *to a distance,* **far away:** p. tela conjicere; p. a terra abripi. **3) From afar,** *from a distance:* p. jaculari; p. aliquid conspicere.

PRŌCULCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [proculco]. (Lat.) **A treading down.**

PRŌCULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pro-calco]. (Poet. & lat.) **To tread down, to trample upon,** segetem; *trop.,* **to tread under foot** = *to despise, to oppress,* fata, senatum.

PRŌCŪLĒIUS, i, *m. A Roman knight, brother of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas,* who, when his two brothers had lost their estates in the Civil war, divided his property with them.

PRŌCUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [procubo]. **1) To bend** *or* **to lean forwards:** ligna pp. secundum naturam fluminis; (poet.) of men who lean forwards while eating, rowing, &c.: dimidiati pp. dum appetunt; illi certamine summo pp. **2) To sink** *or* **to fall down, to throw** *or* **to cast one's self down:** agger p. in fossam; p. ad pedes alicui or ad genua alicujus, *to prostrate one's self before;* vulneratus p.; so, also, legiones pp. **3) To sink, to fall, to go to ruin:** respublica p.; p. in voluptates.

PRŌCŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [procuro]. **1)** *A taking care of,* **management, administration,** esp. upon the order and in the name of another: p. rerum suarum; p. annonae. In partic.: A) *the office of imperial procurator* (v. Procurator, 2), **procuratorship:** pp. amplissimae: B) *an averting a misfortune indicated by an omen,* **an expiatory sacrifice, expiation. 2)** (Lat.) **A caring for, endeavour:** p. gratiae recipiendae.

*PRŌCŪRĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of procuratio]. (Lat.) **A small charge,** *a charge of minor importance.*

PRŌCŪRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [procuro]. **1) A manager, administrator** *of the affairs of another,* **an agent, overseer:** agere aliquid per p.; p. regni, *the regent, viceroy.* In partic. = *a manager of an estate,* **a steward. 2)** (Lat.) Under the emperors, *an officer who had the management of the emperor's revenues in the provinces,* **a procurator.**

PRŌCŪRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [procuro]. **A governess, protectress.**

PRŌ-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To manage, to administer** *another's affairs by his will and in his name,* negotia alicujus, hereditatem. Hence, in partic. (lat.), abs., **to be procurator** (v. Procurator, 2): p. in Hispania. **2) To manage,** in gen., **to take care of,** sacra, religiones; p. arbores; p. se, *to pamper one's self;* also (ante-cl.), p. alicui. In partic., p. omen, *to attend to such religious ceremonies as may avert a misfortune portended by an omen,* **to expiate.**

PRŌ-CURRO, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* **1) To run forth:** p. in proximum tumulum; in partic. of troops = **to move** *or* **to march forth.** Hence (poet. & lat.) of places, **to run out, to project:** insula p. in mare. **2)** (Lat.) = **To go on:** p. ultra, *to advance farther;* pecunia p., *increases.*

PRŌCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [procurso]. *A running forth,* esp. *to fight,* **a sally, onset.**

PRŌCURSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [procurso]. *One who runs forth* = **a skirmisher.**

PRŌCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* [procurro]. (Lat.) ***1) A running** *or* **advancing forwards. *2) A digression.**

PRŌ-CURSO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of procurro]. **To run forth;** in particular = *to sally forth, to skirmish.*

PRŌCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [procurro]. **1) A running** *or* **sallying forth, an onset,** militum. **2)** (Lat.): A) of places, *a running out,* **projection:** B) **a course, progress.**

PRŌ-CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Curved in front, winding,** litora.

PRŌCUS, i, *m.* [proco]. **A wooer, suitor.**

PRŌCYON, ōnis, *m.* [= Προκύων]. *A constellation* (pure Latin, Antecanis).

*PRŌ-DEAMBŬLO, 1. *v. intr.* (Com.) **To walk forth, to take a walk.**

PRŌ-D-EO, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* **1)** With reference to the terminus a quo, **to go, to come** *or*

to step forth: p. foras, in aciem, ex portu; p. obviam alicui, ad colloquium; p. in funus, *to accompany;* p. volando, *to fly forth;* p. in scenam (of an actor), *to make one's appearance;* but, Jupiter p. in tragoedia, *is introduced, plays a part.* Hence: A) of plants, to spring forth, to grow up: B) *trop.*, to come forth, to appear; novae comoediae pp.; consuetudo p., *comes up.* 2) With reference to the terminus ad quem, to go forwards, to advance: naves pp. Hence: A) to project: rupes p. in aequor: B) *trop.*, p. sumptu extra modum, *to exceed due measure;* p. quadam tenus, *to advance to a certain point; impers.*, ne ad extremum prodeatur.

PRŌDĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Prodicus]. *Of or belonging to a Prodicus,* Prodician, Hercules.

PRŌ-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.): A) to predict, to foretell, aliquid: B) to appoint beforehand, diem. 2) To put off, to defer, diem.

PRŌ-DICTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (also pro dictatore — v. Pro, 2). A vice-dictator (who had the power, though not the title, of a dictator).

PRŌDĬCUS, i, *m.* [= Πρόδικος]. *A Greek sophist of Ceos,* contemporary with Socrates, supposed to be the author of the fable, of "The Choice of Hercules."

PRŌDĬGE, *adv.* [prodigus]. Prodigally.

PRŌDĬGENTIA, ae, *f.* [prodigo]. (Tac.) Prodigality, profusion, opum.

PRŌDĬGIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [prodigium]. 1) (Poet. and lat.) Prodigious, wonderful, *unnatural.* 2) (Pl.) Jupiter p., averting bad omens.

PRŌDĬGIĀLĬTER, *adv.* [prodigialis]. (Poet. and lat.) Prodigiously, unnaturally, *in a very strange manner.*

PRŌDĬGIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [prodigium]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Full of wonders, *filled with prodigious shapes,* atria Circes. 2) Prodigious, wonderful, unnatural, corpora.

PRŌDĬGIUM, ii, *n.* [for prodicium, from prodico, 'that which points out beforehand']. *An appearance or occurrence out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens can be drawn* (cf. portentum, omen, etc.), a prodigy, wonder, portent. Hence, of persons: A) in a good sense (lat.), pp. Romana, *prodigies of courage:* B) a monster.

PRŌDĬGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-ago]. 1) (Ante-cl.) To drive forth, to drive to: p. sues in lustra. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To squander, to lavish, to waste, opes, bona patria.

PRŌDĬGUS, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo]. Prodigal, wasteful, lavish: p. homo; (poet.) p. aeris, *of money.* Hence: A) (poet.) abounding *in:* locus p. herbae; also, abs., terra p., *productive:* B) *giving away or sacrificing readily:* p. animae, *lavish of life;* p. arcani.

PRŌDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [prodo]. A betraying, betrayal: p. arcanorum: p. amicitiae; multorum pp., *faithlessness.*

PRŌDĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [prodo]. A betrayer, traitor: p. patriae; exercitûs p. disciplinae, *a violator of the discipline of;* (poet.) as *adj., betraying:* risus p.

PRŌ-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To give forth, to put *or* to bring forth: p. vina; p. suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh;* fumus proditus, *ascending;* p. exemplum, *to set an example.* 2) To make known, to publish, decretum. Hence: A) = to disclose, aliquid, conscios; p. crimen vultu: B) to proclaim (an officer elected), interregem, flaminem. 3) *To put farther:* A) = to put off, to prolong, diem, vitam alicui: B) to propagate, genus. 4) *To give over to some one* = to deliver, to transmit; in partic. = to deliver up: p. alicui imperium, *to bequeathe, to leave;* p. imaginem, *to transmit to one's posterity* (of noble families — vide Nobiles); literae nobis produnt haec monumenta; p. aliquem ad mortem; p. supplicem. Hence: A) *to give up in a treacherous way,* to abandon, to betray: legiones projectae et proditae ad improvidam pugnam; p. aliquem, patriam, causam populi; p. rempublicam hosti, *to the enemy:* B) p. memoriae, or only p., *to transmit as a historian* = to record, to narrate: p. bella gesta; falso proditum est; on the contrary, hoc proditum est memoriâ, *has been transmitted by tradition from generation to generation.*

*PRŌ-DŎCEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To teach publicly: haec Janus ab imis p.

PRO-DRŌMUS, i, *m.* [= πρόδρομος]. A forerunner; in particular = *a north northeast wind, blowing usually eight days before the rising of the Dog star.*

PRŌ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To lead *or* to draw forth: p. copias in aciem, pro castris; p. aciem; p. aliquem testem. In partic.: A) to bring forward, to make appear, to produce, *before a court or assembly* (e. g., witnesses, the children of an accused person, &c.): p. aliquem in concionem, ad populum; thus, also, of an actor = *to bring upon the stage:* B) to expose for sale, servum: C) (poet.) *to place before:* p. scamnum lecto; p. moram rei alicui, *to cause a delay;* D) *trop.* — a) (rar.) to beget *or* to bring forth, liberos, sonos; hence (Com.) = to bring up, to educate, filiam audientem dicto — b) to promote *to a higher position,* to advance: p. aliquem honore or ad aliquam dignitatem — c) to move, to lead *or* to induce *to any thing:* p. aliquem ad proelium — d) (poet.) to bring before, *to betray:* p. crimina ad patres. 2) To lead, to draw *or* to stretch farther on: A) (poet. & lat.) to draw out, ferrum incude: B) of pronunciation, to lengthen, to pronounce long, syllabam: C) to prolong, to protract, vitam alicui; p. sermonem in multam noctem: D) to put off, to defer: p. diem: E) to detain, to put off, aliquem aliqua re: F) (Com.) to spend *or* to pass *a portion of time:* p. diem.

PRŌDUCTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [productus]. Of pronunciation, *in a lengthened manner,* long.

PRŌDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [produco]. **A lengthening, extending, prolonging:** A) of a word, by adding a syllable: B) of pronunciation: C) of time: p. temporis.

PRŌDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of produco]. **1) Lengthened, extended;** hence, **long:** productior ibat manus equitum; fabula ne productior sit actu quinto. In partic.: A) of pronunciation, *long*, syllaba: B) of time, **prolonged:** dolores producti longinquitate. **2)** In partic., **Producta**, ōrum, *n. pl.*, as a philos. tech. t. (a translation attempted by Cicero of the Greek προηγμένα), in the doctrine of the Stoics = *preferable things* (= praecipua, praeposita).

PROËGMĒNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* A Latinized form of προηγμένα — v. Productus, **2.**

PROELIĀRIS, e, *adj.* [proelium]. (Pl.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a battle:** pugnae pp., *pitched battles.*

PROELIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [proelior]. (Lat.) **A fighter, combatant, warrior.**

PROELIOR, ātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [proelium]. **To fight, to join battle, to engage:** p. pedibus, *on foot;* legiones pp.; *trop.*, of debate or controversy = *to contend:* vehementer proeliatus sum.

PROELIUM, ii, *n.* [perh. pro-EL, the latter kindred w. du-ellum and ἐλω, 'to press hard']. **A fight, battle, engagement, combat:** committere p., *to join or engage in battle;* (poet.) = *the combatants:* proelia armigera. Hence, *trop.* = *a fight, contest*, in gen.; hence, also (Pl.) = *eating or feasting.*

PROETIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Proetus]. **A daughter of Prœtus.**

PROETUS, i, *m.* [= Προῖτος]. *A king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius.*

PRŎFĀNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [profanus]. 1) *To divest of a sacred character*, **to declare not sacred, to unhallow:** p. dies festos, sacerdotes. 2) (Lat.) **To desecrate, to profane, to violate.**

PRŎFĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [pro-fanum, 'outside of the consecrated space']. **1) Not sacred** *or* **dedicated** *to a deity*, **profane,** locus, res. In partic. of persons, **uninitiated, ignorant,** vulgus; procul este profani! **2)** (Poet. & lat.) **Impious, wicked. 3)** (Poet.) **Ill-boding,** bubo.

PRŎFĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [profor]. (Lat.) **A speaking out.**

PRŎFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [proficiscor]. **1) Departure. 2)** *Trop.*, **a source:** p. pecuniae, *from whence the money had been obtained.*

PRŎFECTO, *adv.* [pro-factum?]. **1) Indeed, certainly, surely. 2) By all means.**

PRŌFECTUS, ūs, *m.* [proficio]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Progress, increase, growth,** in re aliqua. **2) Profit, advantage:** sine p., *without effect.*

PRŌ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. irr. tr.* **1) To carry, to bring** *or* **to fetch forth:** p. arma ex oppido; p. numos ex arca; p. linguam, digitum, *to stretch out.* Hence: A) **to bring forward,** testem: B) (lat.) **of the earth,** *to bring forth*, **to produce:** C) (lat.) **to pronounce,** syllabam: D) *trop.* — **a) to bring to light, to show, to make known, to publish:** p. aliquid in aspectum lucemque, and only p. aliquid; p. librum, *to publish;* ars profertur; p. ingenium, studia, *to show, to display;* p. se, *to make one's self known* — **b) to quote, to cite, to mention:** p. aliquem nominatim; p. aliquid in medium. **2) To carry, to bring** *or* **to move farther on:** p. fines, pomoerium, *to enlarge, to extend;* p. gradum, pedem, *to go on, to proceed;* p. castra, *to move forward.* Hence, *trop.:* A) pietas eum longius protulit, *impelled him:* B) **to put off,** to defer, diem; p. rem in annum; hence = *to delay, to detain* (with words, &c.), exercitum: C) **to lengthen, to extend:** p. vitam beatam usque ad rogum.

PRŌFESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor]. **1) A declaration, expression,** bonae voluntatis, pietatis. **2) A public statement** *or* **specification** *of one's name or property;* hence = **a register** *of persons and their property.* **3) A profession, trade, business** (which one had, according to his public declaration): vis oratoris et ipsa p. dicendi; p. grammaticae.

PRŎFESSOR, ōris, *m.* [profiteor]. (Lat.) *One who announces himself publicly as a teacher of a science or art*, **a public teacher, professor:** p. eloquentiae.

*PRŌFESSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [professor]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to a professor*, **professorial:** lingua p.

PRŎ-FESTUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Not festive, common:** p. dies, lux, *a working-day.* **2)** (Lat.) **Uninitiated,** vulgus.

PRŌFĬCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. intr.* [pro-facio]. **1) To go forward, to advance, to make progress:** nihil p. in oppugnatione oppidi; p. aliquid in philosophia, *to make some progress.* Hence, **2)** = **to be of use** *or* **service, to help, to contribute:** nulla res tantum p. ad dicendum; verba tua pp. aliquid.

PRŎFĬCISCOR, fectus, *dep.* (ante-cl. also Prōficisco,), 3. *v. tr.* [proficio]. Prop., *to make or to put one's self forwards;* hence, **to set out, to depart;** and, in gen., **to go, to travel;** in partic. = **to march:** p. Romam, ad bellum, in pugnam; p. Româ, ab urbe, ex castris; p. alicui subsidio, *to go to one's aid;* navis p., *sets sail;* p. ad somnum, ad dormiendum, *to go to sleep;* (poet.) p. magnum iter, *to set out upon.* Hence, *trop.:* A) (Com.) = *to intend to go:* sinas me ire quo profectus sum: B) of speech, **to pass over** *to:* nunc p. ad reliqua: C) **to proceed** *from*, **to begin:** p. a re aliqua; oratio inde p.; omnia quae a me ad te profecta sunt, *all that that I have done for you;* plura a parente proficisci non potuerunt, *a father could not do more:* D) **to spring, to arise** *or* **to originate** *from:* aliquid p. a natura; genus a Pallante profectum; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *the disciples of Zeno.*

PRŎFĪTEOR, fessus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [pro-fateor]. 1) **To declare openly** *or* **publicly** (cf. confiteor), **to profess**: p. aliquid; p. se nullum periculum recusare; p. de re aliqua; p. se legatum, *to profess to be an ambassador;* also, p. se consultum (*a lawyer*) esse. Hence, in partic.: A) **to profess** *an art or science* = *to declare one's ability to teach it:* p. jus, philosophiam, *to profess to be a lawyer, a philosopher;* hence (lat.), abs., p. = *to be a public teacher or professor:* B) **to offer freely, to promise**: p. operam suam; p. se ad colloquium venturum esse; p. indicium, *to declare one's readiness to make a deposition.* 2) **To declare** *or* **to give in** *a public statement of one's name, property, business,* &c.: aratores pp. jugera sationum suarum; p. nomen, *to give in one's name, to enlist as a soldier;* also, abs., profiteri, *to announce one's self as a candidate; trop.*, nomen in his p., *to count one's self among them.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) The *part.* as *adj. pass.*, **confessed, known**: ex professo, as *adv.*, *manifestly.*

PROFLĪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [profligo]. (Lat.) **A profligate, spendthrift.**

PROFLĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of profligo]. 1) (Lat.) **Advanced**: p. aetas; in profligato esse, *to be almost ended.* 2) **Cast down, wretched,** homo; judicia pp., *powerless.* 3) **Profligate, abandoned,** homo.

PROFLĪGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 4. *v. tr.* [profligo II.]. Prop., *to thrust forth.* 1) **To bring almost to an end, almost to finish** *or* **to decide**: bellum profligatum is confecit; p. quaestionem; res est profligata. 2) **To strike to the ground, to conquer, to overpower,** copias hostium, classem. Hence, *trop.*, **to destroy, to ruin,** tantas copias, rempublicam.

PRO-FLĪGO (II.), —, flictum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cast down, to ruin,** rem.

PRO-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To blow forth,** flammas; (poet.) p. somnum toto pectore, *to snore.*

PROFLUENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of profluo]. Prop., **flowing forth.** Hence: — 1) *Trop.*, of speech, *flowing, fluent.* 2) As *subst. f.* (sc. aqua) = *running water.*

PROFLUENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [profluens]. **Flowingly**: only *trop.* — a) (lat.) of speech, *fluently* — b) = *easily.*

PROFLUENTIA, ae, *f.* [profluens]. **A flowing forth**: p. loquendi, *fluency of speech.*

PRO-FLUO, xi, xum, 3. *v. intr.* **To flow forth**: flumen p. ex monte. Hence, *trop.*, ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam; p. ad incognitas libidines, *to fall or to hit upon.*

PROFLŬVĬUM, ii, *n.* [profluo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A flowing forth.**

PRŎ-FOR, fātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To speak** *or* **to say out.** 2) **To foretell, to prophesy.**

PRŎ-FŬGIO, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To flee away, to escape,** domo, ex oppido, in Britanniam. In partic. = *to take refuge,* ad aliquem. II. *Tr.* (lat.) — **To flee from, to avoid, to shun,** dominos, agros.

PRŎFŬGUS, a, um, *adj.* [profugio]. 1) **Fleeing, fugitive**: milites pp. discedunt; p. e proelio; p. ad rebelles. In partic. = *fleeing from one's native country, fugitive, banished, exiled* (cf. transfuga, profuga): p. patriâ; p. ex Peloponneso; p. domo; *subst.*, Profugus, i, *m.*, *a fugitive, exile.* 2) (Poet.) **Roving about** (of nomadic tribes).

PRŎFUNDE, *adv.* [profundus]. (Lat.) **Deeply.**

PRŎ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To pour out** *or* **forth, to cause to flow, to shed**: p. sanguinem, lacrimas; freq., p. se, and, in a medial sense, profundi, *to flow or to rush forth;* p. se in lacrimas, *to burst into.* 2) *Trop.*: A) *to cause to flow forth,* **to pour out**: p. odium in aliquem; p. vires, *to expend;* p. vitia, *to let loose;* vites se pp., *shoot forth* (to denote a too exuberant growth): B) = *to shed profusely,* **to sacrifice**: p. vitam pro patria: C) *to spend uselessly,* **to lavish, to squander,** patrimonium; hence = *to throw away,* verba. 3) **To bring forth, to produce**: ea quae frugibus terrae fetu profunduntur; p. suspiria, *to heave.* 4) (Poet.) **To stretch out** *at full length*: somnus p. membra; profusus, *stretched out.*

PRŎFUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [profundo]. 1) **Deep, profound** (from above down — cf. altus), mare; (poet.) of the lower world and persons belonging thereto = *below:* manes pp.; (poet.) poeta profundo ore (a figure taken from a river), *copious;* silvae pp., *thick, dense.* Hence, *subst.*, Profundum, i, *n.*, **depth**: A) = *the deep, the sea:* B) *trop.* (lat.), *a depth, abyss:* p. miserarum: C) (Pl.) jocosely, *the stomach.* 2) = Altus, **high**: p. coelum. 3) *Trop.*: A) **boundless, immoderate,** cupiditas, libido: B) (lat.) **unfathomable** = **unknown,** ars.

PRŎFŪSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [profusus]. 1) **Rushing forward without order**: p. tendere ad castra, *in tumultuous flight.* 2) *Trop.*: A) **immoderately**: p. laudare: B) **at an immoderate expense, extravagantly**: aedes p. exstructa.

PRŎFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [profundo]. (Lat.) *A pouring out;* hence, *trop.*, **prodigality.**

PRŎFŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [profundo]. 1) **Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive,** hilaritas, libido. 2): A) *extravagant in one's expenditures,* **profuse,** homo, luxuria; p. sui, *of one's own fortune:* B) **expensive, costly**: pp. epulae.

PRŌ-GĔNER, ĕri, *m.* (Lat.) **A grand-daughter's husband.**

PRŌ-GĔNĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & poet.) **To beget, to generate,** columbam.

PRŌGĔNIES, ēi, *f.* [pro-gigno]. 1) *Abstr.*, **Descent, lineage.** 2) *Concr.*, **offspring, progeny**:

veteres se progeniem deorum dixerunt; p. liberorum; (poet.) = *a single descendant:* p. tua, *thy son* or *daughter.*

PRŌ-GĔNĬTOR, ōris, *m.* **A progenitor, ancestor.**

PRŌ-GIGNO, gĕnui, gĕnitum, 3. *v. tr.* **To beget, to bring forth,** aliquem, rem ex re aliqua.

PROGNĀRĬTER, *adv.* [pro-gnarus]. (Ante-cl.; doubtf. read.) **Skilfully;** hence, **precisely, decisively:** age, indica p. (perhaps), *be quick, fix the price.*

PROGNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of an unusual pro-(g)-nascor]. **Begotten, born, sprung from:** p. aliquo, *from some one;* p. ex Cimbris, ab Jove, *descended from;* thus, also, p. tali genere; *subst.,* Prognati, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *children.*

PROGNOSTĪCA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= προγνωστικά]. **The Signs of the Weather,** *the title of a work of Aratus, translated by Cicero.*

PRŌGRĔDIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Pl.) = progredior.

PROGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* [progradior]. **To go farther on, to march forward, to proceed:** regredi quam p. malunt; p. foras; p. in locum iniquum. Freq., *trop.,* **to proceed, to advance** *in any thing:* videamus quantum amor in amicitia p. debeat; p. in virtute, *to make progress;* p. aetate, *to advance in age;* in partic., of discourse, p. ad reliqua, *to pass or to proceed to.*

PROGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [progredior]. *A going forward;* only *trop.,* **progress:** facere p. ad virtutem; as a rhetorical figure, *a progressive rising to stronger expressions,* **climax.**

PROGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [progredior]. 1) **A going forth;** *trop.* = **a beginning:** primus p. 2) **A going on, an advancing, proceeding.** 3) *Trop.,* **progress, advancement:** facere pp. in studiis; p. aetatis; p. rerum, *the development of events.*

PRŌGYMNASTES, ae, *m.* [= προγυμναστής]. (Lat.) *A slave who practised gymnastic exercises before his master, in order to show him how to perform them.*

PRŌHĪBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [pro-habeo]. 1) **To keep** *or* **to ward off, to restrain:** p. praedones ab insula; p. vim hostium ab oppidis; p. exercitum itinere, *to impede the march of.* Hence, with a change of the construction, **to protect, to save:** p. rempublicam a tali periculo, *from such a danger;* p. cives calamitate, *from misfortune;* (Pl.) p. aliquem aliquid, *to preserve from.* 2) **To prevent, to hinder:** p. aliquem abire; p. peregrinos urbibus uti; prohibeor delectum habere; p. ne id fiat; hiems p. quominus, etc.; dii prohibeant (ut, etc.), *may the gods avert it;* (rar.) p. aliquem aliquid; p. conatus alicujus; p. aditum. 3) **To prohibit, to forbid:** lex p. aliquid (opp. to imperare); orator prohibetur abire.

PRŌHĪBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo]. (Rar.) **A prohibiting, forbidding.**

PRO-INDE, or abbrev. PROIN, *adv.* 1) **Hence, therefore,** *consequently* (esp. in an exhortation, admonition, &c.). 2) (= Perinde, 2.) **Just so, in like manner.**

PRŌJECTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [projicio]. (Pl.) **Cast out, exposed,** infans.

PRŌJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [projicio]. **A stretching out,** brachii.

PRŌJECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of projicio; doubtful reading]. (Ante-cl.) *To attack with words,* **to incriminate.**

PRŌJECTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [projicio]. (Only in the *abl. sing.*) **A stretching out, projection,** corporis. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PRŌJECTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of projicio]. 1) **Projecting, jutting out:** insula p. in altum; p. venter, *prominent.* 2) **Stretched out, prostrate:** p. ante simulacra. 3) *Trop.,* **immoderate, excessive, unbridled,** audacia, cupiditas; homo p. ad audendum, *bold;* p. ad libidinem, *given up to.* 4) **Abject, contemptible, base,** imperium, res. 5) (Lat.) **Downcast, dejected,** vultus.

PRŌJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-jacio]. 1) **To throw** *or* **to cast forth** *or* **before:** p. cani cibum; hence, **to fling away, to throw down:** p. aliquid in ignem; p. se ad pedes alicujus. In partic.: A) p. se aliquo (in forum, in ignem), **to throw one's self, to rush;** hence — a) abs., p. se = *to rush into danger* — b) p. se in fletus muliebres, *to burst forth into tears:* B) **to thrust** *or* **to drive out, to expel:** p. aliquem foras, ab urbe; hence = **to banish:** p. aliquem aliquo, *to some place:* C) (lat.) **to put off, to defer** *to another time.* 2) **To cast away,** arma. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to give up, to renounce, to desert,** libertatem, patriam: B) **to expose** *to danger,* aliquem. 3) **To stretch** *or* **to hold before** *or* **in front,** hastam, clipeum pro se; of a building, &c. = **to cause to project** (v. Projectus II.). 4) (Lat.) **To utter,** verba.

PRŌ-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* 1) **To glide forward,** serpens; elephantus p. clunibus. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to come to, to fall** *or* **to get into:** p. ad istam orationem, in rabiem; p. in misericordiam, *to melt into compassion;* p. ad superbiam, *to become haughty;* p. eo, huc, *to go so far;* p. longius quam, etc., *to be more prolix than,* &c.: B) **to slip out, to escape:** verbum p. 2) **To fall forwards, to fall down,** ex equo, in foramen; equus p., *staggers, falls.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to fail, to err,** in multis rebus: B) **to sink, to fall to decay, to go to ruin,** mores, imperium, res.

PRŌLAPSIO, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor]. 1) **A slipping.** 2) **A tumbling down; a fall.**

PRŌLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [profero]. I) *A bringing forward,* **a citing, quoting,** exemplorum. 2) *A carrying forward,* **enlargement,** finium. 3) **A putting off, postponement,** judicii.

PRŌLĀTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pro-latus]. 1) *To carry forward,* **to enlarge, to extend:** p.

agros, imperium. Hence, *trop.*, p. vitam, *to prolong;* p. spem et metum, *to entertain still longer.* 2) **To put off, to defer,** rem.

PRŌLECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of prolicio]. **To allure, to entice,** aliquem re aliqua.

PRŎLEPSIS, is, *f.* [= πρόληψις]. (Lat.) Rhet. tech. t., *the forestalling of an objection,* **prolepsis.**

PRŌLES, is, *f.* [pro-oleo]. (Mostly poet.) Prop., *that which grows forth:* A) freq., of men, **offspring; a child, descendant;** and, *collect.* = **descendants, progeny, posterity, race:** Silvius tua postuma p., *youngest child;* p. ferrea, *an iron race;* (Archaic) p. peditum equitumque, *fresh troops.*

PRŌLĒTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [proles]. 1) *Of or pertaining to posterity; subst.,* Proletarius, ii, *m., a citizen of the lowest class* (perhaps, more correctly, *belonging to no class*), *who was without property* (census), *and could therefore serve the state only by producing children.* 2) (Pl.) = **Low, common,** sermo.

PRŌLĬCIO, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-lacio]. (Poet. & lat.) **To allure** *or* **to entice forth,** aliquem ad spem.

PRŌLIXE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [prolixus]. **Abundantly, copiously:** p. et cumulate; p. promittere, *to be profuse in promises;* respondent parum p., *they do not give in their names very numerously.*

PRŌLIXUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prolaxus]. 1) *Stretched far out,* **long, extended,** cauda, corpus; p. ictus, *far-reaching.* 2) *Trop.:* A) (lat.) **comprehensive** *in meaning:* B) **going on well, successful:** C) **affable, courteous,** animus; p. in aliquem, *favourable.*

PRŎLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= πρόλογος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **The prologue** *of a play.* 2) *The actor who recited the prologue.*

PRŌLŎQUIUM, ii, *n.* [proloquor]. (Lat.) **A proposition, assertion,** *axiom* (class. enunciatio).

PRŌ-LŎQUOR, cūtus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) I. *Intr.* — **To make a prologue:** omitto proloqui. II. *Tr.:* — A) **to speak out, to say freely,** aliquid; p. aliquid apud aliquem: B) **to predict, to foretell.**

PRŌLŬBIUM, ii, *n.* [pro-lubet]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Desire, inclination.** 2) **Pleasure.**

PRŌ-LŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* *To make a trial or essay beforehand,* **to prelude;** hence, p. ad pugnam, *to prepare to fight; trop.* = *to introduce a speech by some preliminary observations.*

PRŌ-LUO, lui, lūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To wash forth** *or* **out:** genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit. 2) **To wash away:** tempestas p. nives ex montibus; hence, *trop.* (lat.) = *to dissipate, to squander,* pecuniam. 3) **To wash over, to wash:** A) (poet.) = *to moisten, to wet,* manum rore: B) (poet.) prolui mulso, vappâ = *to drink;* proluit se auro, *he drank from the golden cup;* (Pl.) p. cloacam, *to wash out the stomach* = *to drink one's self full.*

PRŌLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [proludo]. **A prelude** = **a trial, essay.**

PRŌLŪVIES, ei, *f.* [proluo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **An inundation.** 2) **Excrements,** ventris.

PRŌMĔRCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [pro-merx]. (Lat.) *That which may be bought,* **vendible, for sale:** promercale dividere, *to offer for sale.*

PRŌ-MĔREO, ui, ĭtum, and PRŌ-MĔREOR, ĭtus, *dep.*, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) **To deserve, to merit** (both in a good and a bad sense): p. aliquid, poenam; p. ut ne quid orem quin impetrem. 2) **To gain, to earn, to acquire,** favorem. II. *Intr.* (usually as *dep.*) — **To deserve well** *of:* p. de aliquo, also in aliquem; bene de multis p., *to bestow benefits upon many;* also (lat.), p. aliquem.

PRŌMĔRĬTUM, i, *n.* [promereor]. **Desert, merit,** in aliquem; also, male pp., *ill-deserts.*

PRŌMĒTHEUS (I.), ei, *m.* [= Προμηθεύς, 'the Forethinker']. *A son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion.* He formed men of clay, and animated them with fire stolen from heaven, for which offence he was chained by Zeus to the rocks of Mount Caucasus, where a vulture fed upon his entrails. He was rescued by Hercules, who killed the vulture.

PRŌMĒTHĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [= Προμήθειος]. *Of or belonging to Prometheus,* **Promethean.**

PRŌMĒTHĬDES, ae, *m.* [= Προμηθίδης]. **A descendant of Prometheus,** i. e., *Deucalion.*

PRŌMĬNENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of promineo]. **Projecting, prominent:** *subst.,* Prominens, tis, *n.*, **a projection:** in prominenti litoris, *on a headland;* prominentia montium, *the tops of mountains.*

PRŌ-MĬNEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To jut** *or* **to stand out, to project:** promontorium p.; dentes pp.; p. in altum; hence, *trop.*, gloria p. in posteritatem, *reaches posterity.*

PRŌMISCAM (ante-cl.), & PRŌMISCE (lat.), *adv.* = Promiscue, q. v.

PRŌMISCUE, *adv.* [promiscuus]. **Without distinction, promiscuously.**

PRŌMISCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) = Promiscuus.

PRŌMISCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [pro-misceo]. 1) **Mixed, promiscuous, indiscriminate, common to all:** p. multitudo; p. omnium generum caedes; p. spectaculum, *to which all are admitted without distinction;* connubia promiscua, *between patricians and plebeians;* consulatus p., *shared both by patricians and plebeians;* divina et humana pp. habere, *to make no distinction between divine and human things;* esse in promiscuo, *to be common.* 2) (Lat.) **Common, usual, ordinary,** cibus; vilia et pp. 3) In grammar, nomen p. = epicoenum, *epicene, used alike of both genders.*

PRŌMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [promitto]. **A promising, promise** (the act of promising — cf. promissum), auxilii.

PRŌMISSOR, ōris, *m.* [promitto]. (Poet. & lat.) **A (boastful) promiser.**

PRŌMISSUM, i, *n.* [promitto]. **A promise** (the thing promised — conf. promissio): facere, implere, servare promissum, or promisso stare, manere in p., *to keep, to fulfil;* exigere p., *to demand the fulfilment of a promise.*

PRŌMISSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of promitto]. **Hanging down, long, coma.**

PRŌ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To let go forth;* hence — a) **to let hang down, to let grow:** p. barbam, capillum — b) arbor p. se, *grows up.* 2) (Perhaps = *to place before one, to hold out a prospect of something.*) **To promise** (mostly upon the request of some one — cf. polliceor): p. alicui aliquid; p. de re aliqua, *to promise with reference to;* p. se aliquid facturum esse; p. bene, *to make good promises.* In partic.: A) p. alicui ad coenam, *to engage one's self to dine, to sup;* so, also, p. ad aliquem: B) p. damni infecti (sc. causa), *to promise indemnification for a possible damage:* C) (poet. & lat.) = *to give hope or promise of, to cause to expect:* terra p. aquas; p. se oratorem, *of becoming an orator;* hence, promissum carmen, *with regard to which great expectations have been raised:* D) *to promise to a deity,* **to vow.** 3) *To say beforehand:* A) **to foretell:** p. aliquid de eventu rerum: B) (lat.) **to forebode, to portend:** clarum fore flamma promiserat.

PRŌMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-emo]. 1) **To take** *or* **to fetch forth, to bring out** *or* **forth,** vinum, pecuniam ex aerario. Hence, p. consilia, *to bring forward;* p. jura clienti, *to expound the law to a client;* p. argumenta ex certis locis; (poet.) p. se, *to come forth;* vitis p. se, *grows up;* (poet.) p. vires = *to use.* 2) *Trop.*, **to bring to light;** hence, **to manifest, to disclose, to relate,** omnia, sensum animi, cogitata.

PRŌMONTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [pro-mons]. 1) **The projecting part** *of a mountain.* 2) **A promontory, cape.**

PRŌ-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To move** *or* **to push forth** *or* **forward, to cause to advance:** p. saxa, moenia; p. manum in sinistrum; ibi te videbo et promovebo, *I will take you along as my guest;* nihil promoves (te), *you do not stir;* (poet.) p. arcana loco, *to remove;* freq., in military lang., p. castra, *to move forward, to advance;* so, also, p. exercitum, aciem. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *To carry forward* = **to enlarge, to extend:** p. terminos imperii, or p. imperium. 3) *Trop.:* A) (ante-cl. & lat.) **to accomplish,** nihil: B) (poet. & lat.) **to promote, to increase:** doctrina p. vim insitam; hence = **to promote** *one to a higher place:* p. aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, ad praefecturam aerarii: C) (Com.) **to put off,** nuptias alicui: D) Promota, ōrum, *n. pl.* = Producta, q. v.

PROMPTE. *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [promptus]. 1) **Promptly, quickly, unhesitatingly:** p. adesse. 2) **Willingly, cheerfully:** p. necem subire. 3) **Easily.**

PROMPTO, 1, *v. tr.* [*intens.* of promo]. (Pl.) *To have the disposal of,* **to give out, to distribute:** p. thesauros Jovis, *to be Jupiter's treasurer.*

PROMPTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [promo]. (Pl.) *From which anything is taken forth:* cella p.; (Com.) = *a prison.*

PROMPTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of promo]. Prop., *taken forth.* 1) *Exposed to view,* **visible, manifest, evident:** p. et apertus. 2): A) of persons, **ready, prepared, quick;** and, also, **willing, inclined** *to:* p. homo; vir p. ad vim, ad jocandum; (lat.) p. in pavorem; (lat.) p. seditioni, *for rebellion;* p. in agendo, *in acting;* (lat.) p. animi: B) of things, **ready, prepared, at hand,** fides, celeritas, audacia; p. auxilium. 3) **Easy, practicable,** defensio, aditus: promptum est, *it is easy;* p. est mihi dicere.

PROMPTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [promo]. Only in the *abl. sing.*, with the *prep.* in: — 1) = *A being visible,* **visibility:** esse in p., *to be visible, to be before the eyes of all;* ponere or habere in p., *to display, to show to all* (formam, iram). 2) = **Readiness:** in p. esse, in p. habere, *to be ready or at hand, to have in readiness.* 3) = **Easiness, facility:** in p. esse, *to be easy.*

PRŌMULGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo]. *A making publicly known,* **a proclamation,** esp. *of a bill or law.*

PRŌMULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pro-vulgus]. *To make publicly known,* esp. *a bill or law on which the comitia were soon to vote* (by posting up a public notice of it), **to publish, to promulgate:** p. legem.

PRŌMULSIS, ĭdis, *f.* [pro-mulsum]. *The first course of a Roman meal, consisting of stimulants to the appetite,* **an antepast, whet.**

PRŌMUS, i, *m.* [promo]. *He who gives out provisions from a storeroom,* **a steward, butler** (a slave in the houses of wealthy Romans); *trop.*, ego sum p. pectori meo, *I am keeper of my own breast.*

PRŌ-MŪTUUS, a, um, *adj.* **Loaned beforehand, advanced.**

PRŌNE, *adv.* [pronus]. (Caes.; doubtf. read.) **With inclination.**

PRŌ-NĔPOS, ōtis, *m.* **A great-grandson.**

PRŌ-NEPTIS, is, *f.* (Lat.) **A great-granddaughter.**

PRŌNOEA, ae, *f.* A Latinized form of *πρόνοια,* **providence.**

PRŌ-NŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* Tech. t. in grammar, **a pronoun.**

PRŌ-NŌMĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* A rhet. figure, **another appellation** *of an object* (e. g., Africani nepos, instead of Gracchus).

PRŌ-NŬBA, ae, *f.* [pro-nubo]. **A bride's woman,** *who attended to the necessary arrangements*

of a wedding on the part of the bride: Juno p., *as the goddess of Marriage.*

PRŌNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pronuncio]. 1) **A public declaration, publication, proclamation;** in partic.: A) *the decision of a judge:* B) *a proclamation by the public crier.* 2) **Expression, language:** p. Graeca. In partic.: A) of orators and actors, *representation by means of voice and gestures* (= actio), **delivery:** B) in logic, **a proposition.**

PRŌNUNCIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [pronuncio]. (Rar.) **A narrator,** rerum gestarum.

PRŌNUNCIĀTUM, i, *n.* [pronuncio]. Tech. t. **in logic, a proposition, axiom** (= ἀξίωμα).

PRŌNUNCIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [pronuncio]. (Lat.) **Pronunciation.**

PRŌ-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To declare publicly, to make known, to proclaim:** p. legem; p. nomina victorum; p. proelium in posterum diem, *that a battle is about to be fought, to announce the battle;* p. ut (ne), *to proclaim that,* &c. In partic.: A) **to promise** *by a public proclamation,* pecuniam or praemia militi, numos in tribus, populo munus: B) p. rem in venundando, *to give notice of the defects of an article offered for sale:* C) judex p., *decides;* also, p. sententiam, *to deliver a verdict;* hence, in gen. = *to declare or to pronounce one to be,* &c.: p. uxorem ingenuam: D) p. sententias (of the presiding magistrate in the senate), *to state briefly the different opinions brought forward, with the names of their authors, and to put them one by one to vote,* **to put to vote:** E) at the election of magistrates, **to proclaim** *as elected,* aliquem praetorem, etc. 2) **To say** *or* **to speak out aloud, to cry out,** aliquid, castra jam esse capta. In partic.: A) = **to report, to narrate,** quae gesta sunt: B) **to rehearse, to declaim, to recite,** multos versus. 3) (Lat.) **To accent** *a syllable.*

*PRŌ-NŬPER, *adv.* (Pl.; doubtf. read.) **Quite lately.**

PRŌ-NŪRUS, ūs, *f.* (Poet.) **A grandson's wife.**

PRŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pro]. 1) **Inclined, leaning** *or* **bending forward,** corpus, arbor; freq. of *one who leans forward to strike or to catch a person,* esp. of *one who pursues eagerly.* Hence: A) **going** *or* **bending downwards:** p. via, motus corporis; pp. tigna; haec duo genera nihil habent proni, *have nothing that leads downwards:* B) of localities = **steep, precipitous:** urbs p. in paludes, *inclining towards;* per pronum, *downwards:* C) (poet.) of constellations, *about to set, going down:* D) of time, *flying, passing away.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **inclined, prone,** ad necem cujusque, in libidines, rei alicui: B) (poet. & lat.) **inclined** *or* **favourable** *to,* alicui and in aliquem: C) **easy:** omnia virtuti pp.; id pronius ad fidem est.

PRŌOEMIOR, 1. *v. tr.* [prooemium]. (Lat.) **To make a preface.**

PRŌOEMIUM, ii, *n.* [= προοίμιον]. **An introduction, preface:** p. citharoedi, *a prelude;* (poet.) = **a beginning:** p. risûs.

PROPĀGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [propago]. 1) **A propagating; propagation** *of vines,* &c. 2) *An extending:* A) of space = **an enlarging, enlargement,** finium imperii nostri: B) of time, **a prolonging, prolongation,** temporis.

PROPĀGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [propago]. (Doubtf. read.) **A propagator:** p. provinciae, *a prolonger of one's command in a province.*

PROPĀGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pro-PAG —v. Pango]. 1) **To propagate,** arbores, stirpem; *trop.,* p. aliquid posteritati, *to transmit.* 2) **To extend, to enlarge,** fines imperii, imperium. 3) Of time, *to extend the duration of,* **to prolong, to continue:** p. memoriam, bellum; p. imperium consuli in annum; p. vitam, *to preserve;* p. multa secula reipublicae, *to prolong the existence of the state for many years.*

PROPĀGO (II.), ĭnis, *f.* [propago I.]. 1) **A set, layer; a slip, shoot,** esp. *of a vine.* 2) (Poet.) **An offspring, child;** *collect.,* **children, race, lineage:** pp. virorum.

PRŌ-PĂLAM, *adv.* 1) **In sight of all, in public,** collocare. 2) **Manifestly:** p. fieri, *to become known to all.*

PRŌ-PĂTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Open** *to inspection or entrance,* locus. Freq., the *n.* as *subst.,* in the comb. in propatulo: A) **in the open air** (in opp. to that which is under the roof): in p. aedium, *in the open court:* B) **openly, publicly:** esse in p.; rem habere in p., *to put up publicly for sale.*

PRŌPE, *prep.* and *adv.* w. *comp.* (propius) and *sup.* (proxime) [perh. from pro and the enclitic pe]. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* — **Near:** A) of space, p. castra; p. me: B) of time, **towards, about:** p. lucem, *about daybreak;* p. kalendas Sextiles: C) in other connexions: p. metum res fuerat, *they had been near being frightened;* p. secessionem plebis res venit, *matters came almost to a secession of the common people.* II. *Adv.* — 1) Of space, **near, close by:** p. esse alicui; p. ad aliquem accedere; p. aliquid conspicere; p. ab Italia; p. a meis aedibus. 2) Of time, **near, at hand:** partus instat p.; p. adest (est) quum (quando), etc., *the time is at hand when,* &c. 3) **Nearly, almost:** p. omnes; hence, p. est ... ut, etc., *it wants little of,* &c.; p. erat ut pelleretur, *he was near being expelled.*

PRŌPE-DIEM, *adv.* **Within a few days, very soon:** p. te videbo.

PRŌ-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To push** *or* **to drive forwards, to drive forth, to propel:** p. navem remis; p. oves in pabulum; p. saxa in subeuntes, *to hurl;* (poet.) p. aliquem e scopulo, *to thrust down.* Hence (poet. & lat.), *trop.,* **to drive, to impel:** p. aliquem ad voluntariam mortem. 2) **To drive away;** in partic. = *to put to flight:* p. hostes a castris; p. multi-

tudinem equitum. Hence, to ward off, injurias; p. vitae periculum ab aliquo; p. famem aliqua re.

PRŌPĔ-MŎDO (rar.), or PRŌPĔ-MODUM, *adv.* Nearly, almost.

PRŌ-PENDEO, di, sum, 2. (Pl. also Prōpendo, 3.), *v. intr.* 1) To hang forth, to hang down, lanx; hence = to have the preponderance: bona pp. 2) Of the mind, to be inclined *to*, to be well disposed *or* favourable *to*, alicui.

PRŌPENSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [propensus]. Willingly, readily.

*PRŌPENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [propendeo]. Of the mind, inclination, propensity.

PRŌPENSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [propendeo]. Prop., *hanging forth.* 1) *Trop.:* A) inclined *or* leaning *towards*, prone *to:* p. ad voluptates; p. ad bene merendum; p. in alteram partem; animus p., *ready:* B) (lat.) inclined, well-disposed *or* favourable *to*, alicui or pro aliquo. 2) In the *comp.*, having the preponderance, preponderating: id fit propensius, *more important.* 3) = Approaching, ad veritatem.

PRŌPĔRANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [propero]. Hastily, speedily, quickly.

PRŌPĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [propero]. A hastening; haste.

*PRŌPĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [propero]. A hastening; haste, quickness.

PRŌPĔRĀTO, *adv.* [propero]. (Lat.) Speedily, quickly.

PRŌPĔRE, *adv.* [properus]. Hastily, in haste: (Pl.) p. esse, *to hasten.*

PRŌPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [properus]. I. *Intr.* — To hasten, to make haste (in a good sense — cf. festino): properato opus est, *there is need of haste;* p. Romam, and p. redire in patriam, *to return hastily; trop.*, p. ad gloriam, *to strive eagerly for.* II. *Tr.* (poet. & lat.) — *To make or to do with haste*, to accelerate, to hasten: p. mortem, caedem, iter; p. opus, studium, *to prosecute earnestly;* p. naves, *to procure hastily;* p. pecuniam heredi, *to hasten to get money for.*

PRŌPERTIUS, ii, *m.* (Sextus Aurelius P.) *A celebrated Roman elegiac writer*, contemporary with Ovid.

PRŌPĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) Hastening, quick, speedy, agmen, homo; (Tac.) p. occasionis, *quick to seize an opportunity;* p. clarescere, *eager to become famous.*

PRŌPEXUS, a, um, *adj.* [pro-pecto]. (Poet.) *Combed forward* = hanging down, barba.

PRŌPĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [propino]. (Lat.) A drinking one's health.

PRŌPĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [= προπίνω]. 1) To drink to one's health: p. alicui aliquid, *to drink something to one's health, and thereby to challenge him to drink likewise;* p. salutem, *to drink a health.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To give to drink, vinum; hence, *trop.*, p. aliquem deridendum, *to give or to deliver to.*

PRŌPINQUE, *adv.* [propinquus]. (Ante-cl.) Near at hand.

PRŌPINQUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [propinquus]. 1) Nearness, hostium; pp. silvarum ac fluminum. 2) Relationship (v. Propinquus).

PRŌPINQUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [propinquus]. (Poet. & lat.) I. *Tr.* — *To bring near* = to accelerate, to hasten, augurium. II. *Intr.* — To draw near, to approach: p. fluvio, domui.

PRŌPINQUUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comparative.* [prope]. 1) Of space, near, neighbouring, provincia, praedium; hortus p. cubiculo (*dat.*); the *n.* substantively, in proqinquo, *in the neighbourhood, near by;* ex p., *from a place in the neighbourhood.* 2) Of time, near, at hand, reditus. 3) Of resemblance, similar, resembling, rei alicui. 4) Of relationship, related; freq., *subst.*, Propinquus, i, *m.*, and Propinqua, ae, *f.*, a relation, kinsman, kinswoman (the 'propinqui' comprise both 'consanguinei' and 'affines').

PRŌPIOR, us, *adj.* in the *comp.* [prope]. Nearer;—1) Of space = *lying, standing or situate nearer*, portus, tumulus; p. montem, *nearer the mountain; subst.*, Propiora, um, *n. pl.*, *places lying near.* 2 Of time — a) = later, more recent, tempora, epistola — b) *trop.*, p. funeri, *nearer death.* 3) Of resemblance = more nearly resembling, more like, sceleri; propius vero est, *it is more likely or probable.* 4) Of relationship, more nearly related. 5) *Trop.*, in other combinations: A) *affecting more nearly:* p. amicus, *more intimate;* damnum p. medullis, *affecting more deeply:* B) of disposition = more favourably inclined *to:* C) more inclined *to*, better adapted *or* suited: aetas p. huic aetati; irae quam timori propior, *more inclined to anger than to fear;* Latium p. fuit supplemento, *offered a better opportunity for reinforcements.*

PRŌPĪTIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [propitius]. (Poet. & lat.) To render favourable, to propitiate, Venerem.

PRŌPĪTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pro-peto, προπετής]. Favourable, well-disposed, propitious (esp. of the gods), alicui; reddere aliquem p.; satin' illi dii propitii? (Com.) = *is he in his right mind?*

PRŌPIUS, *adv.* (in the *comp.*) & *prep.* [prope]. More nearly, nearer, closer, stare, accedere; p. loco alicui (rar.); p. castra stare; p. aliquem accedere; p. a terra stare, *nearer to the earth;* nihil p. factum est quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was very near, was on the point of*, &c.

PRŌPNĪGĒUM, i, *n.* [= προπνιγεῖον]. *A place before an oven or furnace, the room where a bath was heated.*

PRŌPOETĪDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= Προποιτίδες]. *Cyprian girls*, who, having denied the beauty and divinity of Venus, were changed into stones.

PRŌPŌLA, ae, m. [= προπώλης]. A retailer, huckster.

PRŌ-PŌNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To place before** *the eyes*, **to expose to view, to set up** (esp. for public inspection): p. aliquid venale; p. vexillum; p. fastos populo; p. legem in publicum, *to publish, to post up where it can be read.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *to set before as a prize, reward,* &c.— a) of something good = **to propose, to offer:** p. praemia militibus — b) of something bad = **to threaten, to denounce,** mortem, exsilium alicui; proponuntur mihi injuriae ab illo, *I can expect only injury from him:* B) *to set before one for his consideration,* **to represent, to imagine, to propose:** p. sibi (animo) vim fortunae; p. (sibi) exemplar or aliquem ad imitandum, *to place before one's self;* p. sibi solatium, spem; omnis metus ei proponitur, *every terror is held up before him:* C) *to set before one as the object of his activity* (v. Propositum): nihil mihi erat propositum ad scribendum, *I had no subject to write on;* in particular = **to impose, to set** (as a task), alicui quaestionem: D) **to propose to one's self, to intend, to design:** p. aliquid in animo; mihi propositum est hoc facere, *I am resolved, I intend;* id propositum est arti, *such is the aim of my art:* E) **to quote, to mention, to report, to represent, to say,** aliquem, rem gestam, de re aliqua: F) **to state the premises** *of a syllogism:* G) **to expose;** mulier proposita omnibus, *common.*

PRŌPONTIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Propontis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Propontis,**

PRŌPONTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Προποντίς]. **The Propontis,** *the sea between the Thracian Bosphorus and the Hellespont,* now the Sea of Marmora.

PRŌ-PORRO, *adv.* (Lucr.) 1) **Furthermore, moreover.** 2) **Wholly, altogether.**

PRŌ-PORTIO, ōnis, *f.* **Symmetry, analogy, proportion.**

PRŌPŌSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [propono]. 1) **A representation, statement** (of a fact). 2) **A representation** (which the mind forms of any thing), hujus vitae; but, p. animi, *framed by the mind.* 3) **The first proposition** *of a syllogism;* hence = **a theme.** 4) (Lat.) **A proposition, sentence.**

PRŌPŌSĬTUM, i, *n.* [propono]. 1) **Purpose, design, intention:** peragere, exsequi p. 2) (Lat.) **Plan of life,** *way or manner of life.* 3) **The principal subject** (of a treatise), a theme: reverti ad p. 4) **An assertion;** esp., **the premiss** *of a syllogism.*

PRŌ-PRAETOR, ōris, *m.* (A rarer form, instead of pro ... praetore — v. Pro, 2.) **A** prætor, *one who, after his praetorship at Rome, was sent as praetor into a province, without however being invested with military authority.*

PROPRIE, *adv.* [proprius]. 1) *Not in common with others,* **for one's self alone, individually, personally:** mavultis promiscue toto campo quam p. parva parte frui. 2) **In particular, exclusively, especially, by preference:** neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie. 3) **Properly, in a proper manner:** honestum quod proprie dicitur.

PROPRIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [proprius]. 1) **Peculiar quality, property, peculiarity.** 2) (Lat.) **The right of property, ownership, jumenti.** 3) (Lat.) **Proper signification.**

PROPRĬTIM, *adv.* [proprius]. (Lucr.) **Properly.**

PROPRIUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Proper:** A) = *belonging exclusively to one,* **one's own:** ei praedia pp. dedit, *to him as his own:* B) *concerning an individual only,* **personal, individual:** p. contumelia; p. ira, *a personal cause for resentment;* suâ quadam p. facultate; quae nostra pp. erant. 2) **Special, peculiar, characteristic:** id ei or ejus proprium fuit; p. vitium servitutis; hence = **fit, proper,** verbum, tempus; *subst.,* Proprium, ii, *n.* — a) *a possession, property:* id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur — b) *a characteristic, peculiarity:* hoc proprium virtutis, etc. 3) **Lasting, constant, certain:** p. et perpetuus.

PROPTER, *prep.* and *adv.* [for propiter = prope]. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* — 1) **Near, close to, beside:** p. statuam consedimus. 2) To denote a reason or cause, **on account of, from, through:** p. metum, p. humanitatem ejus; (ii) p. quos hanc lucem aspexit = *his parents;* p. plebeios numerus adjectus, *out of regard for.* II. *Adv.*— **Near, hard by:** duo filii p. cubantes; vident eum p. esse.

PROPTĔR-EA, *adv.* **Therefore, on that account:** p. quod = *because;* hoc p. dixi ut, etc., *in order that,* &c.; pleonastically (Com.), id p., ergo p., *therefore.*

PRŌPŪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [propudium]. (Pl.) **Shameless, reprobate.**

PRŌPŬDIUM, ii, *n.* [pro-pudet]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A person or thing of which one is ashamed.* Hence: A) **a vile wretch:** B) **a shameful** *or* **base action.**

PRŌPUGNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [propugno]. 1) **A bulwark, rampart:** eorum (Atheniensium) urbs ut p. oppositum fuerat barbaris; socii Romanorum pp.; in partic., pp. imperii = *armies and fleets;* also, of works of fortification = **an advanced work:** muri propugnaculis armabantur. 2) *Trop.,* **a bulwark, defence, protection:** pp. tranquilitatis; esse propugnaculo ceteris; propugnaculo uti, *proof.*

PRŌPUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [propugno]. **A defending** *a place;* hence, *trop.,* **defence, vindication:** p. dignitatis tuae; p. pro ornamentis tuis.

PRŌPUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [propugno]. 1) *He who defends a place,* **a defender:** classis infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *the marines.* 2) *Trop.,* **a defender, champion,** rei alicujus.

PRŌ-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (lat.) *tr.* 1) *To rush out to fight from a place,* **to fight before** *or* **in front of:** hostes ex silvis pp. 2) *To fight in defence of,* **to defend, to fight for:** p. pro

partu suo; virtus p. pro aequitate; *(Tac.) p. munimenta.

PRŌPULSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [propulso]. **An averting, warding off,** periculi.

PRŌPULSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [propulso]. (Lat.) **An averter.**

PRŌ-PULSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To repel, to drive away,** hostem, lupos. **2) To avert, to ward off,** suspicionem a se.

PRŌPULSUS, ūs, *m.* [propello]. (Lat.) (Only in the *abl. sing.*) **A pushing forwards; an impulse.**

PRŎPŸLAEUM, i, *n.* [= προπύλαιον]. **A vestibule, entrance;** esp., in the *pl.*, of the magnificent entrance to the temple of Athene, in the citadel of Athens.

PRŌ-QUAESTOR, ōris, *m.* [a rarer form, for pro ... quaestore — v. Pro, 2]. **A proquæstor,** *a magistrate, who, after having held the quaestorship in the city, exercised the same office in a province.*

PRO-QUAM, *conj.* (Lucr.; in some editions it is written separately.) **According as.**

PRŌRA, ae, *f.* [= πρῷρα]. *The forepart of a ship,* **the prow** (opp. to puppis); (poet.) = *a ship,* in gen.: prov., mihi p. et puppis erat tui dimittendi ut, etc., *my chief object in sending you away was,* &c.

PRŌ-RĒPO, repsi, reptum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To creep forth, to crawl out. 2)** *Trop.*, of plants, &c., **to come forth gradually.**

PRŌRĒTA, ae, *m.* [= πρῳράτης]. *The look-out on the prow,* **the under-pilot.**

PRŌREUS, i, *m.* [= πρωρεύς]. (Poet.) = Proreta.

PRŌRĬPIO, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-rapio]. **To drag** *or* **to snatch forth,** hominem. Hence: A) p. se — a) = **to hasten** *or* **to rush forth,** ex curia, portâ foras; *trop.*, libido p. se, *bursts forth* — b) **to hasten** *to a place,* in silvam; (poet.) also propĭpere (abs.), in the same signification: B) *trop.*, **to drag** *or* **to hurry away:** p. aliquem in caedem.

PRŌRĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [pro-RITo, whence also irrito]. (Lat.) **To incite, to allure:** spes eum p.

PRŌRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo]. **1) A prolonging** *of a term of office:* p. imperii, *of the chief command.* **2) A putting off, deferring,** diei; p. legis, *of the publication of a law.*

PRŌRŌGĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [prorogo]. (Lat.) **Admitting of delay, prorogative:** fulmina pp., *whose forebodings may be delayed.*

PRŌ-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to ask the people whether something shall be prolonged.* **1) To prolong, to continue:** p. imperium alicui, *the chief command;* p. provinciam, *the administration of a province.* Hence: A) *to keep for a long time, to preserve:* p. Latium; (poet.) p. vitam alicui: B) *to put off,* diem; p. paucos dies ad solvendum, *to grant a few days more.* **2)** (Lat.) **To propagate.**

PRORSA (or Prōsa), ae, *f.* [for pro-versa]. *A goddess of Childbirth,* assistant of Lucina.

PRORSUM, *adv.* [pro-versum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) Forwards:** versum prorsum, *to and fro.* **2) Straight, straight on. 3)** *Trop.*, **absolutely, at all.**

PRORSUS, *adv.* [pro-versus]. **1)** (Ante-cl.) **Forwards. 2)** (Ante-cl. and lat.) **Straight on, right onwards. 3)** *Trop.:* A) **entirely, certainly, absolutely, wholly:** B) (Sall.) **in short, in a word.**

PRŌ-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **I.** *Tr.* — **To cause to break** *or* **to burst forth, to send forth:** Aetna p. nubem; p. se, *to hasten forth;* sudor proruptus corpore, *breaking forth from the body;* mare proruptum (poet.), *rushing forth.* (N. B. — The *part.* proruptus, in MSS., frequently = *broken down;* but in most editions changed into prorutus.) **II.** *Intr.* — **To break, to burst** *or* **to rush forth:** p. per medios hostes; incendium p., *breaks out;* *trop.*, cupiditas hominum p.; Graecia p. in bellum.

PRŌ-RUO, rui, rŭtum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **I.** *Tr.* — *To throw forward or down,* **to overthrow, to demolish,** columnam, vallum, hostem; hence (Com.) p. se, *to rush forth.* **II.** *Intr.* — **1) To rush forth. 2) To fall** *or* **to tumble down.**

PRŌRUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of prorumpo]. *Trop.*, **unbounded, unrestrained,** audacia.

PRŌSA [for prorsa, 'straight on,' from prorsus; opp. to versus]. (Sc. oratio.) **Prose.**

PRŌSĀPIA, ae, *f.* (Archaic). **A race, stock, family:** esse de Coelitum p.; Junonis et Jovis p., *the offspring of.*

PROSCĒNIUM, ii, *n.* [pro-scena]. *The place before the scene where the actors appeared,* **the proscenium, stage.**

PRŌ-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To tear open in front:** p. ferro quercum; esp. = *to plough, to break up:* p. terram aratro; carina p. aequor, *furrows.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to censure, to satirize:** p. aliquem convicio, *to chide.*

PRO-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to write before or in front.* **1)** *To make known by writing,* i. e., *by posting up an advertisement upon a tablet,* &c., **to announce publicly:** p. auctionem, legem; p. kalendas Martias, *that it is the first of March;* p. (or p. tabulam) se domum venditurum esse, *that one is going to sell a house;* p. aliquam reginam, *to proclaim one queen.* **2)** In partic., **to advertise** *for sale or to rent, by posting up an advertisement,* domum. Hence, p. aliquem — a) = **to declare one's property forfeited, to confiscate the property of:** p. Pompeium, *the estates acquired by Pompey* — b) **to outlaw, to proscribe** (this use of p. does not occur before the time of Sulla).

PROSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [proscribo]. *A written public notice* (v. Proscribo). **1) An offering for sale** *by a public advertisement,* bonorum. **2)**

Proscription, outlawry (including the confiscation of one's property).

PROSCRIPTŪRIO, 4. *v. intr.* [*desid.* of proscribo]. **To desire to proscribe.**

PRŌ-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr. To cut off in front.* Hence: A) tech. t. in agriculture, of the first ploughing of land, **to break up,** terram: B) tech. t. in the lang. of religion, **to cut off** *the parts to be sacrificed,* exta; hence, Prosecta, ōrum, *n. pl., the parts cut off for sacrifice, the entrails.*

PRŌSĔDA, ae. *f.* [pro-sedeo]. (Pl.) **A common prostitute.**

PRŌ-SĒMĬNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to sow about;* hence, **to propagate, to disseminate,** familias.

PRŌ-SENTIO, sensi, 5. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To perceive beforehand,** aliquid. (Doubtf. read.)

PRŌ-SĔQUOR, cūtus or quūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To follow forth** *or* **along, to accompany, to attend** (usually with a friendly design, of those who see their friends and relations off, &c.): p. aliquem usque ad portam. Hence: A) *trop.,* with an *abl.* or *adv.,* **to attend** *one with any thing,* **to treat** *in a certain manner:* p. aliquem benevolentiâ, *to cherish good-will towards one;* p. aliquem beneficiis, *to bestow benefits upon;* p. aliquem legato, *to leave one a legacy;* p. aliquem gratâ memoriâ, *to remember one gratefully;* p. aliquem misericordiâ, *to pity;* p. aliquem laudibus, *to praise;* p. aliquem oratione liberaliter, *to address kindly;* p. aliquem cantu, *to celebrate in song;* p. aliquem lacrimis, *to bewail:* B) freq., p. exsequias, funus alicujus, *to follow to the grave, to attend one's funeral:* C) Hercynia silva p. Cattos, *extends as far as.* 2) *To follow hostilely,* **to pursue,** hostes. 3) **To pursue, to continue** *or* **to proceed with** *a narration,* &c.: non longius prosequar; thus, also, abs. = *to proceed, to speak further.* 4) **To follow** = *to imitate:* p. et imitari.

PRŌSERPĬNA, ae, *f.* [= Περσεφόνη]. *A daughter of Ceres, and wife of Pluto,* who carried her away from Sicily; hence, *queen of the lower world.*

PRŌ-SERPO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To creep forth.**

PRŌSEUCHA, ae, *f.* [= προσευχή]. (Lat. poet.) **A place for prayer.**

PRŌSĬLIO, sīlui or sĭlii, —, 4. *v. intr.* [pro-salio]. **To leap** *or* **to spring forth:** p. ex tabernaculo, ab sede; p. in concionem, *to hasten forth;* sanguis p., *gushes forth;* quod prosilit villae, *projects.* Hence, *trop.* (poet.) = *to venture rashly upon:* p. ad arma dicenda.

PRŌ-SŎCER, ĕri, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) **A wife's grandfather.**

PRŌSŌDIA, ae, *f.* [= προσῳδία]. (Ante-cl.) **Prosody.**

PRŌSŌPŎPOEIA, ae, *f.* [= προσωποποιΐα]. (Lat.) 1) **Personification.** 2) **A dramatizing.**

PRO-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To look forth to look out** *upon something distant:* p. e fenestris; vestigia prospectantia, *turned forwards.* II. *Tr.*: — A) **to look at, to view,** proelium; p. pontum, *to look out upon;* hence, *trop.,* of localities = **to look towards, to lie** *or* **to be situated towards:** villa p. mare; terra finesque septentrionem longe prospectant, *extend towards:* B) **to look about for,** aliquem; hence, *trop.* — a) = **to expect:** p. ecquod auxilium appareat — b) = **to await:** eadem fata te pp.

PROSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [prospicio]. 1) **A lookout, prospect:** p. maris, *upon the sea;* impedire p.; capere, petere prospectum (poet.), *to look out. Meton.* = *the eyes:* aequora metior prospectu meo. 2) (Rar.) = Conspectus, *a being visible,* **a sight, view:** esse in p., *to be in sight;* producere in populi prospectum, *before the eyes of the people.* Hence, 3) = **appearance:** portus pulcherrimo p. 4) (Lat.) **Regard:** habere p. officii.

PRO-SPĔCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To look into the distance;** hence, **to look out, to reconnoitre.** II. *Tr.* — **To look out, to watch for:** e muris adventum consulis prospectabant.

PROSPER, or PROSPĔRUS, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pro-spes = 'answering to one's hopes']. 1) **Wished for, fortunate, favourable, prosperous** (cf. felix, faustus), res, augurium, exitus, successus; verba pp., *of good omen;* as *subst.,* Prospera, ōrum, *n. pl., prosperous circumstances, prosperity;* (Tac.) luna prospera frugum, *beneficial to the fruits.* *2) *Making happy* = **agreeable, desirable:** nihil p. praeter voluptatem.

PROSPĔRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prosper]. **According to one's wishes, fortunately, prosperously.**

PRO-SPERGO (Pro-spargo), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) **To besprinkle,** rem aquâ.

PROSPĔRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [prosper]. **Prosperity, good fortune, success:** p. valetudinis, *good health;* p. vitae.

PROSPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [prosper]. 1) *To make prosperous* = **to cause to turn out well, to make successful, to prosper:** dii pp. consilia mea reipublicae; abs., p. alicui, *to make happy;* (Pl.) p. tibi hanc veniam, *I give you the wished-for permission.* 2) (Lat.) Non prosperantibus avibus, *not giving favourable omens.*

PROSPĬCIENTER, *adv.* [prospicio]. (Lat.) **Cautiously, providently.**

PROSPĬCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [prospicio]. (Rar.) **Foresight, precaution.**

PROSPĬCIO, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [pro-specio]. I. *Intr.*: — A) **to look forward** *or* **into the distance:** p. ex castris in urbem; p. longe, multum, *to have an extensive prospect;* nisi oculi parum pp. (Com.), *unless my eyes deceive me;*

B) in partic., to look about: p. ab janua: C) to look *or* to see to beforehand, to take care of, to provide for: p. alicui or saluti alicujus; p. ne quid illi noceat; p. huic malo, *to remedy*. II. *Tr.*: — A) to look out *into the distance* upon, aliquem, Italiam, campos; hence — a) to see afar off, to descry, aliquem — b) *trop.*, p. vitam, *to get only a glimpse of, to see life as it were from a distance* — c) *to look at from a distance:* p. incendium e Tiberiana domo: B) to foresee, tempestatem futuram, exitum vitae; p. senectutem, *to see as near at hand, to be near to:* C) to provide *or* to procure beforehand, aliquid; p. frumentum exercitui: D) of localities, to look *or* to lie towards, to command a view of: domus p. agros; villa lacum p.

PRO-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to strew before.* 1) To throw to the ground, to throw down, to prostrate: p. arborem; p. se or corpus humi, ad pedes alicujus; p. hostem, *to cast down.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to overthrow, to destroy: p. omnia furore suo: B) p. se, *to debase one's self:* C) (lat.) to give up *to prostitution:* p. sorores alicui, pudicitiam.

PROSTĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* (Pl. also Prostĭbĭlis, is, *f.*) [prosto]. A common prostitute, a strumpet (an expression of contempt — cf. meretrix).

PROSTĪTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [pro-statuo]. (Poet. & lat.) *To place forth* = *to give publicly up to prostitution,* to prostitute, aliquam; *trop.*, p. famam.

PRO-STO, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Lucr.) To stand forth, to project. 2) In partic., *to stand anywhere in public:* A) (Pl.) of a seller = to offer one's wares for sale: lenones pp. in ocultis locis: B) of wares = to be exposed for sale: C) of common prostitution, to prostitute one's self.

PRŌ-SŬBĬGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To dig *or* to cast up *before one's self:* sus p. terram.

PRŌ-SUM, prōfui, prōdesse, *v. irr. intr.* To be useful *or* of use, to profit, alicui, ad virtutem; nihil p., *to be of no use;* prosunt alicui venti, *are favourable.*

PRŌTĂGŎRAS, ae, *m.* [= Πρωταγόρας]. *A Greek sophist,* contemporary with Socrates, after whom one of the dialogues of Plato is named.

PRŌTĂGŎRĪON, ii, *n.* [= Πρωταγόρειον]. (Lat.) A dictum *or* maxim of Protagoras.

PRŌTECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [protego]. (Lat.) *A covering over,* protection.

PRŌTECTUS, a, um, *adj.* — vide Protego. (N. B. — The *comp.* protectior is a false reading instead of tectior.)

PRŌ-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To cover before or in front,* to cover, aliquem scuto. In partic., p. aedes, *to furnish with a shed or projecting roof for turning off the rain.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to shield *from danger,* to shelter, to protect, aliquem; p. naves a vento: B) (lat.) to cover up, to conceal, nequitiam.

PRŌTĒLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [pro-TEL, root of telum, Gr. τᾶλε = 'to drive into the distance']. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drive away, to put to flight, aliquem verbis.

PRŌTĒLUM, i, *n.* [pro-tendo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Prop., *a draw-line of a plough,* serving as a shaft, to which the oxen were bound together; hence = *oxen harnessed together,* a team: pp. boum. Hence, 2) = a line, row, succession: protelo plagarum continuato; also, *adv.* Protelo = *in succession.*

PRO-TENDO, di, sum or tum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To stretch forth *or* out, to extend, hastas, cervices, aciem. Hence (lat.) = *to pronounce long.*

PRŌTĒNUS, *adv.* — v. Protinus.

PRŌ-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To tread *or* to trample down; to crush *by treading on,* frumentum, agmina curru; p. januam limâ, *to wear away;* (poet.) aestas p. ver interitura, etc., *tramples down,* i. e., *supplants.* 2) *Trop.*, p. aciem hostium or hostes, *to destroy, to cut down;* p. aliquem, *to tread under foot, to treat with contempt.*

PRŌ-TERREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To frighten *or* to scare away, aliquem.

PRŌTERVE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [protervus]. *Without being ashamed:* A) in a good sense, boldly: B) in a bad sense, impudently.

PRŌTERVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [protervus]. Boldness, impudence; also, in a milder sense, wantonness: grata p.

PRŌTERVUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comparative.* [probably from protero = 'trampling on or down']. 1) (Poet.) Violent, vehement, ventus, manus; p. stella canis, *oppressive.* 2) Impudent, shameless; and, in a milder sense, pert, wanton, juvenis, meretrix, oculi.

PRŌTĔSĪLĀŎDĂMĪA, ae, *f.* *The name of a tragedy by Livius Andronicus.*

PRŌTĔSĪLĀĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [Protesilaus]. Protesilaëan.

PRŌTĔSĪLĀUS, i, *m.* [= Πρωτεσίλαος]. *The husband of Laodamia, and one of the wooers of Helen.* He took part in the expedition against Troy, where he was killed immediately upon disembarking.

PRŌTEUS, ei, *m.* [= Πρωτεύς]. *A sea-god,* residing, acc. to Homer, on the island of Pharos, near the coast of Egypt. He possessed the faculty of transforming himself into numberless shapes, as well as the gift of prophecy; hence, used to denote *a changeable* or *a cunning man;* (poet.) Protei columnae, *the boundaries of Egypt.*

PRŌTHŸME, *adv.* [a Latinized form of προθύμως]. (Pl.) Willingly, gladly.

PRŌTHŸMIA, ae, *f.* [= προθυμία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Readiness, willingness.

PRŌTĬNAM, *adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Protinus, 2.

PRŌTĪNUS, *adv.* [pro-tenus]. 1) Forwards, onwards, farther on: p. ago capellas; p. pergere, *to go right on.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of uninter-

rupted extent in space, **continuously, uninterruptedly, in immediate succession**: quum p. utraque tellus una foret; p. deinde ab Oceano Rugii; p. pratum. **3)** Of uninterrupted succession in time: A) **continually, constantly**: hasta fugit p.; felix si p. illum nocti aequasset diem: B) **directly, forthwith, immediately,** *on the spot:* p. hostes fugerunt; p. ab, *immediately after;* p. de via, *directly after his journey;* hence, p. ut (quam, quum, atque), *as soon as.*

PRŌTŌGĒNES, is, *m.* [= Πρωτογένης]. *A celebrated Greek painter*, who lived about 300 B. C.

PRŌ-TOLLO, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To lift** *or* **to stretch forth**, manum. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to prolong**, vitam alicui: B) **to put off**, mortem sibi.

PRŌTŌPRAXIA, ae, *f.* [= πρωτοπραξία]. (Lat.) *The privilege of being preferred to other creditors*, **a right of preference.**

PRŌ-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To draw** *or* **to drag forth**, aliquem in convivium, in medium; hence, *trop.*, p. aliquem ad indicium, etc., *to force or to compel one.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to bring to light, to reveal**, facinus: B) **to prolong, to protract**: p. convivium in primam lucem: C) protractus ad paupertatem, *reduced to.*

PRŌ-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To thrust forward, to thrust** *or* **to push out**, aliquem. **2)** (Rar.) **To put off**, comitia in mensem Januarium.

PRŌ-TURBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To drive away, to repulse**, hostes. **2)** (Poet.) **To throw down, to prostrate**, silvas.

PRO-UT, *conj.* [v. Pro]. **According as, just as, as**: p. res postulat; ita ejus rei ratio habetur p., etc., *in proportion as*, &c.

PRŌ-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To carry forwards, to conduct, to convey**, aliquem; navis p. saxa; usually, in *pass.* = **to ride** (equo), **to sail** (navi), *or* **to move forwards**: provectus equo ante stationes; naves provectae a terra, in altum. Hence, **2)** *trop.:* A) **to carry forwards** *or* **on**: sentio me esse longius provectum, quam proposita ratio postularet; also = **to carry away, to mislead**: gaudium p. me; haec spes provexit ut, etc., *misled them;* freq., in the *pass.* = **to be transported** *or* **carried away**: provehi eo audaciae, *to that pitch of audacity;* p. in maledicta; in partic. — a) aetate provectus or provectâ, *advanced in age;* also, senectus provecta, *old age;* nox provecta erat, *the night was already far advanced* — b) bellum longius provectum, *protracted* — c) also *pass., to advance, to make progress:* provehi in amicia; gratiâ alicujus provectus: B) **to raise, to promote**: tua te virtus p.; p. aliquem ad amplissimos honores.

PRŌ-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* **1)** (Ante-cl. & poet.) **To come forth, to appear**: p. in scenam. Hence: A) of productions of the earth, **to be produced, to grow**: lana p.; plumbum ibi p.; also (lat.), of animals and men: nullum ibi p.: B) = **to grow up, to thrive**: frumentum angustius provenerat. **2)** (Lat.) **To occur, to happen**: ostentum p. alicui. **3)** *Trop.:* A) id palam p., *becomes known:* B) **to go on, to turn out** *well or ill:* C) emphatically — a) of things, **to turn out well**: si destinata pp. — b) of persons, **to have success**: recte provenisti; nequiter p. (Com.), *to come off badly, to have bad luck.*

PRŌVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [provenio]. **1) A coming forth, growth**, vineae. **2) Produce, supply, stock**, poetarum. **3) An issue**; in partic., emphatically = *a fortunate issue, success.*

PRŌVERBIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [proverbium]. (Lat.) **Proverbial.**

PRŌVERBIUM, ii, *n.* [pro-verbum]. **A proverb, adage**: est in proverbio, *it is a proverb;* ut est in proverbio, *as the saying is;* venire in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem, *to become a proverb.*

PRŌVĪDE, *adv.* [providus]. **Cautiously, providently.** (Lat.)

PRŌVĪDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of provideo]. **Cautious, provident.**

PRŌVĪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [providens]. **Cautiously, providently.**

PRŌVĪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [providens]. **1) A foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge. 2) Forethought, precaution, providence. 3)** (Lat.) **Divine providence**: dona providentiae.

PRŌ-VĪDEO, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. tr.* and *intr.* **1)** Prop.: A) **to see before** *one*, to see in the distance, aliquid procul, navem: B) **to see first**, aliquem. **2) To foresee**, morbum ingravescentem, tempestatem. **3)**: A) *intr.*, or with a sentence as object, **to exercise foresight, to take care, to see to, to look after**: p. alicui or saluti alicujus; actum de te est, nisi provides; p. ut (ne) aliquid fiat: B) *tr.*, **to provide** *or* **to procure beforehand**: p. rem frumentariam; p. ea quae opus erant; omnia provisa erant, *everything had been provided;* p. frumentum exercitui; *abl. part. perf.* proviso, *with caution.*

PRŌVĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [provideo]. **1) Foreseeing**: mens p. rerum futurarum. **2) Provident, prudent, cautious**, orator; cautus et p. **3) Providing for, taking care of**: p. utilitatum, *for the useful;* providum evenerat, *something providential.*

PRŌVINCIA, ae, *f.* [pro-VIC, the root of vices]. **1) Charge, command**, esp. *of an army;* **government, administration**: huic Hernici provincia evenit, *the command of the army sent against;* partiri provincias inter se, *to select each his division of the army;* Africam in illum annum provinciam esse non censuit, *would not require the sending of a general and an army.* Hence: A) p. urbana, *the office of praetor urbanus;* p. juris dicendi, *the office of administering justice:* B) in private affairs, **office, business**; sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret.

2) A province, i. e., *a country out of Italy, conquered by the Romans, and administered by a Roman governor;* freq. = *provincial administration:* p. consularis, praetoria, *governed by a proconsul, by a propraetor* (the proconsulship and propraetorship being considered as a continuation of the consulship and praetorship in the city). **3)** (Lat.) **A province** *in a foreign country.*

PRŌVINCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [provincia]. *Of or pertaining to a province,* **provincial:** p. administratio; p. scientia, *of provincial administration;* p. abstinentia, *shown in the administration of a province;* bellum p., *in a province;* aditus minime pp. = *not as they usually are with the administrators of provinces; subst.,* Provincialis, is, *m.* (usually *pl.*), *an inhabitant of a province,* **a provincial.**

*PRŌVINCIĀTIM, *adv.* [provincia]. (Lat.) **By provinces, province by province:** legiones p. distribuere.

PRŌVĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [provideo]. **1):** A) **a foreseeing, foreknowing,** animi: B) **foresight, providence,** animi. **2) A providing for:** p. posteri temporis, *for the future.* **3)** *A providing against,* **a preventing, obviating:** p. vitiorum.

PRŌ-VĪSO, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To go** *or* **to come forth to see:** proviso quid agat Pamphilus; p. hominem, *to be on the lookout for.*

PRŌVĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [provideo]. **1)** (Lat.) **A foreseer. 2)** (Poet.) **A provider,** utilium.

PRŌVĪSUS, ūs, *m.* [provideo]. (Tac.; only in the *abl. sing.*) **1) A looking into the distance. 2) A foreseeing,** periculi. **3) A providing for; precaution, providence:** p. rei frumentariae; p. deûm.

*PRŌ-VĪVO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To live on.**

PRŌVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [provoco]. **1)** (Lat.) **A challenging** *to a combat.* **2) An appeal** *to a higher tribunal:* p. ad populum; p. ab aliquo or adversus aliquem; provocatione (also de p.) certare = provocare.

PRŌVŌCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [provoco]. **1)** (Lat.) **A challenger** *to a combat.* **2)** *A kind of gladiator.*

PRŌVŌCĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [provocator]. (Lat.) **Pertaining to challenging, provocative:** p. donum, *given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy.*

PRŌ-VŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To call forth, to call out:** p. aliquem ad se. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to call** *or* **to draw forth, to occasion:** p. aliquid ab aliquo, sermones, officia: B) **to challenge, to incite** *to:* p. aliquem ad hilaritatem, ad communionem sermonis. **2) To challenge** *to a combat or contest:* p. aliquem ad pugnam; p. Graecos elegiâ; hence, in gen. = *to provoke or to incite one, by treating him in a certain manner, to do the same thing:* provocare aliquem beneficiis, injuriâ. **3)** *To summon the plaintiff before a higher court,* **to appeal** (in the time of the republic, to the people — at first to the centuries, afterwards to the tribes; in the time of the emperors, to a higher judge, and finally to the emperor): p. judicium ad populum, *to bring the decision before the people by appeal;* hence, *trop., to appeal,* in gen.

PRŌ-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly forth;** *trop.,* **to rush** *or* **to hasten forth,** ex castris.

PRŌ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To roll forwards** *or* **along:** p. aliquem in mediam viam; p. lapides; p. se or provolvi ad pedes alicujus, *to prostrate one's self.* **2)** (Lat.) In the *pass., trop.:* A) *to be rolled out, to be ejected:* p. fortunis: B) *to debase one's self, to submit slavishly:* p. ad libita alicujus.

PRŌ-VŎMO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To vomit forth,** turbinem.

PRŌ-VULGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To make publicly known,* **to publish, to divulge,** rem.

PROXĔNĒTA, ae, *m.* [= προξενητής]. (Lat.) *An agent or negotiator employed in buying and selling,* **a broker, factor.**

PROXĬME, *prep.* & *adv.* [*sup.* of prope]. **1)** Of space, **nearest, next, very near** — a) p. Carthaginem; p. hostem; p. eum sedebam — b) p. trans Padum; p. ab illa urbe. **2)** Of time — a) *immediately before,* **last:** quem p. nominavi — b) *immediately after,* **next. 3)** Of succession — a) **next to** *or* **after:** p. deos — b) **next:** p. a Lacyde; p. ..., mox ..., tertio loco. **4)** To denote similarity, **closely resembling:** proxime morem Romanum, *almost as it was customary with the Romans;* p. speciem navium, *having almost the appearance of;* p. atque ille, *nearly the same as he.* Hence: A) p. et secundum = *nearest and second* (v. Proximus, 3): B) (lat.) = **accurately, appropriately,** aliquid signare.

PROXĬMIOR, ōris, *adj.* in the *comp.* [incorrectly formed from proximus]. (Lat.) **Nearer, more like.**

PROXĬMĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [proximus]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Nearness, proximity. 2)** *Trop.:* A) **near relationship:** B) **resemblance.**

PROXĬMO (I.), 1. *v. intr.* [proximus]. (Doubtful reading.) **To come near, to approach, to be near.**

PROXĬMO (II.), *adv.* [proximus]. **Very lately.**

PROXĬMUS, a, um, *adj.* [*sup.* of proprior]. **1)** Of space, **next, nearest, very near:** pp. oppida; p. via, *the shortest way;* p. vicinus, *a next-door neighbour;* proximum esse loco alicui and locum aliquem, also ab loco; *subst.,* Proximum, i, *n.:* A) in proximo, *in the neighbourhood:* B) (Ter.) *the most convenient place:* ibi p. est ubi mutes. **2)** Of time: A) *immediately preceding,* **last, previous:** ubi proxima nocte fuisti? pp. tuae literae; pp. superiores dies; his proximis nonis non affuisti: B) *immediately following,* **next:** proxima nocte castra movebo. **3)** *Trop.:* A) of order and succession, **next:** me proximum

habet: B) of resemblance, **most like** *or* **nearest**: id deo p. est (not so strong as secundus, q. v.): C) of relationship, **very nearly related**: proximus cognationi; *subst.* — a) Proximi, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *nearest relations* — b) Proximus, i, *m.* (lat.) = *a fellow-man.*

PRŪDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [instead of providens]. 1) **Knowing, aware, conscious**; freq. to be rendered by adverbs, as *knowingly, designedly*: prudens illud feci; usually connected with sciens: sciens et p. 2) **Intelligent, judicious, prudent, sensible**: p. orator, homo; p. consilium; p. in jure civili, in respondendo, in disserendo; p. ad consilia. 3) **Experienced, skilled, practised** *in*: p. rei militaris; p. locorum, *well-acquainted with.*

PRŪDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prudens]. **Circumspectly, cautiously, prudently, intelligently.**

PRŪDENTIA, ae, *f.* [prudens]. 1) **A foreseeing, futurorum.** 2) **Prudence, discretion, good sense**: p. est scientia rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque. 3) **Knowledge** *of*, **skill** *in*: p. juris civilis. 4) **Understanding, intelligence**: auditoris prudentiam impedire confusione partium.

PRUĪNA, ae, *f.* **Hoar-frost, rime**; (poet.) — a) = **snow** — b) = **winter.**

PRUĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [pruina]. (Poet.) **Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy.**

PRŪNA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) **A live coal.**

PRŪNĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [prunus]. **Of plum-tree wood.** (Poet.)

PRŪNUM, i, *n.* [prunus]. **A plum.**

PRŪNUS, i, *f.* [= προύνη]. **A plum-tree.**

PRŪRĪGO, ĭnis, *f.*, and PRŪRĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [prurio]. (Lat.) **An itching**; *trop.* = **lasciviousness.**

PRŪRIO, 4. *v. intr.* **To itch**; hence, *trop., to have an itching for, to be very eager for*; esp. (Com.), ironically, of the limbs = *to itch for a beating*; and, in partic. = *to be lascivious.*

PRŪSA, ae, or PRŪSIAS, ădis, *f.* *A town in Bithynia*, now Brussa.

PRŪSIAS, ae, *m.* *A king of Bithynia*, by whom Hannibal was hospitably received, but afterwards betrayed to the Romans.

PRŪSIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Prusa]. *The inhabitants of Prusa*, **the Prusians.**

PRŸTĂNĒUM, ei, *n.* [= πρυτανεῖον]. **The City Hall,** *a public building in Greek cities, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where also men who had deserved well of their country were entertained at the public expense.*

PRŸTĂNIS, or PRŸTĂNES, is, *m.* [= πρύτανις]. *One of the chief magistrates, in several Greek states.* In Athens, the Prytanes were the one-tenth of the Council who met at the Prytaneum, and attended to current affairs.

PSALLO, 3. *v. intr.* [= ψάλλω]. *To play on a stringed instrument*; esp., **to play on the cithara, to sing to the cithara**: ps. et cantare.

PSALTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= ψαλτήριον]. **A stringed instrument** *of the lute kind*, **a psaltery.**

PSALTES, ae, *m.* [= ψαλτής]. (Lat.) **A player on the cithara.**

PSALTRIA, ae, *f.* [= ψάλτρια]. **A** (female) **player on the cithara.**

PSĂMĂTHE, es, *f.* [= Ψαμάθη]. 1) *A daughter of the Argive king Crotopus.* 2) *A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.*

PSAMMĒTĪCHUS, i, *m.* [= Ψαμμήτιχος]. *An old king of Egypt*, who lived about 670 B. C.; acc. to the legend, builder of the Labyrinth.

PSĒCAS, ădis, *f.* [ψεκάς = 'besprinkling']. 1) *A female slave, who perfumed her mistress's hair*: psecade natus = *a man of humble birth.* 2) *A nymph in the train of Diana.*

PSĒPHISMA, ătis, *m.* [= ψήφισμα]. **A decree of the people** *among the Greeks* = *the plebiscitum of the Romans.*

PSEUDŎ-CĂTO, ōnis, *m.* [ψευδής-Cato]. **A sham Cato.**

PSEUDŎ-DĂMĂSIPPUS, i, *m.* [ψευδής-Damasippus]. **A false Damasippus.**

PSEUDŎLUS, i, *m.* [ψευδής, 'the liar']. *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*

PSEUDŎMĒNOS, i, *m.* [= ψευδόμενος]. In logic, **a false** *or* **sophistical syllogism** (pure Latin, mentiens).

PSEUDŎTHŸRUM, i, *n.* [= ψευδόθυρον]. **A secret back-door**: prov., per ps. = *in a secret manner.*

PSILŎCĪTHĂRISTA, ae, *m.* [= ψιλοκιθαριστής]. (Lat.) *One who plays on the cithara without singing*, **a player on the cithara.**

PSITTĂCUS, i, *m.* [= ψίττακος]. **A parrot.**

PSŌPHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ψωφίς]. *A town in the Peloponnesus.*

PSŎPHŎDEES, is, *m.* [= ψοφοδεής, 'the bashful one']. *The title of a comedy by Menander.*

PSŸCHŎMANTĪUM, ii, *n.* [= ψυχομαντεῖον]. *A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated*, **a place of necromancy.**

PSYLLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in Northern Africa*, who practised serpent-charming.

PSŸTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ψύθιος]. **Psythian,** *the designation of a species of Greek vine*, vitis.

PTE, a suffix appended to possessive (rarely personal) pronouns, esp. in the ablative case — **self, own**: meopte ingenio; suapte manu; mepte.

PTĔLEUM, i, *n.* [= Πτελιόν]. *A town in Thessaly*, now Ftelia.

PTĬSĂNA, ae, *f.* [= πτισάνη]. (Lat.) **Barley-groats, pearl-barley.**

PTĬSĂNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [ptisana]. *A beverage made of water poured over barley-groats*, **barley-water.**

PTŎLĔMAEUS (I.), i, *m.* [= Πτολεμαῖος]. *The name of several kings of Egypt*, after Alexander.

PTŎLĔMAEUS (II.), and PTŎLĔMĀĔUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ptolemaeus I.]. **Ptolemæan.**

PTŎLĔMAIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* [= Πτολεμαΐς]. 1) *A town in Egypt.* 2) *A town in Cyrene,* now Tolometa.

PŪBENS, tis, *adj.* [puber]. **Full of vigour, juicy** (of a plant).

PŪBERTAS, ātis, *f.* [puber]. 1) **Puberty.** 2) **The signs of puberty,** *the beard,* &c. 3) **Manhood, virility,** *the power of procreation.* 4) (Lat.) **Young men, youth.**

PŪBES (I.), also PŪBER, ĕris, *adj.* [pubes II.]. 1) **Of a ripe age, grown up, adult,** homo, aetas; *subst.,* Puberes, um, *m. pl., adults, men.* 2) Of plants, *covered with soft hair,* **downy.**

PŪBES (II.), is, *f.* 1) (Lat.) **The hair** *appearing on the body at the age of puberty.* 2) **The genital region, the genital parts.** 3) *Coll.,* **youth, young men:** omnis Italiae p.; also (poet.) = *bullocks.* Hence (poet.) = **men, people,** in gen.: Dardana p.

PŪBESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [puber]. 1) *To arrive at the age of puberty,* **to grow up, to become pubescent:** quum primum Hercules p. Hence, in gen. = **to grow up, to ripen:** quae terra gignit maturata pubescunt. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *To begin to have the first down, to get a beard;* **hence,** in gen., **to become covered** *with,* **to clothe itself** *with:* prata pp. flore.

PUBLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Publius]. *Of or belonging to a Publius,* **Publian,** sententia, i. e., *of Publius Syrus.*

PUBLĬCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [publicus]. **Pertaining to the public revenue;** almost always as *subst.,* Publicanus, i, *m.,* **a farmer of the public revenues** *in a province,* viz., *of pasturage* (scripturae), *of the tithe of corn* (decimae), *of the customs* (portoriorum); muliercula publicana, *the wife of a certain farmer general* (with the accesory idea of contempt, because she gave herself up to Verres).

PUBLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [publico]. *An appropriating to the public treasury,* **confiscation.**

PUBLĬCE, *adv.* [publicus]. 1) **In the name** *or* **in behalf of the state, by public authority:** p. interfectus, *by order of the state;* p. statuae ei positae sunt, *according to the will of the people;* p. efferri, ali, *at the public expense;* p. maxima laus est, *is considered as the highest honour to the state;* p. scribere, litteras mittere, *to send an official letter;* p. polliceri, *in the name of the state;* p. privatimque, *publicly and privately.* 2) = **Altogether, universally.** 3) (Lat.) = *In the sight of all,* **publicly, openly.**

PUBLĬCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Publicius I.]. **Publician, locus.**

PUBLĬCĬTUS, *adv.* [publicus]. (Ante-cl.) = Publice.

PUBLĬCIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* and Publĭcia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* the most celebrated men of which were the two brothers Lucius and Marcus P. Malleolus, both ædiles.

PUBLĬCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Publicius I.]. **Publician:** clivus P., *a hill in Rome.*

PUBLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [publicus]. 1) **To appropriate to the state, to make public property,** privata; in partic. = **to confiscate:** p. bona alicujus; hence, *trop.,* p. crimen, *to transfer from private individuals to the state.* 2) = **To give** *or* **to grant for public use:** p. Aventinum, *to make free to all;* p. bibliothecas, *to make accessible to all;* p. rem aliquam dignam cognitu; p. se (studia sua), *to cause to be heard in public, to appear before the public* (as a musician); p. se or corpus suum, *to prostitute one's self.* 3) = **To make known, to disclose:** p. rem aliquam, retinenda, *what ought to have been kept secret;* hence, p. orationem, *to publish.*

PUBLĬCŎLA — v. Poplicola.

PUBLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of populicus, from pŏpulus]. 1) *Belonging or relating to the state or to the people,* **public, state-:** pp. loca; pecunia p., *the public revenue, the public treasury;* pp. literae, *public documents, state-papers;* pp. sacrificia, *instituted by the state;* p. sollicitudo, *about state affairs;* p. poena, *for a crime against the state;* p. causa, *that concerns the whole state* (a criminal process of importance); p. judicium, *judgment in a* causa publica; p. funus, *at the public expense;* res p., *a public affair,* or, *collect., public affairs* (vide Respublica). Hence, *subst.:* A) Publicus, i, *m., a public functionary, public servant:* timuit pp., *the police:* B) Publicum, i, *n.* — a) **the territory** *or* **domain of the state:** incurrere in p. Campanum — b) **the public treasury:** referre, redigere in publicum, *to put into* (sometimes = *to confiscate*); convivari de p., *at the expense of the state;* teneri publico, *to be in debt to the state* — c) mostly in the *pl.* = **the revenues of the state:** conducere publica, *to farm;* pp. habere, *to be a farmer of;* pp. locare, *to farm out; trop.* (lat.), exercere p. salutationum (of a door-keeper, who takes money for admitting people to an audience with his master) — d) consulere in publicum, *for the public weal* — e) = *a public business.* 2) (Rarely as *adj.*) = **General, common, public,** lex, pavor; (poet.) p. cura, *an object of universal esteem;* (poet.) verba pp., *common, usual.* Hence, *subst.:* A) Publica, ae, *f.* (lat.), *a common prostitute:* B) Publicum, i, *n.* = **a public place, publicity:** prodire in publicum; esse in publico; legem proponere in p., *publicly;* publico carere, abstinere, *not to go out or to show one's self in public.* 3) (Poet.) = **Common, ordinary,** *bad:* publica structura carminis.

PUBLĬLIUS, ii, *m.,* and Publĭlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* in which Publilius, the father of Cicero's second wife, was the most famous person.

PUBLĬPOR, ōris, *m.* (Lat.) = Publii puer (servus).

PUBLIUS, ii, *m.* [from pŏpulus = 'sacred to

the people']. *A Roman surname*, commonly written P., e. g., P. Cornelius.

PŬDĔFACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo-facio]. (Lat.) **Ashamed.**

PŬDENDUS — v. Pudet.

PŬDENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of pudeo]. **Shamefaced, bashful, modest,** homo, risus.

PŬDENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pudens]. **Modestly, bashfully.**

PŬDEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To be ashamed:** (Pl.) pudeo, *I am ashamed;* induci ad pudendum; pudendo, *by being ashamed.* **II.** *Tr.* — **To make ashamed, to cause to be ashamed:** A) (rar.) *person.*, me autem quid pudeat qui, etc.; (Ter.) nonne te haec pudent? B) *impers.*, pudet, puduit, or puditum est, *it causes one to be ashamed, it makes ashamed;* usually with the *acc.* of the person who is ashamed and the *gen.* of the object of which one is ashamed: me p. criminis, *I am ashamed of;* p. me hoc facere; also, abs., p. deorum hominumque, *it is a shame before gods and men;* id me p.; hence, *gerund.* pudendus, a, um, *of which one ought to be ashamed,* **shameful, disgraceful, abominable.**

PŬDĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Ashamed, shamefaced.** 2) (Lat.) *Of which one ought to be ashamed,* **shameful, disgraceful,** genus.

PŬDĪCE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [pudicus]. **Decently, chastely.**

PŬDĪCĬTIA, ae, *f.* [pudicus]. 1) *The feeling of shame,* esp. *with regard to sexual relations* (cf. pudor), **shamefacedness, modesty, chastity.** 2) *The goddess Pudicitia* — there was a P. patricia and a P. plebeia.

PŬDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pudeo]. **Shamefaced,** especially *with regard to sexual relations* (cf. pudens), **modest, chaste,** femina, vir, mores.

PŬDOR, ōris, *m.* [pudeo]. 1) **Shamefacedness, shyness** (in all the relations of life — cf. pudicitia), **modesty, shame:** p. paupertatis, *on account of;* facere pudorem rei alicujus, *to make one ashamed of a thing;* pudor est referre, *I am ashamed to tell.* Hence: A) **respect, regard** *for:* p. patris, famae: B) **a sense of honour, decency, propriety, good manners:** homo summo p.; si pudor est, etc., *if you have good manners:* C) = pudicitia, **chastity:** p. projicere. 2) *Meton.:* A) (lat.) **esteem** *in which one is held by others:* p. defuncti: B) *a reason for being ashamed,* **shame, disgrace:** hoc tibi pudori est, *is a disgrace to you.*

PŬDŌRĬ-CŎLOR, is, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) *Shame-coloured,* **blushing.**

PUELLA, ae, *f.* [puer]. 1) **A girl, maiden.** In partic.: A) = *a mistress:* B) = *a daughter.* 2) **A young woman, young wife:** laborantes utero pp.

PUELLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [puella]. (Poet. & lat.) *Pertaining to a girl or young woman,* **girlish, maidenly,** aetas, animus.

PUELLĀRĬTER, *adv.* [puellaris]. **In a girlish manner, like a girl.**

PUELLŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of puella]. **A little girl.** (Poet.)

PUELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of puer]. (Ante-cl.) **A little boy.**

PUER, ĕri, *m.* [Spartan πόϊρ = παῖς]. 1) Originally, **a child,** in gen.; thus in the *sing.* only in ante-cl. writers, but frequently *pl.*, pueri = **children** (cf. liberi). 2) *A male child,* **a boy** (among the Romans until the seventeenth year); hence, also = *a young man, a youth:* a puero, or (esp. of more than one) a pueris = ἐκ παιδός, ἐκ παίδων, *from boyhood or from childhood.* Hence: A) (poet.) in gen. = **a son:** p. alicujus: B) = **a servant, slave** (mostly young and delicate — cf. mancipium): pp. regii = *pages:* C) (poet.) = *an unmarried man,* **a bachelor.**

PUĔRASCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [puer]. (Lat.) **To attain the age of boyhood** *or* **youth.**

PUĔRĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [puer]. 1) *Of or pertaining to a boy or to boys,* **boyish, childish,** aetas, delectatio; regnum p., *the government of a boy;* agmen p., *a troop of boys.* 2) **Childish, puerile, silly,** consilium.

PUĔRĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [puerilis]. (Lat.) **Childishness, silliness, puerility.** (N. B. — The signification 'boyhood' is doubtful; in Val. Max. 5, 4, 2, the reading is probably 'pubertatis.')

PUĔRĪLĬTER, *adv.* [puerilis]. 1) **Like a child,** blandiri. 2) **Childishly,** canere.

PUĔRĪTIA (contr. PUERTIA), ae, *f.* [puer]. **Childhood, boyhood:** agere p., *to spend;* a p., *from boyhood.*

PUERPĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [puer-pario]. (Poet. & lat.) **Pertaining to childbirth:** p. uxor, *in childbed;* verba pp., *facilitating childbirth; subst.,* Puerpera, ae, *f.*, *a woman in childbed.*

PUERPĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [puer-pario]. 1) **Childbirth, childbed; a lying-in.** 2) **A newborn child, an infant:** numerus puerperii, *of children born together.*

PUĔRŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of puer]. **A little boy; a little slave.**

PŬGIL, ĭlis, *m.* [PUG, root of pungo — cf. pugnus, πύξ]. *One who fights with the caestus,* **a boxer, pugilist.**

*PŬGĬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pugil]. *A fighting with the caestus,* **pugilism.**

PŬGĬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Pugilatio.

PŬGĬLĬCE, *adv.* [pugil]. (Pl.) **Like a boxer:** p. valere, *to be as strong as a boxer.*

PŬGILLAR, āris, *n.* = Pugillares — vide Pugillaris.

PŬGILLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [pugillus]. *That may be held in the fist,* **as big as a fist;** *subst.,*

Pugillares, ium, *m. pl.* (sc. libelli or codicilli), **writing-tablets.**

PŪGILLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pugnus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A handful.**

PŪGIO, ōnis, *m.* [pungo]. **A dagger, dirk, poniard** (of a warrior — cf. sica).

PŪGIUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pugio]. **A small dagger** *or* **poniard.**

PUGNA, ae, *f.* [PUG, root of pungo]. 1) **A fight** (in gen., both between individuals and armies — conf. certamen, dimicatio, proelium): p. equestris, navalis; res venit ad manum et p., *the matter came to blows* (at a drinking-bout); hence, *trop., a controversy, contest,* in gen. 2) = Acies, **a line of battle.**

PUGNĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [pugnax]. (Lat.) **Eagerness to fight, pugnacity.**

PUGNĀCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pugnax]. **Contentiously, obstinately, ardently,** *with might and main.*

PUGNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [pugno]. (Ante-cl.) *A fortified place from which one fights against an enemy,* **a fort, fortress, bulwark.**

PUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [pugno]. (Rar.) **A fighter, combatant.**

PUGNĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator]. (Lat.) **Used in fighting, fit to fight with:** pp. arma, *sharp weapons.*

PUGNAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [pugno]. 1) **Fond of fighting, warlike, pugnacious,** gens; (poet.) ensis p.; *trop.,* **contentious:** oratio p. 2) **Refractory, obstinate:** pugnax contra eum esse noluit; p. in vitiis; (poet.) ignis est p. aquae, *opposed, repugnant.*

PUGNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pugnus]. (Pl.) **Of the fist:** mergae pp., *with the fist.*

PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [pugna]. 1) **To fight, to combat, to engage** *in battle* (in gen. — v. Pugna): p. cum aliquo or contra aliquem; p. pro commodis patriae; p. pugnam acrem; hence, **to contend,** in gen., **to disagree:** Stoici pp. cum Peripateticis; p. secum, *to be at variance with one's self* (one's former words or deeds); pugnantia loqui, *to contradict one's self;* frigida pugnabant siccis, *were struggling against.* 2) **To struggle** *for something,* **to strive** *or* **to exert one's self** *for:* p. aliquid; pugno ne tradar; (poet.) also, p. facere aliquid. 3) (Pl.) **To employ artifice, to trick.**

PUGNUS, i, *m.* [PUG — cf. πύξ]. **A fist.**

PULCHELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pulcher]. **Somewhat beautiful, pretty:** pp. Bacchae (i. e., Baccharum statuae); also, contemptuously, of Clodius, who had the surname Pulcher.

PULCHER (I.), chra, chrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [root PULC, kindred with FULC, whence fulgeo]. **Beautiful, fair,** in gen. (esp. to denote an ideal beauty which calls forth admiration — cf. bellus, also formosus, venustus): p. homo, virgo, facies, urbs, hortus. Hence, freq. in a moral sense: A) = **magnificent, noble, illustrious, glorious,** exemplum; nihil virtute pulchrius: B) = **lucky,** dies, exitus; ne pulchrum se ac beatum existimaret, *that he might not think he was in a fortunate situation.*

PULCHER (II.), ri, *m.* 1) *A Roman surname;* as, P. Clodius Pulcher. 2) Pulchri promontorium, *a promontory of Africa, northeast of Carthage,* now Cape Bon.

PULCHRE, or PULCRE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [pulcher], 1) **Beautifully;** in partic. = **excellently, finely, well:** p. intelligere, dicere; p. asseverare, *cunningly;* p. est mihi, *I am well;* p. sum (Pl.), *I am enjoying myself;* freq. (colloq.), pulchre! as an exclamation of assent, *good! well done!* 2) (Pl.) = **Utterly, entirely:** peristi p.; p. occidi.

PULCHRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [pulcher]. **Beauty;** also, *trop.* = beauty, excellence.

PŪLEIUM, i, *n.* **Pennyroyal,** *an odoriferous herb; trop.,* p. sermonis = *pleasantness.*

PŪLEX, ĭcis, *m.* **A flea.**

PULLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [pullus]. **A chicken-keeper** (who fed the sacred young chickens, and predicted future events from their mode of taking or rejecting the food).

PULLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pullus II.]. (Lat.) 1) **Clothed in black garments** (of mourners). 2) **Poorly clad;** hence, as *subst.,* in the *pl.* = *common people.*

PULLĒIĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* = Pullus II., **black.**

PULLŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [pullus I.]. **To put forth, to sprout:** silva p.; *trop.,* luxuria p., *increases, prevails.*

PULLUS (I.), i, *m.* [contr. from puellus]. 1) **A young animal, young:** p. equinus, *a colt;* pp. glirium; pp. columbini; *trop.,* p. milvinus (of a rapacious man); (poet.) as *adj.,* p. passer, *a young sparrow.* 2) In partic., **a young chicken;** hence, *trop.,* as a term of endearment, chick! darling!

PULLUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [kindr. w. πελλός]. **Dark-gray, blackish, dusky** (mostly with the accessory idea of ugliness — cf. niger, ater): p. color; p. vestis, *of mourners,* or *of the common people;* p. myrtus, *dark-green.* Hence, *subst.,* Pullum, i, *n.* = vestis pulla.

PULMENTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [pulmentum]. *Any thing eaten with bread,* **a relish.**

PULMENTUM, i, *n.* [pulpa]. 1) *Any thing eaten with bread;* **a sauce, condiment, relish** (fruit, vegetables, &c.). 2) **Food,** in gen.

PULMO, ōnis, *m.* [πλεύμων = πνεύμων]. **A lung;** *pl.,* pulmones, *the lungs.*

PULMŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo]. 1) *Pertaining to the lungs,* **pulmonic:** vomitum p. egere, *to spit up the lungs.* 2) *As soft as the lungs,* **spongy,** pes.

PULPA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *The fleshy*

portion of animal bodies, **the flesh.** 2) **The flesh** = *corrupt human nature:* p. scelerata.

PULPĀMEN, ĭnis, and PULPĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [pulpa]. *A dish prepared of bits of meat*, a titbit: (Ter.) lepus tute es, et p. quaeris? *you are a hare, and do you hunt venison?*

PULPĬTUM, i, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) **A platform, scaffold** *of boards, for disputing, delivering lectures*, &c.; a **stage** *for actors:* quem pp. pascunt, i. e., *his theatrical pieces.*

PULS, tis, *f.* [= πόλτος]. **A thick pap,** *made of meal, pulse*, &c.; the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; afterwards, the food of the poor people. It was also used at sacrifices, and for feeding the sacred chickens.

PULSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pulso]. **A beating, knocking:** p. ostii, *at the door.*

PULSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of pello]. **1) To beat often, to strike, to knock at, to batter** (in gen., of both living and inanimate objects — cf. verbero, mulco): p. et verberare homines; p. ostium, fores, etc., *to knock at the door;* p. terram pede, *to stamp upon the ground;* p. chordas, etc., digitis, *to strike;* (poet.) ligones pp. arva; (poet.) p. sidera = *to raise one's self to the stars.* 2) *Trop.*, **to make an impression upon, to agitate:** p. animum; p. pectus alicujus; pavor pulsans, *alarming;* in particular = *to disquiet, to trouble.*

PULSUS, ūs, *m.* [pello]. **A striking, pushing:** p. remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing;* p. pedum, *the tramping of; trop.*, **an impulse:** externo pulsu agitari.

PULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pulto]. (Pl.) **A knocking.**

PULTĬPHĂGŌNĪDES, ae, and PULTĬPHĂGUS, i, *m.* [puls-φάγω]. (Pl.) **A pap-eater;** comically = *an ancient Roman.*

PULTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) = Pulso.

PULVĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis]. (Poet.) **1) Of dust, dust-,** farina, nubes. 2) = Pulverulentus. 3) **Raising dust,** palla.

PULVĔRO, 1. *v. intr.* [pulvis]. (Ante-cl.) **To scatter dust.**

PULVĔRŪLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis]. **Full of dust, dusty.**

PULVILLUS, i, *m.* [contr. from pulvinulus, *dim.* of pulvinus]. **A small cushion** *or* **pillow.**

PULVĪNAR, āris, *n.* [pulvinus]. Prop., *a cushioned couch.* Hence, **1) a sacred couch,** *spread over with costly coverings, and prepared for the images of the gods at the banquet called lectisternium* (q. v.); hence, ad, apud, circa omnia pp. = *in all the temples.* Hence, *meton.* = **a sacred banquet:** fides praecinunt pulvinaribus deorum et epulis magistratuum. 2) Transf.: A) **a couch** *of a goddess or an empress:* B) **the cushioned seat** *of the emperor on the spina in the circus.*

PULVĪNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [pulvinar]. **1)** = **Pulvinar.** 2) (Pl.) **An anchorage.**

PULVĪNUS, i, *m.* **1) A pillow, bolster, cushion** *for sitting or lying.* 2) *Any thing raised in the form of a bolster or pillow*, esp. *in fields and gardens*, a **bed, ridge.**

PULVIS, ĕris (poet. also is), *m.* & (rar.) *f.* **1) Dust, powder:** p. major = *a bigger cloud of dust;* p. eruditus, *the green glass-dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures with a staff* (radius); (poet.) p. hibernus, i. e., *a dry winter.* 2) = Arena, *a place of contest*, **an arena;** and, hence, *trop.* = **a scene of action, field;** hence, also, sol et p., *trop.* = *a contest in public life* (in opp. to the previous exercises of the orator at home); producere doctrinam in solem et p.; procedere in solem et p., *to appear in public;* p. forensis. Hence (poet.) = **struggle, labour:** palma sine p. (= ἀκονιτί). 3) (Poet.) = **Earth;** in partic., *potter's earth.*

PULVISCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pulvis]. (Pl.) **Small dust, fine powder:** cum p., *entirely, wholly.*

PŪMEX, ĭcis, *m.* **1) A pumice-stone,** *used for smoothing books and skins;* prov., aquam a p. postulare = *to demand money of one who has none.* 2) (Poet.) **A porous rock,** in gen.

PŪMĬCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [pumex]. **Of pumice-stone:** *trop.*, oculi pp., *dry, from which no tears can be drawn.* (Poet.)

PŪMĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pumex]. (Lat.) Prop., *smoothed with a pumice-stone;* hence, *trop.*, **polished, effeminate:** homo p.

PŪMĬCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [pumex]. (Lat.) **Like a pumice-stone, porous.**

PŪMĬLIO, ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus]. **A dwarf, pigmy;** also, of a little woman. (Ante-cl. & lat.)

PŪMĬLUS, i, *m.* [perh. kindred with puer]. **A dwarf.** (Lat.)

PUNCTIM, *adv.* [pungo]. **With the point** (opp. to caesim, 'with the edge of a weapon'): p. petere hostem.

PUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [pungo]. **A pricking** *or* **stinging pain, a stitch.**

PUNCTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of punctio]. **A slight pricking pain.** (Lat.)

PUNCTUM, i, *n.* [pungo]. Prop., *that which is made by pricking*, **a small spot, a point, puncture.** In partic.: A) **a mark** *made by branding:* B) **a point** *on dice:* C) *a point or puncture made in a waxen tablet for every vote given at an election;* hence = **a vote, suffrage, ballot:** omne tulit p., *he has received every vote; trop.* = *has gained universal applause:* D) **a** (**mathematical**) **point,** *as indivisible magnitude;* hence — a) *a small space, point:* p. terrae — b) of time, **a moment:** p. temporis (horae, diei): E) of discourse, **a brief clause, short passage:** pp. argumentorum: F) (lat.) of a steelyard (statera), which indicated the weight by points upon a scale: certo compescere puncto nescius examen, *without being able to stop the tongue at the right point*, i. e., *to weigh correctly.*

PUNGO, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3. *v. tr.* [root PUG, whence also pug-io, pug-na, pug-nus, pug-il]. 1) **To prick, to puncture** (in order to occasion pain or to make a mark — cf. stimulo): p. aliquem; vulnus acu punctum, *made by pricking.* Hence: A) **to penetrate, to affect sensibly:** p. corpus (Lucr.); p. sensum: B) puncto tempore (Lucr.) = *in a moment.* 2) *Trop.*, **to sting, to trouble, to vex,** aliquem, animum alicujus.

PŪNĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Poeni]. **Made in the Punic manner, Punic.**

PŪNĪCE, *adv.* [Punicus]. **In the Punic manner; in the Punic tongue.**

PŪNĪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Φοινίκεος]. 1) = **Punic, Carthaginian.** 2) **Purple-coloured,** cruor; (Pl.) p. corium, *made purple by beating.*

PŪNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Poeni]. 1) **Phœnician;** hence (as Carthage was a colony of the Phœnicians), **Carthaginian, Punic:** P. bellum; fides P. = *bad faith, perfidy;* pomum P., *a pomegranate.* 2) **Purple-coloured.**

PŪNIO, īvi and ii, ītum, and **PŪNIOR**, ītus, *dep.*, 4. *v. tr.* [poena]. 1) **To punish,** aliquem, peccatum. 2) **To avenge, to revenge,** necem alicujus.

PŪNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [punio]. **A punishment.**

PŪNĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [punio]. 1) (Lat.) **A punisher.** 2) **An avenger,** doloris sui.

PŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* (Ante-cl.) = **Poenus, Punic, Carthaginian;** in the *comp.* = *more skilled in the Carthaginian language.*

PŪPA, ae, *f.* [pupus]. (Lat.) 1) **A girl, damsel.** 2) **A doll, puppet.**

PŪPILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pupula]. 1) **An orphan girl, a ward.** 2) **The pupil of the eye.**

PŪPILLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [pupillus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to an orphan** *or* **ward, pupillary:** pecuniae pp., *money paid by orphans* (as a tax on their property); p. aetas, *minority.*

PŪPILLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pupulus]. **An orphan boy, a ward.**

PŪPĪNIA, i, *m.* *A district of Latium.*

PŪPĪNIENSIS, e, } *adj.* [Pupinia]. **Pupi-**
PŪPĪNIUS, a, um, } **nian.**

PŪPIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Pūpia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.* A Pupius is mentioned as a tragic poet.

PŪPĬUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Pupius I.]. **Pupian,** lex.

PUPPIS, is, *f.* **The stern** *or* **poop** *of a ship:* ventus surgit a p., *astern;* p. advertere, *to land.* Hence: A) (poet.) = **a ship,** in gen.: B) (Com.) = **the back.**

PŪPŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of pupa]. **The pupil of the eye.**

PŪPŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of pupus]. (Lat.) **A little boy.**

PŪPUS, i, *m.* [root PU, kindr. w. pu-er]. (Lat.) **A little boy;** also, as a term of endearment.

PŪRE, and (ante-cl. & poet.) **PŪRĪTER**, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [purus]. 1) **Purely, cleanly, without spot;** hence, *trop.*, quid p. tranquillet, *gives perfect tranquillity.* 2) **Without a veil:** p. apparere. 3) *Trop.:* A) **purely, chastely:** B) **without ornament, plainly.**

PURGĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (poet.), and **PURGĀMENTUM**, i, *n.* [purgo]. 1) *That which is removed by cleansing,* **dirt, filth, offscourings;** cloaca receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis; p. Vestae, *that was annually taken from the temple of Vesta;* pp. oris = *spittle.* Hence, *trop.*, as a term of abuse, **offscouring! outcast!** 2) (Poet.) **A means of purification** *or* **expiation.**

PURGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [purgo]. 1) **A cleansing,** cloacarum; p. alvi, *a purging.* 2) (Lat.) **An expiation.** 3) **A justification, apology.**

PURGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [*part.* of purgo]. **Cleansed, pure.**

PURGĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of purgo]. (Pl.) **To excuse one's self.**

PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [contracted from purum-ago]. 1) **To make clean, to clean, to cleanse, to purify,** fossam, ungues; p. oleam a foliis, *from leaves;* p. locum cum falcibus, *to clear;* in partic., p. se, or, in a reflective sense, purgari = *to purge;* also (poet.), purgari bilem; (poet.) purgari morbi, *to be freed from a disease.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to cleanse, to purify,* pectora: B) *to clear from accusation,* **to justify, to exculpate:** p. aliquem; p. se alicui; p. adolescentem crimine, and p. aliquem alicujus rei, *to acquit;* p. factum amore, *to excuse from;* hence — a) (rar. — cf. excuso), **to allege by way of excuse** *or* **self-defence:** (misit legatos) qui purgarent, nec auctos ab eo Bastarnos, etc.; p. nihil novi factum, *to excuse one's self by saying that nothing,* &c. — b) p. innocentiam suam, *to defend:* C) (lat.) **to settle,** rationem: D) (poet. & lat.) *to make pure in a religious sense,* **to expiate, to atone for,** agros, nefas. 2) (Rarely.) **To remove** *by cleansing,* lapides, rudera. Hence, *trop.:* A) p. crimina, *to refute:* B) (poet.) nubes p. se in aethera, *disappears.*

PŪRĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [purifico]. (Lat.) **A purification.**

PŪRĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [purus-facio]. **To purify;** esp., in a religious sense = **to expiate, to atone for,** se. (Lat.)

PŪRĬTER, *adv.* — v. Pure.

PURPŪRA, ae, *f.* [= πορφύρα]. Prop., *the purple-fish;* hence, **purple colour, purple.** Hence: A) **purple cloth, a purple garment** *or* **a purple covering:** B) (lat.) *trop.*, **a high dignity** *or* **office:** septima p., *the seventh consulship;* p. sumere, *to assume the purple, to be made emperor.*

PURPŪRASCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of purpuro]. **To become of a purple colour.**

PURPŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [purpura]. **Clad in purple;** *subst.*, **Purpuratus**, i, *m.*, *one dressed in purple, a court officer, chamberlain.*

PURPŬREUS, a, um, *adj.* [purpura]. 1) **Purple-coloured, purple** (including various shades, from red to brownish or blackish), aurora, flos, viola; pp. genae; p. arcus, *the rainbow;* (poet.) p. anima, *blood.* Also (poet.) = **dark-coloured,** mare. 2) (Poet.) = **Purpuratus, clad in purple:** purpureus pennis, *with purple-coloured feathers upon his helmet.* 3) (Poet.) **Brilliant, beautiful,** lux, olor, ver.

PURPŬRISSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Painted with purpurissum, painted purple.**

PURPŬRISSUM, i, *n.* [purpura; = πορφυρίζον]. *A kind of dark-purple colour,* used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic.

PURPŬRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [purpura]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To make purple-coloured:** p. undas, *to darken.*

PŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [root PU, Sanscr. pû (= 'to purify'), whence also pu-to, pu-tus]. 1) *Free from dirt and stains,* **pure, clean:** p. supellex, manus, domus; p. aqua, *pure, unmixed;* p. dies, coelum, *clear, unclouded;* thus, also (poet.), purum, as *subst.* = *an unclouded sky;* p. campus, *open* (without bushes, hills, &c.); p. hasta, *without an iron head;* p. toga, *without purple stripes;* p. locus, *not built upon;* p. parma, *unadorned;* thus, also, p. argentum, *without figures in relief;* pp. genae, *beardless.* Hence: A) in a moral sense — a) **pure, undefiled, spotless,** animus; purus sceleris, *free from guilt;* in partic. — a) = *chaste* — b) familia p., *that has completed the funeral rites* — c) = *free from faults,* **correct,** oratio, sermo — d) = *without ornament,* **plain, unadorned:** sermo p. et dilucidus; genus dicendi p. et candidum — e) in law, **unconditional, absolute,** judicium: B) of business, purum = **clear, net gain** (after all deductions made): quid puri ac reliqui ad dominos pervenire possit. 2) (Poet.) **Cleansing, purifying,** sulphur.

PUS, pūris, *n.* [= πύος]. (Poet. & lat.) *The white viscous matter produced by inflammation,* **pus** (cf. sanies); *trop.* = *a malicious person.*

PŬSILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of pusus, 'a boy']. **Little, small, petty** (of littleness regarded as ridiculous — cf. exiguus), homo, mus. Hence: A) = **weak,** vox: B) *trop.* — a) **insignificant, trifling,** res, causa — b) **of low rank,** homo — c) of the mind, **narrow, slender,** animus, ingenium.

PŪSIO, ōnis, *m.* [from pusus, 'a boy']. **A little boy.**

PUSTŬLA (Pūsŭla), ae, *f.* [pus]. **A blister, pimple, pustule.**

PUSTŬLĀTUS (Pūsŭlātus), a, um, *adj.* [pustula]. (Lat.) **Blistered;** hence, argentum p., *purified.*

PŪTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [puto]. *That which is peeled off,* **a shell, peeling.**

PŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [puto]. **A pruning** *or* **lopping** *of trees.*

PŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [puto]. **A pruner** *or* **lopper.** (Ante-cl.)

PŪTEAL, ālis, *n.* [puteus]. 1) **An enclosure** *around the mouth of a well.* Hence, 2) = *an enclosure around a place struck by lightning, and for that reason sacred.* It was erected to keep away the profane. In the Roman forum, the p. Libonis was esp. remarkable, and the name denotes sometimes the forum and the business transacted there, esp. the money transactions of the argentarii.

PŬTEĀLIS, e, *adj.* [puteus]. (Poet. & lat.) *Pertaining to a well,* **well-,** aqua.

PŪTEĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [puteus]. **A well-digger.**

PŪTEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [root PUT, whence πύθω, pus, put-er, etc.]. 1) **To be rotten** *or* **putrid.** 2) **To stink.**

PŪTEŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Puteoli]. **Puteolan;** *subst.,* Puteolanum, i, *n*, *an estate near Puteoli;* Puteolani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Puteoli.*

PŪTEŌLI, ōrum, *m. pl. A town in Campania,* now Pozzuolo.

PŪTER (or Putris), tris, tre, *adj.* [cf. putco]. 1) **Putrid, putrefied, rotten, stinking,** pomum, navis. 2) **Loose, friable, brittle, crumbling, mellow,** ager, solum, lapis: pp. mammae. Hence: A) (poet.) anima p., *withered, old:* B) (poet.) oculi pp., *languishing.*

PŪTESCO, or PŪTISCO, tui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of puteo]. **To rot, to putrefy.** (Poet.)

PŪTEUS, i, *m.* [root PUT, kindred with BOO, whence βόθρος]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **A pit;** hence = *a dungeon for slaves.* 2) In partic., **a well, cistern.**

PŪTĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [putidus]. 1) **Disgustingly.** 2) **Affectedly.**

PŪTĬDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of putidus]. **A little more disagreeable** (of discourse).

PŪTĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [puteo]. 1) **Rotten, decayed;** hence, **stinking:** p. caro, uva. Hence, *trop.*, of men and animals = *withered, old,* vir, femina. 2) *Trop.:* A) **disgusting, disagreeable:** molestus et p.: B) **affected, unnatural, pedantic,** oratio, sonus vocis, orator.

PŬTILLUS, i, *m.*, and PŬTILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of putus II.]. (Pl.) **A little boy, a little girl** (as a term of endearment).

PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [conf. putus, purus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **To cleanse, to clean:** p. lanam. Hence: A) of trees, &c. = **to prune** *or* **to lop:** p. vitem: B) *to clear up,* **to settle, to adjust:** p. rationem or rationes, *an account;* also (colloq.), quum eam rationem mecum puto, *when I cast up that account in my mind, when I consider that matter:* C) (ante-cl.) **to reckon, to compute.** 2) Transf., **to reckon, to count, to value, to**

esteem: p. aliquem in imperatorum numero, *to count among;* p. hominem prae se neminem; p. honores pluris, *to value more;* p. statuam denariis quadringentis. Hence: A) to think, to deem, to believe, to consider, to suppose: p. illum hoc fecisse; p. aliquem fortem, pro nihilo; p. damnationem pro praetura; recte p., *to be right;* rem ipsam putasti, *you have hit the nail on the head;* putares, *one would believe;* sometimes 'puto' is parenthetically inserted, as, opinor, *I think;* here, also, the *imperat.* puta (lat.), used as an *adv.*, seems to belong = *for instance;* also, ut p., *as for example:* B) to reflect upon, to consider, to ponder: p. aliquid, multa secum; hence, p. aliquid cum aliquo argumentis, *to explain.*

PUTRĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. (and *pass.* PUTRĔFIO, factus, fieri,), *v. tr.* 1) To cause to putrefy, to make rotten. 2) To make loose, friable *or* brittle, saxa.

PUTRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [puter]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) To become rotten *or* putrid, to moulder. 2) To become loose *or* friable.

PUTRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [puter]. 1) Rotten, putrid: pp. dentes, *carious;* p. aedificium, *going to decay.* 2) Loose, friable, mellow.

PUTROR, ōris, *m.* [puter]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Rottenness, putridity.

PŪTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [root PU, whence also purus]. (Almost solely in connexion with purus.) Pure, clear, unmixed: *trop.*, purus p. est sycophanta, *merely a sycophant, a genuine sycophant;* oratio p., *elegant, brilliant.*

PŪTUS (II.), i, *m.* (Poet.) = Pusus, a little boy.

PYCTA, or PYCTES, ae, *m.* [= πύκτης]. (Lat). A boxer, pugilist.

PYDNA, ae, *f.* [= Πύδνα]. *A town in Macedonia,* perhaps the modern Ayan.

PYDNAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Pydna]. *The inhabitants of Pydna.*

PŸGA, ae, *f.* [= πυγή]. (Poet.) The rump, buttocks (pure Latin, nates).

PŸGARGUS, i, *m.* [= πύγαργος, 'white rump']. *A kind of antelope.*

PYGMAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Πυγμαῖοι, from πυγμή, 'a fist']. The Pygmies, *a fabulous, dwarfish race,* who, acc. to Greek writers, lived on the shores of the ocean; later, near the sources of the Nile, where they waged a continual war against the cranes.

PYGMAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pygmaei]. Pygmæan: avis P., *a crane;* virgo P., *a dwarf;* mater P., *the Pygmy Œnoe.*

PYGMĂLION, ōnis, *m.* [= Πυγμαλίων]. 1) *A king of Cyprus, grandson of Agenor,* who became enamoured of a statue of a woman which he had made, and to which life was given by Venus, in answer to his prayers. 2) *A king of Tyre, brother of Dido,* whose husband, Sichæus, was killed by him.

PŸLĂDES, ae or is, *m.* [= Πυλάδης]. 1) *A son of King Strophius, and friend of Orestes;* hence, proverbially = *an affectionate friend.* 2) *A celebrated pantomime of Rome, in the time of Augustus.*

PŸLĂDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pylades]. Pyladean: P. amicitia, *close, intimate.*

PŸLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Πύλαι]. A pass, defile *between mountains:*—1) P. Tauri (Amanicae), *between Cappadocia and Cilicia.* 2) P. Syriae, *in Eastern Cilicia.* 3) P. Caspiae, *between Media and Hyrcania.* 4) P. Armeniae, *beyond the Euphrates.* 5) In partic. = Thermopylae, q. v.

PŸLAĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pylae, 5]. Thermopylæan: P. concilium, *of the Grecian states at Thermopylae.*

PŸLAEMĒNES, is, *m.* [= Πυλαιμένης]. *A king and leader of the Paphlagonians,* killed at Troy.

PŸLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pylos]. Pylian; (poet.) sometimes = *Nestorian:* P. senectus, dies; pp. agri, *Messenian; subst.*, Pylii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Pylus.*

PŸLUS, and PŸLOS, i, *f.* [= Πύλος]. *The name of two cities of the Peloponnesus:* A) *a city in Messenia,* now Old Navarino: B) *a city in Triphylia, a southern province of Elis.* It is doubtful which of the two was the home of Nestor — probably the latter.

PŸRA, ae, *f.* [= Πυρά]. (Poet.) 1) A funeral pile, a pyre (pure Latin, rogus). 2) *The name of the place on Mount Œta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.*

PŸRACMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Πυράκμων]. *A Cyclops, servant of Vulcan.*

PŸRĂMĬDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis]. (Doubtful read.) *In the form of a pyramid,* pyramidal.

PŸRĂMIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= πυραμίς]. A pyramid.

PŸRĂMUS, i, *m.* 1) *A youth of Babylon, lover of Thisbe,* who, supposing Thisbe had been torn to pieces by a rapacious animal, killed himself. 2) *A river in Cilicia,* now the Djyhun.

PŸRĒNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pyrene]. 1) *Of or belonging to Pyrene,* Pyrenæan: PP. montes, or saltus, also *subst.* Pyrenaeus, i, *m.*, the Pyrenees. 2) *Of or belonging to the Pyrenees,* Pyrenæan: PP. nives.

PŸRĒNE, es, *f.* [= Πυρήνη]. 1) *A daughter of Danaus.* 2) *A daughter of Bebryx,* loved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her 'the Pyrenees'; hence = *the Pyrenees.*

PŸRETHRON, i, *n.* [= πύρεθρον]. Spanish chamomile, pellitory (a plant).

PYRGENSIS, e, *adj.* [Pyrgi]. *Of or belonging to Pyrgi,* Pyrgan.

PYRGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Πύργοι]. *A town in Etruria,* now S. Severo.

PYRGO, ūs, *f.* [= Πυργώ]. *The nurse of Priam's children.*

PYRGŌPŎLĬNĪCES, ii, *m.* [πύργος-πόλις-νικάω]. (Pl.) Tower-town-taker, a jocosely-formed surname.

PŸRŎIS, and PŸROEIS, entis, *m.* [= πυρόεις, 'fiery']. *One of the horses of the Sun.*

PŸRŌPUS, i, *m.* [= πυρωπός]. *A metallic mixture,* **gold-bronze, bronze.**

PYRRHA, ae, *f.* [= Πύρρα]. 1) *A daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, and wife of Deucalion* (q. v.). 2) *The name of several towns,* among which that on the island of Lesbos (now Caloni) is best known.

PYRRHIA, ae, *f. The name of a thievish female in an old comedy by Titinnius.*

PYRRHĪCHA, ae, *f.* [= πυρρίχη]. (Lat.) **A dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance.**

PYRRHĪCHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= πυρρίχιος, 'belonging to a Pyrrhic dance']. P. pes, or *subst.* Pyrrhichius, i, *m., a metrical foot consistiug of two short syllables,* **a pyrrhic.**

PYRRHĪDES, ae, *m.* [Pyrrhus]. *A male descendant of Pyrrhus,* **a Pyrrhid**; *pl.,* Pyrrhidae ārum = *the inhabitants of Epirus.*

PYRRHO, ōnis, *m.* [= Πύρρων]. *A Greek philosopher of Elis,* founder of the Skeptical school, contemporary with Alexander the Great.

PYRRHŌNĒI, and PYRRHŌNII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Pyrrho]. *The disciples of Pyrrho,* **the Pyrrhonists, Skeptics.**

PYRRHŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pyrrho]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Pyrrho:** PP. philosophi = Pyrrhonei.

PYRRHUS, i, *m.* [= Πύρρος]. 1) *A son of Achilles and Deidamia,* also called Neoptolemus, founder of a kingdom in Epirus; killed by Orestes. 2) *A king of Epirus, and for a time of Macedonia and Greece,* who waged war against the Romans.

PŸTHĂGŎRAS, ae, *m.* [= Πυθαγόρας]. *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Samos* (about 550 B. C.), founder of the Pythagorean school; after much travelling, he finally fixed his residence at Crotona, from whence his doctrines (and political institutions) spread over Lower Italy and Greece.

PŸTHĂGŎRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pythagoras]. **Pythagorean,** somnia; P. pavo (into which, according to Pythagoras, the soul of Homer had passed before entering into Ennius); *subst.,* Pythagoreus, i, *m., a disciple of Pythagoras,* **a Pythagorean.**

PŸTHĂGŎRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pythagoras]. **Pythagorean**; *subst.,* Pythagorici, ōrum, *m. pl., the followers of Pythagoras,* **Pythagoreans.**

PŸTHAULES, ae, *m.* [= πυθαύλης]. (Lat.) 1) *One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python.* 2) *One who in comedy accompanies the solo* (canticum, q. v.) *with the flute.*

PŸTHIA (I.), ae, *f.* [Pytho; = ἡ Πυθία]. *The priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

PŸTHIA (II.), ōrum, *n. pl.* [Pytho] — v. Pythicus.

PŸTHĪCUS (rar.), and PŸTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pytho]. **Pythian, Delphic:** P. incola, deus = *Apollo;* PP. regna = *Delphi;* hence, *subst.,* Pythia, ōrum, *n. pl.* (= τὰ Πύθια), *the Pythian games,* celebrated near Delphi, in honour of Apollo, at the end of every fourth year.

PŸTHO, ūs, *f.* [= Πυθώ]. *The old name of Delphi and its environs.*

PŸTHON, ōnis, *m.* [= Πύθων]. *A large serpent near Delphi,* slain by Apollo, before he took possession of the oracle.

PŸTISMA, ătis, *n.* [= πύτισμα]. *That which is spit or spirted out* (in tasting wine).

PŸTISSO, 1. *v. tr.* [= πυτίζω]. **To spit** *or* **to spirt out** *wine in tasting.*

PYXIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= πυξίς]. **A box, a small box** *for unguents, medicines,* &c.

QUĀ, *adv.* [*abl. sing. fem.* of the *interr.* and *relat. pron.* qui]. I. *Interr.* — 1) **By what road? in what direction? where?** 2) **In what manner?** II. *Relat.* — 1) **By which road, on that side where, where:** ad omnes aditus, q. adiri poterat urbs; omnia q. visus erat, *as far as one could see;* agri q. ierant, *through which.* 2) (Mostly lat.) **As far as, in so far as:** q. potes, effuge; mitigare naturam q. repugnat. 3) **In what manner:** delectum habebit q. poterit. 4) (Rar.) Qua ... qua = **partly ... partly, both ... and:** q. dominus, q. advocati; qua feminae, qua viri.

QUĀ-CUNQUE, *indef. relat. adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of quicunque]. 1) **Wheresoever, wherever:** q. iter fecit. 2) **Whithersoever:** q. nos commovimus.

QUĀDAM-TĔNUS, *adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of quidam]. (Usually written separately; poet. & lat.) 1) **To a certain point, so far,** prodire. 2) **In some measure, somewhat:** q. his historiae flosculis aspergi.

QUĀDI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Southeastern Germany,* in the modern Moravia.

QUADRA, ae, *f.* [quatuor]. (Lat.) **A square.** In partic.: A) = **a (square) dining-table:** prov., vivere alienâ quadrâ, *from another's table* (as a parasite): B) (poet.) **a (square) bit, morsel.**

QUADRĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quadrageni]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Containing forty:** homo q., *forty years old.*

QUADRĀGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quadraginta]. **Forty each.**

QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quadraginta]. **The fortieth;** in partic. (lat.), *subst.,* Quadragesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the fortieth part* (as a tax).

QUADRĀGIES, *num. adv.* [quadraginta]. **Forty times:** q. sestertium = *four millions.*

QUADRĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* [quatuor] **Forty.**

QUADRANS, tis, *m.* [quatuor-as]. *The fourth part of a Roman 'as' = three unciae;* hence, in gen., **a fourth part, a quarter,** e. g., *of an inheritance* (heres ex q.), *of a* jugerum, *of a* sextarius, etc. (v. As).

QUADRANTAL, ālis, *n.* [quadrans]. 1) *A liquid measure, containing eight* congii. 2) **A die, cube.**

QUADRANTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quadrans]. **Costing a quarter of an 'as':** res q. = *a bath* (for which the quarter of an 'as' was usually paid); mulier q., *a common prostitute, who offers herself for a trifle to everybody.*

QUADRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of quadro]. 1) **Squared, square,** lapis; agmen q., *an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram;* q. versus, *of four measures, or eight* (sometimes also only *seven*) *feet.* Hence, *subst.*, Quadratum, i, *n.:* A) **a square:** B) in astronomy, quadrature. 2) (Lat.) **Square, robust, thick-set,** statura, bos. 3) (Lat.) **Well-joined, well-constructed.**

QUADRIENNIUM, ii, *n.* [quatuor-annus]. **A period of four years.**

QUADRĪFĀRIAM, *adv.* [quatuor]. **In four parts, fourfold,** dividere.

QUADRĪFĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-findo]. (Poet.) *Split into four parts,* **four-cleft.**

QUADRĪGAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [for quadrijugae, from quatuor-jugum]. **A team of four horses yoked abreast,** esp. *at a race-course;* hence, also = **a four-horse chariot, a quadriga:** proverbially (poet.), navibus et quadrigis aliquid petere *by sea and by land, in every way.*

QUADRĪGĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae]. **Pertaining to a four-horse chariot:** q. habitus, *worn by the driver of a quadriga or racing-chariot;* hence, *subst.*, Quadrigarius, ii, *m.*, *the driver of a quadriga in the circus,* **a charioteer.**

QUADRĪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae]. **Marked with the figure of a quadriga** (of a coin).

QUADRĪGŬLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [*dim.* of quadrigae]. **A little four-horse team.**

QUADRĪJŬGUS, a, um, and QUADRĪJŬGIS, e, *adj.* [quatuor-jugum]. (Poet.) **Pertaining to a team of four:** qq. equi, *a team of four horses;* hence, *subst.*, Quadrijugi, ōrum, *m. pl.* (sc. equi), *a four-horse team.*

QUADRĪLIBRIS, e, *adj.* [quatuor-libra]. (Pl.) **Weighing four pounds.**

QUADRĪMESTRIS, e, *adj.* [quatuor-mensis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Of four months.**

QUADRĪMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of quadrimus]. **Of four years.**

QUADRĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor]. **Of four years, four years old.**

QUADRINGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni]. **Of four hundred each:** qq. cohortes, *consisting each of four hundred men.*

QUADRINGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quadringenti]. **Four hundred each.**

QUADRINGENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quadringenti]. **The four-hundredth.**

QUADRINGENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [quatuor-centum]. **Four hundred.**

QUADRINGENTIES, *num. adv.* [quadringenti]. **Four hundred times.**

QUADRĪPARTĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-partio]. **Divided into four parts, fourfold.**

QUADRĪPĒDANS, QUADRĪPES — v. Quadrupedans, etc.

QUADRĪRĒMIS, e, *adj.* [quatuor-remus]. **Having four banks of oars,** navis; *subst.*, Quadriremis, is, *f., a vessel having four banks of oars,* **a quadrireme.**

QUADRĪVIUM, ii, *n.* [quatuor-via]. (Poet.) *A place where four ways meet,* **a cross-road.**

QUADRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [quadrum]. I. *Tr.* — **To make square.** Hence: A) q. acervum = *to make complete:* B) *trop.*, **to join properly together:** q. orationem. II. *Intr.* — (Properly, of square stones which can be joined closely together.) **To fit, to suit, to agree:** conjunctio q.; hoc quadrat in illum, *is applicable to him;* q. ad multa, *to suit in many respects;* ita tibi quadrat, *it suits you so = you like it so.* In partic., of accounts, **to square, to agree.**

QUADRUM, i, *n.* [quatuor]. **A square;** *trop.*, redigere aliquid in q., *to bring into proper order, to embrace in rhythmical periods.*

QUADRŪPĒDANS, tis, *adj.* [quadrupes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Going on four feet, galloping:** equo juxta quadrupedante; sonitus q., *of a galloping horse;* hence (poet.), *subst.* = *a galloping horse.*

QUADRŪPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [quatuor-pes]. 1) **Of animals:** A) **going on four feet, galloping,** equus: B) **four-footed;** hence, *subst. comm., a four-footed animal,* **a quadruped.** 2) Of a man (his arms being used as feet): q. receptus, *creeping on all-fours;* constringere aliquem quadrupedem, *to bind one hand and foot.*

QUADRUPLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [quadruplor]. 1) (Lat.) **One who multiplies by four:** qq. beneficiorum, *magnifiers of their benefactions.* 2) **A public informer** (perhaps because he received the fourth part of the penalty); hence, in gen., **a chicaner, trickster.**

QUADRUPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [quatuor-plico]. 1) **Fourfold, quadruple,** ordo, pecunia. 2) (Poet.) In the *pl.* = quatuor, **four.**

QUADRUPLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [quadruplex]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To make fourfold,** numerum; q. rem, *one's fortune.*

QUADRUPLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Pl.) **To be a public informer** (quadruplicator, q. v.).

QUADRUPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor]. **Four times as much, fourfold;** mostly as *subst.*, Quadruplum, i, *n., a fourfold amount.*

QUAERĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of quaero]. (Ante-cl.) **1) To seek eagerly, to look for,** aliquem inter vivos mortuum; q. victum, *to endeavour to earn.* **2) To require, to need:** sermones cinerem haud quaeritant. **3) To ask** *or* **to inquire with eagerness:** quid tu id quaeritas?

QUAERO, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To seek, to search** *or* **to look for,** aliquem, escam. Hence: A) *to seek in vain,* **to miss,** occasionem; hence = *to wish,* Asiam, bellum: B) **to seek to procure** *or* **to earn, to strive for** (and, as resulting from it, emphat.), **to procure, to get, to earn:** q. rem, *fortune;* q. laudem sibi, *to win;* q. gratiam alicui, *to conciliate;* q. ignominiam alicui, *to inflict;* q. invidiam in aliquem, *to seek to excite;* hence — a) mors quaesita = *suicide* — b) (poet. & lat.) with an *infin.*, **to seek, to endeavour:** q. facere aliquid: C) = *to seek to find out,* **to meditate** *or* **to think upon:** q. fugam, *an opportunity for flight;* q. remedium, quomodo aliquid faciam: D) of things = **to require, to need:** illud q. eloquentiam oratoris. **2) To seek to ascertain:** A) **to ask, to inquire:** q. aliquid ab (ex, de) aliquo, *to ask something of one;* quaero num illud feceris; also, q. de aliquo, *to ask about one;* in partic. — a) si quaeris (quaerimus, quaeritis), also si verum q., *if you wish to know the truth, to say the truth, to be honest* — b) quid quaeris? or, noli quaerere = *in short, in a word:* B) of judicial investigations, **to institute an investigation, to inquire into, to examine:** q. de morte alicujus, *concerning the death of one;* also, q. rem, crimen; q. de servo in dominum, *to question by torture;* q. legibus (of a prætor), *according to law, impartially.*

QUAESĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [quaero]. (Lat.) **A questioning** *by torture,* **an inquisition.**

QUAESĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [quaero]. **An investigator:** A) in criminal affairs, **a presiding judge;** hence, usually of the prætor, who presided at criminal trials; but also of one who presided in his stead, esp. a judex quaestionis (v. Judex): B) (lat.) in science = **an inquirer** (of the Skeptics).

QUAESĪTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of quaero]. (Poet.) **A question, inquiry.**

QUAESĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of quaero]. **1)** (Lat.) *Sought* = **affected, studied, assumed,** oratio, comitas. **2) Extraordinary, special,** honores.

QUAESO, īvi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [old form for quaero]. **1)** (Ante-cl.) **To seek:** quaese medicum. **2) To pray, to beseech, to entreat:** q. deos ut, etc.; q. a vobis ut, etc.; id unum q., *this only I pray for;* q. eum consulem faciatis; a te peto et quaeso. **3)** Freq., abs., as a parenthetical expression, **I pray, I beg, prythee** (in the same sense, quaesumus): ubinam est, quaeso? tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe.

QUAESTĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of quaestus]. **A small profit** *or* **gain.**

QUAESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [quaero]. **1)** (Pl.) **A seeking:** esse quaestioni or in quaestione alicui, *to be sought for by one.* **2):** A) *abstr.*, **a questioning, investigating:** q. captivorum; in quaestionem vocare aliquid, *to make something the object of an investigation, to investigate it;* res versatur in q., *is investigated:* B) *concr.* = **a question, theme, subject:** perdifficilis est q. de natura deorum; ponere quaestionem; in partic., in rhet., *the main point in a controversy,* **an issue. 3) A judicial investigation, public trial** *of a capital offence* (sometimes connected with torture; hence), **examination by torture:** exercere q., *to institute;* ferre quaestionem in aliquem, *to propose or to make a motion for;* habere quaestionem mortis paternae de servis, *to question the slaves by torture concerning his father's death;* constituere q. de furto; praeesse quaestioni, *to conduct, to preside at* (of the prætor, or one presiding in his stead — v. Quaesitor); qq. perpetuae, *a standing commission or court,* established 149 B. C., which, under the presidency of the prætors, investigated criminal cases of particular importance, and passed judgment upon them; qq. extraordinariae, *trials held under a special commission;* hence, (lat.), **the court, judges:** totam q. ad clementiam transferre.

QUAESTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f.* [*dim.* of quaestio]. **A little** *or* **trifling question.**

QUAESTOR, ōris, *m.* [quaero]. **1)** In the earlier times (perhaps also later) = quaesitor, q. v.; thus, esp., qq. parricidii. **2) A quæstor,** *a Roman magistrate.* There were originally two quæstors only, whose administration was confined to the city (qq. urbani); afterwards there were two for Rome and two for the provinces; later, four, six, and at last eighteen for the provinces. They had the charge of the public revenues (qq. aerarii), and were therefore the accountants and treasurers of the state. Under the emperors, a quæstor, nominated by the emperor, read in the senate the imperial speeches and rescripts.

QUAESTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quaestor]. **1) Of** *or* **pertaining to a quæstor:** aetas q., *requisite for the quaestorship;* scriptus q., *a secretaryship to a quaestor;* scelus q., *perpetrated by a quaestor;* porta q., *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent;* qq. munera, *gladiatoral combats* (which the quæstors were obliged to furnish at their own expense). Hence, *subst.*, Quaestorium, ii, *n.*: A) *the quaestor's tent in a camp:* B) *the residence of a quaestor in a province.* **2)** *Having the rank of a quaestor,* **quæstorian:** legatus q., *of quaestorian rank;* adolescens nondum q., *who had not yet been even a quaestor; subst.*, Quaestorius, ii, *m.*, **an ex-quæstor.**

QUAESTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus]. *Seeking for gain,* **mercenary;** *subst.*, Quaestuaria, ae, *f.*, *a prostitute.* (Lat.)

QUAESTUŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [quaestuosus]. Advantageously, profitably. (Lat.)

QUAESTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [quaestus]. 1) Gainful, lucrative, profitable, mercatura; res q. alicui. 2) Of persons, bent on gain, greedy of gain, homo. 3) Deriving great gain *from*, rich, wealthy: gens navigiorum spoliis q.; veterani nitidi et qq.

QUAESTŪRA, ae, *f.* [quaestor]. Quæstorship; *meton.*, translator quaesturae, i. e., *of the chest of the quaestor.*

QUAESTUS, ūs, *m.* [quaero]. 1) Rar.) A gaining, acquiring, pecuniae. 2) Gain, profit (from trade, &c. — conf. compendium, lucrum, fructus): illae res quaestui sunt alicui, *one makes a traffic of these things, uses them for profit;* thus, also, quaestui habere rem publicam, *to make one's self rich by the administration of public affairs;* pecuniam relinquere in quaestu, *at interest;* omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest.* 3) A business, occupation, trade; freq., facere q. = *to be a prostitute.*

QUĀ-LĪBET, *adv.* 1) Where you will, everywhere. 2) As you please, in any way.

QUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [from quam, like talis from tam]. 1) *Interr.*, of what kind *or* sort? what kind of? what? 2) *Relat.*, usually preceded by 'talis,' yet also when a sentence with 'talis' is implied, but not expressed, of such a kind, such as: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which.* Hence: A) in quotations = as for example: B) (poet.) = qualiter, just as: qualis Philomela queritur. 3) *Indef.*, tech. t. in philosophy, having some quality.

QUĀLIS-CUNQUE, lecunque, *adj.* 1) *Relat.*, of whatever kind. 2) *Indef.*, any whatever.

QUĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [qualis]. (Formed by Cicero, as a translation of ποιότης.) A quality, property: in verbis genera et qq., *moods.*

QUĀLĪTER, *adv.* [qualis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Interr.*, in what way? how? 2) *Relat.*, just as, as.

QUĀLĪTER-CUNQUE, *adv.* (Lat.) 1) *Relat.*, in what way soever, howsoever. 2) *Indef.*, in any way soever.

QUĀLUM, i, *n.*, or QUĀLUS, i, *m.* [κάλαθος]. A wicker-basket *or* hamper.

QUAM, *adv.* [qui]. I. *Interr.* — In direct and indirect questions, and in exclamations, how, how much, to what a degree: quam sint morosi, intelligis; q. cupiunt laudari! q. nihil praetermittis! II. *Relat.* — 1) Answering to 'tam,' which sometimes is not expressed, but only implied, as: non tam facile q. tu arbitraris; homo non, q. isti sunt, gloriosus, *not as vain-glorious as these are;* mors q. acerba tam tristis, *as bitter as sad.* Hence: A) with superlatives with or without 'possum,' to denote the highest degree possible (cf. possum): gratias q. maximas egit; q. primum, *as soon as possible;* constituerunt sementes q. maximas facere: B) (ante-cl. & lat.) with superlatives and comparatives, but rendered by the English *comp.* = the ... the ...: q. paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt, *the fewer you leave, the better they become;* magis q. id reputo, tam magis uror, *the more I consider it, the more,* &c.; sometimes the *comp.* 'magis' is not expressed; sometimes 'tam' is omitted, or 'tanto' used instead of it; sometimes 'quam' answers, instead of 'quantus,' to a preceding 'tantus.' 2) Of comparison: A) after comparatives, than: is major est quam tu; sometimes it stands after the positive of an adjective, in which case 'magis' is to be supplied: tacita bona est mulier q. loquens (instead of melior); claris majoribus q. vetustis (instead of magis claris, etc.); so, also, with other words: pacem q. bellum probabam (supply 'potius' or 'magis'): B) after other words involving a comparison — a) after 'secus,' 'alius,' with a negation, instead of the more freq. 'nisi' — b) after 'supra,' 'ultra' = *more than* — c) multiplex q. pro numero, *far greater than might be expected from the number;* dimidium tributi q. quod, etc., *half of the tribute that,* &c.; haud centesimam partem q. quod, etc., *of what,* &c.; sometimes the first part of the comparison (e. g., alius) is omitted: ne quis Asiae rex sit q. ille, *some one else than he,* &c. — d) contra quam dixerat, *contrary to what he had said* — e) aeque quam, *so much ... as:* nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris — f) tyrannus q. qui unquam saevissimus, *as cruel a tyrant as there ever was* — g) sometimes instead of q. si: haud secus q. inhorreret acies, *as if:* C) freq. denoting succession of time, esp. after 'ante' and 'post,' before *or* after that; so, also, with 'postridie' and 'pridie,' and even when these words are wanting: postero die quam illa erant acta; die tertio q. venerat. 3) (Colloq.) To strengthen a preceding adverb = very: nimis quam; valde quam; mire quam.

QUAMDE (Lucr.) = Quam.

QUAM-DIU, *adv.* 1) *Interr.*, how long? 2) *Relat.*, as long as.

QUAM-LĪBET, *adv.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) As it pleases, at pleasure: q. infirmus; lambe otio q. 2) How much soever: occupat egressas q. ante rates, *how far soever they may have gone.*

QUAM-OB-REM, *adv.* 1) *Interr.*, for what reason? wherefore? why? 2) *Relat.*, on which account, wherefore, why: multae sunt causae q., etc. It is freq. found at the beginning of a principal sentence, to connect it with what precedes = on that account, therefore.

QUAM-PLŪRES, a, *adj.* in the *pl.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Very many.

QUAM-PRĪMUM, *adv.* (more correctly written separately). Forthwith, as soon as possible.

QUAM-QUAM, or QUANQUAM, *conj.* Though, although: q. id minime est probandum, tamen

otc. (it is followed usually by the *indic.*, yet also by the *subj.* when the construction requires that mood, e. g., in oratio obliqua; in poets and later writers, however, the *subj.* is freq. used in place of the *indic.*). In partic.: A) to add an independent, limiting remark or correction to what precedes, **and yet, though, however**; thus freq. at the beginning of sentences (q. quis ignorat, etc.) and in parenthetical sentences (q. quid loquor): B) (lat.) it is added to a *part.* or *adj.*, without a verb: triumpho donatus est q. expers belli; (vicit eum) q. affirmate resistentem.

QUAMVIS, *adv.* & *conj.* [quam-volo]. **I.** As *adv.*, in connexion with an *adv.* or *adj.* — **As you like, as much as you like, ever so**: q. multos proferre possum, *as many as you like;* q. subito; q. multos enumeres licet, *as many you please* (q. belongs to the *adj.*, not to the *v.*, as licet); thus, also, q. licet insectemur illos, *we may attack them as violently as we will;* hence = **exceedingly, as much as possible. II.** As *conj.*, with a verb. — **As much as ever you will, however much, although** (prop., denoting a concession = *it may be as much as you like;* properly, therefore, connected with the *subj.*, and only in poets and later writers with the *indic.*): q. illud occultetur; q. in rebus turbidis sint; q. sis prudens; erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine. Also, without addition of the verb (conf. quamquam, B): res gesserat, q. reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, *although.*

QUĀ-NAM, *interr. adv.* **By what way? in what manner?**

QUANDO, *adv.* & *conj.* 1) *Interr.*, **when?** 2) *Relat.*, **when, at what time** (usually corresponding w. tum): quando esurio tum (intestina) crepant. 3) *Indef.*, **ever, at any time**: ne q.; si q.; si q. unquam. 4) (Rar. in Cic.) As a causal conjunction = **quoniam, because, since**: q. ad majora nati sumus.

QUANDŌ-CUNQUE, *adv.* (Mostly poet.) 1) *Relat.*, **at what time soever, as often as, whensoever**: q. trahunt invisa negotia Romam. 2) *Indef.*, **at some time or other, in due time**: q. mihi poenas dabis; written also separately, as, quando consumet cunque.

QUANDŌ-QUE, *adv.* 1) **At what time soever, whenever, as often as.** 2) **At some time or other.** 3) (Lat.) **Sometimes.**

QUANDŌ-QUĪDEM, *conj.* **Since indeed, seeing that.**

QUANQUAM — v. Quamquam.

QUANTILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of quantulus]. 1) Of size, **how small.** 2) Of quantity, **how little.**

QUANTĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [quantus]. (Lat.) **Greatness, quantity**: q. vocis, *strength.*

QUANTO — v. Quantus.

QUANTŌPĔRE (more correctly, quanto opere). Prop., *with how much labour;* hence, as *adv.* 1) *Interr.*, **how much? how greatly?** 2) *Relat.*, tantopere ... quantopere, *as much ... as.*

QUANTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of quantus]. 1) *Interr.*, **how small? how little? how trifling?** q. nobis videtur sol! quantulum memoriae mihi est! 2) *Relat.*, **as much as**: quantulum judicare possemus; quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him.*

QUANTŬLUS-CUNQUE, acunque, umcunque, *indef. relat. adj.* **However small, how small soever**; also, separately, quantulum id cunque est.

QUANTUMVIS, *adv.* and *conj.* [quantusvis]. **I.** *Adv* — **As much as you will, how much soever, however**: quantumvis exigua sint. **II.** *Conj.* — (= A strengthened quamvis.) **Although**: ille catus, q. rusticus.

QUANTUS, a, um, *adj.* [quam]. 1) *Interr.*, used in exclamations, **how great? how much? how many?** quantum frumenti? *how much corn?* quanti emisti? *at what price?* scis quanti te faciam, *you know how much I prize you;* quanti est sapere! (Com.) *how valuable it is!* Hence, ironically = *how small, how little:* homunculi qq. sunt quum recogito! 2) *Relat.*, **as great as, as much as, such as**; freq., as correlative to tantus = as: tanta dimicatio quanta unquam fuit; nox quanta fuit, acta est per lacrimas, *the livelong night;* q. non umquam antea exercitus venit; also, with a *sup.*, tanta distantia quanta maxima esse potest, *as great a difference as possible;* quantis maximis itineribus poterat, *the greatest he could.* In partic., quantus quantus = quantuscunque. Hence, the *n.* substantively: A) *abl.* Quanto, with comparatives and the like — a) *interr.*, **how much?** — b) *relat.*, α) **by how much, by as much as, according as**: quanto major; quanto ante, post; β) (usually) corresponding with tanto, etc., **the ... the**: quanto gravior erat oppugnatio, tanto (eo, hoc) crebriores literae mittebantur: B) *acc.* and *nom.* Quantum — a) *interr.*, **how much?** q. mutatus! *how changed!* — b) *relat.*, **as much as, as far as**: q. in me est, *as far as it is in my power:* q. audio; q. possum; quantum ad P., *as far as P. was concerned;* q. est hominum, *as many as there are of men;* q. importunitatis habent, *such is their insolence;* (poet. & lat.) in q., *as far as.* Sometimes 'quantum' is used with comparatives, instead of 'quanto': quantum longius procedebant, eo magis, etc.

QUANTUS-CUNQUE, tacunque, tumcunque, *indef. relat. adj.* **How great soever**: bona qq. sunt; ironically, q. victoria, *how insignificant soever;* hence, *n.* Quantumcunque, as *adv.*, **how much soever**: q. possim.

QUANTUS-LĪBET, talĭbet, tumlĭbet, *adj.* *As great as you please,* **how great soever.**

QUANTUSVIS, tavis, tumvis, *adj.* [quantus-volo]. *As great as you please,* **however great, how great soever**: quantaevis classi satis, *for any fleet however great.*

QUĀ-PRŌPTER, *adv.* 1) *Inter.* (ante-cl.), **for what reason? wherefore? why?** 2) *Relat.*, **for which reason, on which account, wherefore.**

QUĀ-QUĀ, *adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of quisquis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Wheresoever, whithersoever.**

*QUĀ-QUAM, *adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of quisquam]. (Ante-cl.) **Anywhere.**

QUĀ-RE, *adv.* [qui-res]. **1) By which means, whereby:** A) *interr.* (Ter.), quid si fortunatus fias? *Ch.* quare? *whereby? how?* B) *relat.*, permulta sunt quae dici sunt q. intelligatur. **2) For what reason, wherefore, why:** A) *interr.*, quare ausus? B) *relat.*, multa dicta sunt quare non posset. Hence, at the beginning of consecutive principal sentences = **wherefore, for which reason.**

QUARTĂDĔCĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [quartus-decimus]. (Lat.) **The soldiers of the fourteenth legion.**

QUARTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [quartus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the fourth:** A) febris q. (also abs. Quartana, ae, *f.*), *a quartan ague:* B) *subst.*, Quartani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the soldiers of the fourth legion.*

QUARTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [quartus]. **A fourth part, quarter,** esp. *of a* sextarius, *a quartern, gill.*

QUARTUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quatuor]. **The fourth,** pars; q. pater (poet.) = abavus. Hence: A) *subst.*, Quarta, ae, *f.* (lat.), **a fourth part,** esp. *of an inheritance:* B) *adv.*, Quarto— a) **in the fourth place, fourth in order** — b) **the fourth time:** C) *adv.*, Quartum, **for the fourth time.**

QUARTUS-DĔCĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quatuordecim]. **The fourteenth.**

QUĂ-SĪ, *conj.* & *adv.* **I.** *Conj.* — In hypothetical sentences, **as if, just as if:** q. nunc id agatur, ita, etc.; proinde q.; medico tria millia jugerum dedisti, q. te sanasset; also, with a *part.*, hostes maximo clamore insecuti, q. jam partâ victoriâ; (Com.) assimilabo q. exeam, *I will pretend as if*, &c.; pleonastically, quasi si = quasi. **II.** *Adv.* — **1)** In comparative sentences, **like as, as:** q. poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vix avelluntur, sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert; is servit q. ego servio. **2)** (Freq. in connexion with quidam.) **To mitigate,** or **to apologize for,** a figurative or bold expression, **as it were:** philosophia artium omnium procreatrix quaedam et q. parens. **3)** With numbers, &c.: **almost, nearly:** q. talenta ad quindecim coegi; hence, unus q. animus; q. in extrema pagina.

QUĂSILLUM, i, *n.*, or QUĂSILLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of qualum or qualus]. **A small basket:** scortum quasillo pressum, *who must spin = low, mean.*

*QUASSĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [quasso]. (Poet.) **That may be shaken.**

QUASSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [quasso]. (Rar.) **A (violent) shaking,** capitis.

QUASSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*intens.* of quatio]. **1) To shake** *or* **to toss violently,** caput; q. hastam; q. ramum super tempora, *to shake.* In partic.: A) = **to damage** *by shaking,* **to shatter, to batter:** naves quassatae, *leaky;* classis quassata ventis; quassata muri (poet.), *breaches made in:* B) *trop.*, **to shatter, to ruin, to destroy:** q. rempublicam. **2)** *Intr.*, **to shake = to shake itself:** caput q.; siliqua quassante, *rattling.*

QUASSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of quatio]. **1)** *Part.* — v. Quatio. **2)** (Lat.) **Broken, weak,** anima, litera.

QUASSUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [quatio]. (Ante-cl.) **A shaking.**

QUĂTĔFĂCIO, fēci, —, 3. *v. tr.* [quatio-facio]. *To shake* = **to cause to waver,** Antonium.

QUĀ-TĒNUS, *adv.* **1)** *Interr.:* A) **how far? to what extent?** B) of time = **how long? 2)** *Relat.:* A) of space, **as far as:** petentibus Saguntinis, ut, q. tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent: B) *trop.*, **so far as:** q. de religione dicebat, Bibulo assensum est: C) (poet. & lat.) **since, as:** quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur.

QUĂTER, *num. adv.* [quatuor]. **Four times:** q. quini, *four times five = twenty;* q. decies, *fourteen times;* q. tantum, *four times as much;* ter et quater (also, ter aut q., terque quaterque) proverbially = *frequently, over and over again.*

QUĂTERNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quatuor]. **1) Four each, four at a time:** qq. centesimae, *four per cent. interest a month.* **2) Four together:** qq. cohortes.

QUĂTIO, quassi, quassum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To shake,** alas; ventus q. aquas; (poet.) q. populum, *to make the people laugh immoderately;* equus q. campum, *shakes the plain.* Hence: A) **to damage** *by shaking,* **to shatter,** muros; navis quassa, *shattered, leaky;* quassae faces, *bits of pine wood used for torches;* aula quassa, *a broken pot:* B) *trop.* — a) **to agitate, to excite:** q. mentem, animum — b) **to vex, to harass,** oppida bello: C) anhelitus creber q. artus, *shakes, makes the limbs tremble:* D) vox quassa, *a broken voice.* **2)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To push, to drive:** q. aliquem foras, prae se; q. equum cursu.

QUATRĪDUUM, i, *n.* [quatuor-dies]. **A space of four days, four days.**

QUĂTUOR, *card. num. adj. indecl.* [cf. Sanscr. chatur, Germ. vier]. **Four.**

QUĂTUOR-DĔCIES, *num. adv.* (Lat.) = Quater decies, **fourteen times.**

QUĂTUOR-DĔCIM, *card. num. adj. indecl.* **Fourteen:** sedere in q. (ordinibus), *to have a seat in the theatre, on the fourteen front or equestrian benches = to be a knight.*

QUĂTUOR-VĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A board of four commissioners,* who managed certain public

affairs. The Quatuorviri of Rome superintended the highways. In partic., in the municipia = *the board of chief magistrates.*

QUĔ, *conj.* Appended enclitically to another word, and characterizing the second member of a proposition, as an addition to, a continuation or enlargement of, the first, so that both are to be considered as a collective whole ('particula adjectiva,' whilst 'et' is a 'particula copulativa') —**and:** senatus populusque Romanus; jus potestasque. In partic.: A) que ... et (connecting words only, but not sentences), que ... que (esp. in relative sentences, and in connecting two words, one of which is a pronoun), also (rar.), et ... que, **both ... and, as well ... as:** B) to denote a transition from something particular to something general = *and in general:* eloquentiam studiaque liberalia exercuit: C) to explain what precedes = *and indeed:* D) 'que' is used, more freq. than 'et,' to express positively what the preceding sentence had expressed negatively (v. Et, 4) = **but, on the contrary:** non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. (N. B. — 'Que' is rarely added to a monosyllabic preposition, but usually to the word governed by it; as, in reque, inter nosque. The poets have still greater license with regard to its position in the sentence.)

QUĔM-AD-MŎDUM, *adv.* 1) *Interr.*, **in what manner? how?** 2) *Relat.*, **as, just as;** in parcular, freq. in quoting examples, in comparisons, &c.

QUEO, īvi or ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. tr.* (When followed by an *infin. pass.*, ante-cl. writers use the passive forms 'quitur,' 'quitus,' in the same signification.) **To be able** = possum, q. v. (usually connected with a negation, or a limitation, condition, &c.).

QUERCĒTUM, i, *n.* [quercus]. (Ante-cl.) **An oak-forest, oak-wood.**

QUERCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [quercus]. (Lat.) **Of oak, oaken, oak-:** q. corona, *of oak-leaves.*

QUERCUS, ūs, *f.* **An oak, oak-tree** (cf. robur). Hence (poet.): A) = *a garland of oak-leaves:* q. civilis: B) = **an acorn.**

QUĔRĒLA, ae, *f.* [queror]. 1) **A complaining, complaint** (in words — cf. questus; merely as the expression of feeling — cf. querimonia): moestis implere juga querelis. Hence, **a plaintive sound** *or* **note** *of an animal, a flute,* &c. 2) = Querimonia (q. v.), **a complaint:** epistola plena querelarum: habere querelas apud aliquem de aliquo, *to complain against;* but, illa res nonnullam q. habet, *gives occasion to some complaint.* 3) (Lat.) *A cause for complaining,* **disorder, disturbance.** 4) (Lat.) **A complaint, disorder:** q. viscerum.

QUĔRĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [queror]. **Complaining.**

QUĔRĪMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [queror]. **A complaint** (demanding redress or satisfaction — cf. querela): q. de alicujus injuriis.

QUĔRĪTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*freq.* of queror]. (Tac.) **To complain loudly.**

QUERNEUS, or QUERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [quercus]. = Querceus: q. folium, corona.

QUĔROR, questus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [cf. old Germ. queran, modern Germ. girren]. 1) (Poet.) **To utter plaintive sounds** *or* **notes** (of birds, a flute, &c.), **to complain, to warble.** 2) **To complain** *of,* **to bewail, to lament:** q. de injuriis alicujus, de Milone expulso, and q. injuriam, fortunam; q. cum aliquo or apud aliquem (lat. also alicui), *to make complaint to one;* queror me relictum esse, *of having been deserted.*

QUERQUĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* [καρκαίρω, 'to quake']. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Cold to trembling,* **shivering.**

QUERQUĔTŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [querquetum = quercetum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to an oak-forest:** mons Q., *an ancient name of* mons Coelius, *at Rome.* (Lat.)

QUĔRŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [queror]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Uttering plaintive sounds** *or* **notes, warbling, wailing,** &c., cicada, chorda, tuba. 2) **Ever complaining, querulous,** senex, calamitas.

QUESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [queror]. (Doubtf. read.) = Querela, 1 (esp. of an orator who strives to excite compassion).

QUESTUS, ūs, *m.* [queror]. **A complaint, lamentation:** effundere questus; vano q. clamitare; (poet.) of *the soft, plaintive notes of the nightingale.*

QUI (I.), quae, quod, *pron.* [Sanscr. kas, Ion. κοῦ, instead of ποῦ]. **I.** *Interr. pron.* — 1) Mostly adjectively, **what? which?** (Ter.) quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaerea — *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chaerea?* 2) Substantively, when the question is about the rank or character of a person, and not his name, for which latter 'quis' is used: occiso Roscio, qui primum Ameriam nunciat? *what kind of a man?*

II. *Relat. pron.* — **Who, which, that:** colonia quam Fregellas appellant, and (the relative agreeing in person and number with the substantive in the relative clause) peroratio qui epilogus dicitur. Sometimes (by attraction, as in Greek) the relative agrees with its antecedent in case: hoc confirmamus illo augurio, quo diximus. Hence, in partic.: A) instead of a conjunction and a personal or demonstrative pronoun, to connect a sentence closely with what precedes — a) with the *indic.* = *and* (*but,* &c.), *he* (*she, it*): qui quum venisset, *and* (*but*) *when he had come* — b) with the *subj.*, α) to denote a cause (instead of quam) = *as* or *because he,* &c.: exsecrari eum solebat qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset; β) to denote a purpose or consequence (instead of ut) = *that, so that;* also = *to* and an *infin.*: equitatum qui sustineret

hostium impetum misit, *to sustain the attack of the enemy;* dignus (aptus, idoneus) est qui ametur, *to be loved:* B) quae tua est humanitas, or qua es humanitate, *such is your kindness:* C) *n. sing.* quod = **as much as, as far as:** quod sciam, *as far as I know:* D) old *abl. sing.* qui (cf. qui II.) — a) *m.* and (rar.) *f.*, in connexion with the *prep.* cum (quicum; mostly after general expressions; as, ac nemo, aliquis, etc.) — b) *n.*, in some combinations, where no *subst.* precedes: habeo qui utar, *what I can make use of;* vix reliquit qui efferretur, *the wherewithal to be buried.* III. *Indef. pron.* — v. Quis II.

QUĪ (II.), *adv.* [*abl. sing*, of the *interr. pron.* quis and the *relat. pron.* qui]. 1) *Interr.*, **how?** qui fit ut, etc.? in indirect questions (ante-cl.), nec q. hoc mihi eveniat scio. Hence: A) to express a wish, **O that, would that:** q. dii istum perdant! elliptically, q. illi dii irati! (sc. sint): B) (Com.) **why? wherefore?** q. non? q. dum? *why indeed?* C) (Pl.) of price = quanti, **how much?** 2) *Relat.*, **why, wherefore:** multa concurrunt qui conjecturam hanc nunc facio.

QUIĂ, *conj.* [prop. *n. pl.* of qui]. **Because** (to express a real cause or motive — cf. quoniam); freq. correlative to the particles ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc.: quia enim (Pl.), *because forsooth.*

QUIĂ-NAM, *adv.* (Poet.) **Why? wherefore?**

QUICQUAM, QUICQUE, QUICQUID — vide Quisquam, etc.

QUĪ-CUNQUE, quaec., quodc., *pron.* 1) *Indef. relat.*, **whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever** (both substantively and adjectively): q. is est, ei, etc.; omnia quaecunque loquimur, *everything we may say;* q. fortuna imminet. Hence = qualiscunque, **of whatever kind:** q. mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit. 2) *Indef.*, **any whatsoever, every possible:** quacunque ratione eos sanabo; q. modo, *by all means.*

QUĪ-DAM, quaedam, quiddam (*subst.*) or quoddam (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* **A certain, a certain one** (where a particular person or thing is thought of, but for some reason is not mentioned — cf. aliquis, quisquam): q. ex advocatis; quodam tempore; quiddam mali or malum, *something bad.* Freq. it is used (usually with quasi) to mitigate or to emphasize a figurative and improper expression = *as it were* (v. Quasi).

QUĬDEM, *conj.* 1) It calls attention to the emphatic word of a sentence, which it almost invariably follows = **indeed, and indeed, certianly, in truth:** nunc q. Romae est; tres epistolae et q. uno die, *and indeed;* thus, also, doleo ac mirifice q. 2) It indicates a limitation of a statement = **at least:** non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore. 3): A) ne ... quidem, **not even** (v. Nē): B) in concessive sentences it is freq. placed after a *demontr. pron.*, although it emphasizes another word (= *it is true, to be sure*): ludo et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed, etc.

QUIDNI — v. Quis I.

QUIES, ētis, *f.* [root QUI, kindred w. κεῖμαι]. 1) **Rest** (from labour, exertion, excitement, &c., and usually in opposition thereto — cf. tranquillitas, requies), **quiet, repose:** quies senectutis, *which old age affords;* but, q. laborum (more freq. a laboribus), *repose from hardships;* mors est q. laborum ac miseriarum; somnus et ceterae qq., *the other recreations.* Hence, in partic.: A) *rest at night* — a) = **sleep:** capere quietem, *to sleep;* ire ad q.; tradere se quieti, *to go to sleep;* secundum q., in quiete, and (lat.) per q., *in sleep* — b) (poet.) = **the sleep of death:** dura q. — c) (lat.) = **a dream, phantom, vision:** B) (mostly poet.) = **peace:** q. diuturna: C) = **retired life, neutrality** *between contending parties:* Attici q. Caesari fuit grata. *2) (Lucr.) Qq. of animals = **a lair, resting-place.**

QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* [quies]. **To rest, to repose** *from labour, toil,* &c.: et agenti quiescendum et quiescenti agendum est. In partic.: A) of inanimate objects, **to be still** *or* **quiet, to rest;** ventus, bellum q.: B) *to leave off working,* &c., *to rest:* C) *to undertake nothing,* **to keep quiet, to be inactive;** esp. in a contest = **to be neutral:** q. in republica, *to retire from political or public life;* quiesce! *keep quiet!* D) = **to sleep,** and hence = *to be dead, to rest in the grave:* E) foedus q., *remains inviolate:* F) **to be undisturbed** *by a thing:* q. ab re aliqua. 2) Emphatically: A) (Pl.) **to leave off, to cease, to desist from,** potare; quiesce hanc rem modo petere: B) **to suffer quietly, to permit:** q. rem adduci ad interregnum.

QUIĒTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [quietus]. **Quietly;** hence — a) = **without being disturbed,** *without battle:* q. se recipere — b) = **in a retired manner,** vivere — c) = **calmly, with composure,** aliquid ferre.

QUIĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp. & sup.* [quiesco]. **Quiet, at rest** (v. Quies, Quiesco), homo, animus; aetas q., *old age.* In partic.: A) = **keeping quiet:** rex sedit q.: B) of inanimate objects = *slow, gentle, calm,* amnis; q. statio, *a safe anchorage;* hence — a) of mental qualities = **peaceable, calm, free from ambition;** or, in a bad sense, **slow, phlegmatic, without energy** — b) of the circumstances in which one lives, **quiet, private;** or, **neutral** — c) (poet.) = **sleeping:** C) = **undisturbed** *by,* **free** *from:* omnia quieta a bello erant; republicâ quietâ, *while the state is in peace.*

QUĪ-LĪBET, quaelībet, quidlībet (*subst.*) and quodlībet (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* **Any one who will, any whatsoever, all;** freq. with the accessory idea of disdain = **the first that comes to hand:** q. vel minima res, *any circumstance, even the most trifling;* olim adhibebatur peritus, nunc q.

QUIN, *conj.* [qui, and ne = non]. **I.** [From the *relat.* qui] — Prop. = *how not.* Hence, in dependent sentences, with the subjunctive, the principal sentence always implying a negation — 1) in consecutive sentences, **that not, as not to, but, without:** negat ullum cibum esse tam gravem quin concoquatur; numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant; thus, in partic., after nemo (nihil, quis, quid) est, nihil est q. depravari possit; nulla pictura fuit q. inspexerit, *which he had not;* quis est, quin cernat, quanta vis sit in sensibus? thus, also, non quin = **not as though:** non q. ipse dissentiam. 2) After verbs of forbearing, hindering, refusing, abstaining, being wanting, &c., usually expressed in English by '**from,**' followed by a participial substantive, or by the present participle: vix me continere possum q. clamem; non possum q. scribam, *I can not refrain from writing;* fieri non potest q. vincat omnes; intrare non possum, quin me videant, *without their seeing me.* 3) After verbs and other words expressing doubt or uncertainty = **but that, that:** non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? **II.** [From the *interr.* qui] — In indirect questions = **why not:** A) in a question containing a challenge: q. conscendimus equos? *why not mount the horses?* in gen., with the *imperat.*, to strengthen or to emphasize a challenge, usually in opposition to something else: q. uno verbo dic, *just say in one word;* q. omitte me, *let me go then:* B) alone or in connexion with 'etiam' (prop. = *and why also not?*) = **nay, nay even, indeed:** multum scribo die, q. etiam noctibus; hercle q. recte dicis.

QUĪ-NAM, quaenam, quodnam, *interr. pron.* (Ante-cl.) **Who (which, what) pray?**

QUINCTIUS, QUINCTILIANUS, etc. — *vide* Quintius, etc.

QUINCUNX, ncis, *m.* [quinque-uncia]. 1) **Five-twelfths** *of a Roman 'as';* hence = *five-twelfths,* in gen., e. g., of an inheritance; of interest = *five per cent.* (*a year*). 2) (From the way of marking five on a tessera, thus ⁘) = *A number of trees planted in the form of a quincunx,* —

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QUINDĔCIES, *num. adv.* [quindecim]. **Fifteen times.**

QUINDĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* [quinque-decem]. **Fifteen.**

QUINDĔCIM-PRĪMI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (perhaps to be written as two words). **The first fifteen** *of the senators of a municipium* (not a committee, but a higher class only).

QUINDĔCIM-VĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Sacris faciundis) **The Fifteen,** *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books,* from which, on extraordinary occasions, they derived the means of mitigating the wrath of the gods and averting public calamities.

QUINDĔCIMVĪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [quindecimvir]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a quindecimvir.**

QUINGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni]. (Lat.) **Consisting of five hundred each.**

QUINGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quingenti]. **Five hundred each.**

QUINGENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quingenti]. **The five hundredth.**

QUINGENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [quinquecentum]. **Five hundred.**

QUINGENTIES, *num. adv.* [quingenti]. **Five hundred times.**

QUĪNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quinque]. 1) **Five each.** 2) Esp. in multiplying, **five times:** quater q. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) In the *sing.:* lex quina vicenaria, *forbidding to enter into a contract before one's twenty-fifth year.*

QUĪNĪ-DĒNI, or QUIN-DĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* 1) **Fifteen each.** 2) **Fifteen.**

QUĪNĪ-VĪCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* **Twenty-five each.**

QUINQUĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni]. **Consisting of fifty, containing fifty:** q. grex; homo q., *fifty years old.*

QUINQUĀGĒNI, ae, a, *dist. num. adj.* [quinquaginta]. **Fifty each.**

QUINQUĀGĒSIES, *num. adv.* (Ante-cl.) = Quinquagies.

QUINQUĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quinquaginta]. **The fiftieth;** in partic., *subst.,* Quinquagesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), **a fiftieth,** *as a tax.*

QUINQUĀGIES, *num. adv.* [quinquaginta]. **Fifty times.**

QUINQUĀGINTA, *card. num. adj. indecl.* **Fifty.**

QUINQUATRUS, uum, *f. pl.,* or QUINQUATRIA, ōrum and ium, *n. pl.* [quinque, because it was celebrated on the fifth day after the Ides]. *A festival in honour of Minerva, lasting four days.* There were two such festivals at Rome: the greater (majores QQ.) celebrated on the 19th of March, and the lesser (minores or minusculae QQ.) on the 13th of June.

QUINQUE, *card. num. adj. indecl.* [cf. πέντε, πέμπε]. **Five.**

QUINQUENNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [quinque-annus]. 1) **Taking place every fifth year, quinquennial,** certamen. 2) **Lasting five years,** censura.

QUINQUENNIS, e, *adj.* [quinque-annus]. 1) (= Quinquennalis 1.) **Celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial,** Olympias. 2) = **Five years old,** filia.

QUINQUENNIUM, ii, *n.* [quinque-annus]. **A period of five years, five years.**

QUINQUĔ-PARTĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Divided into five parts, fivefold.**

QUINQUĔ-PRĪMI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The first five** *senators of a municipium* (not a committee, but a higher class merely).

QUINQUĒRĒMIS, e, *adj.* [quinque-remus]. **Having five banks of oars,** navis; freq. as *subst. f.* = navis q., *a quinquereme.*

QUINQUĔ-VĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* **The dignity** *or* **office of a quinquevir.**

QUINQUĔ-VĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Board of Five,** *a commission for the administration of public business.*

QUINQUIES, *num. adv.* [quinque]. **Five times.**

*QUINQUĪ-PLĬCO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To make fivefold,** rem.

QUINTĂDĔCĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [quintus-decimus]. **The soldiers of the fifteenth legion.**

QUINTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [quintus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the fifth.** In partic.: A) Quintana, ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a street in a camp,* separating the fifth maniple and the fifth turma from the sixth maniple and turma, and serving also as the market-place of the camp; hence (lat.) = *a market:* B) Quintani, ōrum, *m. pl., the soldiers of the fifth legion.*

QUINTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Quintius I.]. **Quintian:** exercitus Q., *commanded by L. Q. Cincinnatus.*

QUINTĪLIĀNUS, i, *m.* (Marcus Fabius.) *A celebrated rhetorician of Rome, in the time of the Emperor Trajan,* the well-known author of the work De Institutione Oratoria.

QUINTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [quintus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the fifth month** (of the old Roman year, which began with March); hence = **of July:** mensis q.; Kalendae, etc., qq.

QUINTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Quintia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) L. Q. Cincinnatus, who, when dictator, defeated the Æqui, 458 B. C. 2) T. Q. Flaminius, who vanquished the Macedonian king Philip, at Cynoscephalæ, 197 B. C.

QUINTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Quintius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Quintius,* **Quintian,** gens; Q. prata, *named after L. Q. Cincinnatus.*

QUINTO, *adv.* [quintus]. **For the fifth time.**

QUINTUM, *adv.* [quintus]. **For the fifth time.**

QUINTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [quinque]. **The fifth.**

QUINTUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman praenomen,* usually abbreviated to Q.

QUIPPE, *adv.* [quia-pe]. 1) If alone, it denotes, usually with some irony and indignation, a reason or cause = **to be sure, of course, certainly:** q. vetor fatis! movet me q. lumen curiae! ista ipsa a te apte et rotunde dicuntur, q. habes enim a rhetoribus, *of course, you have it,* &c. 2) With the particles quia, quoniam, quum, ut, and with the *relat. pron.*, it expresses a reason or cause still more strongly = **since, inasmuch as, indeed, in fact:** convivium cum patre non inibat, quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perrare veniret.

QUIPPĔNI, *adv.* [quippe-ne]. (Ante-cl.) **Why not?** or, affirmatively, **to be sure.**

QUIPPIAM — v. Quisquam.

QUĬ-QUI (Ante-cl.) = Quisquis.

QUĪRĪNA, ae, *f. A Roman tribe.*

QUĪRĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Quirinus]. *Of or belonging to Quirinus,* **Quirinal:** Q. lituus, trabea, *such as Romulus bore;* collis Q., *the Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built,* now Monte Cavallo. In partic., *subst.,* Quirinalia, ium, *n. pl., a festival in honour of Romulus,* celebrated on the 17th of February.

QUĪRĪNUS, i, *m.* [kindred w. Quiris]. 1) *A name given to Romulus after his apotheosis.* Hence: A) *of other gods,* esp. *Janus:* B) *of distinguished persons,* e. g., *Augustus, Antonius.* 2) As *adj.* = Quirinalis.

QUĪRIS, ītis, *m.* [from Cures, 'an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures']. Hence, after the union of the Sabines with the Romans — 1) generally in the *pl.*, Quirites, ium or um, *m.*, **the Roman citizens, the Romans** — a name held in high honour, as a distinctive name of the Romans as citizens; while in the field they were called 'milites' ('Quirites' was considered by soldiers as a term of derision), and in their relations to foreign nations 'Romani' — hence, jus Quiritium = *full Roman citizenship.* Thus, they said populus Romanus Quiritium, or, by way of apposition, populo Romano Quiritibus; pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis; populus Romanus Quiritesque. 2) In the *sing.* (rar.), **a Roman citizen,** *who was in possession of full citizenship.*

QUĪRĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [quirito]. **A cry for aid, a plaintive cry.**

QUĪRĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [originally, probably = fidem Quiritium implorare, 'to implore the assistance of the Roman citizens']. I. *Intr.* — **To cry for aid, to raise a plaintive cry;** also (lat.) = *to scream.* II. *Tr.* — **To cry aloud, to cry out:** quiritat 'civis Romanus natus sum.'

QUIS (I.), quae, quid, *interr. pron.* [corresp. with the Greek τίς]. 1) *Subst.*, **who? what?** quis id fecit? (ante-cl. writers use 'quis' also as a *fem.:* quis tu es mulier?) Hence, in partic., the *n. sing.* quid: A) as *subst.*, followed by a *genit.*, *what?* = **how much? how many?** quid argenti? quid tabularum? scire quid ejus sit? *what there is in it?* B) as *adv.* — a) to denote indignation and astonishment, **how!** quid, eundem destituisti! quid, quod? *what do you say to this, that,* &c.? quid si? *how if?* — b) = **why? wherefore?** (also, in quid, quid ita): q. venisti? sed

quid ego argumentor, quid plura disputo? quid ni? (and quidni non?) *why not?* II. *Adj.*— **What? what sort of?** quid mulieris (Pl.), *what sort of a wife?* quis videor? *how do I appear to you?* quid est tibi nomen? *what is your name?*

QUIS (II.), *subst.* & *adj.*, and QUI (*subst.* only when preceded by the *conj.* si, nisi, ne, or num), quae or quă, quid (*subst.*), and quod (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* **Any one, some one; anybody, somebody; any thing, something.** It denotes an undetermined person or thing, without emphasis; mostly after a *relat. pron.*, after 'si,' and other particles: potest quis, cum divinationem habeat, errare aliquando; si quid in te peccavi, ignosce; si qui rex, si qua natio fecisset aliquid, etc.

QUIS-NAM, or QUI-NAM, (quaenam,) quidnam or quodnam, *interr.* & *indef. pron.* 1) *Interr.* (a strengthened form of quis), **who, pray? what, pray?** freq. separated (Pl.): quis ea est nam optima? (of a woman). The *n.* quidnam is used adverbially, *why, pray?* quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? 2) *Indef.* (only in connexion with the *interr.* num, and then mostly written as one word) = **anybody, any thing.**

QUIS-PIAM, quaepiam, quidpiam (*subst.*) and quodpiam (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* (Rar.) **Anybody, somebody, any thing, something** (of an undetermined person or thing): dicimus, velle aliquid quempiam quia, etc.; res quaepiam; *neut. sing.*, Quidpiam, as *adv.* = **somewhat, a little:** q. nocere; q. impudicior.

QUIS-QUAM, quidquam or quicquam, *indef. pron.* (Without *f.* and *pl.* — usually *subst.*) **Any one, anybody, any, any thing, something** (expressing the idea of an indefinite pronoun in the most general and undetermined sense, so that a particular person is not thought of; hence, used esp. in negative, doubtful and interrogative sentences): quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives; nemo tale quidquam conabitur; quisquamne istuc negat? nec q. unus, *not a single one;* nihil quidquam, *nothing at all.*

QUIS-QUE, quaeque, quidque (*subst.*), and quodque (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* 1) **Whoever he be, each one, every one, everything** (implying a distribution, therefore freq. with superlatives, ordinal numerals, and the *reflect. pron.* suus and se): suus cuique honos habetur; pro se quisque queruntur, *each on his part;* quo quisque est sollertior, eo, etc., *any one, a man,* &c.: ut quisque est optimus, ita difficillime alios suspicatur, *the better one is, the less,* &c.; decimus quisque; primus quisque, *the first or earliest possible;* primo quoque tempore (die), *as soon as possible;* with the *sup.* freq. in a general sense, and thus often collectively: doctissimus q., *every learned man* = *all the learned;* optimus q., *the noble.* 2) Sometimes = **whoever, every one who** (probably an abbreviation of the corresp. forms of quicunque): cujusque populi cives vicissent (= cujuscunque).

QUISQUĪLIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [quisque = 'all sorts of things']. **Offscourings, rubbish, refuse;** hence, *trop.*, of persons = **refuse, dregs, trash:** qq. conjurationis Catilinariae.

QUIS-QUIS, quidquid or quicquid, *indef. relat.* and *indef. pron.* (Of common occurrence only in the *nom.* and *abl. m.* & *n.*, and in the *acc. n.*) 1) *Indef. relat.* (usually *subst.*), **whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever,** *every one that, all that:* quisquis es; (poet.) deorum quidquid regit terras, *all the gods who;* quidquid progredior, *the farther, the more;* quidquid amare patrem et matrem videntur, *much as they seem.* 2) *Indef.*, **any one whosoever, any thing whatsoever:** quibusquibus Romanis liberos suos dabant; quoquo modo, *in every possible way.*

QUĪ-VIS, quaevis, quidvis (*subst.*), and quodvis (*adj.*), *indef. pron.* **Any one** *or* **any thing you please, any whatever:** non quivis hoc videt; quidvis perpeti, dicere; q. unus.

QUĪVIS-CUNQUE, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *indef. relat. pron.* (Poet.) = Quicunque.

QUIZA, ae, *f. A fortified place in Mauretania,* int he vicinity of the modern village Giza, near Oran.

QUŌ, *interr.* and *relat. adv.* I. *Interr.* — 1) Of space: A) **whither?** q. gentium? *where in the world? trop.*, q. illae nubent? (Pk.) *into which house?* = *whom will they marry!* q. evadet res, *how will the affair turn out?* hence, *trop.* — a) **how far?** q. amentiae progressus sit? *to what pitch of madness* — b) **for what purpose? with what design?** q. hanc molem statuerunt? nescis, quo valeat numus? — c) **wherefore? to what advantage?** q. mihi fortunam si non, etc.: B) (rar.) in combination with 'loci,' **where?** 2) Of time, only in the combination 'quousque,' q. v. II. *Relat.* — 1) Of space, **whither:** gratiosus erat apud eos q. se contulit, *to whom.* 2) As *conj.*: A) **to the end that, in order that:** q. eum absterreant (= ut eo; hence usually w. *comp.*, where it is prop. the *abl.* of measure; in other combinations it is used only by poet. and lat. writers): castella communit, quo facilius prohibere possit, etc.; id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius; freq. thus in the combination 'quominus,' q. v.: B) **because,** in combination with a negation: haec scribis non q. ipse audieris sed, etc.; non edepol quo te impudicam crederem: C) (rar.) **for which reason, wherefore, and therefore:** anseres voraces sunt; q. temperandum iis (in the combination 'quo factum est ut,' etc., it is merely the *abl. sing. n.* of the *relat. pron.* = *from which it happened.* III. *Indef.* — **Anywhere:** si q. me ire vis; Romam aliove quo ire, *or to any other place.* IV. In many combinations it is the *abl. sing. n.* of the *relat. pron.*; esp. thus with comparatives, when it corresponds with 'eo' = **the ... the.**

QUO-AD, *interr.* & *relat. adv.* I. *Interr.* (rar.) 1) Of space, **how far?** 2) Of time, **how long?**

until what point of time? II. *Relat.* —1) Of time: A) **till, until, until that** (with the *indic.* or *subj.*): exercebatur ad eum finem q., etc.; ipse, q. legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit: B) **as long as** (with or without 'tamdiu'); q. potui; neque finem insequendi fecerunt, quoad praecipites hostes egerunt; tamdiu velle debebis, q. te quantum proficias non poenitebit, *you ought to desire it, just as long as you are not dissatisfied with your proficiency.* 2) **To what extent** *or* **degree**: est modus q. pati uxorem oportet. 3) **As far as, so far as**: q. patitur consuetudo; q. possum; q. longissime, *as far as possible;* sometimes with the *genit.* ejus, to denote a relation to what precedes: q. ejus fieri potest, *as far as it can be done.*

QUOAD-USQUE (or sep. quoad usque), *adv.* (Lat.) **Until that.**

QUŌ-CIRCA (also sep. quo, bone, circa), *relat. adv.* **Wherefore** = **and therefore, and on that account.**

QUŌ-CUNQUE, *indef. relat. pron.* **Whithersoever, to whatever place**: q. me verto, *whithersoever I turn.*

QUOD, *conj.* [*n.* of the *relat. pron.* qui]. 1) To denote an actual circumstance or fact of which something is declared, **that, the fact that**: multum ei detraxit q. alienae civitatis erat, *the fact that he was a foreigner was very prejudicial to him;* magnum beneficium est naturae, quod necesse est mori. Freq. it relates, in this sense, to a *demonst. pron.* (id, hoc); sometimes even to a *subst.*, to which it is thus joined as an explanatory apposition. Hence: A) *as to the circumstance that,* **as respects that, as to what**: q. scribis te ad me venturum esse, ego vero te istic esse volo; q. me Agamemnonem aemulari putas, falleris: B) with other, esp. conditional, conjunctions, to effect a closer connexion of two sentences (q. si, q. quum, q. quoniam) = **but, though,** &c.: q. nisi domi invidiâ debilitatus esset, &c.; in the poets, 'quod' is used in this sense, without being connected with another conjunction: quod te oro, *therefore I beg you:* C) (Pl.) diu est q. te oro, *I have now for a long time:* D) (ante-cl. & lat.) = **although**: si te in platea offendero, q. dicas mihi — periisti: E) (ante-cl. & lat.) after verba sentiendi et declarandi = **that**, instead of the *acc. c. infin.* 2) To denote a cause: A) in gen., **because**: noctu ambulabat in foro quod somnum capere non posset: B) in partic., after verbs denoting 'to rejoice,' 'to be sorry,' 'to praise,' 'to blame,' &c., **because, that**: indignantur, q. spiratis; laudatur A. q. fuerit abstinens; tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti.

QUŌDAM-MŎDO (also sep. quodam modo), *adv.* [qui-modus]. **In some measure, in a certain manner.**

QUOJAS, QUOJUS, *pron.* (Ante-cl.) = Cujas, Cujus.

QUŌ-LĬBET, *adv.* (Poet.) **Whither it pleases, to any place whatever.**

QUOM — v. Quum.

QUŌ-MĬNUS, *conj.* (Prop. = *by which the less, that the less.*) With verbs and expressions of hindering, **that not**; usually it is translated by 'from,' followed by a participial substantive: impedivit q. abirent eo; non prohibeo q. id facias, *I do not prevent you from doing it;* per illum non stetit q. dimicaretur, *it was not owing to him that no engagement took place.*

QUŌ-MŎDO, *interr., relat.* and *indef. adv.* I. *Interr.* — **In what manner? how?** II. *Relat.* — **In what manner, in the same manner.** III. *Indef.* = Quocunque modo, **in whatsoever manner.**

QUŌMŎDŎ-CUNQUE, *indef. relat.* & *indef. adv.* I. *Indef. relat.* — **Howsoever, in whatever manner.** II. *Indef.* (ante-cl. & lat.) — **In some way** *or* **another, somehow.**

QUŌMŎDO-NAM, *interr. adv.* **In what manner, pray? how then?**

QUŌ-NAM, *interr. adv.* **Whither, pray?** *trop.*, q. haec pertinent? *to what does this tend?* (lat.) q. usque, *how long? how far?*

QUONDAM, *adv.* [quum-dam]. 1) Of the past, **once, formerly.** 2) (Rar.) Of time in general, **sometimes, at times** (= aliquando, q. v.). 3) (Poet.) Of the future, **hereafter, sometime** *or* **other, ever.**

QUŌNIAM, *conj.* [quum-jam]. **Whereas, since, because, seeing that** (to denote a cause already known to the hearer or reader).

QUŌPIAM, *indef. adv.* [quispiam]. (Ante-cl.) **To any place, whithersoever.**

QUŌQUAM, *indef. adv.* [quisquam]. **To any place, whithersoever**: se q. movere ex urbe; (poet.), *trop.*, q. resolvi, *to be resolved in any way.*

QUŎQUE, *conj.* (Never at the beginning of a sentence, but placed enclitically after the emphatic word) = **Also**: me q. hoc decepit. Sometimes (ante-cl, & lat.) it is connected pleonastically with 'et' or 'etiam.'

QUOQUE-VERSUS — v. Quoquoversus.

QUŌQUO, *indef. relat. adv.* [quisquis]. **Whithersoever.**

QUŌQUŌ-VERSUM, or QUŌQUŌ-VERSUS, *adv.* **In every direction, in every way.**

QUORSUM, or QUORSUS, *interr. adv.* [quoversum or versus]. 1) Of space, **whither?** 2) Of result, issue, &c., **whither? whereto?** q. hoc tendit? *to what does this lead?* q. haec evenient? *how will this turn out?* 3) Of a purpose, **to what purpose? to what end? for what?** q. hoc quaeris?

QUOT, *interr.* & *relat. adj. indecl.* I. *Interr.* — **How many?** q. sunt? q. homines inveniuntur? II. *Relat.* — **As many as**; usually corresponding with 'tot,' as: q. homines, tot causae; tot annos q. habet. Hence: A) Quŏt-annis (annus),

as *adv.*, **every year**: B) (ante-cl.) with other substantives also = **each, every**: quot Kalendis: q. mensibus.

QUŎTANNIS, *adv.* — v. Quot.

QUOT-CUNQUE, *adj. indecl.* **How many soever, as many as.**

QUŎTĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [quot]. **How many each.**

QUŎTĬDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [quotidie]. 1) **Daily,** labor, vita. 2) = **Usual, common,** verba.

QUŎTĬDIE, *adv.* [quot-dies]. **Daily, every day** (of that which is repeated every day — cf. indies).

QUŎTIES, *interr. & relat. adv.* [quot]. **I.** *Interr.* — **How often? how many times? II.** *Relat.* — **As often as** (correlative of toties).

QUŎTIES-CUNQUE, *adv.* **How often soever, as often soever as.**

QUOT-QUOT, *adj. indecl.* = Quotcunque.

QUŎTŬMUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) = Quotus.

QUŎTUS, a, um, *adj.* [quot]. **Which** *or* **what** *in order, number,* &c. (partly *interr.*, partly *relat.*): q. annus? q. hora est? *what o'clock is it?* quotus esse vis? = *of what number do you wish to be one? how many persons do you wish to meet?* quota pars laudis! = *how very small!* thus also (Lucr.), et quota pars homo sit terrai totius unus, *how small a part.* In partic., quotus quisque — a) quoto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish* — b) = *what one among many,* **how few**: quotus quisque philosophorum est qui, etc., *how few philosophers are there,* &c.; quotus quisque disertus?

QUŎTUS-CUNQUE, acunque, umcunque, *adj.* (Poet.) **How great** *or* **small soever.**

QUŎTUSQUISQUE — v. Quotus.

QUO-USQUE, *interr. adv.* 1) Of place, **how far?** 2) Of time, **until when? how long?**

QUŌVIS, *adv.* [quivis]. (Com.) **Whithersoever, to any place soever**: q. gentium, *any place in the world.*

QUUM, or CUM, *conj. & relat. adv.* 1) As a causal particle, **since, as** (always with the *subj.*). In partic., it is used: A) to express, concessively, what might have happened, or have been expected, different from the actual state of the case = **whilst, although**: Phocion fuit perpetuo pauper, quum ditissimus esse posset: B) quum ... tum, **whilst ... yet**; if each of the two sentences has its own verb, q. is followed by the *subj.*: quum plurimas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa praestat omnibus, etc.; but usually the causal signification is lost, both sentences have one verb only, which is in the indicative, and quum ... tum = **both** (the generic) ... **and** (the particular). 2) Of time: A) **when** — a) introducing a subordinate sentence, in a succession of events (always with the *subj.*) — b) (when corresponding with 'tum' or a similar expression) to denote the time when something has taken place, **when,** *at the time when* (mostly with the *indic.*, but not rarely also with the *imperf. subj.*); thus, also, instead of the *relat. pron.*: fuit tempus quoddam q. homines vagabantur, *there was a time when:* B) when speaking, in general, of events that occur or are repeated frequently, **when, as often as** (with the *indic.*): C) = **whilst, when** (to denote the contemporaneousness of two actions): q. imperium abrogabat, poterat videri facere id injuste: D) particular combinations — a) audivi ex eo q. diceret, *I heard him saying* — b) diu est q., etc., *it is long since,* &c. — c) q. maxime = *very particularly, prëeminently;* nunc q. maxime hoc cupit (prob. an abbreviation, instead of *now is the time when she wishes it most*).

RĂBĬDE, *adv.* [rabidus]. **Ragingly, madly, rabidly.**

RĂBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [rabies]. **Mad, raving, fierce, rabid, enraged** (v. Rabies), canis, leo, homo, sitis, mores, lingua, furor animi.

RĂBIES, ei, *f.* [rabo]. 1) **Rage, madness,** as a disease of dogs and other animals; also, of men = **madness, frenzy.** 2) *Trop.*, of the passions, **rage, fury, fierceness,** esp. *of anger and love;* hence, *meton.*, r. ventris, *raging hunger;* thus, also, r. edendi; r. pelagi, ventorum, etc.; r. civica, *a fierce civil war;* (poet.) = *a divine phrenzy, inspiration.*

RĂBIŌSE, *adv.* [rabiosus]. **Madly, furiously.**

RĂBIŌSŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of rabiosus]. **Maddish, foolish.**

RĂBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] = Rabidus.

RĂBĪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rabirius]. *Of or pertaining to C. Rabirius,* **Rabirian**: R. domus, *of C. Rabirius, the knight.*

RĂBĪRIUS, ii, *m.*, and Răbīria, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius R., *tribune of the people;* having been charged with causing the death of the tribune L. Apuleius Saturninus, he was defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant. 2) Caius R., *a knight,* accused of high treason (perduellio), and likewise defended by Cicero, in an oration yet extant. 3) Caius R., *a poet,* contemporary with Virgil.

RĂBO (I.), 3. *v. intr.* **To rage, to rave, to be mad.**

RĂBO (II.), ōnis, *m.* Jocosely = arrhabo.

RĂBŪLA, ae, *m.* [rabo I.]. *A brawling, wrangling advocate,* a **pettifogger, wrangler.**

RĂCĒMĬ-FER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [racemus-fero]. **Cluster-bearing,** uva; Bacchus r., *crowned with clusters.*

RĂCĒMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [racemus]. (Lat.) **Full of clusters.**

RĂCĒMUS, i, *m.* 1) **A cluster** *or* **bunch** *of grapes and like fruits.* 2) **A berry,** in gen., and in partic. a **grape** (cf. uva); uva fert r.; variis uva racemis. Hence (poet.) = *wine.*

RACILIUS, ii, *m.*, and Racilia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. L. R., *a tribune of the people and defender of Cicero against Clodius.*

RĂDIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [radius]. 1) **Furnished with spokes, rota.** 2) **Emitting rays, shining;** in partic. = *surrounded with a halo* (of deified emperors).

RĂDĪCESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [radix]. (Lat.) **To take root.**

RĂDĪCĪTUS, *adv.* [radix]. 1) **With the root, by the roots:** r. evellere arborem. 2) *Trop.*, **radically, completely, thoroughly:** r. extrahere cupiditatem.

RĂDĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of radix]. **A little root.**

RĂDIO, āvi, ātum, and RĂDIOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. intr.* [radius]. (Poet. & lat.) **To emit beams, to beam, to shine, to be radiant:** galeae gemmis radiantur et auro; valvae radiabant lumine.

*RĂDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [radius]. (Pl.) *Emitting many beams,* **radiant.**

RĂDIUS, ii, *m.* **A staff, rod** *connecting a centre with a circumference.* Hence: A) **the spoke** *of a wheel;* B) *a side-branch of a palisade or a tree:* C) **a staff, rod,** *used by mathematicians for measuring, or drawing figures in the sand:* D) **the radius** *of a circle:* E) **a weaver's shuttle:** F) **the spur** *of certain birds:* G) *a kind of oblong olive:* H) **a ray, beam** *of light.*

RĂDIX, īcis, *f.* 1) **The root** *of a plant:* agere rr., *to strike root;* in partic., *an edible root,* esp. = **a radish.** 2) *Meton., the lower part of an object, by means of which it rests upon something else,* **a root, foot:** rr. linguae, capillorum, saxi; esp., rr. montis. 3) *Trop.*, **a root:** vera gloria rr. agit, atque etiam propagatur. In partic.: A) **origin, extraction:** iisdem rr. natus, *of the same origin:* B) = *firmness, stability:* vir iis radicibus, *so firmly established.*

RĂDO, si, sum. 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To scratch, to scrape;** hence, *to rub, to smooth, to polish,* &c.: r. tigna; r. terram pedibus; r. parietes, *to scrape off* (i. e., *the dirt from them*); r. lapides palmâ, *to sweep with a palm-broom.* Hence: A) *trop.*, **to grate upon, to offend,** aures alicujus; r. mores, *to satirize:* B) (poet.) *to touch or to brush lightly in passing,* **to graze, to skim along:** r. litora, cautes; p. freta sicco passu; avis r. aquas; aquilo r. terras; r. iter liquidum = *to fly through the air;* also, r. surculos = *to creep over;* ultima linea raditur (*trop.*) = *I am at the goal.* 2) *To remove by scraping,* **to scrape** *or* **to scratch off:** in partic., r. barbam (or radi) = *to shave off;* r. caput, *to shave* (with a razor — conf. tondeo). Hence = **to erase:** r. nomen fastis.

*RALLUS, a, um, *adj.* [for rarulus, fr. rarus]. (Pl.) **Thin,** tunica.

RĀMĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [ramus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Twigs, brushwood.**

RĀMENTUM, i, *n.*, and RĀMENTA, ae, *f.* [for radimentum, from rado]. (Usually in the *n. pl.*, radimenta, ōrum.) *That which comes off of metal, wood,* &c., *by scraping, scratching, hewing,* &c., **shavings, scrapings, chips:** rr. auri, ligni; prov., aurum cum r. (Pl.) = *every farthing, every cent.*

RĀMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [ramus]. (Lat.) **Of branches, of boughs,** fragmentum.

RĀMEX, ĭcis, *m.* [ramus]. 1) **A rupture, hernia.** 2) In the *pl.*, **the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs.**

RAMNES, or RAMNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [the same root as Rom-a, Rom-ulus]. *One of the three original tribes* (Ramnes, 'the Latins,' Taties, 'the Sabines,' Luceres, 'the Tuscans') *into which the free citizens of Rome were divided, and from which Romulus formed three centuries of knights, bearing the same names;* hence (poet.) = **knights.**

RĀMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [ramus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Full of branches, branching,** arbor. 2): A) of a stag's horns, **branching,** cornu: B) hydra ramosa colubris natis e caede, *branching with snakes that sprang from every wound.*

RĀMŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of ramus]. *A little bough or branch,* **a twig, sprig.**

RĀMUS, i, *m.* [kindred with radix, rădius]. 1) **A bough** *or* **branch** *of a tree;* (poet.) = *the club of Hercules.* 2) *Meton.:* A) in the *pl.*, *the antlers of a stag:* B) (poet.) *a branch or arm of the Greek letter* Y, *used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life;* hence, rr. Samii. 3) *Trop.*, **a branch:** rr. amputare miseriarum; also (poet.) of *a branch of consanguinity.*

RĀNA, ae, *f.* 1) **A frog.** 2) R. marina, **the frog-fish, angler.**

RANCENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of an unusual verb, ranceo]. (Ante-cl.) **Rancid, stinking.**

RANCĪDE, *adv.* [rancidus]. (Lat.) **Rancidly;** *trop.*, **nauseously, disgustingly.**

RANCĪDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of rancidus]. 1) **Stinking, rancid.** 2) **Nauseous, disgusting.**

RANCĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [ranceo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Rancid, stinking,** cadaver. 2) *Trop.*, **nauseous, disgusting.**

RĀNUNCŬLUS, i, *m* [*dim.* of rana]. **A little frog;** also, jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, in the vicinity of the Pontine marshes.

*RĂPĀCĪDA, ae, *m.* A jocosely-formed patronymic, from rapax = *a descendant of a rapax* (*robber*); **a robber.**

RĂPĀCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [rapax]. **Rapacity.**

RĂPAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rapio]. 1) **Ravenous, greedy,** esp. *of plunder,* **grasping, rapacious,** homo, lupus. 2) *Meton.*, of things without life: r. ignis, ventus, unda; rr. amnes, falces. 3) *Trop.*, and sometimes with the *genit.* = **greedy, grasping, avaricious:** nihil est rapacius quam natura; ingenium rapacissimum

virtutis. 4) (Tac.) Of the twenty-first legion = *that sweeps everything before it.*

RĂPHĂNUS, i, *m.* [= ῥάφανος]. **A radish.**

RĂPĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [rapidus]. **Rapidly, quickly.**

RĂPĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [rapidus]. **Rapidity.**

RĂPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rapio]. 1) *That tears along,* **swift, rapid,** flumen, equus, cursus; oratio r., *vehement, impetuous;* venenum r., *operating quickly;* r. in consiliis, *hasty.* 2) *Trop.,* **violent, fierce, consuming:** r. sol, ignis. (N. B. — The signification 'rapacious,' of wild animals, cannot be established; in the passages adduced for it, e. g., rr. leones, 'rabidus' is the correct reading.)

RĂPĪNA, ae, *f.* [rapio]. 1) **Rapine, pillage, robbery:** facere r., *to practise.* 2) **Booty, prey, plunder.**

RĂPIO, pui, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [root RAP; Greek ΑΡΠ, in ἁρπάζω]. 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To seize, to snatch, to carry off, to drag away** *hastily and violently:* r. arma, hastam; r. oscula; r. occasionem; r. voluptates, *to enjoy hastily;* sulphur r. flammam, *catches quickly;* res r. colorem, *takes quickly;* but (poet.), rapuit flammam in fomite, *kindled a flame by rapid motion.* In partic.: A) **to take** *or* **to bring hastily, to hurry:** r. commeatum in naves; r. aliquem ad supplicium (sometimes r. alone in the same signification); r. aliquem in jus, *to compel one to appear in court;* hence, r. se or pedem, also *pass.* rapi = *to hurry:* B) (poet.) **to accelerate, to hasten,** cursum, fugam, letum; hence, r. viam, iter, *to make hastily;* r. silvas, *to range through hastily:* C) *trop., to draw or to attract to,* **to carry away, to snatch away, to hurry along:** utilitas r. ad se; rapere aliquem in arma, in errorem; rapi (cupiditate) ad aliquid; res r. verba, *the subject prompts words in abundance;* hence, freq. = **to transport, to ravish:** utraque forma r.: D) = **to apply, to construe:** r. aliquid ad se, *to regard as said against one's self;* r. aliquid in pejorem partem, *to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue;* r. consilium alicujus in contrariam partem, *to construe the opposite way;* r. gloriam in se, *to appropriate.* 2) **To carry off** *forcibly or by robbery,* **to seize, to rob, to take by assault,** rem, virginem; spes rapiendi et praedandi; freq., of death, leti vis r. gentes; r. somnum, *to deprive one of sleep;* r. castra, urbem. Hence (poet. & lat.) = **to plunder, to pillage,** Armeniam, Pergama.

RAPTIM, *adv.* [rapio]. **Hastily, hurriedly,** scribere, frui.

RAPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rapio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A carrying off, abduction.**

RAPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of rapio]. (Mostly poet.) 1) **To take away by force, to carry off, to drag away:** r. conjugem; r. Hectora circa muros, *to drag;* r. aliquem = *to maltreat.* Hence: A) r. dives in crimina = *to accuse, to arraign:* B) *trop.,* of passion, **to hurry along, to agitate:** amor me raptat. 2) **To lay waste, to ravage, to plunder:** r. Africam.

RAPTOR, ōris, *m.* [rapio]. (Poet. & lat.) **A robber, plunderer, abductor,** filiae, panis; adjectively, lupi rr., *ravenous.*

RAPTUS, ūs, *m.* [rapio]. 1) **A forcible abduction, rape,** virginis; hence = **a plundering.** 2) (Poet.) **A tearing to pieces:** r. Inous, *by Ino.*

RĂPŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of rapum]. **A small rape** *or* **turnip.**

RĂPUM, i, *n.* [βάπυς]. **A rape** *or* **turnip.**

RĀRE, *adv.* (Lat.) = Raro, 1.

RĀRĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) *To make thin or rare,* **to rarefy,** terram.

RĀRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [rarus]. (Poet.) **To become thin, to separate, to become rarefied:** nubila rr.; claustra Pelori rr., *open* (i. e., the straits, which, when seen from a distance, appeared to be closed, grow wider as one approaches); thus, also, montes rr., *disappear; trop.,* sonitus r., *grows fainter, dies away.*

RĀRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [rarus]. 1) **Looseness of texture:** in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam, ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima; r. dentium, *distance apart.* 2) **Smallness of number, fewness, scarcity, rareness,** exemplorum; r. capillorum, *thinness.*

RĀRO, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rarus]. 1) (Lat.) **Thinly.** 2) **Rarely, seldom.**

RĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Not thick** *or* **dense, thin, loose** (of an object, place, &c., so filled as to leave intervals or interspaces — opp. to densus, spissus): r. silva, *with many open spaces;* r. rete, *with many interstices;* r. terra, *loose;* r. tunica, *of thin material;* r. manus, *with the fingers spread apart;* rr. ordines, *in which the soldiers are standing far apart.* 2) Of objects far apart from each other, **scattered, scanty, single:** rr. aedificia, arbores, loca, racemi; apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto; freq., **scattered, dispersed, apart:** milites rr. (opp. to conferti); r. juventus, *reduced in numbers.* 3) **Occurring rarely, rare, few, infrequent;** rr. portus, naves; rr. literae; r. genus hominum. Hence = *rare in its kind,* **excellent, eminent, extraordinary, superior,** virtus, facies, vestis.

RĀSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [rado]. (Poet. and lat.) **Shaved, smooth, polished:** argentum r., *without raised work.*

RĀSĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of rado]. **To shave often, to shave,** barbam. (Lat.)

RASTELLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of rastrum] = Rastrum, q. v.

RASTRUM, i, *n.* (in the *pl.* usually Rastri, ōrum, *m.*) [rado]. **A hoe** *or* **rake** *with two or more teeth:* prov., res redit mihi ad rastros, i. e., *I must obtain a living by manual labour.*

RĂTĀRIA, ae, *f.*, sc. navis [ratis]. (Lat.) **A raft.**

RĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* [RA, root of ra-tus, *part.* of reor]. 1) **A reckoning, calculation, account;** hence = *a money transaction:* putare (computare, conficere) r., *to compute, to cast up an account;* inire, ducere, subducere r., *to make a calculation;* ratio constat, *agrees, is correct;* inducere in r., *to set down in an account, to reckon;* referre r. or rr., *to present or to return one's account;* habere r. piratarum, *to keep an account of;* re et ratione conjunctus cum aliquo, *to have business with one.* Freq., *trop.*, inire, putare, etc., rationem = *to ponder, to consider;* in partic., reddere r. rei alicujus, *to render an account;* r. reposcere, *to demand an account.* Hence: A) r. carceris = *a list or register of the prisoners:* B) = **regard, respect, consideration, care** *for:* habere (ducere) rationem rei alicujus, *to have regard for* (in one's measures and practice — cf. respectus); dii rationem habent piorum et impiorum = *reward and punish;* habuisti r. ut mihi consuleres, *you have been careful to,* &c.; habui r., quid acceperim, *I have taken into consideration how much I have received;* sine r. ejus, *without regard to him;* est in me ratio reipublicae = rationem habeo.

2) **A manner, way:** A) **conduct, procedure, mode, plan:** mea r. in dicendo haec esse solet; saepe jam scribendi totum consilium rationemque mutavi; vitae meae rationes, *plan of life:* B) **condition, nature, kind, sort, way:** ita comparata est ratio vitae nostrae; r. equestris proelii; novae rr. bellandi; quorum operum haec est r.; nullâ ratione, *in no way;* hâc r., *in this way;* sometimes r. is merely used by way of circumlocution — as, r. belli Gallici, instead of bellum Gallicum; r. veritatis; per r. fiduciae, *through confidence;* novorum consiliorum rr., instead of nova consilia — where it however always points to the condition of a thing or the circumstances connected therewith.

3) **Relation, relationship:** agricolae r. habent cum terra, *have to do with the earth;* cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito; pro r. pecuniae, *with respect to the sum;* thus, also, ad r. nostrorum annalium.

4) **An affair, matter, business:** r. numaria, *a money matter;* r. Gallicana, *the Gallic business;* r. domestica; r. bellica; aptus ad eam r.; r. fori et judicii. Hence, meae, etc., rr. = **interest, advantage.**

5) *The reasoning faculty,* **reason:** corpus debet obedire rationi; bona (sana) r., *good sense;* ratio non est id facere, *there is no reason in doing this,* i. e., *it is unreasonable.* Hence: A) = *the use of reason,* **reflection, deliberation:** nullum scelus habet r.; freq., the *abl. sing.*, almost adverbially = *reasonably, justly, judiciously:* B) **a reason, ground, motive;** r. aliquid faciendi; causa et r.; hence — a) **an argument, proof** *urged in support of an assertion:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus — b) **argumentation, reasoning, demonstration:** summa uniuscujusque rationis; concludere rationem, *to draw a conclusion:* C) **a rule, principle, precept:** r. mathematicorum: D) **an opinion, view:** dissentio ab hac r.; r. mollior: E) **a theory, system:** r. Stoicorum, *the doctrines of the Stoics;* freq., ratione et viâ (modo), *systematically and methodically:* F) **an investigation, treatise:** r. quae est de natura deorum: G) **knowledge:** r. civilis, *of public affairs;* in partic. = *theoretical knowledge* (in opp. to exercitatio): r. hujus rei.

RĂTIŌCĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ratiocinor]. 1) **Rational reflection** *or* **consideration, reasoning;** hence, as a rhetorical figure, *a reasoning with one's self* (διαλογισμός). 2) **A syllogism.**

RĂTIŌCĪNĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [ratiocinor]. *Pertaining to reasoning,* **syllogistic.**

RĂTIŌCĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ratiocinor]. **A reckoner, accountant;** *trop.*, boni rr. officiorum.

RĂTIŌCĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [ratio]. 1) **To reckon, to calculate.** 2) **To reason, to argue; to infer, to conclude:** r. recte; r. quid sit utile.

RĂTIŌNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) = Rationalis.

RĂTIŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [ratio]. 1) **Endowed with reason, rational, animal.** 2) **Founded upon reason, reasonable, rational:** r. philosophia = *logic;* r. causa, *a case that must be decided by argumentation and analogy* (not by positive laws).

RĂTIŌNĀLĪTER, *adv.* [rationalis]. (Lat.) **Reasonably, rationally.**

RĂTIŌNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [ratio]. (Lat.) **A statistical table,** imperii.

RĂTIS, is, *f.* **A raft, float;** hence, also (poet.), **a bark, boat, vessel.**

RĂTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ratio]. 1) **A small account.** 2): A) **a slight ground** *or* **reason:** B) **a trifling syllogism.**

RĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of reor]. 1) **Reckoned, calculated;** hence = *fixed by calculation:* pro rata parte (sometimes 'parte' is left out), *in proportion, proportionally.* 2) **Fixed, determined, certain,** *safe:* rr. motus stellarum; societas r., *to be relied upon;* r. vita. 3) **Valid, legal,** lex, comitia, testamentum; spes r.; hence, ratum habere (ducere) aliquid, *to make or to consider as valid = to confirm, to ratify, to approve.*

RAUCĬ-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Hoarse-sounding.**

RAUCUS, a, um, *adj.* [for ravicus, kindr. w. ravis]. 1) (Poet.) **Hoarse-sounding, harsh, rough:** r. mare, *boisterous;* r. cornu, stridor, os aselli; rr. postes; cohors r., *the noisy band of the priests of Cybele.* 2) **Hoarse:** r. factus sum clamando; vicinia r. clamat, *shouts itself hoarse.*

RAUDIUS CAMPUS (usually *pl.* Raudii Campi). *A plain near Vercellae,* where Marius defeated the Cimbrians, 101 B. C.

RAUDUS, ĕris, *n.* (Ante-cl.) = Rudus, 1.

RAUDUSCŬLA, and RAUDUSCŬLĀNA, ae, *f.*

(Sc. porta.) *A gate of Rome*, between the Porta Naevia and Lavernalis.

RAUDUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of raudus]. *A little piece of copper*; hence = a small sum of money.

RAURĂCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gaul, living on the southern bank of the Rhine.*

RĂVENNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Gallia Cispadana*, still called Ravenna.

RĂVENNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Ravenna]. **Of or pertaining to Ravenna.**

RĂVIO, 4. *v. intr.* [raucus]. (Pl.) **To talk one's self hoarse.**

RĂVIS, is, *f.* [kindr. w. raucus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Hoarseness.**

RĂVUS, a, um, *adj.* **Dark-gray, lupa, mare.**

RĔ, an inseparable particle, denoting, in compounds: — 1) **Back.** 2) **Again.** 3) **Against.** 4) In some words, the opposite of the action expressed by the simple verb; as, recludo = *to open*; refigo = *to take down.*

REAPSE, *adv.* [re, and ea-pse = ipsa]. **In fact, in reality, really** (v. Res, 2).

REĀTE, *n.* (only the *nom.*, *acc.* and *abl.*, occur, all with the same ending). *An old Sabine town, in Latium*, now Rieti.

REĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Reate]. **Of or belonging to Reate**; *subst.*, Reatini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Reate.*

REĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [reus]. (Lat.) *The state of an accused person*, **the condition of impeachment:** Alcibiadem ad r. revocare, i. e., *to defend himself.*

RĔBELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rebello]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A renewal of war*, **rebellion, revolt.**

RĔBELLATRIX, īcis, *f.* [rebello]. **That renews the war, revolted, rebel,** provincia.

RĔBELLIO, ōnis, *f.* [rebellis]. *A renewal of war by a conquered nation*, **revolt, rebellion, insurrection.**

RĔBELLIS, e, *adj.* [re-bellum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Renewing the war** *against a conqueror*, **insurgent, rebellious, refractory**; *trop.*, amor r.

RĔ-BELLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To renew the war** *against a conqueror*, **to rebel, to revolt**; *trop.*, vitia rr., *break forth anew*; pudor r.

RĔ-BĪTO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **To go back, to return.**

RĔ-BOO, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* (Poet.) **I.** *Intr.* — **To resound,** silva; tecta reboant citharae (*dat.*), *with the tones of the cithara.* **II.** *Tr.* — *To cause to resound*, **to re-ēcho:** tuba r. bombum raucum.

RĔ-CALCITRO, 1. *v. tr.* Prop., *to kick back* (of horses); hence (poet.) = **to refuse access.**

RĔ-CĂLĔFĂCIO (Re-calfacio), fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To make warm again,** telum sanguine.

RĔ-CĂLEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.*, **to warm again.**

RĔ-CĂLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To grow warm again.**

RĒCALVASTER, tri, *adj. m.* (Lat.; prob. a false reading.) **Having a bald forehead.**

RĒ-CALVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Bald on the forehead.**

RĔ-CANDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet.) 1) **To grow white again:** unda recanduit percussa, *grew white with foam.* 2) **To grow hot again, to glow again,** tellus, ira.

RĔ-CANTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) 1) *To sing back* (what had been sung before), **to recant.** 2) **To charm away,** curas.

RĔ-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To go back, to retire, to withdraw, to retreat:** r. hinc, a te, ex illo loco; r. huc, in castra: undae accedunt et recedunt. Hence: A) in partic., **to retire, to go to rest:** B) *trop.*, r. de medio = *to trouble one's self no more about any thing*; anni recedentes, *departing*: C) of localities, **to stand back, to recede:** domus secreta r.; regio r. intus, introrsum; thus, also, of objects in a picture = *to appear in the background.* 2) In gen., **to go away, to depart, to withdraw:** r. a conspectu alicujus; apes rr. a stabulis; caput recedit e cervice, *separates from.* More freq., *trop.*: A) = **to deviate** *or* **to turn from,** ab officio, naturâ: B) **to retire from, to give up:** r. ab armis, *to lay down*; thus, also, of a gladiator, r. a gladio = *to give up fighting*; r. ab oppugnatione, *to desist from*; r. a vita, *to commit suicide:* C) nomen recessit a peregrino, *has lost the signification of 'foreigner,' has ceased to be used of a foreigner:* D) = **to vanish**; ira r.: E) of property = **to pass from** *one:* res r. ab aliquo.

RĔ-CELLO, 3. *v. intr.* **To bound back, to bend back.**

RĒCENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **New, fresh, recent** (that has lately happened or come into existence — opp. to vetus; conf. novus): r. cespes, lac, conglutinatio; r. injuria, *lately inflicted*; r. flos, *newly plucked*; r. victoria, *lately won*; rr. arma, *newly whetted*; sol r., *the rising sun*; epistola recentissima, *the last letter*; memoria recentior, *recent times*; recentiores (viri), *the moderns, modern writers.* Hence: A) recenti re (negotio), *while the matter is still fresh* = *immediately, on the spot:* B) usually with prepositions = *fresh from, coming immediately from any thing* — a) r. ab re; r. ab illorum aetate, *living immediately after them*; Poenus r. ab excidio urbis, *fresh from the destruction of the city*; r. a vulnere, *her wound still fresh*; homines a Roma rr., *just come from Rome* — b) r. ex provincia, *fresh from the province* — c) with the *abl.* alone, in the same signification: recens irâ et dolore; recens Româ, *just from Rome*; recens victoriâ, *fresh from victory*; r. praeturâ, *having just laid down the praetorship*; r. stipendiis, *having just come from military service* — d) recens de ira, *but just now agitated by* — e) recens in dolore, also recens dolore, *whose grief was still fresh.* 2) **Fresh** *in strength,*

unexhausted, vigorous (opp. to defessus, vulneratus, etc.). 3) The *n.*, recens, is used as *adv.* = recently, just, lately.

RĒ-CENSEO, sui, sum or sĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To examine closely, to review, to survey, to count, to muster: r. equites, captivos, numerum suorum; qui recensi non erant, *those whose names had not been entered on the lists* (in a distribution of corn). Hence, 2) *trop.:* A) *to go over in thought*, to consider, to examine: B) *to go over in speech*, to recount, to rehearse, fortia facta: C) (poet.) = to go through: sol r. signa.

RĒCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo]. A review, recension, enumeration; *a counting of the people and entering of their names in the censor's register;* also = *an enumeration for the distribution of public corn.*

RĒCENSUS, ūs, *m.* [recenseo]. (Lat.) = Recensio.

RĒCENTER, *adv.* with *sup.* [recens]. (Lat.) Recently.

RĒCENTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [recens]. To renew itself (= ἀνανεοῦσθαι, a word formed by Cn. Mattius).

RĒCENTORĪCUS (i, *m.*) AGER. *A public estate of the Romans, in Sicily.*

RĒCEPTĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [recepto]. 1) A receptacle, reservoir, magazine, depot (for wares): r. cibi, praedae; r. frugibus; cloaca maxima, r. omnium purgamentorum urbis; r. avium. 2) A place of refuge, retreat, shelter: castella diruit, ne hostibus receptaculo essent; castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium; mors est receptaculum nihil sentiendi, *the refuge of unconsciousness;* r. fugae, *whither one can flee;* r. adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge from defeat.*

RĒCEPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [recepto]. (Lat.) = Receptor.

RĒCEPTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [recipio]. (Antecl. & lat.) Kept back, reserved *by the wife, in a marriage contract, as her own exclusive property*, servus.

RĒCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [recipio]. (Pl.) A receiving, reception.

RĒCEPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of recipio]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) To take *or* to receive again, to recover, to retake: natura r. cuncta sinu; r. se, *to retire;* r. animam, *to take breath.*

RĒCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* } [recipio]. A receiver,
RĒCEPTRIX, īcis, *f.* } shelterer — in a bad sense, a harbourer, concealer: r. praedarum; locus r. praedonum, *a rendezvous of robbers.*

RĒCEPTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of recipio]. *That which one has taken upon himself*, an engagement.

RĒCEPTUS, ūs, *m.* [recipio]. *1) A taking back, retraction, sententiae. *2) (Lat.) A drawing back, spiritus. 3) Military tech. t., a fall-back, retreat: habere r. ad aliquem, *to be able to retreat to one;* receptus nobis non est, *there is no way of retreat for us;* dare alicui receptum; receptui canere, *to give the signal for;* thus, esp.; signum receptui audire; *trop.*, canere receptui a molestiis, *to draw the mind away from.* Hence: A) *meton.*, a place of retreat, a refuge: tuti rr.: B) *trop.*, a withdrawing, retreat: r. a malis consiliis; habere r. ad poenitendum.

RĒCESSIM, *adv.* [recedo]. (Pl.) Backwards.

RĒCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [recedo]. 1) A going back, receding, retiring: lunae accessus et r.; accessus et r. maris, *flux and reflux; trop.*, r. a rebus pestiferis, *aversion from;* r. animi, *timidity;* in military lang. = receptus, a retreat. 2) Of places, a retired spot, a nook, retreat, recess: spelunca vasto submota recessu; Phrygiae rr. et anguli, *nooks;* marmoreus r. (poet.) = *an inner apartment of a house;* mihi provincia est solitudo et r.; circumspicere tecta et recessus, *lurking places, places of refuge;* also, abs., r. = *remoteness; trop.*, of a picture, umbra et r. = *shade and background.*

RĒCHARMĪDO, 1. *v. tr.* (Pl.) A jocosely-formed verb = *to give up the name of Charmidas*, to un-Charmidize one's self.

RĒ-CĬDĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [recĭdo]. (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *falling back;* hence, returning, recurring: Pergama rr., *rebuilt.*

RĒCĬDO (I.), cĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. intr.* [re-cado]. 1) To fall back: omnia rr. in terras; ramulus in oculum recidit, *recoils.* Hence, *trop.*, *to fall back into a certain condition, to return:* r. in morbum, in servitutem, *to relapse;* potentatus r. ad eum, *devolved again upon him;* poena, suspicio r. ad illum; consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, *recoiling on their own heads.* Hence, *trop.* = *to subside*, contentio. 2) To fall *or* to sink *from a better condition to a worse one*, to come *or* to be reduced *to:* rex r. in eam fortunam; omnia illi ex laetitia ad luctum reciderunt; ars r. ad paucos, *becomes the property of a few;* res eo (huc, illuc, etc.) r., *comes to that;* r. ad nihilum, *to come to nought, to end in nothing;* quorsum r. responsum? *which way will the answer turn out?* r. ex liberatore patriae ad Vitellios, *after having been called the liberator of the country, to sink to a level with the Vitellii.* Hence = to occur: res r. in illum annum.

RĒCĪDO (II.), īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-caedo]. 1) To cut away, to cut off, to cut down, malleolos, caput; r. barbam falce; r. columnas (poet.), *to hew out.* Hence, r. ornamenta, multa ex orationibus Ciceronis, *to take away;* r. nationes, *to extirpate.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) To cut short, to retrench, to diminish, to reduce: r. culpam supplicio; r. mercedem alicujus; r. aliquid ad pristinum morem.

RĒ-CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To ungird, to unloose, tunicam, zonam; in a reflective sense, recingi, *to undress;* recingitur anguem, *puts off the snake with which she is girded.*

RĒCĪNO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To

resound. 2) To screech, parra. II. *Tr.* (poet.) — To sound back, to reëcho: imago r. nomen, *repeats:* r. Latonam, *to celebrate;* r. dictata, *to repeat.*

RĔCĪPĔRO, etc. = Recupero, etc.

RĔCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-capio]. 1) To take back; to fetch, to bring *or* to lead back: r. telum; r. aliquem ex mediis hostibus; r. copias in tumulum; r. urbem, *to reconquer.* In partic., r. se, to betake one's self back, to withdraw, to retreat, to return: r. se ex his locis, ad signa, in castra (in Pl. also r. only, abs. = *to go back*): *trop.*, r. se ad bonam frugem, *to return to virtue, to reform;* r. se ad cogitationem belli, *to begin to think again of war;* r. se in principem, *to resume a princely air.* Hence: A) = to take again, to seize again: r. arma; r. reges, *to receive again*: B) = to get back, to regain, to recover, *to take possession of again;* r. res amissas; r. Tarentum, *to reconquer;* hence, sometimes (the *prepos.* losing its signification) = to conquer, in gen.: C) *trop.*, r. animum, *to take courage again;* r. se ex fuga, timore, etc., *to collect one's self, to recover*: D) r. res afflictas, *to restore to their former state:* E) *to keep back at a sale,* &c. = to reserve, pecuniam.

2) To take *to one's self,* to receive (upon the request or entreaty of any one, esp. one who implores protection or help — conf. accipio): r. aliquem, supplicem; munitio r. perterritos; mare r. fluvium; homo r. ferrum = *suffers himself to be killed;* equus r. frenum, *submits to;* freq., r. urbem (civitatem) in deditionem, in fidem (also with the omission of the latter words) = *to admit to a surrender,* &c.; also, r. aliquem tecto, *into one's house;* rarely, r. aliquem in loco; r. aliquem in ordinem senatorum. Hence: A) to permit, to admit: timor non r. misericordiam; antiquitas r. fabulas; res non r. cunctationem; hence — a) tech. t., of the prætor, *to receive or to entertain a charge preferred against one:* r. nomen alicujus (lat. also r. reum or cognitionem) — b) r. religionem in se, *to draw guilt upon one's self:* B) *to receive as revenue:* r. pecuniam ex vectigalibus: C) to take upon one's self, to undertake (at the request of another, as a benevolent protector — cf. suscipio): r. causam, officium: D) to pledge one's self, to promise, to engage (as a protector and helper — cf. polliceor, spondeo): r. aliquid alicui; r. alicui de re aliqua, *to promise concerning;* recipio, me illud esse facturum; spondere et in se r., eos esse ejus mores, *to warrant.*

RĔCIPRŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco]. (Lat.) 1) *A returning by the same way,* retrogression. 2) *Trop.*, reciprocation: r. talionum, *retaliation.*

RĔCĪPRŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [reciprocus]. I. *Tr.* — 1) To move back by the same way: r. navem in adversum aestum; in a reflect. sense, aestus reciprocatur, *flows back.* Hence, 2) to move backwards and forwards: r. animam, *to fetch breath, to breathe;* r. motum, *to reciprocate, to repeat.* 3) *Trop.*, to reverse, to convert (a proposition). II. *Intr.* — To move backwards, *or* to come and go: mare r., *ebbs and flows.*

RĔCIPRŎCUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from re and pro]. (Poet. & lat.) Returning by the same way: r. mare, *receding;* hence, *trop.*, rr. argumenta (= ἀντιστρέφοντα), *retorted upon him who adduced them;* r. ars, talio, *reciprocal, alternating.*

RĔCĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [recito]. A reading aloud *of documents in judicial proceedings;* hence, in gen., a reading aloud, recitation.

RĔCĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [recito]. A reader *of documents:* in gen., a reader, reciter.

RĔ-CĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To recite, to rehearse, to read aloud *documents, names from a list,* &c.; in later writers, freq. = *to read a poem, speech,* &c., *to an audience of friends:* r. legem, literas; r. senatum, *the list of senators;* abs., r. de tabulis publicis.

RĔCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo]. A crying out against = *a loud expression of disapprobation.*

*RĔ-CLĀMĬTO, 1. *v. freq. tr.* To cry out *or* to exclaim against.

RĔ-CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) To cry out against, to exclaim against, to contradict loudly, alicui and orationi alicujus; omnes rr. ne illa juraret. 2) (Poet.) To resound, to reëcho. II. *Tr.* (lat.) — To object to loudly, aliquid.

RECLĪNIS, e, *adj.* [v. Reclino]. (Poet.) Bent back, reclining.

RECLĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [conf. acclino, κλίνω]. I. *Tr.* — 1) To bend *or* to turn back, to recline: r. palmos; r. se; reclinatus, *stretched out on his back.* Hence, *trop.*, otium r. aliquem labore, *releases one from labour.* II. *Intr.* (lat.) — To lean back; *trop.*, onus r. in eum, *leans on him, is supported by him.*

RECLŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-claudo]. 1) To open again (what had been closed — v. Re, 4; cf. aperio, patefacio): r. fores, domum; r. portas hosti; r. pectus, *to cut open;* r. humum, *to dig up;* r. tellurem bidente, *to break up, to till;* (poet.) r. jugulum ense, *to cut;* r. pectus mucrone, *to pierce;* r. ensem, *to unsheathe;* r. thesauros tellure, *to disclose;* r. iram, *to give vent to;* (poet.) r. fata (of Mercury, as the leader of souls to the lower world). 2) *Trop.*, to disclose, to reveal, operta, justitiam alicujus. 3) (Lat.) To shut up, aliquem in carcerem.

RĔ-CŌGĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To think over, to consider again, aliquid, de re aliqua.

RĔCOGNĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco]. A reviewing, inspection, examination, equitum; r. scelerum (doubtf. read.), *a thinking over* = *recollection.*

RĔ-COGNOSCO, nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1)

(Rar.) **To recall to mind, to recollect:** r. pristinam alicujus virtutem; r. quae ejus adolescentia fuerit. **2)**: A) **to look over, to inspect, to examine, to review:** r. socios navales, leges populi Romani, res suas, aliquem penitus; r. dona populorum, *to survey:* B) **to examine** *the genuineness of a writing,* **to authenticate:** r. decretum, codicem; libellos r. et emendare, *to revise and correct.*

RĔ-COLLĪGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To gather** *or* **to collect again** *what was scattered or dissevered:* r. multitudinem, captivos, stolam; r. gladium, parvulum, *to take up again.* Hence, *trop.* — a) r. se or animum, *to collect one's self, to take courage again;* but, r. se a longa valetudine, *to recover;* r. primos annos, *to grow young again* — b) r. animum alicujus, *to regain one's affections.*

RĔ-CŎLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To cultivate** *or* **to till again,** terram; r. metalla, *to work again.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to apply one's self to again,* **to resume,** studia antiqua, artem: B) **to exercise** *or* **to practise again,** ingenium: C) (lat.) **to restore,** dignitatem, imagines Galbae: D) **to dignify again** *with,* aliquem honoribus: E) **to reconsider, to reflect upon,** aliquid secum: F) (poet.) **to recall to mind,** aliquid. **2)** (Poet.) **To revisit,** locum.

*RĔ-COMMĪNISCOR, 3. *v. dep. tr.* (Pl.) **To recall to mind.**

RĔ-COMPŌNO, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To readjust,** comas.

RĔCONCĪLIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio]. **1) A reëstablishing, restoration:** r. gratiae, concordiae. **2) A reconciling, reconciliation,** simulata; variae rr., *different means of.*

*RĔCONCĪLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [reconcilio]. **A restorer:** r. pacis.

RĔ-CONCĪLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To reunite** — **to reëstablish, to restore,** gratiam, pacem, concordiam; r. existimationem judicum, *to recover, to regain;* r. studia patrum, *to conciliate again.* **2) To make friendly again, to reconcile:** r. animos militum imperatori; r. aliquem alicui; r. inimicos; r. aliquem in gratiam, *to restore to.* **3)** (Ante-cl.) **To bring back, to get back again,** aliquem domum.

RĔ-CONCINNO, 1. *v. tr.* **To refit, to repair,** pallam, detrimentum.

RĔCONDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of recondo]. **1)** *Hidden from view,* **remote, sequestered,** terra, saltus; r. vinum, *stored away;* recondita templi, *the remote, sequestered parts of the temple* (= ἄδυτα, 'the innermost sanctuary'). Hence = *deep,* venae auri. **2)** *Trop., hidden from the intellect,* **recondite, abstruse, profound,** res, ratio, sententiae; rr. litterae (in opp. to popular writings); rr. verba, *unusual, antiquated;* natura r., *reserved, close.*

RĔ-CONDO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Poet.) **To put back again:** r. gladium in vaginam, *to sheath again;* r. se in locum, *to retire.* Hence, **2) to lay up, to hoard, to stow** *or* **to store away:** r. uvas in amphoras; r. opes aerario; (poet.) r. aliquid alvo = *to swallow, to gulp down;* r. ensem lateri, *to bury;* r. oculos, *to close.* **3)** (Poet. & lat.) **To hide, to conceal,** voluptates, verba.

*RĔ-CONFLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) *To blow up again* = **to rekindle,** sensum.

RĔ-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To cook** *or* **to boil over again:** r. senem = *to make young again.* **2) To melt, to cast** *or* **to forge again,** enses patrios; jocosely, scriba recoctus ex quinqueviro, *recast, remoulded.*

RĔCORDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [recordor]. **A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance:** r. rei alicujus; memoria et r. eorum jucunda fuit; r. veteris memoriae, *the recollection of an old circumstance;* jucundae rr. rerum nostrarum.

RĔCORDOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [recor]. **1) To recall to mind, to bethink one's self of, to recollect** (cf. memini, reminiscor): r. virtutes, vitam alicujus; recordor, me eadem esse perpessum, quid tu feceris; r. aliquid de aliquo. **2)** (Poet. & lat.) **To think of** *something future,* **to reflect upon, to lay to heart:** quae sum passura recordor.

RĔ-CORRĪGO, rexi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To reform,** animum.

RECRĒMENTUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) = Excrementum.

RE-CREO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To make** *or* **to create anew, to reproduce,** lumen, vitam; r. hominem, *to renew.* **2)** *To impart new strength and life to,* **to invigorate, to refresh; to restore** *to a good, healthy condition:* r. animos, vocem; r. hominem perditum, *to cheer up again;* freq., *pass.,* in a reflect. sense, recreari, and r. se, *to recover,* ex morbo, a timore; thus, also, civitas recreatur.

RE-CRĔPO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Poet.) **I.** *Intr.* — **To resound. II.** *Tr.* — **To reëcho,** murmura.

RE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To grow again.**

RE-CRŪDESCO, dui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* Prop., *to become raw again.* Hence, 1) of a wound, **to open afresh:** vulnus r. **2)** *Trop.,* **to break out again,** seditio, amor.

RECTA, *adv.* [*abl. sing. f.* of rectus, sc. viâ]. **Straight forward, right on, directly.**

RECTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rectus]. **1)** = Recta, **straight on:** r. ferri, *to move in a straight line.* **2) Rightly, correctly, properly, well** (in such a manner as secures approbation — cf. rite): r. facere, dicere; r. valere, *to be in good health;* r. vivere, *to live happily;* r. sperare, *to cherish good hope;* r. te novi, *I know you well;* r. dubitas, r. vinctus est, *justly;* r. alicui se committere or literas dare = *safely, without risk;* r. molestias ferre = *patiently;* r. vendere, *advantageously;* r. est apud matrem, *it is all right.* **3)** (Colloq.): A) In answers = **well! good!**

Thr. Primum aedes expugnabo — *Gn.* Recte: B) in a polite, evasive answer, esp. when something is declined = very well, all right.

RECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rego]. (Rar.) A guiding, direction, rerum publicarum.

RECTOR, ōris, *m.* [rego]. A leader, director, guide, elephanti; rr. navium, *pilots;* r. civitatis, maris, *a ruler;* summus r. (of the supreme god); freq., of a general, governor, tutor (paedagogus), &c.

RECTRIX, īcis, *f.* [rego]. (Lat.) A directress, mistress.

RECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rego]. 1) *Going in a straight line or direction,* straight (both horizontally and vertically — opp. to 'oblique,' 'crooked'): r. linea, via, acies, aes (= a 'tuba'); rupes rectis saxis, *perpendicular;* talus assistit rectus, homo, *straight, erect;* crus r.; serpens r., *erecting itself;* rectis oculis aspicere aliquem, *to look straight at one, to look one full in the face;* also, the *n.* rectum, as *subst.:* ita non agit in rectum, *not directly forwards.* Hence, regular, faultless, figura; rr. numi, *good securities.* 2): A) of the mind, right, correct, proper: rectā viā rem narrare; hence, = straightforward, simple, artless, oratio, ordo: B) morally right, proper, just, virtuous, good: r. conscientia, natura, consilium; rectum est, *it is proper, right.* In partic., *subst.,* Rectum, i, *n., what is right or virtuous, rectitude, virtue:* r. officium perfectum, τὸ καθῆκον τέλειον. 3) In grammar, casus r. = *the nominative.*

RĔ-CŬBO, 1. *v. intr.* To lie on the back, to recline, *to rest.*

RĔCUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbitum, 3. *v. intr.* [recubo]. 1) To lie down on the back, to recline, in herba; r. spondâ, *on a couch;* in partic. = *to lie down to sleep,* or, *to recline at table.* 2) (Poet.) To fall *or* to sink down, nebula, onus; juba r., *rolls down.*

RĔCŬPĔRĀTIO (Recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero]. A regaining, recovery.

RĔCŬPĔRĀTOR (Recip.), ōris, *m.* [recupero]. *He that recovers:* — 1) A reconqueror, urbis. 2) In the *pl., a college of three Roman judges, instituted for the decision of suits,* esp. *for damages, between Roman citizens and foreigners.*

RĔCŬPĔRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [recuperator]. Of *or* belonging to the recuperatores.

RĔCŬPĔRO (Recip), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [recipio]. To obtain *or* to get again, to regain, to retake, to recover: r. res amissas, pecuniam depositam, libertatem; r. voluntatem alicujus; so, also, r. rempublicam, *one's ascendency in the state;* r. urbem, *to reconquer;* r. usum togae, *to resume;* r. Pelopidam (in vincula conjectum) = *to restore to liberty; trop.,* r. aliquem, *to regain one's affections.*

RĔ-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To take care of: r. chartam, *to revise carefully;* r. se, *to cure one's self.*

RĔ-CURRO, curri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) To run *or* to hasten back, ad aliquem; aqua r. ad fontem; r. in Tusculanum. 2) To come back, to come again, to return; in partic., of a periodical return, to recur: bruma r.; anni rr.; *trop.,* r. ad easdem condiciones = *to propose again;* (lat.) hoc r. memoriae hominum, *comes again to their remembrance.* 3) (Lat.) *Trop.,* to have recourse *to:* r. ad auctores; r. ad aliquam rationem.

RĔCURSO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of recurro]. To run back often, to return often: virtus animo r., *comes again.* (Poet. & lat.)

RĔCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [recurro]. A running back, returning, return.

RĔ-CURVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) To curve *or* to bend back, collum equi, radicem; r. aquas, *to cause to flow back;* undae recurvatae, *winding.*

RĔ-CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Bent back, curved, crooked, cornu, puppis; tectum r. = *the Labyrinth;* aera rr., *fish-hooks.*

RĔCŪSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [recuso]. 1) A refusal, declination. 2) An objection, protest; in partic., as a part of a defence at law = a counter-plea.

RĔCŪSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [re-causa]. 1) To refuse, to decline, to reject (it supposes a request or entreaty — cf. nego): r. aliquid facere; non r. ne (quin, quominus) aliquid faciam; r. uxorem, aliquem disceptatorem; r. de stipendio; r. laborem, periculum, *to shun;* (poet.) of things without life, e. g., genua rr. cursum. 2) To be unwilling, to object: non r. quin (quominus) omnes mea legant, *I do not object to everybody reading my writings;* nōn r. quin alii a me dissentiant; usually = *to enter a protest in court, to take exception.*

RĔCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-quatio]. (Poet.) To strike back, to cause to rebound, uterum.

RĔ-D-AMBŬLO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) To walk back.

*RĔ-D-ĂMO, 1. *v. tr.* To love again, to love in return (formed after the Greek ἀντιφιλεῖν).

RĔ-D-ARGUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To refute, to disprove, aliquem and orationem alicujus. 2) (Lat.) To prove irrefutably: in hoc inconstantiam r. tuam.

*RĔ-D-AUSPĬCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) Prop., *to take the auspices again;* (Com.) = to return: r. in catenas.

REDDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reddo]. (Lat.) Tech. t. in rhetoric (= ἀπόδοσις), the consequent clause, apodosis.

RE-D-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To give back, to put back: r. se *or* reddi convivio = *to return to the banquet.* Hence, to return, to restore: r. rem alicui; r. captivos. In partic.:

A) = **to give in return, to repay**: r. beneficium; r. hostibus cladem, dolorem; r. gratiam = referre gratiam (v. Gratia); r. salutem, *to salute in return:* B) = **to pay**, &c.: r. debitum; r. vota, promissa, *to fulfil;* r. poenas, *to suffer:* C) r. responsum, *to return an answer;* r. clamorem, *to answer;* thus, r., absolutely, *to answer:* D) **to deliver** *something entrusted to one:* r. epistolam, mandata: E) in gen. (the force of the preposition becoming less emphatic), **to give forth**: r. vocem, *to utter;* r. sanguinem, *to spit;* r. catulum partu, *to bear;* r. animam, *to exhale;* terra r. fruges, *yields, brings forth:* F) *to express in words*, &c. = **to repeat, to recite**: r. dictata, *to rehearse;* hence — a) = **to render, to translate**: r. verba verbo, aliquid Latine — b) = **to pronounce**: r. verba male — c) (poet. & lat.) **to represent, to imitate, to resemble**: r. aliquem nomine, *to be named after one;* r. veteres; r. mores alicujus. 2) The signification of the preposition almost entirely disappearing: A) **to give, to render, to assign**, &c.: r. alicui jus, rationem, *to render an account;* r. causam, *to state the ground of;* r. suum cuique honorem: B) often of a victor, or of rulers, who, as it were, give one the thing which he is permitted to retain = **to leave, to let have**: r. populo Romano suas leges: hence, C) **to grant**, iis connubia: D) tech. term in law: r. judicium, *to fix the time for a trial;* r. jus, *to pronounce sentence.* 3) **To render, to make** *or* **to cause to be** (usually with an *adj.*): r. servitutem lenem; r. vitam tutiorem; r. loca tuta.

RĔDEMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [redimo]. 1) **A buying back, redeeming**, captivorum; r. sacramenti (lat.), *from military service.* 2): A) = **a farming** (of the revenue): B) **a bribing, corrupting**: r. judicii.

*RĔDEMPTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of redimo]. (Tac.) **To buy back, to redeem.**

RĔDEMPTOR, ōris, *m.* [redimo]. **A contractor, purveyor, farmer**, &c.

RĔDEMPTŪRA, ae, *f.* [redimo]. (Rar.) **A contracting, farming** (of the public revenues).

RĔ-D-EO, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) **To go** *or* **to come back, to return** (cf. revertor): r. e foro, a porta, in castra, Romam, huc; r. viam (an old form), *to return.* Hence: A) of things without life: mos r., *gains ground again;* ager r. ad Ardeates, *comes into the possession of the A.;* fortuna r. alicui (poet.), *returns:* B) r. in pristinum statum; r. in gratiam cum aliquo, *to regain one's favour, to be reconciled to;* r. ad ingenium, ad mores suos, ad se, *to return to the natural bent of one's disposition, to one's former habits;* but, also, r. ad se = *to come to one's self, to recover one's senses:* C) r. in memoriam, *to recollect:* D) **to go back** *to a subject in speaking*, **to recur**: r. ad fabulas; r. ad propositum, *to return to the subject;* sed illuc redeamus, *but, to the point;* r. ad Scipionem, *to begin to treat again of:* E) of things, *to return periodically, to recur:* annus r.; solemnia rr.: F) r. in viam (*trop.*) = *to return to the right way:* G) of places, Germania in septentrionem r., *extends;* collis ad planitiem r., *slopes down to.* 2) The preposition expressing, more or less distinctly, an opposition: A) **to come** *to*, **to be brought** *or* **to be reduced** *to:* pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to;* opinione trium legionum dejectus ad duas redierat, *he was reduced to two legions;* res r. ad interregnum, *it came to an interregnum;* bona rr. in tabulas publicas, *are entered in;* bona rr. ad me, *fall to me;* res r. in eum locum or eo, *comes to that pass;* summa rerum (imperii) r. ad eum, *he obtains;* hereditas r. ad eum, *comes to him;* ut ad pauca redeam (Com.), *to be brief:* B) of revenues, &c., **to come in, to be yielded**: pecunia quae ex metallis r.

RĔ-D-HĂLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) **To breathe back.**

RĔDHĪBEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* [re-d-habeo]. 1) (Pl.) **To give back, to return**, alicui viaticum. 2) Tech. t. in mercantile lang., *to cause to return* (something bought, on account of defects discovered): A) of the buyer, **to demand back**, mancipium: B) of the seller (lat.), **to take back.**

RĔDHĪBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [redhibeo]. (Lat.) **A returning** *or* **receiving back** (v. Redhibeo): r. mancipii.

RĔDĬGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-d-ago]. 1) **To drive back**: r. hostes in castra. Hence: A) r. in unum, *to collect:* B) *trop.*, **to bring** *or* **to lead back**: r. disciplinam ad priscos mores; r. aliquos in gratiam, *to reconcile persons to each other;* r. aliquid in memoriam, *to recall.* 2) **To collect, to call in, to raise**: r. pecuniam ex bonis patriis; quod inde redactum est, *what has been collected from it;* hence, r. aliquid ad quaestorem, in fiscum, *to pay.* 3) The signification of the preposition disappearing almost entirely — **to bring** *or* **to reduce** *to any condition*: r. hostes in servitutem, *to servitude;* r. Galliam in provinciam or in formam provinciae, *to reduce to a province;* r. regionem sub imperium (jus dicionemque) and in suam potestatem (dicionem), *to bring under one's sway;* r. aliquos ad internecionem, *to destroy wholly, to annihilate;* r. aliquid ad irritum, *to render useless;* r. aliquem ad inopiam, *to bring to poverty;* r. aliquem eo ut, etc., *to bring one to such a pass, that*, &c. 4) (Rar.) **To render**: r. aliquid facile, *to make a thing easy.* 5) Of number and quality, *to bring within*, **to reduce, to diminish**: ex tribus ad unum reductus; hos (octo) libros ad sex redegit.

RĔDĬMĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [redimio]. **A band, tie**: A) prop., **a frontlet, fillet**: B) *trop.*, **a bond, fetter.**

RĔDĬMIO, ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To bind around, to encircle, to crown**: r. capillos vittâ; r. frontem coronâ.

RĔDĪMO, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-d-emo]. 1) **To buy back, to repurchase**, fundum. In

partic. = **to ransom, to redeem, to buy off**: r. captivos; r. se pecuniâ, a judicibus, auro a Gallis. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To buy in return**: aliam ei pallam redimam. 3) The preposition denoting opposition merely, or losing its meaning entirely: A) **to buy, to purchase**, rem; usually *trop.* = **to gain, to procure**: r. vitam ab aliquo; r. potestatem sepeliendi pretio; r. omnium gratiam morte alicujus; r. vitam omnium civium quinque hominum poenâ; (lat.) = *to bribe:* auctores redempti; hence, *trop.* — a) *to buy off a threatening evil* = **to avert** (by some sacrifice), **to ward off**: r. metum virgarum pretio; r. omnia pericula uno quaestu; r. acerbitatem a republica—b) **to make amends for, to atone** *or* **to compensate for, to redeem**, flagitium, culpam: B) **to undertake by contract** — a) = **to pawn**, vectigalia — b) = **to undertake**, opus, navem fabricandam.

RĔDINTEGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro]. **A repetition.**

RĔ-D-INTEGRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make whole again**: r. copias, *to recruit.* 2) **To renew, to restore**, bellum, pacem, animos, vires; r. animum legentis, *to refresh.*

*RĔDĪPISCOR, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [re-d-apiscor]. (Pl.) **To get again, to recover**, rem.

RĔDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [redeo]. (Rar.) **A going** *or* **coming back; a returning, return**: r. domum, *home;* r. huc.

RĔDĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [redeo]. 1) **A returning, return**: r. ad aliquem; r. Narbone, *from Narbo:* (poet.) freq. in the *pl.;* r. in gratiam, *reconciliation.* 2) **An income, revenue, return**; also, in the *pl.*, rr. metallorum, *from mines.*

RĔDĪVĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [redi = re-vivus]. Prop., *living again;* only *trop.*, of old building-materials, used again for building = **renovated, used anew**; thus, *subst.*, Rediviva, ōrum, *n. pl., old building-materials, used as new.*

RĔ-D-ŎLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To emit a smell, to smell** (stronger than oleo): r. thymo, *of thyme; trop.*, ex illius orationibus ipsae Athenae rr., *may be detected.* **II.** *Tr.* — **To smell of, to be redolent of**: r. vinum, thymum; *trop., to bear the impress of, to savour of:* hoc r. antiquitatem, exercitationem puerilem.

*RĔ-DŎMĪTUS, a, um, *part.* of an unusual re-domo. **Tamed** *or* **subdued again.**

RĒDŌNES, um, *m. pl. A tribe in Gallia Lugdunensis*, in the region of the modern Rennes.

RĔ-DŌNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) 1) *To give back again*, **to return, to restore**, aliquem patriae. 2) **To give up, to resign**: iras et nepotem Marti redonabo, *to please Mars I will give up my anger and let my grandson go unpunished.*

RĔ-DORMIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To sleep again.**

RĔ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To lead** *or* **to bring back**: r. aliquem de exilio, in carcerem; r. exercitum, copias; r. remos, clipeum, *to draw to one's self, to draw back;* also (lat.), r. in jaculando bracchia; r. aliquem domum = *to accompany, to attend;* r. uxorem, *to marry again;* r. regem, *to reinstate;* r. aliquos in gratiam, *to restore;* r. vestitum pristinum (lat.), *to bring into use again;* also (poet.), r. aliquid in formam.

RĒDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reduco]. (Rar.) **A leading** *or* **bringing back**: r. regis = *restoration.*

RĒDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [reduco]. (Rar.) 1) **One who leads** *or* **brings back**, plebis Romanae. 2) *Trop.*, **a restorer**, literarum.

RĒDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of reduco]. 1) Of place, *drawn back* = **retired, remote, lonely**, vallis; sinus r. Hence, in painting, reductior = *less prominent.* 2) Reducta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, used by Cicero as a translation of the Greek *τὰ ἀποπροηγμένα*, in the doctrine of the Stoics = *things regarded as inferior* (opp. to producta).

RĔ-D-UNCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Bent back**; and, in gen., **crooked, bent.**

RĒDUNDANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [*part.* of redundans, from redundo]. *In overflowing fulness*, **redundantly, excessively.**

RĒDUNDANTIA, ae, *f.* [redundo]. (Rar.) *An overflowing; trop.*, of style, **redundancy.**

RĔ-D-UNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) Prop., of water, **to flow back, to run over, to overflow** (cf. abundo): mare, lacus r.; thus (poet.), the *pass. part.* redundatus = redundans, *overflowing.* Hence, *meton.* and *trop.:* A) crux civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with;* r. sanguine hostium Africa: B) nationes quae in nostram provinciam rr., *overrun;* hinc illae pecuniae rr., *proceed:* C) = *to flow back upon one, to redound, to fall upon*, &c.: inde periculum ad me r.; invidia ex hac re ad me r.: D) oratio inde redundet oportet, *must flow forth copiously:* E) Postumus non ex ea causa reus r., *is not an additional criminal* (in excess of the original number): F) with *abl.*, **to have a redundancy** *or* **excess** *of*, **to be redundant**: r. clientelis; r. hilaritate et joco; acerbissimo luctu redundat ista victoria. 2) **To be at hand in abundance, to abound**; ornatus orationis in eo r; multitudo r.; hoc bonum mihi redundat. Hence — a) = *to remain, to be left:* aliquid ex meo tenui vectigali r. — b) literae illae rr., *are redundant.*

RĔDŬVIA, ae, *f.* [root DU, Gr. *δύω*, 'to put,' whence also induo, induviae, exuviae]. **An agnail, whitlow**; *trop.*, curare reduviam, *to busy one's self with trifles.*

RĔDUX, ŭcis, *adj.* [reduco]. 1) (Poet. and lat., rar.) *Act.*, **that leads** *or* **brings back**; usually an epithet of Jupiter and Fortuna. 2) *Pass., that returns after a long absence*, esp. *from exile, slavery, imprisonment*, &c.; **returning** *or* **returned, brought back**: viderunt Caesarem exercitumque reducem; facere aliquem reducem in patriam; r. Romam, *returned to Rome;* so, also, r. domum, *returned home.*

RĔFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reficio]. (Lat.) **1) A restoring, repairing. 2) Refreshment, recreation.**

RĔFECTOR, ōris, *m.* [reficio]. (Lat.) **A restorer, repairer.**

RĔFELLO, felli, —, 3. *v. tr.* [re-fallo]. **To refute** (by argument — cf. refuto); **to rebut** *as false*, **to disprove, to confute:** r. aliquem; r. dicta alicujus, mendacium. Hence (poet.), *to remove:* r. crimen commune ferro.

RĔFERCIO, rsi, rtum, 4. *v. tr.* [re-farcio]. **1) To stuff, to cram,** cloacas corporibus. Hence, *trop.*, **to fill, to fill up:** r. omnia libris; r. aures istis sermonibus; r. libros fabulis. **2) To crowd together, to heap up:** quae Crassus in oratione coartavit et peranguste refersit.

RĔ-FĔRIO, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To strike back** *or* **in return,** aliquem.

RĔ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, 3. *v. irr. tr.* **1) To bear, to carry** *or* **to bring back,** *to lead back:* r. literas ad Caesarem; r. aurum secum; r. pecunias in templum; r. naves illuc; classis relata est (poet.), *has returned;* sonus relatus, *resounding;* r. pedem, *to go back;* r. caput, *to look back;* also, freq., r. se, *to betake one's self back, to return:* r. se Romam, de Britannis. Hence, in partic.: A) as a milit. tech. t., r. pedem (also r. gradum), **to retire, to retreat:** B) of a debt or obligation, *to bring back* = **to repay** *or* **to refund,** or = **to requite, to retaliate, to return,** &c.: r. argentum; r. pateram surreptam; r. alicui aliquid; r. alicui gratiam, *to show gratitude;* r. alicui salutem, *to return a salutation;* par pari r., *to return like for like:* C) **to restore** *what has disappeared, is lost, or is gone out of use,* **to renew:** r. morem, consuetudinem, *to reintroduce;* r. laudes gentis; hence = **to represent** *by something similar,* **to imitate, to resemble** (= reddo, 1, F, c): r. aliquem ore, sermone: D) **to repeat, to** re-sponsum; (poet.) r. aliquid = *to reconsider:* E) mostly as a tech. t. in official business, *to bring back a message or order,* **to notify, to announce, to report:** r. mandata; r. numerum ad aliquos, illi referunt, omnes abisse; haec Caesari mandata referebantur; certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me: F) **to answer,** alicui aliquid: *G) = rursus fero (v. Fero, 2, B), **to propose anew,** aliquid ad populum.

2) The preposition sometimes denoting only opposition, sometimes entirely losing its signification: A) **to refer** *one thing to another,* **to reduce,** *to make conformable to,* &c.: r. omnia ad voluptatem, *to refer all things to enjoyment;* also, r. omnia ad suum arbitrium; r. liberalitatem ad eum finem, *to limit according to;* r. ad se quid, etc., *to judge from one's self what,* &c.; freq., *pass.* referri, *to relate to some one, to concern, to regard:* hoc refertur ad te; rarely, in the same signification, referre se: B) tech. t. in business lang., **to enter** *in writing,* **to inscribe, to note down, to register,** &c.: r. nomen (bona, etc.) alicujus in tabulas; r. aliquem inter proscriptos; r. absentem in reos; r. senatusconsulta (in aerarium); hence — a) r. rationes in aerarium (ad aliquem) or r. aliquid in rationibus, *to give, to present, or to render an account;* r. pecuniam alicui, *to credit to;* so, also, r. pecuniam operi publico, *to charge as expended in a public work;* r. alicui aliquid acceptum, expensum (v. Accipio, Expendo) — b) **to count** *or* **to reckon** *among:* r. aliquem in numero deorum or inter (in) deos: C) (mostly lat.) **to relate, to report,** *to cite,* &c., aliquid, exemplum, verba: D) a tech. t. of the Publicists, esp. of the proceedings of the senate, **to make a motion, to bring before** *for a decision,* **to propose** (cf. defero): r. rem ad senatum; r. ad senatum, quid fieri placeat: de quo consules spero ad senatum relaturos: E) of oracles, &c., **to consult, to apply to:** r. ad Apollinem de rebus obscuris. Hence, 3) *intr.* and *impers.*, refert, q. v.

RĔFERT, rētŭlit, rĕferre, *v. irr. impers. & intr.* [res (cf. e re mea est) and fero]. **It is of consequence** *or* **importance** *to any one;* **it concerns, it imports, it profits:** refert meâ, tuâ, suâ, etc.; rarely, refert illius, fratris; illud magni (magnopere, multum) refert; nihil refert quam saepe id fiat; parvi r. nos vectigalia amissa recuperare, *it helps little;* quid r.? *of what use is it?* r. compositionis (lat.), *it is important for composition.* To the same signification also belong (ante-cl.) r. ad rem, ad aliquem (once in Pl. also *pl.* haec referunt ad rem), and (poet. & lat.) r. alicui or rei alicui.

RĔFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of refercio]. **Stuffed, crammed, crowded, full:** domus r., *well-furnished;* r. aerarium, *full;* locus r. praedâ, and (of persons) Gallia r. est negotiatorum.

RĔ-FERVEO, 2. *v. intr.* **To boil** *or* **to bubble up again, to boil over:** *trop.*, crimen refervens = *very passionate.*

RĔFERVESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of referveo]. **To boil** *or* **to bubble up again.**

RĔFĪCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-facio]. **1) To make again, to make anew,** arma; r. regem, *to restore.* Hence, as tech. t., **to reappoint, to reëlect** *a magistrate:* r. consulem, tribunos. **2) To restore** *to a former condition,* **to repair, to rebuild,** &c.: r. naves, pontem, urbem; r. copias, *to recruit;* so, also, r. exercitum. Hence, *trop.:* A) of the body, **to refresh, to recruit, to reinvigorate,** boves, saucios; r. se, or *pass.*, in a reflective sense, **to recover, to grow well,** &c.: B) of the mind, *to restore* = **to revive, to cheer up,** aliquem and animum alicujus. **3)** As an economical tech. t., **to get back** *or* **to receive** *a revenue:* r. pecuniam ex fundo; tantum ei reficitur ex possessionibus, *so large an income has he.* Hence (lat.), r. impensas belli, *to defray.*

RĔ-FĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To unfix** *something fastened,* **to take down, to tear down:** r. tabulas, clipeum; sidera refixa (poet.), *the falling stars.* Hence, *trop.* = *to make portable, to pack up* (for a journey), res suas. 2) *Trop., to take down the tables of the law suspended in public places;* hence = **to annul, to abolish.**

RĔ-FINGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet., rar.) **To form again, to refashion,** rem.

RE-FLĀGĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To demand back** *or* **again,** rem.

REFLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [reflo]. *A blowing against;* hence = **a contrary wind.**

RE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **I.** *Tr.* — **To bend** *or* **to turn back** *or* **backwards,** caput, oculos; r. pedem or gressum (poet.), *to return.* Hence, *trop.* = **to turn back, to change,** animum, mentes; in melius tua orsa reflectas, *mayest thou alter thy purposes for the better.* **II.** *Intr.* (Lucr.) — **To yield.**

RE-FLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To blow back, to blow contrary. II.** *Tr.* (poet. & lat.) — **To breathe** *or* **to blow out again,** aëra.

RE-FLŌRESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To bloom again.**

RE-FLUO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To flow back.**

REFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [refluo]. (Poet.) **Flowing back, refluent.**

RĔ-FŎCILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Later, doubtf. read.) Prop., *to warm again;* hence, *trop.* = **to calm again, to revivify, to comfort,** lugentem.

RĔ-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) **To dig up, to turn up,** terram. 2) **To dig out,** radicem.

RĔFORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reformo]. (Lat.) **A transformation;** *trop.* = **a reformation.**

*RĔFORMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [reformo]. (Lat.) **A transformer = a reformer,** literarum.

*RĔFORMĪDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reformido]. **A shrinking; a great fear** *or* **dread.**

RĔ-FORMĪDO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To fear greatly, to shrink from, to shun,** dolorem, bellum, aliquem; r. dicere, *to fear to say;* abs., non r., *not to be much afraid.* Hence (poet. & lat.) = *not to endure:* membra saucia rr. manum; lumina (*the eyes*) rr. solem.

RĔ-FORMO, āvi, ātum, *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To shape again, to transform, to change, to alter,** aliquem; (poet.) reformo quod ante fui, *I resume my former shape.*

RĔ-FŎVEO, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To warm again;** hence, **to revive, to strengthen,** to refresh, &c., corpus, aliquem; r. ignem, *to rekindle.* Hence, r. provincias, *to assist;* r. studia, disciplinam, *to renew;* r. reliquias partium, *to revive afresh;* r. aliquem = *to comfort.*

REFRACTĀRIŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of refractarius]. **Somewhat stubborn** *or* **refractory.**

REFRACTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [refringo]. (Lat.) *Inclined to opposition,* **stubborn, refractory.**

REFRĀGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [refragor]. **An opponent.**

REFRĀGOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [kindr. w. refringo — opp. to suffragor and suffragium]. 1) **To oppose, to resist, to vote against,** alicui and petitioni alicujus. 2) In gen., **to thwart, to oppose,** rei alicui.

REFRĒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [refreno]. (Lat.) **A bridling, restraining,** doloris.

RE-FRĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To hold in with a bridle, to curb, to restrain,** equos; (poet.) r. aquas, materiem; *trop.*, r. adolescentes a gloria, *to keep from.* 2) *Trop.*, **to curb, to check,** libidines, licentiam.

RE-FRĪCO, uī, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **I.** *Tr.* — **To rub open again, to gall,** vulnus, cicatricem. Hence, *trop.*, **to excite afresh, to renew,** memoriam facti, desiderium, dolorem; r. fabulam veterem, *to bring forward again.* **II.** *Intr.* — **To break out afresh:** lippitudo r.

REFRĪGĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero]. **A cooling.**

REFRĪGĔRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [refrigero]. (Lat.) **Cooling.**

REFRĪGĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [re-frigus]. 1) **To make cool, to cool,** aquam, plumbum, calorem; *pass.*, reflect. = *to cool one's self.* 2) Of the mind, **to cool, to make less zealous** *or* **ardent:** r. testem = *to check;* aegre perlegit refrigeratus saepe, *being often interrupted;* freq. *pass.*, reflect. = **to grow cool, to abate, to become languid,** accusatio, sermo hominum; (lat.) refrigerari a se ipso, *it is his own fault that the applause is faint and dull.*

RE-FRĪGESCO, frixi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) **To grow cold** *or* **cool, to cool.** 2) *Trop.*, **to fail** *or* **to flag** *in strength or zeal,* **to grow languid** *or* **remiss, to stop, to abate,** &c.: crimen, belli apparatus, oratio r.; forum r. a judiciis, *has a cessation from judicial business;* Scaurus r. = *has given up the election;* sortes rr., *have gone out of use.*

REFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [refrango]. 1) (Rar., lat.) **To break up:** r. radium solis, *to refract.* 2) **To break open, to open,** januam, carcerem. 3) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., **to break, to break to pieces:** r. mucronem, ramum, *to break off;* vestes totas r., *to tear open;* r. vim fluminis; *trop.*, r. vim fortunae = *to vanquish;* r. dominationem, *to destroy;* r. Achivos, *to weaken.*

RĔ-FŬGIO, fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — 1) **To flee back:** r. ex caede in castra; hostes rr. Hence, *trop.:* A) r. ab instituto, a consuetudine, *to depart, to recede;* r. a dicendo, *to abstain from, to discontinue;* r. a genere hoc sermonis, *to make no use of:* B) = to flee *to,* **to take refuge** *with,* ad aliquem: C) (poet.) of

places, to run back, to recede: r. a litore; ex oculis r. humus. II. *Tr.* — *To flee from a person or thing*, to avoid, to shun: r. anguem, aliquem judicem, *not to like to have; trop.*, to avoid, jurgia, vitia, voluptatem.

RĔFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* [refugio]. 1) (Lat.) *Abstr.*, a taking refuge. 2) *Concr.*, a place of refuge, a refuge: dare alicui r.; senatus est r. populorum.

RĔFŪGUS, a, um, *adj.* [refugio]. (Poet. & lat.) Fleeing back, receding; *subst.*, Refugus, i, *m.* (Tac.), *a fugitive.*

RĔ-FULGEO, si, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Mostly poet.) 1) To flash back, to be radiant, luce solis. 2) To shine, to glitter, to glisten, in gen.: Aeneas r. in clara luce; corpus r. pictis armis; Jovis tutela refulgens.

RĔ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To pour back, *to cause to flow back:* aether r. vapores; r. aquam in mare; (poet.) r. algam, *to wash back;* freq. *pass.*, in a medial sense (esp. the *part.* refusus) = *to flow back*, stagna. Hence, *trop.* = to give back, alicui aliquid. *2) *To make liquid*, to melt, glaciem. *3) The signification of the preposition being entirely lost: fletus refusus, *flowing.*

RĔFŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [refuto]. A refutation.

*RĔFŪTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [refuto]. (Lucr.) A refutation.

RĔ-FŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [kindred with refundo]. 1) To drive back, to check, nationes bello. 2) To repress, to repel, to restrain, &c., cupiditatem alicujus, clamorem, virtutem; fore refutet dicta! (poet.) *may fate avert!* 3) To refute, to disprove (by any means — cf. refello): r. aliquem, and r. argumenta alicujus.

RĔGĀLIŎLUS, i, *m.* [regalis]. *A small bird*, perh. the wren.

RĔGĀLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [rex]. Pertaining to a king, like *or* fit for a king, kingly, regal, royal (cf. regius): r. nomen, potestas; respublica r., *a kingdom, monarchy;* scriptum r., *treating of kings.* Hence, *trop.*, *kingly* = magnificent, splendid, ornatus.

RĔGĀLĬTER, *adv.* [regalis] = Regie.

RĔGĔLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [re-gelu]. (Lat.) To thaw, to warm again, solum aedificii.

RĔ-GĔRO, gessi, gessum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bear, to bring *or* to carry back, onera: r. tellurem, *to throw back;* r. faces, *to hurl back.* Hence, *trop.*, r. alicui convicia, *to retort;* so, also, r. alicui crimen; r. tibi Stoicos, *to oppose.* 2) The signification of the preposition being lost — to bring *or* to bear *to some place:* r. humum, *to throw up.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to record*, aliquid in commentarios: B) r. culpam in aliquem, *to throw the blame on some one.*

RĔGIA, ae, *f.* [regius]. 1) (Sc. domus) A royal palace *or* castle; in partic., *the castle of Numa*, situated on the Via Sacra, which, after the expulsion of the kings, was converted to religious purposes. Hence: A) in partic. = *the royal palace, with the courtiers*, the court: B) the royal tent *in a camp.* 2) (Sc. urbs; poet. & lat.) A royal city *or* residence. 3) The Latin expression for 'basilica,' q. v.

RĔGIE, *adv.* [regius]. Royally — a) in a good sense = magnificently, splendidly — b) in a bad sense = imperiously, tyrannically.

RĔGIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Regium]. *The inhabitants of Regium.*

RĔGĬFĬCE, *adv.* [regificus]. (Ante-cl.) = Regie.

RĔGĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [rex-facio]. (Poet.) Kingly, royal, magnificent.

*RĔ-GIGNO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lucr.) To beget again, to reproduce, rem.

RĔGĬFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* [rex-fuga]. *A festival* (called by Ovid 'regis fuga') *commemorating the expulsion of the kings.*

RĔGILLĀNUS, a, um, } *adj.* [Regillus I.]. Of
RĔGILLENSIS, e, } *or* pertaining to Regillus.

RĔGILLUS (I.), i, *m.* (also RĔGILLI, ōrum, *m. pl.*) 1) *A Sabine town.* 2) *A small lake in Latium*, near which the Dictator Postumius gained a great victory over the Latins, 496 B. C. 3) *A surname in the gens Æmilia.*

RĔGILLUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [regius]. (Ante-cl.) Regal, magnificent.

RĔGĬMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [rego]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) A guiding, directing, equorum, classis. Hence, *trop.*, a ruling, governing; government, command: r. omnium rerum; r. cohortium; in Tac., abs. = *direction of state affairs.* 2) (Poet.) *That by which one guides:* r. carinae, *a rudder.* 3) A ruler, director *of state affairs:* r. rerum.

RĔGĪNA, ae, *f.* [rex]. 1) A queen: *trop.*, haec una virtus est omnium domina et r. 2) A daughter of a king, a princess. 3) (Poet.): A) = *a goddess:* B) = *a lady of rank:* istae reginae domi suae fuere.

RĔGIO, ōnis, *f.* [rego]. 1) A direction, line: freq., recta r., *a straight line;* so, also, declinare a r.; regione platearum, *in the neighbourhood of the streets;* regione portae illius, *in the vicinity of that gate;* primi superabant regionem castrorum, *the line;* natura et r. castrorum, *position.* Hence, adverbially, e regione: A) = in a straight line, directly: B) = directly opposite, over against, oppidi, nobis (*dat.*); abs., aciem e r. instruere. 2) A boundary-line, boundary, limit: rr. ac termini; *trop.*, rr. officii. In particular, in augury, *an imaginary visual line in the heavens.* 3) A region, territory, district; in the *pl.* = lands, territories: locus in regione pestilenti saluber; agri et rr. 4) *Trop.*, a sphere, province: r. rationis.

RĔGIŌNĀTIM, *adv.* [regio]. By districts *or* wards.

RĔGIUM (ii, *n.*) LĔPĬDUM. *A city in Gallia*

Cisalpina, on the Via Æmilia — the modern Regia.

RĒGIUS, a, um, *adj.* [rex]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a king, royal, kingly** (cf. regalis): r. genus, nomen, ornatus; r. bellum, *war with a king.* Hence, *subst.*, Regii, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *royal troops*, or, *courtiers.* 2) **Befitting a king, royal, princely, splendid,** forma, moles; regia res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting a king.*

RE-GLŪTĪNO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) *To unglue* = **to unloose,** rem.

REGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [regno]. (Poet.) **A ruler, sovereign, commander,** Olympi.

*REGNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [regno]. (Lat.) *A female ruler;* used only as an *adj.* = **royal, ruling,** domus.

REGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [regnum]. I. *Intr.* — **To have royal power and dignity, to be a king, to reign:** tot annos regnatum est Romae, *during so many hundred years kings reigned;* omnes volebant regnari, *that there should be a king;* (Tac.) advenae rr. in nos, *have been kings over us.* Hence: A) in gen., **to rule, to command:** Graecia jam r.; r. in illis centuriis, *to be supreme;* in partic. — a) in a bad sense = *to tyrannize, to domineer, to exercise absolute power:* Gracchus regnavit paucos menses — b) of inanimate objects = *to prevail:* ignis r.; ardor edendi r. per viscera, *rages:* B) (poet.) = *to live in magnificence, like a king:* vivo et regno. II. *Tr.* (poet. & lat.) — **To rule, to govern:** r. terras; Bactra regnata Cyro, *by Cyrus;* *r. populorum (a Greek construction).

REGNUM, i, *n.* [rex]. 1) **Kingly government, royal power, royalty:** potiri r.; obtinere r.; regnum redit ad eum. Hence, in gen., **dominion, rule, sovereignty;** and freq., in accordance with the republican spirit of the Romans, in an odious sense = *despotism, tyranny;* exercere r. in plebe Romana; hoc vero r. est, *this is a real tyranny;* r. judiciorum, forense; (poet.) rr. vini, *the presiding over a drinking-bout* (conf. magisterium). 2) **A kingdom;** hence (mostly poet. & jocosely) = *an estate, property, inheritance.*

RĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To direct, to lead, to guide,** tela, equum, navem; (poet.) r. iter, vestigia; *trop.*, r. errantem, etc., *to set right, to correct.* 2) Tech. term, r. fines, **to draw, to mark out.** 3) **To lead = to rule, to govern, to manage, to direct,** rempublicam, mundum, consilia senatus, juvenem; r. legiones, *to command.*

REGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To go** *or* **to step back, to return,** ab ostio, in urbem; milites rr., *retire, retreat;* r. in memoriam (Pl.), *to remember.*

REGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [regredior]. (Lat.) *A going back* = **a repetition** (in a speech).

REGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [regredior]. 1) **A going back, return;** esp. of troops = **a retreat.** Hence, *trop.*, fortuna non habet r., *can not be changed;* r. ab ira non datus erat; r. ad poenitendum. 2) (Lat.) **A recourse,** ad principem.

RĒGŬLA, ae, *f.* [rego]. 1) *A straight-edged piece of wood for ruling,* **a ruler, rule.** 2) In gen., *a straight piece of wood,* **a board, lath; a bar** (of wood or iron). 3) *Trop.* = **a standard, pattern, rule:** r. naturae; r. loquendi, sermonis; ad hanc r., *according to this rule.*

RĒGŬLUS (I.), i, *m.* [*dim.* of rex]. 1) **A king** *of a small country,* **a petty king, chieftain.** 2) **A king's son, a prince.**

RĔGŬLUS (II.), i, *m. A Roman surname:* — 1) Of the Atilii, e. g., M. Atilius R., the Roman consul, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war. 2) Of the Livinei.

RĔ-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To taste again** *or* **repeatedly,** rem; *trop.*, r. literas, *to read again.*

RĒGȳRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [re-gyrus]. (Lat.) **To wheel round, to turn about again.**

RE-HĀLO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) *To breathe forth again,* **to exhale** (prop. reading, 'redhalo,' q. v.).

*REJECTĀNEA, ōrum, *adj.* in the *pl.* [rejicio]. *That is to be rejected,* **objectionable;** a translation by Cicero of the Gr. τὰ ἀποπροηγμένα, in the doctrine of the Stoics, instead of which he also used 'rejecta' and 'rejicienda.'

REJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rejicio]. Prop., *a throwing back;* hence, *trop.*, **a throwing away, rejecting:** r. rei alicujus; in partic., r. judicum (v. Rejicio). Hence, as a rhet. tech. t., r. in alium, *a shifting off from one's self to another.*

REJECTO, 1. *v. freq. tr.* [re-jacto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To throw** *or* **to cast back,** clamorem.

RĒJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-jacio]. 1) **To throw back:** r. tela in hostium; r. sanguinem, *to spit out.* Also = **to throw behind one's self:** r. togam ab humero, vestem ex humeris; r. manus ad (post) tergum, *to put behind;* so, also, r. scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight). Hence: A) **to drive** *or* **to chase back,** aliquem, esp. hostes; navis rejicitur, *is driven back by the wind;* r. ferrum, *to strike back;* hence, r. oculos, *to turn away;* r. aliquem a libris, etc.: B) **to cast off, to repel, to ward off:** r. aliquid a se: r. minas alicujus; r. socordiam a se: C) *trop.*, *to put aside with contempt,* **to reject, to disdain, to scorn:** r. dona, illa bona, disputationem, munus; in partic., r. judices, *to set aside, to challenge, the judges appointed by lot* (this was the right of both plaintiff and defendant, up to a certain number); hence, rejecta and rejicienda (v. Rejectanea). 2) **To remand, to refer:** r. aliquem in illum gregem; ne bis eadem legas, ad ipsam epistolam te rejicio. In partic., as a tech. term, *to refer a matter or person to the proper officer or to some authorized body:* r. rem or legatos ad senatum, ad pontifices. Hence: A) =

to put off, to defer: r. rem in mensem Januarium: *B) r. se aliquo, *to fling one's self on something = to apply one's self to it.* 3) The signification of the preposition being lost (ante-cl.) = **to throw, in gen.**: r. se in gremium alicujus; fatigata membra rejicit, *he stretches on the ground.*

RĒJĬCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [rejicio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *That is to be rejected* = **useless**; dies r., *lost, spent uselessly.*

RĔ-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet.) **To glide, to sink** *or* **to fall back**: unda r., *flows back;* iterum r., *to sink back upon the couch;* r. verso vento, *to sail back;* r. in sinum alicujus, *to return:* so, also, mens et sonus r.; r. ad praecepta Aristippi, *to come back imperceptibly, to relapse.*

RĔ-LANGUESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To grow languid** *or* **faint again**: moribundus r.; ventus r., *lulls, abates;* animus r.; impetus regis r.; ira r., *subsides.*

RĔLĀTIO, *f.* [refero]. 1) (Lat.) **A bringing back**: crebra r. quoad intinguntur calami, *a carrying of the hand back to the inkstand,* i. e., *a frequent dipping of the pen.* Hence: A) r. criminis, *a retorting of a charge upon the accuser:* B) **a repeating**: C) r. gratiae, **a returning, repaying**: D) (lat.) **a telling, relating; a narration**: r. dictorum. 2) Tech. t., **a proposition, motion, proposal**, esp. *of a magistrate to the senate* (v. Refero, 2, D): approbare, mutare r.; egredi relationem, *to go beyond the proposition,* i. e., *to speak of matters foreign to it.* 3) (Lat.) Philosophical tech. t., **a reference, relation.**

RĔLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [refero]. (Rar.) **A mover, proposer** (in public deliberations).

RĔLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [refero]. 1) **A report, narration, recital**, carminum. 2) = **An official report** *in the senate.*

RĔLAXĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo]. Prop., *an easing;* hence, *trop.* = **relaxation, recreation**, animi; r. doloris, *an alleviation.*

RĔ-LAXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To make wide, to widen, to open**, oras, vias; alvus relaxatur (opp. to astringitur), *is relaxed.* 2) **To loosen, to untie, to break up**, nodos, vincula, glebas. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to ease, to relax, to mitigate, to alleviate**, laborem, vultum, continuationem verborum, tristitiam ac severitatem; r. curas quiete: B) *to free from labour, pain,* &c. = **to recreate, to enliven, to cheer up**: r. animum a contentione; r. animum, or relaxari animo, *to take recreation;* also, r. se contentionibus, *to relieve, to free:* C) abs. = **to abate**: r. aliquid a contentionibus; dolor r., *decreases; pass.* (in a reflect. sense), insani relaxantur, *come to themselves.*

RĔLĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [relĕgo]. **A sending away, banishment** (v. Relĕgo).

RĔ-LĔGO (I,), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To send away, to remove**: r. filium ab hominibus; r. aliquem in praedia rustica; (poet.) r. tauros procul; r. aliquem nemori, *to consign.* Hence: A) tech. t., **to banish** (to a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time; — 'relegatio' was the mildest form of exile — cf. exsilium and deportatio): r. aliquem: sometimes pleonastically, relegatus in exsilium. 2) (Lat.) **To ascribe, to attribute, to assign, to impute**: r. aliquid ad philosophos; r. culpam in aliquem; (poet.) r. alicui causam.

RĔ-LĔGO (II.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To gather together, to collect again**: r. filum, *to take up again* (the thread of Ariadne). 2) (Poet. & lat.) Of places, **to travel over again, to pass through again**, viam, Asiam. 3) **To read again**, librum. 4) *Trop.*, **to go over again**: r. sermone labores suos, *to relate again;* r. quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, *to consider carefully.*

RĔ-LENTESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Poet.) **To grow slack again, to abate**, amor.

RĔ-LĔVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To raise up again**, corpus. 2) **To lighten**, rem, onus; relegari catenâ, *to be freed from chains;* vimina curva r., *to empty.* Hence: A) *to make less troublesome,* **to lighten, to soothe, to mitigate**, communem casum, luctum, laborem, sumptum: B) *to give relief or comfort to any one,* **to relieve, to free**, &c.: r. aliquem curâ et metu; r. aliquem moerentem, *to comfort;* r. pectora mero (poet.), *to cheer up:* r. membra sedili (poet.), *to rest;* freq., *pass.*, in a reflect. sense = *to recover, to receive relief.*

RĔ-LĪCEOR, 2. *v. dep. intr.* **To bid below** (doubtf. reading).

RĔLĬCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo]. **A leaving behind, forsaking**, reipublicae.

RĔLĬCTUS, ūs, *m.* [relinquo]. (Lat.) **A forsaking, neglecting.**

*RĔLĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [religo]. **A binding up**, vitium.

*RĔLĬGENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of religo = relĕgo]. (Ante-cl.) **Pious, religious.**

RĔLĬGIO, ōnis, *f.* [prob. from religo = relĕgo (4) — cf. religens]. *A careful and conscientious consideration of any thing;* hence, 1) **reverence for the gods**: A) subjectively, **piety, religiousness**; also, *superstitious feeling, superstition:* sacra Cereris magna religione conficiuntur; deus colitur summa religione: B) objectively, **a worshipping, honouring**, deorum; mira est ibi Cereris r., *Ceres is held in great reverence there;* cultus et r. So, in gen. = **a religious act, a religious custom**; and, collectively = *all acts pertaining to divine service,* **religious affairs, worship, religion**: rr. publicae; rr. divinae; jura religionum; Numa omnes partes religionis statuit sanctissime; Druides interpretantur rr. 2): A) *the quality in any thing that is worthy of reverence and receives divine honours,* **sacredness, sanctity**: r. fani, deorum, signi; fanum tanta erat religione,

was held in such reverence; B) *meton., an object of religious reverence,* **a sanctuary, a holy place** *or* **thing**; externa r., *a foreign deity;* violare rr.; restituit civitati illam r. (the statue of Diana). 3) **Scrupulousness** *arising from religious feeling,* **a religious scruple, scruple of conscience,** &c.: inanis r. et timor; oblata est ei r., *a scruple arose in his mind;* so, also, afferre, injicere r. (alicui), *to cause a scruple in any one;* habere aliquid religioni or in religione, trahere in religionem, *to scruple concerning;* so, also, religio (mihi) est dicere, *I scruple.* Hence, **an offence, sin** (producing a scruple of conscience in one): liberare (solvere) templum religione, *to free from profanation;* r. inexpiabilis. 4) **Obligation, obligatory power,** sortis, jurisjurandi; obstringere populum Romanum religione. 5) **Conscientiousness, scrupulosity, exactness,** *honesty:* fides et r. vitae; r. antiqua; r. privati officii, *conscientious observance;* rr. judicum.

RĔLĪGIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [religiosus]. 1) **Sacredly, religiously.** 2) **Scrupulously, strictly,** *with careful observance of all customs,* testimonium dicere, commendare, rem rusticam curare.

RĔLĪGIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [religio]. 1) **Fearing the gods, devout, religious, pious.** 2) *Set apart for religion,* **sacred, holy,** signum, locus. 3): A) *exciting religious scruples:* religiosum erat illos fructus consumere, *it was a matter of conscience,* &c.; dies r., *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen:* B) **scrupulous, conscientious, precise, anxious,** civitas, homo; auctor, testis r., *honest;* aures rr., *fine, delicate;* hence (Com.) = *too anxious,* **over-scrupulous, superstitious.**

RĔ-LĪGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To bind back** *or* **behind**; and, hence, in gen., to tie, to bind: r. Hectorem ad currum; r. manus post tergum; r. comas. In partic., r. navem ad terram, *to make fast;* so, also, r. funem saxo. 2) (Poet.) **To unbind,** jugum.

RĔLĪGO (II.), 3. *v. tr.* [re-lĕgo]. (Lat.) **To consider carefully.**

RĔ-LĪNO, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To unseal, to open, to broach,** dolia; r. mella, *to take out.*

RĔ-LINQUO, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To leave behind, to leave** (by moving away from — cf. omitto): r. aliquem; r. Britanniam sub sinistra; r. milites praesidio castris. Hence (lat.), r. omnes procul se, *to leave far behind* = *to be far ahead.* In partic.: A) **to leave behind** (by dying), **to leave, to bequeath**: r. alicui arva; r. fundos, servos; r. aliquem heredem: B) **to leave over, to leave behind** (as a remainder, &c.): r. paucos; r. partem sibi; r. nullum locum objurgandi; r. locum morti honestae; freq., relinquitur, *there remains, there is left:* una via r.; nihil nisi fuga r.; r. illud, etc.; relinquitur ergo, *hence it follows:* C) **to leave, to let remain** (in a certain condition, relation, &c.): r. aliquos insepultos; r. aliquid incertum: D) **to resign, to give up**: r. urbem direptioni; r. hominem ad alicujus quaestum. 2) **To desert, to abandon, to go away from** (expressing the action simply, without reference to its moral quality — cf. desero, destituo): r. aliquem, urbem; relictus ab omni honestate, *destitute of;* r. animam or vitam (poet.), *to die;* also, vita (animus) eum r., *he dies.* Hence: A) **to give up, to relinquish, to desist from**: r. obsidionem, *to raise;* r. bellum, r. cultum agrorum, *to neglect;* r. hostem, *to let alone;* relictis omnibus rebus, *postponing all other things;* (Lucr.) r. mirari, *to cease:* B) *to let a thing be as it was,* **to leave unnoticed,** jus; hence = *to leave unpunished or unavenged,* injurias, legatum interfectum: C) **to omit** (in a speech), aliquid.

RĔLĪQUIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [relinquo]. **Remains, remnant, remainder, rest**: reliquiae copiarum, familiae, cibi, pristinae fortunae, *of the troops, of the family,* &c.; rr. alicujus, *the ashes of a body that has been burned;* on the contrary, rr. Danaûm, *the remnant who had escaped from the Greeks;* rr. avi, *that which the grandfather left,* i. e., *the finishing of the war;* in partic. = *the unconsumed remains of a sacrifice* (opp. to exta).

RĔLĪQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [relinquo]. 1) (Mostly *sing.*) **That is left, remaining**: hoc mihi est reliquum, *I have this left;* is unus r. est ex illa familia, *he alone remains;* reliquum vitae, belli, *the rest, the remainder.* In partic.: A) nihil est reliqui, *nothing remains;* quod fortuna reliqui fecit, *what fortune has left;* nihil reliqui facere — a) = *to leave nothing remaining* — b) = *to omit or to neglect nothing:* nihil reliqui facere ad celeritatem: B) aliquid (aliquem, rem) reliquum (reliquam) facere, *to leave behind;* agros reliquos facere, *to leave for consideration;* nullum munus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, *you have left no duty for another* = *you have performed all:* C) of time = **future**: tempus r., *the future;* in reliquum, adverbially, *in future, henceforward:* D) of debts, **outstanding, in arrear**: pecunia reliqua, or *subst.*, Reliquum, i, *n., a balance, arrearage:* persolvere r.; reliqua mea is percepit. 2) (Mostly in the *pl.*, or collect. in the *sing.*) **The other, the remaining, the rest** (considered as the residue of something, or of a number of objects — cf. ceteri): Decemviri et rr. magistratus; rr. labores; reliqua vaticinationis, *the rest of the prediction;* r. populus; r. pars exercitus; r. commeatus: quod reliquum est, *as for the rest;* jocosely, *the sequel* (of a story).

RĔ-LŪCEO, xi, —, 2. *v. intr.*, or RĔ-LŪCESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To shine back, to blaze, to shine out**: freta rr. igni.

RĔ-LUCTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To struggle against, to resist,** alicui; aquae reluctantur, *the water offers resistance.*

RĔ-LŪDO, lūsi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) Prop., *to jest or to mock in return;* hence, r. jocos, **to return.**

RĔ-MACRESCO, crŭi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To grow lean again.**

RĔ-MĂLĔDĪCO, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To abuse in return, to render railing for railing,** alicui.

RĔ-MANDO (I.), 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To chew over again,** cibum.

RĔ-MANDO (II.), 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) *To send back word again,* **to notify in return,** alicui aliquid.

RĔ-MĂNEO, mansi, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To remain behind,** domi, in Gallia; pars illa integra r., *remained whole.* 2) *To continue to exist,* **to continue, to abide, to endure:** animi rr. post mortem; memoria ejus rei r.; in quris remanentem rebus amicum, *constant.*

RĔ-MĂNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To flow back.**

RĔMANSIO, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo]. **A remaining behind.**

RĔMĔDIĂBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [remedium]. (Lat.) **That heals.**

RĔMĔDIUM, ii, *n.* [re-medeor]. 1) **A medicine, remedy, cure:** r. caecitatis, *a remedy against blindness;* r. doloris, *against pain;* esse remedio, *to serve as a remedy.* 2) In gen., *a means of relief,* **a remedy** (cf. praesidium): comparare sibi r. ad tolerandum dolorem; r. iracundiae, timoris; also, invenire remedium timori, *against fear.*

RĔ-MEO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To go** *or* **to come back, to return,** in patriam; r. Aegypto, *from Egypt;* aër r., *flows back;* (poet.) r. urbes, *to the cities;* r. aevum peractum, *to live again.*

RĔ-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To measure again** *or* **back.** Hence: A) r. astra, **to observe again;** *trop.* = *to consider again,* dicta sua: B) **to travel over again,** iter, pelagus: C) **to discharge again,** omne vinum vomitu.

RĒMEX, ĭgis, *m.* [remus-ago]. 1) **A rower.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Collect.* = **rowers** (= Remigium, 3).

RĒMI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in Northern Gaul,* in the region of the modern Rheims.

*RĒMĪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [remigo]. **A rowing.**

RĒMĪGIUM, ii, *n.* [remex]. 1) (Poet.) = Remigatio. 2) **Oars:** (poet.) remigio alarum (of birds); prov. — a) remigio et velo festinare, *with all one's might* — b) meo r. rem gero (Pl.), *I do as I please.* 3) *Collect.* = **rowers, oarsmen.**

RĒMĪGO, 1. *v. intr.* [remex]. **To row.**

RĔ-MIGRO, 1. *v. intr.* **To remove back, to return again,** domum, in vicos; *trop.,* r. ad justitiam, *to return.*

RĔMĪNISCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [remini; mens]. 1) **To recall to mind, to remember, to recollect** (cf. memini, recordor): r. pristinae virtutis illorum; r. aliquid. *2) **To imagine, to conceive,** aliquid.

RĔ-MISCEO, —, mixtum or mistum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To mix again:** animus naturae suae remiscebitur. 2) *To unite by mingling together,* **to mix,** venenum cibo, falsa veris.

RĒMISSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [remissus]. 1) **Gently, mildly.** 2) **Jocosely, merrily.**

RĒMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [remitto]. 1) *A relaxing of what is stretched tight,* **a slackening, loosening,** superciliorum (opp. to retractio); r. corporis; r. vocis, *a lowering of the voice* (opp. to contentio). Hence, 2) *trop.:* A) **a remitting, an abatement, cessation,** laboris, morbi; r. usus = *an intermission of intercourse:* B) **a remission** *of a debt, penalty,* &c.: r. tributi: C) r. animi, or simply r. — a) *relaxation of the mind by amusement,* **recreation** — b) (opp. to tristitia) **mildness, lenity:** adversarius tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus; also, in a bad sense = **indifference, slackness:** in acerbissima injuria r. animi.

RĒMISSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of remitto]. 1) **Unbent, slack, loose,** arcus; ager r. (poet.), *thawed.* 2) *Trop.:* A) in a good sense — a) **gentle,** ventus — b) **mild, calm,** animus, sermo — c) **cheerful, good-humoured, gay,** jocus: B) in a bad sense — a) **negligent, languid, remiss:** r. ac languidus; homo r. — b) **mean,** aestimatio.

RĒMITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) **To send** *or* **to dispatch back:** r. aliquem Romam; r. obsides alicui; r. literas ad Caesarem or Caesari. Hence, r. pila, *to hurl back;* equus r. calcem, *kicks back;* r. beneficium, *to requite, to return;* r. causam ad senatum, *to refer back;* r. opinionem, *to renounce an opinion;* r. provinciam, *to give up, to resign.* In partic.: A) r. uxori nuncium or repudium (v. Nuncius): B) = **to send forth, to emit:** chorda r. sonum; ficus r. lac; r. labem, *to leave behind:* C) (lat.) the signification of the preposition being lost — **to refer,** aliquem ad philosophos. 2) **To let go back:** r. ramum abductum. Hence: A) of things stretched or bound, **to unbind, to relax, to slacken, to loosen,** arcum, habenas; (poet.) r. vincula, *to loosen;* r. brachia, *to let fall:* calor r. mel, *dissolves;* r. terram = *to thaw:* B) *trop.,* *to relieve tension of the mind,* **to recreate, to refresh, to relieve, to release, to relax:** r. animum or se, also *pass.* remitti, in a reflect. sense, *to recreate one's self;* cantus r. animum, *recreates, amuses;* spes r. animos a certamine, *refreshes, invigorates:* C) *trop., to make activity, exertion,* &c., *less ardent and steady,* **to remit,** to abate, **to diminish,** contentionem, diligentiam; r. de celeritate; r. aliquid ex pristina virtute; dolor r. se or remittitur, *abates;* so, also = **to intermit:** r. quaerere: D) **to remit** *a punishment or the payment:* remittere alicui poenam; remittere pecuniam de summa; hence — a) = **to permit, to grant,** alicui aliquid — b) r. patriae inimicitias

suas, *to give up private enmities for the sake of one's country;* r. populo supplicium magistri equitum, *to relinquish the punishment of the* mag. equit. *out of regard to the people;* r. patriae memoriam simultatem, *to sacrifice to one's country* — c) **to yield, to resign, to give up,** alicui legionem, voluptatum, praemium. II. *Intr.* — (= R. se, vide 2, C.) **To diminish, to cease:** ventus, dolor r.

REMMIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Remmia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.*

REMMIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Remmius I.]. **Remmian:** R. lex, *a law against calumniation,* proposed by a Remmius.

RĔ-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To move back** (something heavy), **to push back.**

RĔ-MOLLESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **1) To become soft again, to grow soft. 2)** *Trop.:* A) **to be softened, touched,** precibus: B) **to become effeminate,** ad laborem ferendum.

RĔ-MOLLIO, —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **1) To make soft, to soften,** terram. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to move, to mollify,** aliquem: B) **to weaken,** artus.

RĔ-MŎRA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) **Delay, hindrance.**

*RĔMŎRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [remoror]. (Poet.) *That which causes delay,* **a hindrance.**

RĔ-MORDEO, mordi, morsum, 2. *v. tr.* **1)** (Poet.) **To bite again,** aliquem. **2)** *Trop.,* **to gnaw, to torment:** cura r. aliquem.

RĔ-MŌROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To loiter, to linger, to tarry:** r. in concilio. **II.** *Tr.* — **To delay** *by hindering,* **to hold back, to detain, to hinder,** aliquem; mors ac poena eum r., *wait for him = do not meet him immediately;* r. spem alicujus, *to delay;* longae senectae r. aliquem, *to preserve to a good old age.*

RĔMŌTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [remotus]. **At a distance.**

RĔMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* [removeo]. **A removing, removal:** r. brachii, *a withdrawing;* r. criminis, *a denying.*

RĔMŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of removeo]. **1):** A) **far off, distant, remote,** locus; sedes r. a Germanis; locus r. ab arbitris: B) **sequestered, retired,** pars domus, antrum: C) of time, r. a memoria, *belonging to a remote past time.* **2)** *Trop.,* **removed** *from something:* A) = **divergent, different:** sermo Xenophontis a strepitu forensi remotissimus: B) **distant** = **free from, removed, separate, not connected with, averse:** homo r. ab suspicione; scientia quae r. est a justitia; homo r. a vino, a dialecticis. **3)** Cicero uses 'remota' as a translation of the Greek ἀποπροηγμένα, in the doctrine of the Stoics = rejecta, reducta, *things which are not evil, but yet of secondary worth.*

RĔ-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To move back, to remove, to withdraw, to put away:** r. equos ex conspectu; r. aliquid de medio; r. arbitros; *trop.,* r. moram, *to lay aside;* r. sumptum; r. suspicionem a se, also r. se a suspicione, *to free one's self from;* r. aliquem a republica, *to withdraw from a participation in state affairs;* so, also, r. se a negotiis publicis; r. se artibus; r. aliquem praeturâ; r. aliquem a vita (poet.) = *to kill.*

RĔ-MŪGIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **1) To bellow back** (in reply), ad verba alicujus. **2) To resound, to reëcho:** nemus r. ventis; vox r.

RĔ-MULCEO, si, sum, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To stroke back:** r. caudam, *to droop.*

RĔMULCUM, i, *n.* [ῥυμουλκέω]. **A towing-cable:** navem remulco trahere, *to tow.*

RĔMŪLUS, i, *m. A king of Alba.*

RĔMŪNĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror]. **A recompense, reward,** benevolentiae.

RĔ-MŪNĔROR, ātus, *dep.* (rar. Rĕmŭnĕro), 1. *v. tr.* **To repay, to reward, to recompense:** r. aliquem magno praemio; r. meritum alicujus; rarely, in a bad sense = **to requite:** r. aliquem supplicio.

RĔMŪRIA, or RĔMŌRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [Remus]. *A festival,* so called from Remus (= Lemuria, q. v.).

RĔ-MURMŪRO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To murmur back,** unda.

RĒMUS (I.), i, *n.* [ἐρετμός]. **An oar;** *trop.,* of the wings of birds and of the hands and feet of a swimmer; prov., remis ventisque (velis) = *with all one's might.*

RĔMUS (II.), i, *m. The brother of Romulus,* by whom he was put to death.

RĔ-NARRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To tell over again,** aliquid.

RĔ-NASCOR, nātus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To be born again; hence, to grow** *or* **to spring up again:** phoenix r. de nihilo; dentes rr.; urbs r., *is rebuilt;* bellum r., *is renewed.*

RĔ-NĀVĪGO, 1. *v. tr.* **To sail back.**

RĔ-NEO, 2. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To unspin = to undo, to unravel** *something spun:* filum r., *to reverse one's destiny.*

RĒNES, num, *m. pl.* [kindred with φρένες]. **The kidneys.**

RĔ-NĪDEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Mostly poet.) **1) To glitter, to glisten, to be radiant** *or* **resplendent,** ebur, domus. **2)** *Trop.:* A) *to beam with joy* = **to rejoice:** r. aliquid fecisse: B) **to smile** (as an expression of friendly humour — cf. rideo): ore renidenti; falsum renidens vultu, *with a malicious smile.*

*RĔNĪDESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of renideo]. (Lucr.) **To begin to glitter.**

RĔ-NĪTOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **To withstand, to resist.**

RĔ-NO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To swim back:** saxa rr., *float back to the surface.*

RĒNO (II.), or RHĒNO, ōnis, *f.* [a Celtic word]. 1) A reindeer (?). 2) A reindeer skin.

RĔ-NŌDO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet., rare.) To untie, to loosen, comam.

*RĒNŌVĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [renovo]. (Poet.) A forming anew, renewal.

RĒNŌVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [renovo]. A renewing, renewal, mundi; r. doctrinae, *a return to learned studies.* In partic., r. numorum, *a renewing of interest* = *compound interest.*

RĔ-NŎVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To renew, to restore, to renovate, templum; r. scelus, *to repeat;* r. memoriam rei alicujus, proelium, societatem; r. omnes casus, *to go over again;* r. agrum, *to renovate.* Hence: A) (rar.) = to repeat *in words*, ea quae dixi: B) to revive, to refresh, to recreate, animum alicujus; r. se, *to recover:* C) r. foenus, *to take compound interest.*

RĔ-NŪMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To pay back, to repay, alicui aurum. 2) To enumerate, alicui sagitta.

RĒNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [renuncio]. A notice, publication, report, announcement.

RĔ-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To bring back word, to report, to announce: r. responsum ab aliquo; nihil a quoquam renunciabatur, *no answer was brought.* In partic., as a tech. term, to state officially, to report, quae perspexi; legati rr. postulata Caesaris; r. aliquid ad senatum; r. legationem, *to give an account of his embassy.* 2) The preposition denoting opposition, or its signification disappearing — to report, to inform, in gen.: r. alicui aliquid. In partic.: A) as a tech. t., to make known *by public proclamation* (the result of an election, &c.), to proclaim, to declare, aliquem consulem: B) r. alicui repudium (v. Repudium). 3) To retract, to refuse, to disclaim, to renounce: r. alicui hospitium, *to renounce the connexion of hospitality:* r. alicui societatem; also (lat.), r. inertiae, Campaniae; non multum abfuit, quin vitae renunciaret, *he was not far from putting an end to his life.*

RĔ-NUNCIUS, ii, *m.* [renuncio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A reporter.

RĔ-NUO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* *To deny by a nod.* I. *Intr.* — To deny, to refuse, to decline, to disapprove, crimini; r. alicui, *to give a sign to any one to desist;* renuente deo (poet.), *against the will of the god.* II. *Tr.* — To decline, convivium, aliquid.

*RĔ-NŪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of renuo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To refuse, to decline.

RĔ-NŪTUS, ūs, *m.* [renuo]. (Lat.) A refusing, refusal.

REOR, rătus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* [root RE, which appears also in res]. (Mostly poet., except the *part.* ratus.) To think, to believe (mostly in consequence of a calculation — cf. puto, censeo, opinor, etc.): r. aliquid; r. eos plures esse; plures quam rebar.

RĔPĀGŬLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [re-pango]. A bolt, bar *for fastening a door*, &c.; a crossbeam *set into a wall:* convellere rr.; *trop.*, rr. pudoris, *the restraints of.*

*RĔPANDĬROSTRUS, a, um, *adj.* [repandus-rostrum]. (Ante-cl.) With a turned-up snout.

RĔ-PANDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) Bent upwards.

RĔPĂRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [reparo]. (Poet.) That may be restored, reparable, damnum; r. echo, *repeating.*

RĔPARCO, 3. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To spare in one's turn (in opposition to another): r. rei alicui, *to be saving or sparing with;* r. aliquid facere, *to refrain from doing.*

RĔ-PĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To get *or* to procure again, to recover, amissa. 2) To restore, to renew, &c.: r. exercitum, bibliothecam, potestatem tribuniciam, proelium. Hence: A) = *to repair, to rebuild*, villam: B) = to revive, to recruit, to recreate, aliquem, animos; r. membra, *to refresh.* 3) The preposition indicating opposition — to procure *by buying or by exchanging*, vinum merce. Hence (poet.) r. classe latentes oras, *to repair to.*

RĒPASTĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [repastino]. A digging up again, a working anew.

RĔ-PASTĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To dig again, to break up, terram.

RĔ-PECTO, —, xum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To comb again, comam.

RĔPĔDO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [re-pes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) To go back, to retreat.

RĔ-PELLO, rĕpŭli or reppŭli, rĕpulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To thrust back, to push back, to repel: r. manum, mensam; (poet.) r. aras, *to overthrow;* telum repellitur aere, *rebounds from;* (poet.) = *to press against or to spurn the earth in starting to fly upwards:* r. tellurem hastâ; r. spretos pede amnes; (poet.) aera repulsa, *cymbals struck together.* 2) To drive back: r. hostes in silvas; r. aliquem a ponte. 3) *Trop.:* A) to repel, to keep off, to deter, to repulse, to hinder, &c.: r. aliquem a conatu; r. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum; repelli spe, *to be deprived of hope;* contumelia repellatur, *must be discarded;* r. dolorem, *to drive away;* r. aliquem a consulatu, *to repulse from:* B) to refuse, to reject, to disdain, preces, (poet.) connubia nostra; in partic., repelli = repulsam ferre (v. Repulsa): C) to avert, periculum, vim: D) r. causam, *to oppose;* r. criminationes, *to disprove:* *E) (Pl.) = *to drive*, aliquam ad meretricium quaestum.

RĔ-PENDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) To weigh back, to weigh to again, pensa. 2) To weigh in return, to pay by weight: r. aurum pro capite alicujus; on the contrary, r. caput auro, *to pay the weight of the head in gold;* (poet.) miles repensus auro = *ransomed.* Hence, *trop.* (poet.), r. fatis fata contraria, *to balance;* thus,

also, r. damna formae ingenio, *to compensate.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.:* A) **to requite, to repay, to return,** gratiam, beneficium; r. vices, *to return like for like:* B) **to purchase, to buy,** incolumitatem turpitudine.

RĒPENS, tis, *adj.* **Sudden, unexpected, unlooked-for;** also (poet.) *neut.* Repens, as an *adv., suddenly.*

RĒ-PENSO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of rependo]. (Lat.) **To requite, to recompense:** r. injurias injuriis.

RĒPENTE, *adv.* [repens]. **Suddenly** (contrary to expectation — cf. subito), **unexpectedly.**

RĒPENTĪNO, *adv.* = Repente.

RĒPENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [repente]. **Sudden** (v. Repente), **unexpected, unlooked-for:** homines ignoti et repentini, *upstart.*

*RĒPERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [repercutio]. (Lat.) = Repercussus.

RĒPERCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [repercutio]. (Lat.) **A rebounding;** hence = **a reflection** (siderum), *or* **a reverberation, echo** (vocis).

RĒ-PERCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To strike, to thrust** *or* **to drive back:** r. discum; r. lumen or Phoebum, *to reflect the rays of the sun.* Freq., in the *pass.* = *to be thrown back,* **to rebound,** imago, lumen; clamor r., *resounds;* vallis r. clamore. 2) *Trop.,* **to retort, to refute:** r. orationem dicto.

RĒ-PĔRIO, rĕpĕri or reppĕri, rĕpertum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Ante-cl.) **To find again,** filium, parentes. 2) In gen., **to find** (after searching — cf. invenio): r. multos; si quaerimus, causas reperiemus multas. Hence: A) *to find* = **to discover, to learn, to ascertain,** rem omnem; sic reperiebat, *he learned as follows;* Pythagoras in Italiam Tarquinio regnante venisse reperitur, *it is ascertained that P.:* B) with a double *accus.,* **to find** *or* **to discover** *one to possess some quality,* aliquem fidelem; freq., *pass.,* pares aut etiam superiores reperiuntur, *they are found to be, they prove to be:* C) = **to acquire, to procure, to obtain,** salutem sibi, laudem. 3) *To find out something new,* **to invent, to devise, to discover,** viam, astutiam, ludum scenicum, aurum; hence, *subst.,* Reperta, ōrum, *n. pl., inventions.*

RĔPERTOR, ōris, *m.* [reperio]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **An inventor, originator, author,** medicinae, legum.

RĒPĒTENTIA, ae, *f.* [repeto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A remembering, remembrance.**

RĒPĒTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [repeto]. **A repetition.**

*RĒPĒTĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [repeto]. *One that demands back,* **a reclaimer.** (Poet.)

RĒ-PĒTO, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To go back to, to return to, to revisit,** Africam, castra, domum; (poet.) r. aliquem; r. viam, *to retrace;* r. pugnam, *to return to the battle;* rarely, with a *prep.,* r. in Asiam. 2) In a hostile sense, *to return to again,* **to attack** *or* **to fall upon again:** r. aliquem; (poet.) repetitus amore, *inflamed by his former love.* Hence (lat.) = *to prosecute again,* aliquem. 3) *To go back again for:* A) **to fetch back, to bring again:** r. impedimenta; r. thoracem e conditorio; alii (elephanti) repetiti sunt, *they went back and brought others;* hence — a) r. aliquid memoriā, or r. memoriam (recordationem) alicujus rei, and abs. r., *to recall to mind, to revive the recollection of, to recollect:* r. memoriam ex annalibus; r. omnia praecepta; inde usque r., *to recall to mind everything since that time* — b) *to go back to,* **to repeat, to resume, to begin again,** vetera consilia, verba, studia, auspicia; r. spectacula, *to restore;* (ante-cl. & lat.) r. aliquid facere, *to do something repeatedly;* and, abs., r. = *to say again, to repeat;* hence (poet.), the *part.* Repetitus, in an adverbial sense, to express the repetition of the action denoted by the principal verb: repetita robora caedit, *he strikes repeatedly* — c) **to seek for, to derive, to deduce:** r. ortum juris a fonte; r. res remotas ex literarum monumentis; r. multa longe; abs., r. a capite, alte or altius, *to trace from the beginning, to go back to the very beginning:* B) **to ask** *or* **to demand back, to claim,** obsides, pecuniam ab aliquo; r. urbem in antiquum jus, in libertatem, *to demand the ancient rights, freedom for the state;* Salaminii rr. Homerum, *claim Homer as their countryman;* so, also, r. Lysiam Syracusas, *to claim Lysias as a Syracusan;* r. poenas ab aliquo, *to exact;* in partic., r. res, *to claim one's property* — sometimes, a) in a court of justice, as a private person — sometimes, b) in public life, esp. of the 'fetiales,' *to demand from the enemy things which they had taken* = *to demand satisfaction.*

RĒPĒTUNDAE, ārum (sc. res, pecuniae), *f. pl.* [repeto]. **Money, &c., extorted** *by a governor, and for which satisfaction was or could be demanded by a public prosecution:* lex de rr.; accusare, etc., aliquem repetundarum; nomen alicujus deferre de rr.

RE-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To fill again, to replenish,** exhaustas domos; crater repletur (poet.) *is filled again;* r. exercitum, *to fill up the number of;* r. quod deest, *to complete, to supply.* 2) The signification of the preposition being lost — **to fill, to fill up** (mostly poet. & lat.): r. campos strage hostium; r. galeas conchis; r. corpora carne, *to satiate;* r. virginem, *to get with child.*

REPLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of repleo]. **Filled, full:** templa omnia rr. erant; amphorae rr. argento; exercitus r. iis rebus quae, etc., *well-provided with;* homines rr. eadem vi morbi, *infected by the same disease;* semita r. puerorum, *filled with children.*

*REPLĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [replico]. **A folding** *of a book,* **a rolling up again.**

RE-PLĪCO, cui (rarely cāvi), cātum (rarely

cĭtum), 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Lat.) **To bend** *or* **to turn back**, cervices; r. radios, *to reflect.* 2) **To unroll, to open**; mostly *trop.*, r. memoriam annalium, *to turn over the records of the public annals:* so, also, r. memoriam temporum.

RE-PLUMBO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To free from lead, to unsolder**, argentum.

*RĔ-PLŪO, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To rain down again.**

RĔPO, repsi, reptum, 3. *v. intr.* [root REP, Greek ἕρπω]. **To creep, to crawl** (prop. of insects and the like animals that have very short legs — cf. serpo): formica, nitedula r.; in gen., elephantus r. genibus: infans r. Hence, *trop.* — a) = *to move slowly* (of travellers, of flowing water, &c.) — b) sermones repentes per humum, *written in a common, prosaic style.*

RĔ-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To place** *or* **to lay back, to put back**: r. cervices, digitum, *to bend back;* se in cubitum r., *to lean on the elbow again*, i. e., *to begin again to eat.* Hence: A) **to lay up** *for preservation*, **to store up, to keep, to preserve**: r. cibum; r. alimenta in hiemem; r. odium, *to cherish;* (poet.) = *to bury:* repositus tellure: B) **to lay by, to lay aside, to put away**, onus, vestem; r. artem, *to give up;* hence (poet.), arbusta reponunt falcem = *permit to be laid aside:* C) *to put back in its former place*, **to restore, to replace**: r. pecuniam in thesauris or in thesauros; r. lapides suo quemque loco, columnas; (poet.) r. aliquem in sceptra, *to restore one to his royal dignity:* D) *to restore to a former condition*, **to repair**: r. pontem, templum: E) *trop.* — a) (poet. & lat.) **to bring back again, to lead back**: r. aliquem in gradum; in partic. = *to bring again on the stage, to repeat*, Achillem, fabulam — b) **to give back**, alicui aliquid. 2) **To give in return, to set in the place of, to substitute**: r. aliquem pro aliquo; diem r. diebus illis. Hence: A) **to make restitution, to repay**: r. aliquid pro re aliqua; r. injuriam alicui: B) **to answer**, aliquid. 3) The signification of the preposition disappearing — **to lay, to place, to put**, in gen.: r. ligna super foco; r. collum in tergo praecedentis. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to reckon among, to count**: r. aliquem in numero deorum: B) **to set, to place, to rest**: r. spem in aliquo, *on some one;* r. salutem in illorum armis; r. plus in duce quam, etc., *to depend more upon the leader*, &c.

RĔ-PORTO, āvi, atum, 1. *v. tr.* **To bear, to bring** *or* **to carry back**: r. aurum ab aliquo domum; r. milites navibus in Siciliam; (poet.) via r. aliquem; r. pedem, *to return;* r. voces, *to repeat* (of an echo). Hence: A) = **to bring back word**; hence, in gen., **to mention, to report**: r. mandata, pacem, tristia dicta: B) in partic., *to bring back as victor* = **to bear away, to get, to gain, to obtain**: r. laudem ex hostibus, praedam; freq., r. victoriam de aliquo, *to gain the victory.*

RĔ-POSCO, 3. *v. tr.* **To demand back, to ask for again**: r. puerum ab aliquo, and r. virginem aliquem, *a child, a maiden from some one.* In partic., *to demand as one's due, to ask as one's right*, **to claim, to exact, to require**: r. aliquid; r. poenas, or r. aliquem ad poenam, *to demand punishment, to punish;* r. rationem ab aliquo, *to require an account.*

RĔPŌSĬTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [repono]. (Lat.) **A tray, waiter**, *on which the dishes were brought to the table.*

*RĔPOSTOR, ōris, *m.* [repono]. (Poet.) **A restorer.**

RĔPOSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [= repositus, from repono]. (Poet.) **Remote.**

RĔPŌTIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [re-poto]. (Poet. & lat.) **A drinking** *or* **carousing** *on the day after the wedding, a drinking after an entertainment.*

REPRAESENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento]. 1) (Lat.) Rhet. tech. t., *a placing before the eyes*, **a showing, representation.** 2) Mercant. tech. t., **a cash-payment.**

REPRAESENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [repraesens]. 1) *To place before the eyes as if present*, to make **present again, to bring back, to represent, to portray**: templum illud r. memoriam consulatus mei; is r. mores Catonis; r. imagines rerum animo; r. fidem, *to place the truth beyond all doubt.* 2) Mercantile tech. t., **to pay immediately, to pay in cash**, pecuniam, mercedem alicui; r. diem promissorum, *to settle without delay.* 3) In gen., **to do, to undertake** *or* **to execute on the spot** (in opp. to a delay): r. aliquid; r. id quod in diem suum differri debere dixi; r. medicinam, *to use medicine immediately;* r. poenam, *to inflict punishment without delay;* r. vocem, *to sing immediately;* minae repraesentantur, *are fulfilled instantly:* judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot* (for which the orator had made no previous preparation).

RE-PREHENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To seize** *or* **to lay hold of** *for the purpose of pulling back;* hence = **to hold back, to hold fast**: r. aliquem pallio, *by the coat;* r. Persas ex fuga; (poet.) r. aliquid memori mente = *to remember;* r. locum, *to restore* (what had been omitted). Hence = **to check, to restrain**: r. cursum alicujus; r. se, *to restrain one's self.* 2) *To restrain one who is in a wrong course* = **to reprove, to censure, to reprehend** (less offensive than 'vitupero'): r. temeritatem, cupiditatemque alicujus; r. aliquem in eo genere or in eo quod, etc., *to find fault with one in regard to something*, &c.; r. consilium alicujus; r. aliquid in aliquo, *to censure something in a person.* 3) In rhetoric, **to refute.**

REPREHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* [reprehendo]. *1) **A holding back** (of a speaker) = *a stopping or pausing:* sine r. 2) **Censure, blame, reproof**: r. temeritatis; carere r., *to be blameless;* capere r.,

to be found fault with; incurrere in varias rr. 3) In rhetoric, a refutation.

*REPREHENSO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of reprehendo]. To hold back eagerly, singulos.

REPREHENSOR, ōris, *m.* [reprehendo]. 1) A reprover, censurer, *2) A corrector, improver, comitiorum.

REPRESSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [reprimo]. (Lat.) Constrainedly, with restraint.

REPRESSOR, ōris, *m.* [reprimo]. A represser, restrainer.

REPRĪMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-premo]. To press back, to confine; hence, in gen., to stop, to check, to repress, to restrain: r. lacum Albanum, amnem, aliquem; r. pedem, manum, *to withdraw.* Hence, *trop.*, r. pestem reipublicae, conatus alicujus, fugam; homines vix odium suum a corpore ejus rr., *could scarcely refrain from satisfying their hatred by an attack upon his person;* vix se r., or *pass.* reprimi quin, etc., *scarcely to be able to refrain from,* &c.

RE-PRŌBO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rare; doubtf. read.) To disapprove, to reject, aliquid.

REPRŌMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto]. A promising in return, a counter-promise (vide Repromitto).

RE-PRŌMITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To promise in return, to promise *as a requital:* r. alicui aliquid. 2) (Lat.) To promise anew.

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [repto]. (Lat.) Creeping, crawling.

*REPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [repto]. (Lat.) A creeping, crawling.

REPTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.* of repo]. (Poet. & lat.) I. *Intr.* — To creep, to crawl (of persons moving slowly). II. *Tr.* — To creep *or* to crawl through.

RĔPŪDIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [repudio]. A rejecting, disdaining.

RĔPŪDIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [repudium]. 1) To refuse, to reject, supplicem, preces alicujus; r. officium, *to disregard;* r. iracundiam, *to keep from.* 2) To disdain, to scorn, to repudiate, condicionem, legem. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Repudium remittere, etc. (v. Repudium).

RĔPŪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [repudium]. (Pl.) That ought to be rejected, offensive.

RĔPŪDIUM, ii, *n.* [perh. re-pes — cf. tripudium]. A putting away, rejecting; in partic., of betrothed or married persons, *the breaking off of the betrothal or marriage,* a separation, divorce, repudiation (as the act of one party, while 'divortium' expresses a mutual agreement): repudium renunciare (remittere, mittere, dicere) uxori, *to give a wife a writing of divorce, to separate from her.*

RĔ-PUĔRASCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* To become a boy again; *trop.* = *to become childish;* also, in a good sense = *to frolic like a child, to play the child.*

*RĔPUGNANTER, *adv.* [repugno]. Unwillingly.

RĔPUGNANTIA, ae, *f.* [repugno]. 1) Resistance, opposition. 2) *Trop.*, contrariety, incompatibility, rerum, utilitatis.

RĔ-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) Of a warrior, to fight against, to resist, to defend one's self, fortiter. 2) In gen., to strive against, to contend against, to oppose, to resist: consules non valde rr.; r. fortunae, alicui in re aliqua; r. contra veritatem; (poet.) r. ne illud fiat; r. amare. Hence: A) non repugno, *I have no objection, I will say nothing against it:* B) of things = to be repugnant, inconsistent *or* incompatible, to disagree: simulatio r. amicitiae; haec rr. inter se; illud vehementer repugnat, esse eundem, etc., *it is a great contradiction that,* &c.; repugnantia, *things incompatible with each other.*

RĔPULSA, ae, *f.* [repello, 3, B]. 1) Publicists' tech. t., a repulse, rejection, *in seeking an office:* ferre (referre, rarely accipere) repulsam, *to lose one's election;* dolor repulsae, *on account of one's failure;* r. aedilicia, *in seeking the aedileship.* 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) in gen., a denial, repulse: B) a fruitless endeavour: in tristitiam ira post r. resolvitur, *after the failure of his efforts.*

RĔ-PULSO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lucr.; only in the *part. pres.*) 1) To drive *or* to beat back, verba. 2) *Trop.*, to refuse.

RĔPULSUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [repello]. (Poet. & lat.; mostly in the *abl. sing.*) A driving back, a rebounding, e. g., of light: r. scopulorum, *the echo from the rocks;* r. dentium, *the striking against each other, chattering.*

RĔPULSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [repello]. Remote.

*RĔ-PUNGO, 1. *v. tr.* To prick again; *trop.* = *to vex in return,* animum alicujus.

RĔ-PURGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) To cleanse again, iter, alvum fluminis. 2) *To remove by cleansing,* to purge away, aliquid.

RĔPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [reputo]. (Lat.) A considering, reckoning, consideration.

RĔ-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To calculate, defectiones solis, annos. 2) To consider, to reflect upon, to contemplate: r. infirmitatem suam: r. aliquid secum or cum animo suo; r. quid ille velit.

RĔ-QUIES, ētis (also *acc.* requiem, *abl.* requie), *f.* Rest, repose *from toil, disquiet,* &c. (cf. quies); hence = refreshment, relaxation, recreation: r. animi et corporis; on the contrary, r. mali, *from evil;* r. curarum, *from care:* abs., quaerere r.

RĔ-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To be at rest, to rest, to repose (after labour, activity, &c.): r. sub umbra; r. lecto,

to sleep; r. a muneribus, *from business;* aures rr. a strepitu; (poet.) amor r., *is at rest;* r. in sepulcro. Hence, *trop.* = **to find rest** *or* **consolation** *in*, **to take rest**: r. in ope alicujus; r. eorum exitio. **II.** *Tr.* (poet.) — **To let rest, to stay, to arrest**: r. cursus suos, avenam.

RĔ-QUIĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* **That has rested, refreshed,** miles, ager.

*RĔQUĪRĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of requiro]. (Pl.) **To ask after, to inquire for,** res novas.

RĔQUĪRO, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-quaero]. **1) To seek again, to seek out again,** aliquem, libros. Hence, in gen., **to seek for, to search for, to inquire into,** aliquid, rationes. **2) To ask after, to inquire about**: r. aliquid ab or ex aliquo, *to inquire of one about something.* Hence, in gen., **to ask, to seek to know**: r. aliquid ex aliquo, ab aliquo de aliqua re; r. quid illis factum sit. **3) To demand, to require, to need** (as something necessary and as a right — cf. desidero): r. auxilium; res r. magnam diligentiam; multae virtutes requiruntur, *are requisite.* **4) To miss,** prudentiam in aliquo.

RĔQUĪSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [requiro]. (Lat.) **A searching, examination.**

RES, ei, *f.* [kindred w. PE-ω, whence ῥῆμα]. **1) A thing** (in the widest sense of the word, 'any thing that exists or can be thought of as existing'): res quae sunt; natura rerum, *nature, the universe;* imperitus rerum, *ignorant of all things.* Sometimes 'res' stands as a general expression, in place of the repetition of a word: multae artes — quibus rebus exculta est hominum vita. Sometimes we have 'ea (quae) res,' where 'id (quod)' would be expected; as, nihil esse quod non facturi essent, dummodo ea res, etc.; and, on the other hand, the *n. relat. pron.* 'quod' refers to 'ea res.' In the poets, it is sometimes used as a paraphrase, e. g., res cibi = cibus. Hence, in partic.: A) **state, condition, circumstance**: rr. meae; r. bona; bonis tuis rebus (Pl.), *while your affairs are in a good condition;* freq., rr. secundae, *prosperous circumstances, prosperity;* rr. adversae, *adversity;* res salvae sunt, *everything is in a good condition;* abi in malam r.! *go, be hanged!* pro (e) re nata, or simply pro re, *under the circumstances:* B) = **cause, reason, ground**; only in the combination ea (hac) re: eam (hanc) ob rem, *on that account, therefore;* quamobrem, *wherefore, why:* C) **an affair, matter, business**: res bellica, militaris, *collect.* = *military affairs;* thus, also, res maritima, etc.; res divina, *a sacrifice;* transigere r. cum aliquo, *to transact business with any one;* res mihi est (rem habeo) tecum, *I have business with you;* (poet.) esse rei alicui, *to be good for something;* res tuas tibi habeto (the usual formula of divorce); ab re visum est, *it appears to be foreign to the matter:* D) = **a lawsuit, case**: cognoscere, judicare rem: E) = **profit, interest, advantage, benefit**: est in rem meam (mihi), *it is to my advantage;* thus, also, ex re: hoc est e republica, *is best for the state;* ob rem facere aliquid, *to do any thing for profit;* dummodo ob rem (sit), *provided it is profitable;* in rem suam convertere aliquid, *to turn to one's own advantage;* on the other hand, ab re (Pl.), *to one's injury:* F) **wealth, property, substance**: rem habere, augere; freq., res familiaris; res patriae, *inherited from one's father:* G) = **a state, commonwealth**: r. Romana: summa rerum, *supreme power;* so, also, rerum potiri; Roma caput rerum, *the chief of cities;* in partic., r. publica (v. Respublica).

2) Reality, fact, actuality (in opp. to appearance, name, &c.): r. atque veritas; re quam famâ majores; nomen sine re, *a name to which no existing object corresponds;* re (vera, ipsa), *in fact, indeed, really;* res probat vocem auguris, *the result, event.* Hence = **experience**: res eum quotidie mitiorem facit.

3) A deed, action (in opp. to words): res secuta est clamorem; bene, male rem gerere, *to execute an undertaking well, ill* — freq. in reference to war, hence = *to fight successfully or unsuccessfully, to conquer or to be conquered,* and, in gen. = *to be fortunate or unfortunate, to have a prosperous or adverse issue.* In partic. = *a great deed of a hero, statesman,* &c.: gerere rr. magnas; res gestae = *deeds, actions, exploits;* auctor non scriptor rerum, *the doer, not the historian, of great exploits.* Hence = **a life, history,** Neronis, populi Romani.

*RĔ-SACRO, 1. *v. tr.* [cf. resecro]. **To free from a curse,** aliquem.

*RĔ-SAEVIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To rage again.**

RĔSĂLŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [resaluto]. (Lat.) **A greeting** *or* **saluting in return.**

RĔ-SĂLŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To greet again, to salute in return.**

RĔSĀNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [resanus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become sound again, to be healed again.**

RĔ-SARCIO, —, sartum, 4. *v. tr.* **1) To patch** *or* **to mend again, to restore,** vestem, tecta. **2)** *Trop., to make good again,* **to replace.**

RĔ-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Poet.) **To tear open again,** vulnus; *trop.,* r. luctum, *to renew;* r. gratiam, *to disturb again.* **2)** The signification of the preposition being lost — **to rend, to tear up, to cut to pieces,** vestem; r. pontem, *to break down;* r. vallum, domos, *to tear down.* Hence: A) **to open** *forcibly,* venam, vias, locum praesidiis munitum: B) *trop.,* **to cancel, to make void, to abrogate, to annul**: r. acta alicujus; r. praeturam ejus; r. res judicatas; r. testamenta mortuorum.

RE-SCIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Gell.) **To find out.**

RE-SCISCO, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. inch. tr.* &

intr. (Mostly ante-cl.) **To learn, to ascertain,** aliquid, rem totam; r. de adventu alicujus.

RE-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr. & intr.* **1) To write back** *or* **in return, to answer in writing:** r. epistolam ad aliquem; r. literis or ad literas, *to a letter;* so, also, r. ad aliquid; r. alicui or aliquem; r. rei. In partic., of the emperor = **to write back** *an answer to a petition or legal question,* **to publish a rescript** *or* **decision:** Tiberio petenti rescripsit Augustus. Hence: A) = **to write against, to reply to:** r. actionibus oratorum: B) cantus rescripti erant sonis vocum, *songs set to music.* **2) To write over again, to write anew:** r. commentarios. Hence: A) as a military tech. t., r. legionem, *to enroll anew;* r. legionem ad equum, *to transfer from the infantry to the cavalry:* B) tech. t., in business lang., r. alicui pecuniam, etc., *to pay by a check or bill* = *to transfer money to the credit of a person on the books of a banker* (argentarius).

RESCRIPTUM, i, *n.* [rescribo]. (Lat.) *The answer of an emperor to a petition,* **a rescript.**

RĔ-SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To cut off,** linguam, capillos, partem de tergo; r. unguem ad vivum, *to cut to the quick.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) = **to cut off, to take away, to curtail, to restrain:** r. nimium, libidinem; r. spem longam, *to abridge:* B) aliquid non ad vivum r., *not to take in too strict a sense.*

*RĔSECRO, 1. *v. tr.* [prop. = resacro, q. v.]. (Pl.) **To implore** *or* **to beseech repeatedly.**

RĔ-SĔMĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) *To sow again* = **to beget again:** phoenix r. se, *reproduces itself.*

RĔ-SĔQUOR, sĕcūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* (Only in the *perf.* and *part. perf.*) *To follow in speaking* = **to answer:** r. aliquem his dictis.

RĔ-SĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [re-sera]. **1)** Prop., **to unbolt, to unlock, to open,** domum, valvas; *trop.,* r. aures, os, rem familiarem. Hence, Janus r. annum, *begins;* so, also, r. fastos, *to enter upon the consulship at the beginning of the year.* **2)** *Trop.* (poet.) = **to reveal,** oracula mentis.

RĔ-SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To lay up, to reserve,** &c.: r. reliquas merces ad obsidionem; r. aliquem ad eam rem; r. inimicitias in aliud tempus; r. praedam alicui; r. se aliis temporibus; quo eum reservas? *whereto? for what purpose?* Hence: A) = **to save** *from perishing,* **to preserve,** aliquem: B) = **to keep, to retain:** r. nihil ad similitudinem hominis.

RĔSES, ĭdis, *adj.* [resideo]. **1) That remains behind,** &c., aqua, plebs. **2) Slothful, inactive, sluggish, unoccupied:** r. homo, animus; r. ac segnis.

RĔSĪDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr. & tr.* [resedeo]. I. *Intr.* — **1) To remain sitting, to sit. 2) To remain behind, to linger, to tarry, to continue, to abide:** r. in oppido; freq., periculum, culpa, res, amor, ira r. Hence, **3) to be idle** *or* **inactive.** ***II.** *Tr.* — (Pl.) Venter guttur que rr. esuriales ferias, *keep a holiday;* denicales residentur mortuis, *are kept in honour of the dead.*

RĔ-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. intr.* **To sit down, to settle,** homo, avis; pellis r. cruribus, *gathers on the legs.* In partic. = *to settle in a place:* r. Siculis arvis. Hence: A) = **to grow calm, to subside,** mare; hence, in gen., **to sink, to settle down,** mons: B) *trop.,* **to become quiet, to abate, to grow calm:** flatus, tumor animi, ira r.; animi rr.

RĔSĬDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [resideo]. **That remains behind, left remaining, residuary, over,** odium, bellum; residui nobilium, *the remainder, residue; subst.,* Residuum, i, *n., the rest, remainder:* pecunia r., *arrears.*

RĔ-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To unseal, to open,** literas, testamentum. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to reveal,** fata: B) **to cancel, to invalidate, to destroy,** fidem tabularum: C) (poet.) **to give back** (cf. resigno, 2, B), alicui aliquid: *D) Mercurius morte lumina resignat (doubtf. read.). perh. = *unseals the eyes from death.*

RĔSĬLIO, lui or lii, —, 4. *v. intr.* [re-salio]. **To leap** *or* **to spring back:** ranae rr. in undas; velites rr. ad manipulos; sarissa r., *rebounds;* so, also, *trop.,* crimen r. ab illo, *rebounds from him, can not affect him;* manus r. in breve spatium (poet.), *shrinks, contracts.* Hence, *trop.* (lat.), **to desist from, to cease:** r. a re aliqua.

RĔ-SĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Bent upwards, turned-up,** nares.

RĒSĪNA, ae, *f.* **Resin, gum.**

RĒSĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [resina]. (Lat.) **Smeared over with resin** (in order to take off the hair and to make the skin smooth).

RĔSĪPIO, 3. *v. tr.* [re-sapio]. **To taste** *or* **to smack of,** picem; *trop.,* r. patriam, *to savour of one's native place.*

RĔSĪPISCO, īvi or ii, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of resipio]. *To recover flavour;* hence, **1) to recover one's senses, to come to one's right mind. 2) To recover** *from a swoon,* &c., **to come to one's self, to revive.**

RĔ-SISTO, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* **1) To remain standing, to stand still, to halt:** r. procul; r. ad verba revocantis; nemo restitit pugnandi causâ; incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit, *stops;* resiste! nunquam cum eo restiti (emphat.), *I never stopped to talk with him.* **2) To oppose, to withstand, to resist** (usually of one attacked, hence freq. as a military tech. term — cf. obsisto): r. alicui, dolori; r. contra veritatem; ab nostris fortiter resistitur, *our men resist bravely;* ripae fluminis prominentia montium resistunt, *advance into;* animus mollis et minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas; r. defensioni, *to reply to.* **3)** (Rar.) **To rise again:** lapsus restitit.

RĔSŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo]. (Lat.) **A relaxing, loosening.**

RĔSOLVO, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To untie** *or* **to undo again, to loosen, to unbind,** fila, vestes cinctas; also, r. aliquem catenis, *to set free from chains:* r. equos, *to unyoke.* Hence: A) = *to open,* &c., venas; r. jugulum, *to cut;* r. literas; (poet.) r. fauces or ora in haec verba, *to open the mouth to speak:* B) r. nebulas, *to disperse:* C) *to loosen,* &c., terram; gleba se r., *become soft;* r. nivem, *to dissolve, to thaw;* r. aurum, *to melt:* D) **to relax, to unbend:** Cerberus r. immania terga, *his monstrous limbs;* r. corpus (somno). **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to relax, to enfeeble, to enervate:** felicitas eos r.; r. disciplinam, judices, *to slacken, to soften:* B) = **to absolve, to release,** aliquem: C) = **to annul, to make void, to remove,** &c., vectigalia, curas, tristitiam; r. jura, *to violate;* r. dicta, *to refute:* D) **to unravel, to disentangle:** r. ambiguitatem, *to clear up;* (poet.) r. dolos, tecti ambages, *the mazes of the labyrinth, to teach one to find the way out;* hence = **to disclose, to show:** r. qua fieri quidquid possit ratione. **3) To repay,** pecuniam; r. ea quae pollicitus sum, *to perform.*

*RĔSŌNĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [resono]. (Poet.) **Resounding.**

RĔ-SŎNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To resound, to ring again:** imago (*the echo*) r.; theatrum r.; aedes r. clamore; locus r. voci (poet.), *echoes to the voice;* thus, also, cornua rr. ad nervos; *trop.,* gloria r. virtuti tanquam imago, *as its echo.* Hence, in gen. (poet.), **to ring, to sound,** aura; apes rr., *hum;* pharetra r.; virgulta rr. avibus. **II.** *Tr.* (poet.) — A) to reëcho, **to repeat:** silvae rr. Amaryllida: B) **to make resound:** r. lucos cantu: C) *impers.,* in fidibus resonatur testudine, *an echo is returned.*

RĔ-SŎNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Resounding.**

RĔ-SORBEO, 2. *v. tr.* **To swallow** *or* **to suck up again,** fluctus; mare resorbetur (in se), *sinks back;* r. spiritum, *to draw in.*

RE-SPECTO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.* of respicio]. **1) To look back often, to look around** *or* **behind:** r. ad tribunal; quid repectas? nihil pericli est; (lat.) r. aliquem, *to look at.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to regard, to care for,** pios: B) **to wait for, to expect:** r. par munus ab aliquo.

RESPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [respicio]. **1) A looking back:** fugere sine r.; r. incendiorum, a *looking back at.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **respect, regard, consideration:** habere r. amicitiae, ad senatum, *to have respect for;* sine r. humanitatis, *in contempt of;* r. rerum Romanarum eos maxime movit, *a respectful regard:* B) **a place of refuge, a refuge, retreat:** habere r. ad aliquem.

RESPERGO, rsi, rsum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-spargo]. **To sprinkle over, to besprinkle:** r. aram sanguine; *trop.,* respersus probro.

RESPERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [respergo]. **A sprinkling, besprinkling.**

RESPICIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [re-specio]. **1) To look back, to look around, to look behind:** A) *intr.,* r. ad aliquem; r. longe; nemo respexit: B) *tr.,* **to look back at, to look for:** r. aliquem; r. signa, *to look out for;* r. occasum, *to look back towards the west;* (poet.) sol r. tantum (spatii), *looked back upon; trop.:* r. tempus praeteritum, *to reflect upon.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to have regard for, to consider, to care for, to be mindful of:** dii nos respiciunt; r. aetatem alicujus; r. commoda populi Romani; nisi deus aliquis nos respiciat, *looks graciously upon, assists;* libertas me r., *honours me with attention;* rarely, in a bad sense, dii vos rr. = *punish you:* B) in gen., **to think of, to consider:** r. se, *to think of, to have regard for one's self;* r. exemplar, *to keep in view:* C) **to expect, to hope for,** subsidia: D) (ante-cl. & poet.) **to observe:** respicio nihili meam vos gratiam facere: *E) summa imperia ad eum rr., *the supreme power was centred in him.*

RESPĪRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [respiro]. (Poet.) *The passage of the breath,* **the windpipe.**

RESPĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [respiro]. **1)** *The act of breathing,* **breathing, respiration. 2)** *A taking breath* (during labour, &c.), **a pause, intermission:** pugnabant sine r. ***3) Evaporation:** r. aquarum.

RESPĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [respiro]. **A drawing breath, respiration.**

RE-SPĪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **I.** *Tr.* — **To breathe back, to breathe out, to exhale:** r. animam. **II.** *Intr.* — **1) to fetch breath, to breathe, to respire:** r. libere. Hence: A) **to recover** *from fatigue,* **to take breath;** and, *trop.,* **to be relieved** *or* **refreshed:** r. a metu, *from fear;* r. a continuis cladibus, *from a series of disasters;* civitas r.: B) **to abate, to cease,** oppugnatio, avaritia. **2)** (Lucr.) **To blow contrary:** ventus r.

RE-SPLENDEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To shine brightly, to glitter.**

RE-SPONDEO, ndi, nsum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1)** (Ante-cl.) **To promise in return, to promise,** aliquid; hence, par pari r., *to return like for like.* **2)** *To give an answer,* **to answer, to reply, to respond** (esp. by word of mouth, hence, *Senec.,* praesens esse videor quasi tibi non rescribam sed respondeam, *I shall reply in words as well as by writing*): r. alicui; r. aliquid; r. alicui aliquid; r. literis, *to reply to;* thus, also, r. crimini, *to reply to an accusation;* r. ad aliquid, *to something;* r. contra illa; r. adversus utrosque (poet.); ripa r., saxa rr. voci, *echo.* In partic.: A) r. jus, or (poet.) r. jura and de jure (of a lawyer), *to give an opinion, decision or advice,* esp. *to clients:* B) in partic., of soldiers, &c., at an enrolling or muster of troops = *to answer to one's name, to declare one's self present:* citati ad no-

mina respondent. Hence, *trop.* = **to appear, to be present**: podagra r. ad tempus. 3) *Trop.:* A) **to answer** *to*, **to agree** *or* **to accord** *with*, **to be like** *or* **conformable** *to:* verba verbis rr.; fortuna r. optatis; eventus r. ad spem; hoc non plane r. ei ad animum, *did not fully agree with his expectations;* (poet.) vires non rr. in carmina, *do not suffice for*; metalla plenius rr. (lat.) = *give a rich return;* hence, in partic. — a) *to correspond with in power, worth or excellence,* **to be a match for, to be equal to,** &c.: r. gloriae Graecorum; urbes nostrae rr. tumulis Catilinae — b) **to return, to requite**: r. amori amore; r. officiis — c) of debtors, *to meet one's engagements,* **to pay,** nominibus; r. ad tempus: B) of places, **to lie opposite**: tellus r. contra.

RESPONSIO, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo]. **1) An answer, reply, rejoinder. 2)** In rhet., **a refutation**: r. sibi, *a replying to a question started by one's self.*

RESPONSĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of responso]. (Rar.) Of lawyers, **to give an opinion, to give advice.**

RESPONSO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of respondeo]. **1) To answer, to reply,** alicui; ripae rr., *reëcho.* **2)** *Trop.* = **to withstand, to oppose,** fortunae, cupiditatibus; jocosely, ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *should be disagreeable to his palate.*

*RESPONSOR, ōris, *m.* [respondeo]. (Pl.) *One who answers,* **an answerer.**

RESPONSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of respondeo]. **An answer, reply**: ferre, auferre, etc., r., *to receive an answer.* In partic.: A) **an opinion, decision** *given by a lawyer or a magistrate:* B) **a response** *of an oracle.*

RESPUBLĬCA, reipublĭcae, or sep. Res publica, *f.* (v. Res). **1) An affair of state**; or, *collect.*, **public affairs; political power, government** *or* **administration**: accedere ad remp., capessere or attingere remp., *to engage in public affairs, to enter the service of the state*; versari in rebus publicis, *to be occupied with public business;* remp. bene (male) administrare (gerere, etc.), *to administer public affairs well (ill),* in partic., of a general, *to conduct a war successfully (unsuccessfully)*; abesse reip. causâ, *on a public mission;* sentire eadem de rep., *to have the same public views;* omnem rempublicam populo Romano tribuere, *the management, government of the state;* summa resp., *the supreme power, the state;* hoc est e re publica, *this is to the advantage of the state.* **2) The state, the body politic** (mainly with reference to its power and government, while 'civitas' relates to the citizens): conservare, labefactare r. In partic. = *a state with a free form of government,* **a republic, commonwealth**: si erit ulla resp.; pericula reip., etc.

RE-SPUO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to spit back, to spit out.* **1) To throw** *or* **to cast out** *from one's self,* **to reject, to expel,** &c.: r. liquorem; aqua r. ligna; natura r. reliquias cibi; (poet.) materia r. securem. **2) To reject, to disdain, to refuse, to disapprove**: r. condiciones, poetas; r. interdictum, *to disregard.*

RE-STAGNO, 1. *v. intr.* **1)** Of overflowing water, **to remain behind, to form a standing pool. 2)** Of a place, **to be covered with standing water.**

RESTAURO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **1) To restore, to rebuild,** navem, theatrum. **2) To renew, to repeat,** bellum.

RE-STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Doubtful read.) **To instil again,** alicui aliquid.

RESTINCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [restinguo]. **A quenching** (of thirst).

RE-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To quench, to extinguish,** ignem; r. opera flammâ comprehensa; r. sitim; (poet.) r. pocula Falerni lymphâ, *to temper Falernian wine with water.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to moderate, to appease, to allay,** mentes inflammatas, ardorem cupiditatum: B) **to suppress, to extinguish, to extirpate**: r. sermonem hominum, studia; sensus restinguuntur morte.

RESTIO, ōnis, *m.* [restis]. **A ropemaker**; *trop.* = *one who is scourged with ropes.*

RESTĬPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor]. **A counter-engagement.**

RE-STĬPŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. tr.* **To promise** *or* **to engage in return.**

RESTIS, is, *f.* **A rope, cord** (smaller than funis): prov., res redit ad r. = *I might as well hang myself,* i. e., *my affairs are desperate.*

RESTĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [resto]. **To stay behind, to loiter, to hesitate.**

RESTITRIX, īcis, *f.* [resto]. (Pl.) *She that remains behind.*

RESTĬTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [re-statuo]. **1) To restore** *to a former position,* **to replace**: r. statuam. Hence: A) *to lead or to bring one back:* r. aliquem sospitem in patriam, *to recall:* B) **to give back, to deliver up, to return**: r. alicui aliquid, bona; restitue nobis veterem tuam calliditatem, *show us again.* **2) To restore** *to a former condition,* **to reëstablish**: r. aedes, muros; r. ordines; r. proelium, pugnam; r. rempublicam, etc., *to restore to its ancient power and rank;* thus, also, r. rem prolapsam, animos, spem. Hence: A) *to restore to a former state:* r. aliquem ex servitute in libertatem; r. equites in pristinum honorem; r. rem in integrum; in partic., r. aliquem = *to restore one to his possessions and rights, an exile to his home,* **to reinstate**; also, more fully, r. aliquem in integrum: B) r. se amicum alicui, *to become a friend again:* C) **to repair,** damnum: D) *to restore a thing to the condition it was in before the rendering of a judicial sentence;* hence = **to reverse** *a sentence,* **to make void**: r. vim factam, *to make good again.*

RESTĬTŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [restituo]. 1) **A restoring, rebuilding,** &c., libertatis, theatri. 2) **A replacing, reinstating** *in a former condition,* &c., damnatorum; in partic. = **a recalling** *from banishment.*

RESTĬTŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [restituo]. **A restorer.**

RE-STO, stĭti, —, 1. *v. intr.* 1) (Rare.) **To remain standing, to stay behind:** solus restitit. 2) **To remain over, to be left, to remain** (in opp. to perisse, etc. — cf. supersum): pauci jam aequales rr.; (poet.) dona restantia pelago et flammis, *saved from the sea and flames;* hoc r. Latio, *awaits Latium.* Freq., restat ut, or with an *infin., it remains, that,* &c.; quod restat, *for the future, hereafter.* 3) **To withstand, to oppose, to resist:** mostly abs., r. fortiter; but also r. hostibus.

RESTRICTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [restrictus]. 1) (Lat.) **Closely, sparingly.** 2) **Exactly, strictly.**

RESTRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of restringo]. 1) (Lat.) **Drawn tight,** toga. 2) **Moderate.** 3) **Close, penurious:** r. ad largiendum. 4) **Strict, rigorous,** imperium.

RĔ-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To bind back, to draw back:** r. manus ad terga. 2) In gen., **to bind, to bind fast,** &c.: r. aliquem vinculis; also, r. vinculum, *to tie tight or hard.* 3) *Trop.:* A) natura omnes ad custodiam pecuniae r., *binds all men,* &c.: B) **to restrain, to restrict, to check,** &c., liberalitatem, delicias frugalitate. 4) (Pl.) R. dentes, *to show the teeth.*

RĔ-SŪDO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To sweat forth, to exude** (of the ground).

RĔSULTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of resilio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To spring back, to rebound:** tela rr. galeā. 2) **To reëcho, to reverberate, to resound** (both of sounds and of places): imago vocis r.; colles rr. clamore; tecta rr. vocibus. 3) *Trop.:* A) (verba) ne brevium syllabarum contexu resultent (of a discourse that has too many short syllables): B) *to be unsuitable:* nomina barbara rr. versibus.

RĔ-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To take up again:** r. librum relectum; r. arma, *to seize again;* r. praetextas, *to put on again.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to resume, to renew:** r. curas, pugnam: B) **to obtain again, to recover,** animum, dominationem; r. libertatem, *to regain one's liberty.*

*RĔ-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To rip open:** tunica resuta.

RĔ-SŪPĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To bend back, to throw on the back:** r. collum; resupinatus, *lying on the back;* r. valvas, *to beat in;* r. aliquem — a) *to throw one down on his back* — b) *to bend back the head so as to look behind* — c) *trop., to make one throw the head back,* i. e., *to make proud:* quid te tantopere resupinat? *what makes you so proud?* resupinatus = *prostrate* (from drunkenness).

RĔ-SŪPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Bent back, reclining backwards;** in partic. = *lying on the back,* **supine.** 2) *Trop.:* A) = *throwing the head back with pride:* B) (lat.) **effeminate, idle.**

RĔ-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To stand** *or* **to rise up again** (from the ground, from bed, after sickness, &c.): cornua lunae rr., *appear again;* luna r., *rises.* 2) *Trop.,* **to rise again, to come forth again,** urbs, amor; also = **to flourish again,** res Romana.

RĔ-SUSCĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To rouse** *or* **to excite again,** iram.

RĒTAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Ante-cl.) *Trees on the bank or in the bed of a river.*

RĔ-TĀLIO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To retaliate:** (id) retaliari debet.

RĔTARDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [retardo]. **A delaying, hindering.**

RĔ-TARDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — **To delay, to hinder, to retard, to impede,** aliquem, impetum hostium; haec me rr. a scribendo; motus stellarum retardantur. *II. *Intr.* — **To tarry, to stay behind.**

RĔ-TAXO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To blame in return,** aliquem.

RĒTE, is, *n.* (ante-cl. also in the *acc.* retem). **A net,** in gen. (cf. cassis, plaga); *trop.,* r. amoris; tendere retia alicui, *to seek to entrap.*

RĔ-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To uncover, to make bare,** pedes, caput; homo retectus, *not protected* (by a shield); r. ensem, *to draw.* Hence: A) **to open,** thecam; sacra nullis retecta viris, *open to no men:* B) **to make visible, to show:** Titan r. orbem; thus, also, Lucifer r. diem: C) **to manifest, to betray, to disclose,** scelus, occulta conjurationis.

RĔ-TĔNDO, ndi, ntum or nsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To unbend, to slacken, to relax,** arcum.

RĒTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [retineo]. **A holding back;** r. aurigae, *a holding in of the horses.* In partic., *trop.,* r. assensionis (the ἐποχή of the later Academicians), *a withholding of consent.*

RĒTENTO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of retineo]. **To hold back, to hold fast, to restrain,** legiones, equos, pecuniam. Hence: A) (Lucr.) *to keep separate:* quae mare a terris retinent: B) **to preserve, to maintain,** vitam hominum: C) *meton.,* **to suppress,** iras.

RĔ-TENTO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To attempt** *or* **to try again;** r. verba intermissa; r. refringere vestes.

RĔ-TEXO, ui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To unravel** *something woven,* **to unweave.** Hence: A) of other things, **to decompose:** sol r. humorem; (poet.) luna r. orbem, *wanes:* B) **to annul, to invalidate, to reverse,** &c.: r. praeturam alicujus; r. dicta, *to take back;* r. orationem, *to*

alter. 2) **To weave anew** *or* **again, fila.** Hence: A) to revise, scripta; me ipse retexam? *shall I make another man of myself?* B) **to repeat, to renew,** eundem ordinem; r. fata (poet.) = *to recall to life.*

RĒTIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [rete]. **A net-fighter** (a kind of gladiator, who tried to entangle his antagonist by throwing a net over his head).

RĒTĪCENTIA, ae, *f.* [reticeo]. **A keeping silent, silence** (where it is expected that one will speak); hence = **reserve, concealment:** poena reticentiae constituta est. In partic., as a rhet. figure = *a pause in the midst of a speech.*

RĒTĪCEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [re-taceo]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To keep silence, not to answer** (where an answer to a question is expected — cf. taceo, sileo): r. de re aliqua; r. alicui. **II.** *Tr.* — **To conceal,** aliquid.

RĒTĪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of rete]. **A small net, a reticule;** in partic. = *a network cap* (for confining the hair of women or effeminate men).

RĒTĪNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [retineo]. (Nearly always in the *pl.*) *Any thing that holds back,* **a tether, fetter, cord, line, rope,** navis, mulae; *trop.*, rr. vitae. (Poet. & lat.)

RĒTĪNENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of retineo]. **Tenacious, observant** *of* (with *genit.*).

RĒTĪNENTIA, ae, *f.* [retineo]. (Lucr.) *A retaining in the memory,* **recollection.**

RĒTĪNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* [re-teneo]. **1) To hold back, to restrain:** r. milites in loco; r. aliquem domi; r. lacrimas; aegre retenti sunt quin, etc., *are scarcely restrained,* &c. Hence: A) **to hinder, to detain, to stop,** aliquem, cursum; biduum retentus: B) **to keep within bounds, to curb,** liberos, gaudia: C) **to retain,** *to hold,* &c.: r. aliquem in fide, in officio. **2) To keep, to preserve, to maintain,** &c.: r. provinciam; r. amicos, jus suum, pristinam virtutem, hunc morem; r. aliquid memoriâ, and r. memoriam rei alicujus, *to recollect something.*

*RĒ-TŎNO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To resound,** locus.

RĒ-TORQUEO, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. tr.* **To twist, to turn** *or* **to bend back:** r. caput in tergum; r. oculos ad urbem; r. brachia tergo, *behind the back;* r. tergum pantherae, *to wrap the panther's skin about one's self;* r. undas litore, *to cast back;* agmen retorquetur, *wheels around; trop.*, r. animum ad praeterita; r. mentem, *to change.*

RĒ-TORRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Parched, dried up:** r. ramus, mus, *withered, shrivelled.*

RETRACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [retracto]. **A refusal, hesitation** (only in the combination 'sine r.').

RETRACTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of retracto]. **Revised, corrected:** syntagma illud r.

RE-TRACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To take hold of** *or* **to handle again,** arma; r. vulnus, *to feel again.* **2) To take up again, to undertake anew:** r. causam; r. librum, *to reread:* r. leges, *to revise;* r. munera neniae Ceae, *to resume again;* r. agrum, *to reëxamine.* Hence, in partic., of the mind, **to examine again, to reconsider:** r. aliquid secum; augemus dolorem retractando; retractare memoriam rerum gestarum, *to recall to recollection things past.* **3)** A) **to refuse, to protest, to decline:** retractantem arripi jubet: B) (poet.) **to recall, to retract:** r. dicta: C) (lat.) **to disparage, to detract from.**

RETRACTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of retraho]. *Drawn back* = **remote, concealed, distant,** locus.

RE-TRĂHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To draw back, to withdraw,** manum, pedem; r. Hannibalem in Africam, *to recall.* Hence: A) of a fugitive, **to drag back,** *to overtake and to bring back,* aliquem; *trop.*, r. argentum fugitivum: B) **to keep back, to deter:** r. consules a foedere; r. aliquem a studio: C) (lat.) *to keep out of sight,* **to suppress,** verba: D) = *to save, to preserve:* r. aliquem ab interitu: E) r. se, *to withdraw from* = *to be unwilling to take a part in:* F) (lat.) *to take away from a number,* **to reduce.** **2)** (Tac.) **To bring** *or* **to drag forth again:** r. aliquem ad eosdem cruciatus; r. oblitterata monumenta, *to bring to the light again.* **3)** The signification of the preposition being lost — **to draw, to bring,** in gen.: r. aliquem in odium alicujus, *to render one odious to another;* r. imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem haud dubiam, *to explain a vision as a reality hoped for.*

RE-TRĪBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To give back, to return, to restore:** r. alicui aliquid. **2) To give one his due:** r. alicui fructus.

RETRO, *adv.* [from re, and the suffix tro, as in citro, ultro, intro, etc.]. **1)** In words and phrases indicating motion, **back, backwards:** r. regredi, revocare, etc.; also, r. navem inhibere; fugam r. spectare. Hence, *trop.*, longe et r. ponere aliquid, *to postpone;* pretium r. abiit, *has fallen;* sententia vobis r. versa est, *is changed;* r. abhorrere a re aliqua (Lucr.), *to recoil with horror from any thing;* r. vivere (lat.), *to live perversely.* **2)** With verbs of rest, **behind, backward, back:** est mihi conclave r. in aedibus. So, also, of past time: quod r. est, *what is past, what lies behind us.* Hence, *trop.* = **back, in return, on the contrary.**

RETRO-ĂGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **1) To drive back, to cause to go back, to turn back:** r. capillos, *to push back; trop.*, r. iram, *to repress, to pacify.* **2) To invert, to change:** r. ordinem; r. literas, *to repeat backwards.*

RETRO-EO, 4. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To go back.**

RETROGRĂDUS, a, um, [retro-gradus]. (Lat.) **Going back** *or* **backwards, retrograde:** Mercurius in Tauro retrogradus.

RETRORSUM, or RETRORSUS, *adv.* [contr. from retroversum, retroversus]. 1) **Back, backwards.** 2) **In return, in reversed order.**

RETRŌ-VERSUS, and (contr.) RETRORSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Turned backwards.**

RE-TRŪDO, —, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **To thrust back,** aliquem. Hence, the *part.* Retrūsus, a, um, as an *adj.*, **removed, concealed:** res abditae et r.

RĔ-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. tr.* Prop., *to beat or to hammer back;* hence, 1) **to blunt, to dull,** tela, gladios restrictos; *trop.*, ingenium retusum, *stupid.* 2) *Trop.*, **to blunt, to weaken, to check, to restrain, to repress:** r. impetum; r. animum alicujus; r. improbitatem tuam; r. linguam, *to silence.*

REUDIGNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people living in the north of Germany.*

REUS, i, *m.*, and REA, ae, *f* [res]. 1) *A party to an action at law,* **a plaintiff** *or* **defendant;** but usually = **the defendant, accused person, culprit:** aliquem reum facere (citare), *to accuse;* in reos referre, *to inscribe among the accused;* eximere ex reis, *to strike from the number of;* reus parricidii, de vi, eodem crimine. 2) In gen., as an *adj.*, **chargeable** *with,* **responsible** *or* **liable** *for:* reum agere aliquem; reus culpae alienae; r. fortunae hujus diei; r. suae partis tutandae, *answerable for.* Hence (poet.), reus voti, *one whose prayer has been granted,* and hence is *bound by his vow.*

RĔ-VĂLESCO, lui, —, *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To grow well again, to regain strength, to recover.** 2) *Trop.*, urbs r., *regains its former power;* diplomata rr., *regain their former authority.*

RĔ-VĔHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To carry** *or* **to bring back,** praedam. 2) Generally in the *pass.* = **to ride, to drive** *or* **to sail back, to return,** ad proelium, in castra; *trop.*, of discourse, *to go back to a previous period,* &c.

RĔ-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To pull back; to pull** *or* **to tear out, to tear down, to tear off:** r. tela de corpore; r. arbores terrā; r. herbas; r. murum, saxa; r. terminos agri, *to remove.* Hence (poet.), r. aliquem morte, *to deliver from;* r. aliquos urbe, *to carry off.* 2) **To tear apart, to open:** r. fores, claustra portarum, *to break open;* (poet.) r. humum = *to plough;* r. vincula. 3) *Trop.*, r. aliquem ab aliquo, *to separate;* r. omnes injurias, *to banish from the memory.*

RĔ-VĒLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To unveil, to uncover,** caput. (Poet. & lat.)

RĔ-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* **To come back, to return** (it denotes the act of returning as completed — cf. redeo): r. domum; r. in urbem; (Pl.) r. cum aliquo in gratiam.

*RĔVENTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of revenio]. (Lucr.) **To come back.**

RĔ-VERBĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To strike** *or* **to beat back, to repel,** saxa.

RĔVĔRENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of revereor]. 1) **Reverent, respectful:** r. alicujus, *toward a person;* r. majestatis, *standing in awe of.* 2) (Poet.) = *Modest,* os.

RĔVĔRENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [reverens]. **Reverently, respectfully.** (Lat.)

RĔVĔRENTIA, ae, *f.* [reverens] **Respect, reverence, awe:** r. legum, judicis, *for the laws, for the judge;* adhibere r. adversus homines; praestare reverentiam alicui, *to show respect.* Hence = *shame, fear,* poscendi.

RĔ-VĔREOR, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* 1) **To stand in awe of, to fear, to avoid** (cf. timeo, metus): r. suspicionem; mulier r. coetum virorum; r. multa adversa. 2) **To respect, to esteem, to honour, to revere:** r. aliquem; r. opulentiam alicujus, *to have respect for.*

*RĔ-VERRO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To scatter again** *what has been swept together,* aliquid.

RĔVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* [revertor]. 1) As a grammatical tech. t. = *ἀναστροφή,* **inversion** (e. g., 'mecum,' instead of 'cum me'). 2) **A turning back, turning about** *before arriving at one's place of destination.* 3) **A return,** febrium.

RĔ-VERTO, ti, sum, } 3. *v. intr.* (The per-
RĔ-VERTOR, sus, *dep.* } fect tenses are mostly derived from reverto, the imperfect tenses from revertor.) **To turn back, to turn about** (in opp. to proficiscor — cf. redeo): r. ex itinere, ad aliquem, in castra; sol r. sub umbras; r. ad sanitatem; r. in gratiam cum aliquo; r. ad propositum, *to the subject of discourse.*

*RĔ-VĪDEO, 3. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To go back to see, to revisit,** ad aliquem.

RĔVĪLESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [re-vilis]. (Lat.) **To become vile again** = *to lose value.*

RĔ-VINCIO, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To bind back:** r. manus post terga. 2) In gen., **to bind fast, to fasten:** r. aliquem ad saxa; r. trabes introrsus, *to make fast;* r. latus ense, *to gird;* r. templum fronde, *to bind around;* *trop.*, r. mentem amore, *to captivate.*

RĔ-VINCO, vīci, victum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To conquer again,** aliquem. 2) *Trop.*: A) **to refute,** crimina, aliquem: B) **to convince,** aliquem: C) **to expose,** *to bring to light,* conjurationem (acc. to others = *to suppress*).

RĔ-VĪRESCO, rui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* 1) **To become green again:** silva r.; *trop.*, senex r., *becomes young again.* 2) *Trop.*, **to flourish again, to grow strong again, to revive:** res nostrae rr.; senatus r. ad spem auctoritatis pristinae.

RĔ-VĪSO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To look at again, to come back to see:** r. ad aliquem; (poet.) rabies r., *returns.* II. *Tr.* — **To go** *or* **to come to see again, to revisit:** r. aliquem, rem Gallicanam; r. quid illi agant; quae satis digna fortuna te r., *has fallen to your lot.*

RĔ-VĪVISCO, vixi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* **To revive, to come to life again**: aliquis mortuorum r.; *trop.*, respublica r.; causa r.

RĔVŎCĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [revoco]. (Poet.) **That may be recalled, revocable.**

RĔVŎCĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [revoco]. (Poet.) **A calling back, recall.**

RĔVŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [revoco]. **A recalling**: r. a bello. In partic., in rhetoric = *a retraction of a word.*

*RĔVŎCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [revoco]. (Lat.) **One who recalls.**

RĔ-VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To call back again, to recall**: r. aliquem; r. tribus eadem in suffragium; (poet.) r. fluctus, *to command to go back.* Hence: A) **to invite again**, aliquem: B) **to summon again, to call out again, to encore** *an actor*, &c.: r. actorem; r. praeconem; also, with the *accus.* of the thing, *to call for the repetition of a speech, poem*, &c.: C) **to repeat**, versus. **2)** = **To lead** *or* **to bring back, to cause to return, to turn back**: r. pedem, gradum, *to return;* spes r. Samnites ad Caudium; r. capillos a vertice, *to stroke back.* Hence: A) *to bring back a former position, order, condition*, &c., **to restore, to renew**: r. vires, pristinos mores; r. situs foliorum; r. studia intermissa: B) **to draw away, to withhold, to restrain, to draw off**: r. aliquem a consilio; r. aliquem a cupiditate; r. mentem a sensibus: C) *to bring back a person or thing to a former position, condition*, &c., **to recall, to restore**: r. aliquem ad spem; r. se ad pristina studia, *to return;* thus, also, r. se ad industriam; r. se ad se, *to come again to one's self, to recover one's senses;* r. memoriam rei alicujus (revocari in memoriam rei alicujus), *to recollect* (*to be reminded of something*): D) (lat.) r. praemia, *to demand back;* r. facta, promissum, *to cancel, to revoke:* E) r. se = *to recollect or to check one's self*, or = *to extricate one's self:* vinolenti haesitant, revocant se interdum; revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus. **3) To refer, to bring** *or* **to reduce** *to, to treat as belonging to* (generally with the idea of limitation or restraint, so that the signification of the preposition is not entirely lost): r. rem ad suum arbitrium, *to arrogate to one's self the decision of any thing;* r. omnia ad scientiam; r. omnia ad potentiam suam; r. animum, rationem ad veritatem; r. rem ad sortem, *to decide the matter by lot;* r. rem ad manus, *to let come to a close fight;* r. rem in dubium, *to bring into doubt;* r. aliquid in crimen, *to make the subject of an accusation;* r. aliquid ad suas res (of an orator), *to refer to one's self.*

RĔ-VŎLO, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly back.**

RĔVŎLŪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [revolvo]. (Poet.) **That may be rolled back.**

RĔ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To roll back**: ventus r. aestum; luna r. se; r. fila (of the Parcae), *to wind back again upon the spindle* = *to reverse one's destiny.* Hence: r. se, or *pass.* in a reflect. sense, **to go** *or* **to come back, to return**, in Tusculanum; esp. = *to return, by the operation of some cause or necessity, to something* (usually *something worse*): revolvi ad patris sententiam; revolvi in eandem vitam; revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae, *having recourse to;* res eo revolvitur ut, etc.; revolveris eodem, *you have come back to the same point.* **2)** In partic., **to unroll again, to open** *a book for the purpose of reading*, librum; hence = **to read over, to read again. 3)** *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) r. iter, *to travel over again;* r. casus eosdem, *to suffer again:* B) r. aliquid = a) *to consider again* — b) *to mention, to repeat again.*

RĔ-VŎMO, ui, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To vomit forth again, to disgorge**, rem.

REX, ēgis, *m.* [rego]. **1) A king**: regem aliquem appellare; freq., in the *pl.* = *a royal family:* post reges exactos. During the Republic, and when used in reference to Rome, rex = *a despot, usurper, tyrant.* It was nevertheless retained, in its ordinary acceptation, as the name of a priestly person, esp. the r. sacrificulus or sacrorum, who performed sacrificial duties which ealier had been discharged by the king. **2)** *Trop.:* A) (poet.) in gen., **a governor, master, ruler**, &c.: r. divûm hominumque, *Jupiter;* r. Stygius, *Pluto;* the lion is also called the king of animals, the eagle, the king of birds; r. convivii; r. (pueritiae), *an instructor, preceptor of youth;* also, as a *title of honour*, e. g., of Æneas: B) in gen. = *a rich or powerful person;* freq. = **a patron, protector** *of clients:* C) as *adj.* = **ruling**: populus late r.: D) = *a surname in the gens Marcia*, e. g., Q. Marcius Rex, *the brother-in-law of Clodius.*

RHĂDĂMANTHUS, i, *m.* [= Ῥαδάμανθος]. *A son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, and one of the judges of the lower world.*

RHAETI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people living between the Danube, the Rhine and the Lech.*

RHAETIA, ae, *f.* [Rhaeti]. *The country of the Rhaetians*, now the country of the Grisons and the Tyrol.

RHAETĪCUS, RHAETIUS (lat.) RHAETUS (poet.) } a, um, *adj.* [Rhaeti]. *Of or belonging to the Rhaetians*, **Rhætian.**

RHAMNUS, untis, *f.* [= Ῥαμνοῦς]. *The most northern town in Attica*, celebrated for its temple and statue of Nemesis.

RHAMNŪSIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Rhamnus]. **The Rhamnusian**, i. e., *Nemesis.*

RHAMNŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rhamnus]. **Rhamnusian.**

RHAMSES, is or ae, *m.* (Tac.) *An ancient king of Egypt.*

RHAPSŌDIA, ae, *f.* [= ῥαψῳδία]. **A rhapsody.**

RHĒA (I.), ae, *f. An old Italian name;* thus, R. Silvia, *daughter of the Alban king Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus* (cf. Ilia).

RHĒA (II.), ae, *f.* [= Ῥέα]. *The daughter of Uranus and Gaea (Tellus), wife of Chronos (Saturn), and mother of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres and Vesta;* freq. the same as Cybele, q. v.

RHĒDA, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word]. **A four-wheeled carriage** (cf. currus, essedum, pilentum, etc.).

RHĒDĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [rheda]. *A driver of a rheda,* **a coachman.**

RHĒDŌNES, um, *m. pl. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis,* in the neighbourhood of the modern Rennes, in Brittany.

RHĒGĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Rhegium]. *The inhabitants of Rhegium.*

RHĒGIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ῥήγιον]. *A town in Bruttium, on the Straits of Sicily,* now Reggio.

RHĒNO — v. Reno.

RHĒNUS, i, *m.* **1) The Rhine. 2)** (Poet.) *The people living on the Rhine, the Germans.*

RHĒSUS, i, *m.* [= Ῥῆσος]. *A Thracian king,* who went to aid the Trojans, but was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses on the night of his arrival.

RHĒTOR, ōris, *m.* [ῥήτωρ]. **1)** *A teacher of oratory,* **a rhetorician. *2) An orator.**

RHĒTŌRĪCE (I.), *adv.* [rhetoricus]. *In a rhetorical manner,* **rhetorically:** r. loqui (in opp. to dialectice loqui).

RHĒTŌRĪCE (II.), es, or RHĒTŌRĪCA, ae, *f.* [= ῥητορική]. **The art of oratory, rhetoric.**

RHĒTŌRĪCŌTĔROS, i, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) A Lat. form of ῥητορικώτερος, as *comp.* of rhetoricus, q. v.

RHĒTŌRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ῥητορικός]. *Of or belonging to rhetoric,* **rhetorical:** doctor rh. = rhetor; libri rr., *works on rhetoric or oratory;* so, also, in the same signification, *subst.* Rhetorici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, and Rhetorica, ōrum, *n. pl.*

RHĒTŌRISCUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of rhetor]. (Lat.) **A paltry rhetorician.**

RHĪNŌCĔROS, ōtis, *m.* [= ῥινόκερως]. **1) The rhinoceros. 2)** *A vessel made of the horn of a rhinoceros.*

RHĪNŌCŌLŪRA, ae, *f.* [= Ῥινοκόλουρα]. *A town on the south coast of the Mediterranean Sea,* sometimes reckoned to Egypt, and sometimes to Syria.

RHINTON, ōnis, *m.* [= Ῥίντων]. *A Greek poet of the Alexandrian period,* author of the serio-comic drama.

RHION, or RHIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ῥίον]. *A promontory in Achaia, opposite the promontory of Antirrhium,* now Castello di Morea.

RHĪPAEUS, or RHĪPHAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ῥίπαιος]. **Riphæan:** montes rr., *a mountain-range in the northern part of Scythia* (cf. Hyperborei).

RHĪZĪNIUM, ii, or RHĪZON, ōnis, *n. A town in Illyria,* now Rizano.

RHĪZŌNĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Rhizinium]. *The inhabitants of Rhizinium.*

RHO, *n. ind.* [= ῥῶ]. *The Greek letter* R.

RHŌDA, ae, *f. A town in Eastern Spain,* now Rosas.

RHŌDĂNUS, i, *m. A river in Gaul,* now the Rhone.

RHŌDIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Rhodos]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to Rhodes,* **Rhodian;** *subst.*, Rhodienses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Rhodes.*

RHŌDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rhodos]. **Rhodian;** *subst.*, Rhodii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Rhodes.*

RHŌDŌPE, es, *f.* [= Ῥοδόπη]. *A mountain-range in Thrace,* now Despoto Dag.

RHŌDŌPĒIUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Rhodope].
RHŌDŌPĒUS, } (Poet.) **Rhodopean.**

RHŌDOS, or RHŌDUS, i, *f.* [= Ῥόδος]. *A noted island on the coast of Asia Minor, containing a city of the same name,* now Rhodes.

RHOETĒUM, i, *n.* [= Ῥοίτειον]. **1)** *A town and promontory in Troas, on the Hellespont.* **2)** *The sea in the vicinity of the promontory of Rhoeteum.*

RHOETĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rhoeteum]. **1)** *Of or belonging to Rhoeteum,* **Rhœtean. 2)** (Poet.) **= Trojan.**

RHOETUS, i, *m.* [= Ῥοῖτος]. **1)** *A giant.* **2)** *A centaur.* **3)** *A companion of Phineus.* **4)** *A king of the Marsi.*

RHOMBUS, i, *m.* [= ῥόμβος]. **1) A magician's circle. 2)** *A sea-fish of the turbot kind.* **3)** *A mathematical figure, having its sides and opposite angles equal.*

RHOMPHAEA, ae, *f.* [= ῥομφαία]. **A long javelin,** *used by barbarous nations.*

RHŌSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rhosos]. **Of or belonging to Rhosos.**

RHŌSOS, i, *f.* [= Ῥῶσος]. *A seaport of Cilicia,* now Totose.

RHYTHMĬCUS, i, *m.* [= ῥυθμικός]. *One who observes or teaches the rules of rhythm,* **a rhythmist.**

RHYTHMUS, i, *m.* [= ῥυθμός]. (Lat.; Cicero always uses, instead of it, 'numerus,' q. v.) **Harmony, symmetry, rhythm,** *in music or speech.*

RĪCA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A veil** *or* **head-dress** *worn by Roman women.*

RĪCĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [rica]. **A small veil** *or* **hood,** *worn by the early Romans,* esp. *by mourners and women.*

RICTUS, ūs, *m.*, and (rar.) RICTUM, i, *n.* [ringor]. **The opened mouth,** esp. *in laughing;* of animals = **gaping, distended jaws:** risu dimovere r.; rictus sint modici, *don't be gaping;* (poet.) = *the opening of the eyes.*

RĪDEO, rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **1) To laugh** (in gen. — cf. cachinnor): r. in re aliqua, *at any thing;* ridentem dicere verum, *to speak truth in jest;* (poet. & rar.) r. alicui, *to smile upon.* Hence, *meton.*, of things: A) *to smile*

to look cheerful, pleasant or gay: aether, tempestas, unda r.; domus r. argento, *glitters with silver;* angulus ille mihi r., *pleases me:* B) *to smile* = *to be propitious:* vultu ridet Fortuna sereno. 2) **To laugh at, to deride:** r. muneribus alicujus. II. *Tr.* — 1) **To laugh over, to laugh at,** joca tua; haec non rideo, *I do not say this in jest;* ridendus, *ridiculous, comical.* 2) (Pl.) **To smile upon:** quasi muti silent, neque me rr. 3) **To laugh at, to sneer at, to deride, to ridicule,** aliquem or aliquid; hence = *to disregard, to contemn:* sapiens r. damna.

RĪDĪBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [rideo]. (Ante-cl.) **Laughing.**

RIDICA, ae, *f.* **A stake, vine-prop.**

RIDICŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ridica]. **A small stake; a peg, plug.**

RĪDĪCŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus]. **Laughable, droll;** only *subst.:* A) Ridicularia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **jests, drolleries:** B) Ridicularius, ii, *m.*, **a jester, buffoon.**

RĪDĪCŬLE, *adv.* [ridiculus]. 1) **Laughably, ridiculously.** 2) **Humourously, jokingly, jocosely.**

RĪDĪCŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [ridiculus]. (Ante-cl.) **Laughable, ridiculous, droll.**

RĪDĪCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [rideo]. *Exciting laughter:* — 1) In a bad sense, **ridiculous, silly, absurd,** homo, res; ridiculo or pro ridiculo esse, *to be a subject of ridicule.* 2) In a good sense, **jocose, facetious, droll, funny, laughable,** homo, res, dictum. In partic., *subst.:* A) Ridiculus, i, *m.* (ante-cl.), **a jester, buffoon:** B) Ridiculum, i, *n.*, and esp. in the *pl.*, Ridicula, ōrum, *n. pl.*, **a jest, joke, witticism; fun.**

RĪGEO, gui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindr. with ῥιγέω, frigeo]. **To be stiff** *or* **numb, to stiffen,** esp. *with cold:* r. frigore; corpora rr. omnibus; oculi rr. (poet.), *are fixed in their sockets.* Hence, *to stand stiff or upright,* arbor, mons; comae rr., *stand on end.*

RĪGESCO, gui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of rigeo]. **To grow stiff** *or* **numb, to stiffen.**

RĪGĬDE, *adv.* with *comp.* [rigidus]. 1) **Stiffly.** 2) *Meton.*, **in a straight line,** pilam mittere. 3) *Trop.*, **rigorously, severely.**

RĪGĬDO, 1. *v. tr.* [rigidus]. (Lat.) **To make stiff.**

RĪGĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rigeo]. 1) **Stiff, hard, rigid,** esp. *with cold:* r. silex; r. aqua, *frozen;* r. membra; r. cornu, hasta; frigus r. (poet.), *making stiff;* thus, also, mors r. Hence (poet.), **erect, upright,** columna, quercus, capilli 2) *Trop.* (mostly poet. & lat.): A) **rigid, severe, stern, inflexible,** innocentia, mens, imperium, mores: B) **fierce, cruel, ruthless,** Mars; rr. ferae: C) **rude, unpolished,** Sabini.

RĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To convey** *water or any other liquid:* r. aquam per agros; *trop.*, motus rigantur per membra (Lucr.), *are conveyed.* 2) **To moisten, to water** *a place by conveying water thither:* r. hortum fonte; r. campos Euphrate; also, imbres rr. terras.

RIGŎDŪLUM, i, *n.* *A town in the territory of the Treviri, on the Moselle,* now Reol.

RĪGOR, ōris, *m.* [rigeo]. 1) **Stiffness, hardness, rigidity, inflexibility,** esp. *from cold:* r. Alpinus, septentrionis, *caused by the cold of the Alps, of the north;* r. ferri. 2) (Poet. & lat.): A) **roughness, harshness, rigour:** r. disciplinae veteris: B) **ungraciousness, stiffness** *in behaviour.*

RĪGUUS, a, um, *adj.* [rigo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Watered,** hortus. 2) **That waters** *or* **irrigates,** amnis.

RĪMA, ae, *f.* [perh. for rigma, from RIG, root of ringor; hence, 'that which gaps or yawns']. **A cleft, rift, fissure, rent:** facere r.; r. ignea, *lightning.* Hence, *trop.* — a) plenus rimarum sum (Com.), *full of chinks* = *a blab* — b) = *a subterfuge:* reperire aliquam r.

RĪMOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [rima]. **To lay open:** — 1) **To dig up, to tear up:** r. terram rastris; sues rr. terram. 2): A) *meton.*, **to search into, to examine, to explore,** viscera, partes apertas: B) *trop.*, **to inquire into, to investigate,** rationem alicujus; r. secreta, *to pry into.*

RĪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [rima]. (Poet. & lat.) **Full of chinks, cracks** *or* **clefts,** fores; *trop.*, aures rr., *that keep nothing secret.*

RINGOR, ctus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* Prop., *to open the mouth and show the teeth;* hence, *trop.* = **to be vexed, to chafe, to fret, to fume.**

RĪPA, ae, *f.* **The bank** *of a river* (cf. litus); (poet.) sometime = litus.

RĪPŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ripa]. **A little bank** *or* **margin.**

RISCUS, i, *m.* [= ῥισκός]. (Ter.) **A trunk, chest.**

*RĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [rideo]. (Pl.) = Risus.

*RĪSOR, ōris, *m.* [rideo]. (Poet.) **A laugher, derider, mocker.**

RĪSUS, ūs, *m.* [rideo]. **Laughing, laughter:** movere r., *to excite;* captare r., *to seek to excite;* risum dare, praebere, *to occasion laughter, to make one's self a laughing-stock;* esse alicui risui, and deus iis risus erat, *an object of derision.*

RĪTE, *adv.* [ritus]. 1) **According to religious usage, with due religious observances** (cf. recte): r. colere deos; r. mactare bidentes. 2) **In gen., rightly, properly, duly, fitly:** r. res parare; r. eum beatum dicimus, *with good reason;* r. veni (Pl.) = *fortunately.* 3) **In gen., in the usual way, according to custom.**

RĪTUS, ūs, *m.* 1) **A religious usage** *or* **ceremony, a rite** (resting upon natural feeling or the supposed will of the gods — cf. consuetudo, mos): mos et r. sacrorum. 2) **In gen., a custom, usage, manner, way;** usually in the *abl. sing.*, with a *genit.* or an *adj.* = *after the manner or custom of:* r. mulierum, pecoris, fluminis; r.

barbarico; referre ritus Cyclopum, *to imitate, to practise.*

RĪVĀLIS, e, *adj.* [rivus]. Prop., *using the same brook;* hence, *subst.*, Rivalis, is, *m.*, *one who loves the same woman as another*, a competitor *in love*, a rival (cf. aemulus): amare sine r., *to love without a rival.*

RĪVĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [rivalis]. Rivalry *in love.*

RĪVŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of rivus]. A little brook, a rivulet, rill.

RĪVUS, i, *m.* [root RIV, Greek ΡΕΥ-ω]. A brook: (poet.) rr. lactis (in the Golden Age); rr. lacrimarum, *streams of tears;* prov., e rivo flumina magna facere = *to make mountains of molehills.* Hence = *an artificial water-course*, a canal, conduit, gutter, &c.: deducere r., *to make;* claudere r., *to obstruct.*

RIXA, ae, *f.* A quarrel, brawl; contention, strife: r. ut inter vinolentos; (poet.) = *a battle.*

RIXĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [rixor]. (Lat.) A brawler, wrangler.

RIXOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [rixa]. To brawl, to quarrel, to wrangle, to contend: r. de re aliqua.

RŌBĪGĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [robigo]. Rusted, rusty. (Poet. & lat.)

RŌBĪGO (I.), (Rubigo), ĭnis, *f.* [rubeo]. 1) Rust *of metals.* 2) *Meton.*, of things like rust, mildew *in corn*, blight, mouldiness, smut, &c.; (poet.) *the foulness of the teeth.* 3) *Trop.:* r. animorum; ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet.

RŌBĪGO (II.), ĭnis, *f.*, or RŌBĪGUS, i, *m.* *A Roman deity*, who was invoked to avert the mildew.

RŌBŎRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [robur]. (Lat.) An enclosure for animals, *built of oak boards.*

RŌBŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [robur]. Oaken, of oak.

RŌBŎRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [robur]. To make strong, to strengthen, to invigorate, artus; *trop.*, r. vocem, aetatem, conjurationem.

RŌBUR, ŏris, *n.* [root RO, Gr. ῥώ-ννυμι, ῥώ-μη]. 1) Oak-wood (cf. quercus); navis ex r. facta; (poet.) quercus annoso r., *an oak of tough fibre.* Hence: A) *any hard kind of wood*, e. g., *the wood of the wild olive:* B) (poet.) *an oak tree:* delphines pulsant agitata robora: C) *any thing made of oak-wood;* hence = *a spear, a bench, the club of Hercules, the wooden horse before Troy*, &c. In partic. = *the lower part of the prison at Rome*, built by Servius Tullius (probably the walls were at first lined with oak boards). 2) *Trop.:* A) strength, power, vigour (as well physical as mental): r. ferri; satis roboris habere, *sufficient strength of body;* r. animi, virtutis; r. oratorium, *rhetorical energy:* B) *the strongest and best part of any thing*, the strength, heart, pith, kernel; the flower *of an army*, &c.: flos vel robur civium; esp., r. exercitus; distinguished men are called rr. populi.

RŌBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [robur]. 1) Of oak, oaken. 2) Solid, firm, strong, robust (in enduring and resisting — cf. validus, firmus): r. homo, corpus, vires; r. animus, fortitudo.

RŌDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To gnaw: r. reliquias cibi, vitem; r. pollicem dente. 2) (Poet.) To eat away, to corrode: flumen r. ripas, *undermines;* ferrum robigine roditur. 3) *Trop.*, to disparage, to backbite, to slander, aliquem.

RŌGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [rogus]. (Poet.) Pertaining to a funeral-pile.

RŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rogo]. 1) (Rar.) A request, entreaty, *demand.* 2) (Rar.) In rhetoric, a question. 3) Tech. t., properly, *a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree*, a proposed law *or* decree, a bill (= lex, 2).

RŌGĀTIUNCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of rogatio]. 1) An unimportant bill. 2) A trifling question.

RŌGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [rogo]. 1) (Lat.) *One who entreats*, a petitioner. *2) A proposer *of a law to the people.* 3) *An officer who collected the votes in the comitia*, a polling-clerk. 4) In gen., a proposer.

RŌGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [rogo]. A request, entreaty, prayer (only in the *abl. sing.*, with a *poss. pron.* or a *genit.*): meo, illius r., *at my, at his request.*

RŌGĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rogito]. (Pl.) A proposed law.

RŌGĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of rogo]. To ask for frequently, to inquire after eagerly.

RŌGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [root ROG, Greek ὀργ, whence ὀρέγω, ὀρέγομαι]. 1) To ask for, to request, to crave, to solicit *something from one*, esp. *from one's equal* (cf. oro): r. aliquem auxilium, beneficium; r. aliquem res turpes; r. aliquem ut audiat, ne abeat; r. aliquem finem orandi faciat, *to*, &c.; abs., r. pro aliquo. 2) To ask, to question, to interrogate: r. aliquem aliquid; multa rogatus; mene rogas? *do you ask?* (rar.) r. aliquid de aliquo, *to ask one about something;* on the other hand, r. de re aliqua, *to inquire about;* r. cur hoc dixeris; abs., respondere roganti. In partic., tech. t.: A) (usually of senators) r. aliquem sententiam, to ask one's opinion *or* vote: primus rogatus sum sententiam: B) r. populum or legem, or abs., prop. = *to ask the people concerning a proposed law*, to propose a law, to introduce a bill; hence, in gen., to propose, to move: r. alicui provinciam, *that a province be assigned to some one:* C) r. (populum) magistratum, prop., *to ask the people in reference to the choice of a magistrate*, to propose for election: factum senatûs consultum, ut duo viros ex patribus dictator populum rogaret; r. plebem Romanum tribunos plebis: D) r. milites sacramento, *to administer the oath to* (prop., by calling out and putting the oath to each one separately).

RŎGUS, i, *m.* **A funeral-pile:** (poet.) carmina effugiunt r. = *escape destruction.* Hence, *meton.* = *the grave.*

RŌMA, ae, *f.* **Rome.**

RŌMĀNE, *adv.* [Romanus]. (Gell.) **In the Roman manner.**

RŌMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Roma]. *Of or belonging to Rome,* **Roman:** esp., Romano more, *in the Roman manner,* i. e., *candidly, frankly;* Romani ludi, also called 'ludi magni,' *the most ancient games of Rome, celebrated annually on the 4th of September; subst.,* Romani, ōrum, *m. pl., the Romans;* sometimes, emphat., Romanus = *a Roman general.*

RŌMĬLIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Romilian,** tribus.

RŌMŬLEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Romulus I.]. *Of or belonging to Romulus,* **Romulean;** (poet.) = *Roman.*

RŌMŬLĬDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Romulus I.]. *The descendants of Romulus,* **the Romans.** (Poet.)

RŌMŬLUS (I.), i, *m. The founder and first king of Rome,* according to legend, the son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia.

RŌMŬLUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Romulus I.]. **Of Romulus;** (poet.) = *Roman.*

RŌRĀRII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [ros]. *A kind of light-armed soldiers, who made the first attack,* **skirmishers.**

*RŌRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [ros]. (Poet.) **To begin to drop like dew.**

RŌRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [ros]. (Poet.) **Bedewed, wet with dew.**

RŌRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros-fero]. (Poet.) **Dew-bringing.**

RŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [ros]. (Poet.) **I.** *Intr.:* A) **to drop dew, to distil dew:** rorat, *the dew falls;* quum Tithonia conjux coeperit rorare: B) lacrimae rorantes, *falling like the dew:* C) **of any thing from which a liquid drops like the dew, to drip:** comae, pennae rr., *drip with water;* vepres rr. sanguine, *drip with blood;* delphines rr. aspergine; pocula rorantia, *which yield the wine only in drops.* **II.** *Tr.:* A) **to bedew, to moisten, to wet:** r. genas lacrimis: B) *to cause to fall as dew,* **to cause to fall in drops, to sprinkle:** aquae roratae, *shed in drops.*

ROS, ōris, *m.* [kindred w. δρόσος]. 1) **Dew;** (poet.) *any distilling or dropping moisture:* rr. pluvii, *the rain;* r. lacrimarum; r. sanguineus, *drops of blood;* r. vitalis, *milk from the breast;* r. Arabus or Syrius, *balsam, gum.* 2) R. marinus (poet. also r. maris, and, instead of it, r. salis, or simply ros), **rosemary.**

RŌSA, ae, *f.* [kindred w. ῥόδον]. 1) **A rose;** *collect.* = *a wreath of roses:* multa in rosa; sertis redimiri jubebis et rosâ? Hence, as roses were used for crowns at feasts, and generally on joyous and festive occasions, the word often stands for such: in rosa potare, jacere; yet, also, in rosa jacere, *on a bed of roses,* i. e., *a cushion strown with roses;* freq., *trop.,* vivere in r. *to live in pleasure, luxuriously.* 2) *Trop.* (Pl.), as a term of endearment, mea rosa! *my sweet!* 3) (Poet.) **A rosebush:** flores rosae.

RŌSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [rosa]. **Of roses, rose-;** hence, *subst.,* Rosarium, ii, *n.,* **a rose-garden.**

ROSCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Roscius I.]. **Of Roscius, Roscian.**

ROSCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [ros]. 1) **Wet with dew, dewy:** dea r. = *Aurora;* Iris r. pennis; pruina r., *the dew;* mella rr., *dropping like dew.* 2) *Meton.,* **bedewed, moistened, wet:** saxa rr. rivis, *wet by the brooks.*

ROSCIUS (I.), ii, *m.,* and Roscia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Sextus R. of Ameria, a young man who was defended by Cicero when charged with parricide. 2) Quintus R. Gallus, *the famous actor,* a contemporary and friend of Cicero. 3) Lucius R. Otho, *a tribune of the people,* B. C. 67, author of the lex Roscia theatralis, which enacted that fourteen benches in the theatre should be set apart for the knights.

ROSCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Roscius I.]. **Of Roscius, Roscian;** esp., any one who was master of his own science or art was called a Roscius.

RŌSEA, ae, *f. A region in the Sabine territory, near Reate,* now Le Roscie.

RŌSEĀNUS, } a, um, *adj.* [Rosea]. **Of Rosea,**
RŌSEUS (I.), } **Rosean.**

RŌSĔUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [rosa]. 1) **Of roses, rose-,** vinculum. 2) **Rose-coloured,** rosy, nitor; rosea dea = *Aurora.* Freq., of youthful features or complexion = *ruddy, blooming:* rr. labella, os, cervix.

ROS-MĂRĪNUS — v. Ros.

ROSTRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Having a beak, beaked** (v. Rostrum); in partic., navis r., *armed with a brazen beak, a ship-of-war;* columna r., erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory won by the Consul Duilius over the Carthaginians; corona r. = corona navalis, *a crown adorned with miniature beaks,* given to him who in a naval action first boarded the enemy's vessel.

ROSTRUM, i, *n.* [rodo]. 1) **The bill** *or* **beak** *of a bird,* **the muzzle** *or* **snout** *of an animal:* r. avis, cameli, delphini, lupi, suis; sometimes, contemptuously or in vulgar language, applied to men = os. 2) Of objects projecting like a beak, snout, &c. = *the curved point of a bill-hook, of a hammer,* &c.; in partic. = **a ship's beak,** i. e., *a sharp-pointed instrument of iron or brass,* fastened under the bow of a ship, for the purpose of piercing the sides of hostile ships. Hence, 3) Rostra, ōrum, *n. pl.,* **the Rostra** *or* **speaker's stand** *in the Roman Forum,* adorned with the beaks of ships taken in war from the inhabitants of Antium, B. C. 338: in or pro rostris, *on the Rostra.*

RŎTA, ae, *f.* 1) **A wheel.** In partic.: A) = **a carriage-wheel**; (poet.) *meton.* = *a car, chariot:* r. solis: B) = **a potter's wheel**: cur rota currente urceus exit? C) *a wheel used for torture and executions,* **a rack**; *trop.*, versari in r. amoris, *on the rack of love:* D) *trop.*, **fickleness, inconstancy**: fortunae rotam pertimescere. 2): A) *the disk of the sun:* B) = *a circle, course* (in the circus): septima r.

RŎTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [rota]. (Poet.) **I.** *Tr.* — **To turn around** *like a wheel,* **to swing** *or* **to whirl about**: r. aliquem per auras; flammae rr. fumum: r. clipeum, ensem. **II.** *Intr.* (rar.) — **To revolve**: saxa rotantia.

RŎTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of rota]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A little wheel.**

RŎTUNDE, *adv.* with *sup.* [rotundus]. 1) **Roundly.** 2) *Trop., in well-turned phrases,* **smoothly, elegantly.**

RŎTUNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [rotundus]. **To make round, to round,** aliquid; *trop.*, mille talenta rotundentur, *let the round sum of one thousand talents be made up* (v. Rotundus).

RŎTUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [rota]. 1) **Round, circular**; impr. = **spherical, globular** (cf. teres): r. coelum, mundus, stellarum ambitus; diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e., *turns everything upside down.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **round, complete,** *without defects or inequalities:* sapiens in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus: B) of style, **well-rounded, smooth, flowing, polished, elegant**: r. scriptor, oratio.

ROXĀNE, es, *f.* [= Ῥωξάνη]. *A daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, and wife of Alexander the Great.*

RŪBĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To make red, to redden**: r. setas sanguine.

RŪBEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [ruber]. **To be red** *or* **ruddy**; in partic. = **to blush.**

RŪBER, bra, brum, *adj.* [kindred with rufus — cf. ἐ-ρυθ-ρός]. **Red, ruddy,** sanguis, flamma, Aurora, crocus; leges rr., *with red titles* (cf. rubrica). In partic., Mare r., *the Red Sea, together with the Persian and Arabian gulfs;* Saxa rr., *a village in Etruria.*

RŪBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [ruber]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become red, to redden.**

RŪBĒTA, ae, *f.* [rubus]. **A toad,** *living among bramble bushes,* prob. *the common toad.*

RŪBĒTUM, i, *n.* [rubus]. **A thicket of brambles.**

RŪBEUS, a, um, *adj.* [rubus]. (Poet.) *Of or belonging to brambles,* **bramble-,** virga.

RŪBI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town in Apulia,* now Ruvo.

RŪBĪCO, ōnis, *m.* **The Rubicon,** *a small river in Italy,* which, before the time of Augustus, was the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul.

RŪBĪCUNDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of rubicundus]. (Poet.) **Somewhat ruddy.**

RŪBĪCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [rubeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Red, ruddy,** cornum, luna, os.

RŪBĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Dark red, reddish, brownish.**

RŪBĪGO, etc. — v. Robigo, etc.

RŪBOR, ōris, *m.* [rubeo]. **Red colour, redness**: fusus et candore mixtus r.; aliquem in ruborem dare (Pl.) = *to make red by blows.* In partic., **a blush**; hence = **bashfulness, modesty**: rubor suffunditur ei, *he blushes;* res est mihi rubori, *I am ashamed of it;* afferre alicui ruborem, *to make one blush.* Hence, *meton.* = **shame, disgrace**: minor r. est in juris iniquitate; duae res ei rubori fuere, una quod, etc.; r. ac dedecus.

RUBRĪCA, ae, *f.* [ruber]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Red earth**; in partic., *a red earth, used in colouring,* red ochre, red chalk. 2) **The title** *of a law, usually written in red letters,* **a rubric**: conferre se ad rr., *to study only the titles of the laws* (of a shallow lawyer). 3) (Lat. & poet.) **A law.**

RŪBUS, i, *m.* [root RUB, whence also ruber, rubeo]. 1) **A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush.** 2) **A blackberry.**

RUCTO, āvi, ātum, and RUCTOR, ātus, *dep.*, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [root RUG, whence also ructus, eructo; Gr. ἐρεύγω]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To belch**: r. alicui in os. **II.** *Tr.* — **To belch out, to vomit**: r. partem exiguam coenae; *trop.*, in a contemptuous sense, r. versus.

RUCTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ructo]. (Ante-cl.) **Full of belching.**

RUCTUS, ūs, *m.* [ructo]. **A belching, eructation.**

RŪDENS, tis, *m.* [rudo?]. **A cable** *or* **great rope,** esp. *of a ship; pl.* = *rigging, cordage.*

RŪDIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Calabria,* the birthplace of Ennius — now Rotigliano.

RŪDIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [rudis II.]. **A discharged gladiator.** (Lat.)

RŪDĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [rudis I.]. **A first attempt** *or* **essay, a first trial,** &c., belli, regni; ponere, deponere r., *to have passed one's noviciate;* also (lat.), rr. dicendi, *first principles, rudiments.*

RŪDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rudiae]. **Of Rudiæ, Rudian;** *subst.*, Rudini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Rudiae.*

RŪDIS (I.), e, *adj.* 1) **Raw, unwrought, unshaped, unimproved by art, rough, rude, unpolished**: r. ager, materies, lana; r. aes (in opp. to stamped or wrought metals); r. moles, *rude, shapeless;* rr. capilli, *undressed, disordered;* r. vox, stilus, vita; quae rudia nobis exciderunt, *my first rude essays.* 2) **Unversed** *in any thing* = **unskilled, untaught, ignorant, inexperienced, awkward**: r. dicendi, literarum, exemplorum, belli civilis; also, freq., r. in re aliqua, (rar.) ad rem aliquam; (poet.) animi rr. = *ignorant of love;* so, also, puella r.; dextra r., *that has not yet shed blood, innocent;* Amphitrite r., *a sea not yet navigated.*

RŬDIS (II.), is, *f.* **A staff** *or* **rod**; esp., **a foil, rapier,** *used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, and given to gladiators when discharged from service* (v. Rudiarius — conf. fustis): rude donari, accipere r., *to be dismissed, to retire from service.*

RŪDO, dīvi, dītum, 3. *v. intr.* **Of animals, to bellow, to bray, to roar** (esp. of an ass, yet also of stags, lions, and, rarely, of men): (poet.) prora rudens, *roaring.*

RŪDUS, or RAUDUS, ĕris, *n.* **1) Broken stones,** *mixed with lime, for rough-casting, paving floors,* &c.: Alexandriae aedificia tecta sunt rudere. **2) Rubbish** *from old buildings,* &c.

RUFRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Campania,* now Lacosta Rufaria.

RUFRIUM, ii, *n.* *A town in the territory of the Hirpini,* now Ruvo.

RŪFŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of rufus]. **Reddish, rather red.** (Ante-cl. & lat.)

RŪFŪLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The military tribunes appointed by the general* (usually in opp. to those appointed by the people at the comitia in Rome, who were called Comitiati, and composed two-thirds of the whole number).

RŪFUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with ruber — cf. ἐ-ρυθρός]. **Red,** esp. **light-red, reddish;** of men = *red-haired.*

RŪGA (I.), ae, *f.* **A wrinkle, crease,** *in the skin,* esp. *of the face.* Hence, *trop.,* to denote old age, sadness, &c.: non rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt; hoc trahit r.

RŪGA (II.), ae, *m.* *A Roman surname.*

RUGII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Germanic tribe, living on the shores of the Baltic.*

RŪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [ruga]. **To become wrinkled** *or* **rumpled:** pallium r. (Pl.)

RŪGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ruga]. (Poet. & lat.) **Full of wrinkles, wrinkled, furrowed, shrivelled,** gena; r. cortex, *corrugated;* pagus r. frigore, *furrowed.*

RUĪNA, ae, *f.* [ruo]. **1) A tumbling** *or* **falling down; a fall;** esp. = *the falling down of a building:* incendium ruinâ exstinguere, *by pulling down the houses;* (Lucr.) dare ruinam equitum peditumque, *to cause the defeat of, to overthrow;* but, usually, dare (facere, trahere) ruinam, *to tumble down, to go to ruin.* Hence: A) = **a fall, a downfall, overthrow, disaster, destruction, ruin,** &c.: r. rerum nostrarum; r. Cannensis; ille dies utramque r. ducet, *will bring death to us both;* r. fortunarum, *the ruin of one's fortunes;* edere r., *to occasion a misfortune;* facere r. = *to make a mistake:* B) (like pestis, etc.) of a person who occasions a misfortune: Clodius r. reipublicae: C) coeli r., *a storm, tempest.* **2)** (Mostly poet. & lat.) *A building that has tumbled down,* **a ruin:** rr. templorum.

RUĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [ruina]. **1) Going to ruin, ruinous. 2)** (Poet.) **Fallen, ruined,** domus.

RULLUS, i, *m.*, and Rulla, ae, *f.* *A Roman surname;* thus, esp. P. Servilius R., *a tribune of the people,* in the consulship of Cicero, by whom he was attacked in his three orations 'de lege agraria.'

RŪMEX, ĭcis, *f.* **Sorrel.**

RŪMĪFĪCO, 1. *v. tr.* [rumor-facio]. (Pl.) **To report, to spread abroad,** aliquid.

RŪMĪNA, ae, *f.* [ruma = 'the breast that gives suck']. *A goddess of Suckling, among the Romans.*

RŪMĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Rumina]. Only in the comb. ficus or arbor r., *the fig-tree, beneath which Romulus and Remus were found and suckled by the she-wolf.*

RŪMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rumino]. **A chewing the cud;** *trop.* = *a musing or ruminating upon any thing, rumination.*

RŪMĪNO, or RŪMĪNOR, *dep.*, 1. *v. tr.* [ruma or rumen, Archaic = 'the throat, gullet']. **To chew over again,** herbas; *trop.,* **to muse** *or* **to ruminate upon.**

RŪMOR, ōris, *m.* [prob. fr. an obsol. rumo, as clam-or fr. clamo]. *The talk or gossip of a crowd,* **common talk:** A) as narrating or informing = **common report, hearsay, rumour** (cf. fama): rumor est, te rem valde auxisse, *they say, it is rumoured that you,* &c.; r. serpit, *the report spreads;* rumor affertur de aliqua re; rarely, r. rei alicujus: B) as passing judgment = **public opinion, reputation, fame:** adverso r. esse or (poet.) flagrare, *to be in bad repute;* so, also, r. secundus, but this usually = *approbation, applause.*

RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To break, to break to pieces, to rend, to burst open, to force asunder:** r. vincula, vestes; r. claustra; r. pontem, *to break down.* Hence: A) (poet.) r. nubem, *to break through;* r. guttura cultro, *to cut;* r. praecordia ferro, *to pierce;* r. funem, colla securi, *to cut asunder:* B) freq. (poet.) = **to cause to burst:** hiems r. saxa; messes rr. horrea = *fill the barns to bursting;* r. serpentem (by charming); in partic., r. se, or freq. *pass.* rumpi, in a reflect. sense, *to be annoyed to bursting, to burst,* esp. *to burst with rage, envy,* &c.. rumperis (irâ) et latras, *you burst with anger, and growl at them;* ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *I could have burst,* &c.; lingua r. Jarbitam, etc., *the Moor screamed himself to death (while he tried to equal Timagenes):* C) = **to break through,** aciem: D) **to open, to force** *a passage,* &c., aditum, viam; hence (poet.), **to cause to burst forth,** fontem; in partic., r. voces, gemitum; vox rumpitur re aliqua, *breaks forth;* turbo ruptus (poet.), *bursting forth.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to break, to violate,** fidem, jus gentium: B) **to destroy, to make void,** testamentum, leges; r. necessitatem foederis: C) **to interrupt, to dis-**

turb: r. somnum, silentia; r. moras, *to cast off delay*.

RŪMUSCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of rumor]. **Idle talk, common gossip.**

RŪNA, ae, *f.* (Doubtf. read.) *A kind of missile*, **a javelin** *or* **dart.**

RUNCO, 1. *v. tr.* (A.-cl. & lat.) **To deprive of hair.**

RUO, ui, ŭtum (but *part.* ruĭtūrus), 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [kindr. with *βίω*]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To fall with violence, to rush headlong, to tumble down, to go to ruin, aedes, murus;** (poet.) pugnantes rr., *fall;* aether or coelum r. (of a violent thunderstorm); Troja r., *Troy falls;* prov., quid si coelum r.? *what if the sky should fall?* (of any very unlikely event). Hence: A) **to hurry, to hasten, to run** *or* **to rush with haste:** fugientes rr. in castra, ad portas; (poet.) flumina rr. per campos; (poet.) nox r. Oceano, *hastens up from the ocean;* but, nox r. = *passes away;* so, also, dies or sol r., *sets;* *trop.*, r. in exitium; r. in pejus, *to grow worse, to degenerate:* B) *trop.* = **to fall, to go to ruin:** respublica r.: C) = **to rush headlong, to dash on,** *to act impetuously and rashly:* in agendo ruere, ac saepe peccare; emptorem patitur ruere, et in fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily;* quo ruitis? *whither are you rushing headlong?* compescere ruentes. **II.** *Tr.:* — A) **to throw** *or* **to hurl down, to cast headlong, to overthrow,** aliquem; imbres rr. antennas: B) **to turn up, to cast** *or* **to throw up:** mare r. arenam (during a storm); navis r. spumas salis aere, *ploughs up the foam;* r. nubem coelo or ad coelum, *to carry up;* (poet.) r. ossa, et cinerem, r. acervos, *to rake up, to heap up.*

RŪPES, is, *f.* [rumpo]. **A rock, cliff:** urbs imposita rupibus.

RŪPEX, ĭcis, *m.* (Gell.) **A boor, clown.**

RŪPĪLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens.* 1) *An actor.* 2) Aulus Rupilius, *a physician,* in Cicero's time. 3) Publius R., *consul,* 132 B. C., a friend of the younger Africanus, who finished the Servile war in Sicily. 4) *A native of Praeneste,* contemporary with Horace.

RUPTOR, ōris, *m.* [rumpo]. **A breaker** = **a violator,** foederis.

RŪRĪCŌLA, ae, *comm.* [rus-colo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Tilling the land, living in the country, rural, rustic,** boves, aratrum, Ceres; *subst.* = *a countryman, rustic;* also (poet.) = *an ox.*

*RŪRĪGĔNA, ae, *m.* [rus-gigno]. (Poet.) *One born in the country,* **a rustic.**

RŪRO, or RŪROR, *dep.*, 1. *v. intr.* [rus]. (Pl.) **To live in the country.**

RURSUS, or (mostly ante-cl.) RURSUM, *adv.* [= revorsus, fr. reverto]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **Backwards, back:** r. prorsum cursare, *to run backwards and forwards.* 2) **Again, anew** (cf. iterum): r. aliquid facere. 3) Denoting opposition, **on the other hand, in return, on the contrary:** ut illae, etc., sic hae r., etc.; necesse erit capere et optare, r. autem angi et dolere; is salutat: saluta hunc r. meis verbis.

RUS, rūris, *n.* 1) **The country** (in opp. to the town — cf. ager); **a country-house** *or* **farm, a country-seat:** laudo ingentia rr., *the great estates;* freq. in the comb. rus ire, etc., *to go to the country;* rurī esse, *to be in the country;* rure venire, *to come from the country* (with an *adj.*, always rure = ruri). 2) *Trop.*, **rustic simplicity.**

*RUSĂDIR, ĭris, *m.* *A seaport of Mauritania,* now Melilla.

RUSCĪNO, ōnis, *f.* *A town in Southern Gaul, on the Pyrenees,* now La Tour de Roussillon.

RUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of rus]. (Gell.) **A small farm** *or* **country-seat.**

RUSCUM, i, *n.* **A butcher's broom.**

RŪSELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town of Etruria,* now Rosello.

RUSELLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rusellae]. **Of Rusellæ, Rusellan;** *subst.*, Rusellani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Rusellae.*

RUSPĪNA, ae, *f.* *A town of Zeugitana, in Africa.*

RUSSUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with rub-er and ruf-us]. (Poet. & rar.) **Red.**

RUSTĬCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus]. *Of or belonging to the country,* **rustic, country-** (a more honourable appellation than rusticus): r. homo, vita.

RUSTĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [rusticor]. *A living in the country,* **country life.**

RUSTĬCE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [rusticus]. **Like a rustic, clownishly, awkwardly.**

RUSTĬCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [rusticus]. (Lat.) 1) **Rustic simplicity, rusticity.** 2) In a bad sense, **awkwardness, clownishness** (v. Rusticus, 2): r. est contraria urbanitati; r. verborum.

RUSTĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [rusticus]. **To stay in the country, to rusticate.**

RUSTĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of rusticus]. **Somewhat rude** *or* **rustic;** *subst.*, Rusticulus, i, *m.*, *a countryman, rustic.*

RUSTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [rus]. 1) *Of or pertaining to the country,* **rural, rustic:** r. vita, praedium, homo, numen. Hence, *subst.*, Rusticus, i, *m.*, *a countryman;* and Rustica, ae, *f.*, *a countrywoman.* 2) *Trop.*, **rude, ill-bred, clownish, foolish** (it denotes, usually, that want of culture, which is shown in a disregard of the proprieties and civilities of life — cf. the harsher agrestis): r. homo, dicta.

RŪTA, ae, *f.* [*ῥυτή*]. **Rue,** *a bitter herb; trop.* = *unpleasantness, bitterness.*

RUTA CAESA — v. Caedo.

RŪTĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* [ruo]. **A rake, poker.**

RŪTĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Gallia Aquitania,* neighbours of the Cadurci, in the region of the modern Rhodez, Départ. Aveyron.

RŪTĪLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rutilius]. **Of *or* pertaining to Rutilius,** narratio.

RŪTĪLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Rūtĭlia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Publius R. Lupus, *an orator and historian,* contemporary with Marius. 2) Publius R. Lupus, *a rhetorician and grammarian,* in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

RŪTĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [rutilus]. I. *Tr.* — **To colour red, to make red,** capillos. II. *Intr.* — **To be reddish, to shine like gold,** arma.

RŪTĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. w. ruber and rufus]. **Reddish, golden-yellow, golden.**

RUTRUM, i, *n.* [ruo]. **A spade, shovel.**

RŪTŬBA, ae, *m.* 1) *A river in Liguria.* 2) *The name of a gludiator.*

RŪTŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of ruta]. **Small rue.**

RŪTŬLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *An ancient people of Latium,* whose capital was Ardea.

RŪTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rutuli]. **Rutulian,** rex.

RŪTŬPIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town and harbour of the Caverni, in Britain,* according to some, the modern Richborough.

RŪTŬPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Rutupiae]. **Of the Rutupiæ, Rutupian.**

SĂBA, ae, *f.* [Σάβη]. *A town in Arabia Felix,* famed for its frankincense and myrrh.

SĂBAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Saba]. **Sabæan;** (poet.) = *Arabian; subst.,* Sabaei, ōrum, *m. pl., the Sabaeans.*

SĂBĀTE, es, *f.* *A town in Etruria.*

SĂBĀTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of an unknown town in Campania.*

SĂBĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sabati]. **Of *or* pertaining to Sabate.**

SĂBĀZIUS, ii, *m.* [Σαβάζιος]. 1) *A surname of Dionysus or Bacchus.* 2) *A surname of Jupiter.* Hence, Sabazia, ōrum, *n. pl., a festival in honour of Dionysus.*

SABBĂTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [σάββατα]. 1) *The weekly day of rest among the Jews,* **the Sabbath.** 2) In gen. = **a holiday:** S. tricesima, *the new moon.*

SĂBELLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [*dim.* of Sabini]. (Poet.) *An ancient name of the Sabines.* Horace, jocosely, calls himself Sabellus, because he had a villa in the Sabine territory.

SĂBELLĪCUS, or SĂBELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sabelli]. **Sabellian, Sabine:** anus S., *an old hag;* SS. carmina, *incantations.*

SĂBĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* 1) **The Sabines,** *an old Italian people,* neighbours of the Latins, and united by Romulus with the Romans, under the name of Quirites. 2) *The territory or country of the Sabines.*

SĂBĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Sabini]. **Sabine:** herba S., *a kind of juniper, the savin; subst.* — a) Sabinus, i, *m., a Sabine* — b) Sabina, ae, *f., a Sabine woman* — c) Sabinum, i, *n., Sabine wine* — d) Sabina, ōrum, *n. pl., Horace's estate in the Sabine territory.*

SĂBĪNUS (II.), i, *m.* *The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid.*

SĂBIS, is, *m.* *A river of Belgian Gaul,* now the Sambre.

SABRĂTA, ae, *f.* *A town of Africa,* near the Syrtis Minor — now Sabart.

SABRĂTENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sabrata]. **Of Sabrata, Sabratan.**

SABRĪNA, ae, *f.* (Tac.) *A river of Britain,* now the Severn.

SĂBŬLO, ōnis, *m.*, and SĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) **Coarse sand, gravel** (cf. arena).

SĂBŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo]. **Full of sand, sandy, gravelly.**

SĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* — Sabulo, q. v.

SĂBURRA, ae, *f.* [kindr. w. sabulo]. *Sand used for ballast,* **ballast.**

SĂBURRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [saburra]. **To fill with ballast, to ballast;** (Com.) = *to cram full,* aliquem.

SĂCAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Σάκαι]. *A Scythian people, living in Asia.*

SACCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [saccus]. (Lat.) **Of *or* pertaining to sacks, sack-:** navis s. (perh.) = *laden with sacks.*

SACCĬPĔRIUM, ii, *n.* [saccus-pera]. **A pocket** *for the purse.*

SACCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [saccus]. (Lat.) **To strain** *through a bag,* **to filter,** aquam.

SACCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of saccus]. **A little bag.** (Poet. & lat.)

SACCUS, i, *m.* [= σάκκος]. **A sack, bag:** ss. numorum, *money-bags.*

SĂCELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of sacrum]. *A small uncovered place, consecrated to a deity,* **a little sanctuary, a chapel.**

SĂCER, cra, crum, *adj.* [root SAC, which is the same as ἁγ in ἅγιος]. 1) *Consecrated to a deity,* **sacred, holy** (opp. to profanus — cf. sanctus): s. aedes, dies, vates; s. jus (opp. to s. publicum, privatum); quercus s. Jovi; insula illa deorum illorum sacra putatur; s. commissum, *an offence against religion;* s. lapis, *a boundary stone.* Hence: A) **awful:** s. silentium: B) (poet.) = **sanctus, venerable, sacred:** (poet.) of deities, s. Vesta; in partic. (lat.), of everything belonging to the person of the emperor: custos lateris sacri = *the imperial guard.* 2) As that which is devoted to a deity, as a sacrifice, is devoted to death, hence: A) = *devoted to destruction,* **accursed, execrated:** thus, esp. in formulas and decrees, s. esto, s. sit: B) **abominable, execrable, detestable, infamous:** s. et scelestus; s. fames auri.

SĂCERDOS, dōtis, *m.* & *f.* [sacer]. **A priest, priestess** (in gen. — cf. pontifex): s. publicus;

s. Cereris; s. Veneria, *of Venus;* s. Vestae, *a Vestal virgin.*

SĂCERDŌTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [sacerdos]. (Lat.) *Of or belonging to a priest*, **priestly, sacerdotal.**

SĂCERDŌTIUM, ii, *n.* [sacerdos]. **The office of a priest, priesthood.**

SACRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [sacro]. Tech. term, *That by which a person binds himself to do any thing:* — 1) *A sum of money deposited by each party in a civil suit, and of which the losing party's share was forfeited to the state treasury*, **a penal sum, security** (called 'sacramentum,' either because the money was spent for religious purposes, or because it was deposited in a sacred place). Hence: A) **a lawsuit, cause:** ss. injusta; contendere justo s. = *to gain a suit;* thus, also, s. meum justum judicatur: B) beyond the sphere of judicial lang., *a mutual challenge, with a penalty*, **a bet:** sacramento contendis, mea non esse, *you wager.* 2) Originally, *a preliminary engagement or promise made by newly levied soldiers;* hence, **a military oath, oath of allegiance** (cf. jusjurandum): obligare (rogare) milites sacramento; adigere milites sacramento or sacramentum, *to administer the oath to;* so, also, dicere sacramentum and sacramento, *to swear;* dicere sacramentum alicui, *to swear allegiance to one;* teneri sacramento, *to be bound to military service by an oath;* (lat.) legiones sacramentum mutaverunt, *revolted.* Hence, in gen., **an oath, a solemn engagement:** non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum.

SACRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Of** *or* **belonging to the Sacrani** (an ancient people of Latium).

SACRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [sacer]. 1) *A place where holy things are kept*, **a shrine, sacristy.** The town Cære, where, during the Gallic invasion, the sacred things were kept, is called 's. populi Romani.' 2) **A chapel, oratory.**

SACRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* — v. Sacro.

SACRĬCŎLA, ae, *comm.* [sacra-colo]. **A superintendent of sacred rites, a priest, priestess.**

SACRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sacra-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing sacred things.**

SACRĬFĪCĀLIS, e, *adj.* [sacrificium]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial.**

*SACRĬFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico]. **A sacrificing, sacrifice.**

SACRĬFĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [sacrum-facio]. **A sacrifice** (cf. victima, etc.): facere, perpetrare s.; ss. publica.

SACRĬFĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sacrum-facio]. **To offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice:** s. bovem; freq. abs., s. Jovi; nunc sacrificabo.

SACRĬFĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of sacrificus]. **A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest;** usually in opp. to rex s. — v. Rex.

SACRĬFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [sacrum-facio]. (Poet.) 1) **Of** *or* **belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial,** dies. 2) **Sacrificing,** rex = sacrificulus.

SACRĬLĔGIUM, ii, *n.* [sacra-lĕgo]. 1) *The robbing of a temple*, **sacrilege.** 2) *Trop.*, **a profanation** *of sacred rites or duties.*

SACRĬLĔGUS, a, um, *adj.* [sacra-lĕgo]. 1) *That robs a temple*, **sacrilegious:** ss. manus; usually *subst.*, Sacrilegus, i, *m.*, *a sacrilegious person.* 2) *That violates sacred things*, **impious, profane:** s. dextra, lingua; ss. artes meretricum, *adulterous.*

SACRĬ-PORTUS, ūs, *m.* 1) *A town of the Volscians, near Rome.* 2) *A town on the Gulf of Tarentum.*

SACRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sacer]. 1) **To dedicate** *to sacred purposes*, **to consecrate, to devote** (withdraw from profane use — cf. dĭco): s. agrum, aras Jovi. Hence: A) (poet.) = **to give, to render:** s. alicui honorem: B) **to devote to destruction, to declare accursed:** s. caput alicujus. 2) **To make inviolate, to consecrate, to hallow:** s. foedus, sanctiones; leges sacratae, *laws for the violation of which the offender was deemed accursed.* Hence (poet.) s. deum sede, *to dedicate a temple to a deity.* 3) *Trop.*, **to render imperishable, to immortalize:** s. aliquem scriptis.

SACRO-SANCTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Declared sacred** *by religious observances*, **inviolable:** s. tribunus plebis; *trop.* = *most sacred, venerable.*

SACRUM, i, *n.* [*neuter* of the *adj.* sacer]. 1) **A holy thing** *or* **place, a sanctuary:** s. Minervae; ss. Troïa, *the images of the gods which Æneas carried with him;* eripuit ss. ex domo ejus. 2) **A religious act, a sacrifice;** esp., in the *pl.* = **religious worship, sacred rites, a religious festival:** ss. publica et privata; ss. Dianae; ss. gentilicia, *the private religious rites of a gens;* ss. nuptialia, *marriage solemnities.* Hence (Pl.) prov., inter s. et saxum stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife, to be in great straits;* hereditas sine ss. = *great profit without trouble or cost* (the taking of an inheritance being generally attended with the offering of private sacrifices, 'sacra gentilicia,' which were very expensive). Hence (poet. & lat.) = **secrets, mysteries.**

SADALA, ae, *m.* 1) *A king of Thrace.* 2) *A son of Cotys, king of Thrace.*

SAECŬLUM, SAECLUM, etc. — v. Seculum.

SAEPE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Often, oftentimes, frequently** (opp. to semel — conf. crebro and frequenter): s. et multum cogitavi. Freq. joined to 'numero,' and sometimes combined with it as one word (saepenumero) = **very often, very frequently.**

SAEPĬCŬLE, or SAEPIUSCŬLE, *adv.* [*dim.* of saepe]. (Pl.) **Pretty often, ever and anon.**

SAEPPĪNUM, i, *n.* *A town of the Samnites.*

SAEVE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [saevus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Fiercely, cruelly.**

*SAEVĬDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [saevus-dico]. (Ante-cl.) **Spoken angrily,** dicta.

SAEVIO, ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [saevus]. **To be fierce** *or* **cruel, to rage, to be violent, angry, furious,** &c.: s. in aliquem, *to lay violent hands*

upon; (poet.) s. facere aliquid,, *to seek to do something in the excitement of passion;* here mi, nimium saevis, *you are in too much of a passion;* vulgus s. animis; (poet.) *trop.*, mare, ventus s., *rages, is tempestuous;* dolor s. in praecordiis.

SAEVĪTER, *adv.* [saevus]. (Pl.) **Ferociously, cruelly.**

SAEVĪTIA, ae, and (lat.) SAEVĪTIES, ei, *f.* [saevus]. **A raging, rage, violence;** hence, **fierceness, cruelty, severity, savageness, ferocity:** s. hostium, Appii; (poet.) s. maris, etc.

SAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* (Freq. poet.) **Raging, violent, furious;** hence, **cruel, fierce, harsh, severe, ferocious** ('roused to violence and fierceness' — cf. ferus, which signifies 'fierce by nature'): s. leo, procella, mare; s. tyrannus, uxor, minae; sidus s., *causing storms;* also, in a good sense, s. Hector, *valiant, impetuous in battle;* s. tridens Neptuni, *brooking no opposition;* (poet.) s. fingere, *in inventing.*

SĂGA, ae, *f.* [sagus]. **A fortuneteller.**

SĂGĂCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [sagax]. **1) Keenness** *or* **acuteness of sense;** in particular, of dogs = **quickness of scent.** **2)** *Trop.*, of the mind, **Quickness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity.**

SĂGĂCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sagax]. **1) Of the senses, keenly,** odorari. **2) Of the mind, acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously.**

SĂGĂNA, ae, *f.* = Saga; also, as *nom. propr.*, *the name of an enchantress.*

SĂGĂRIS, is, or SANGĂRIUS, ii, *m.* [= Σαγγάριος]. *A river in Bithynia and Phrygia, emptying into the Propontis,* now the Sakari.

SĂGĂRĪTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Sagaris]. **Of Sagaris,** nympha.

SĂGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sagum]. **Clothed in a sagum** *or* **military cloak.**

SĂGAX, ācis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [sagio, as capax, from capio]. **1) Endowed with acute senses:** s. anser, *hearing acutely;* in partic. = **quick-scented, sagacious:** canis s. **2) Of the mind, quick, keen, shrewd, acute, sagacious:** s. mens, ingenium; s. ad suspicandum; s. in conjecturis, *in guessing;* also, with the simple *abl.*, s. rimandis offensis, *in tracing out offences;* (poet.) s. rerum utilium, *in discovering the useful;* s. prodigiorum, *skilled in omens;* s. videre, *in seeing.*

SĂGĪNA, ae, *f.* [σάττω, 'to cram']. **1)** *Abstr.*, **a feeding,** *for the purpose of fattening;* hence, **a stuffing, cramming, fattening:** s. anserem; *trop.*, in saginam se conjicere ad aliquem, *to fatten on one.* **2)** *Concr.*, **food, meat, nourishment,** *by which a man or animal is fattened:* s. gladiatoria; *trop.*, s. dicendi, *the nourishment of oratory.* **3)** (Lat.) **Fatness, corpulence.** **4)** (Pl.) **A fattened animal:** caedere s.

SĂGĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sagina]. **To make fat, to fatten,** boves; hence, **to feed bountifully, to feast,** aliquem.

*SĂGIO, 4. *v. intr.* **To perceive** *or* **to trace acutely, to scent.**

SĂGITTA, ae, *f.* **1) An arrow.** **2)** *Meton.*, *the Arrow, a constellation.*

SĂGITTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [sagitta]. **1) An archer, bowman,** *a sort of light-armed soldier* (the 'sagittarii' formed a part of both the cavalry and the infantry). **2)** *A constellation, the Archer.*

SĂGITTĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta-fero]. (Poet.) **Bearing arrows,** pharetra, Parthi.

SĂGITTĪ-PŌTENS, tis, *m.* (Poet.) *The constellation Sagittarius.*

SĂGITTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [sagitta]. **To discharge arrows.** (Poet. & lat.)

SAGMĪNA, um, *n. pl.* [root SAC, and kindred with sacer, sancio]. **A tuft of grass** *or* **herbs,** *plucked from the precincts of the capitol, and carried by the fetiales and ambassadors,* as a token of the sanctity and inviolability of their persons.

SAGRA, ae, *m.* *A river of Lower Italy.*

SĂGŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum]. (Lat.) **Wearing a sagulum.**

SĂGŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of sagum]. **A (small) military cloak.**

SĂGUM, i, *n.* [σάγος]. **A thick woollen cloak;** in partic., **of soldiers, a military cloak;** hence, sumere ss., ire ad ss., *to take up arms, to prepare for battle* (but also said of the citizens remaining in Rome, as a sign that the state was carrying on war); esse in sagis, *to be under arms;* saga ponere, *to lay down one's arms.*

SĂGUNTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Saguntum]. **Of Saguntum, Saguntine;** *subst.*, Saguntini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Saguntines.*

SĂGUNTUM, i, *n.*, and SĂGUNTUS, or SĂGUNTOS, i, *f.* [= Σάγουντον]. *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis,* now Murviedro.

SĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [root SAG, whence sagax, sagio]. **Presaging, prophetic.**

SAIS, is, *f.* [= Σαΐς]. *The ancient capital of Lower Egypt,* now ruins near Sa el-Haggar.

SAĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Sais]. *The inhabitants of Saïs.*

SAL, sălis, *m.* (ante-cl. & lat. also *n.*) [= ἅλς]. **1) Salt;** sometimes also in the *pl.* Hence (poet.) = **sea-water, the sea:** s. Tyrrhenum. **2)** *Trop.*, of the mind: A) **acuteness, shrewdness;** esp. = **facetiousness, wit; a witticism, repartee:** lepos et s.; humanitas et s.; s. niger, *biting sarcasm:* B) **good taste, elegance:** tectum habet plus salis quam sumptus; nihil salis in corpore.

SĂLĂCIA, ae, *f.* [salum-cieo]. *A sea-goddess (the Greek Tethys); wife of Oceanus.*

*SĂLĂCO, ōnis, *m.* [= σαλάκων]. (Doubtful read.) **A braggart, swaggerer.**

SĂLĂMĪNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Salamis]. (Poet.) **Salaminian.**

SĂLĂMĪNIUS, a, um, *apj.* [Salamis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Salamis** (1 & 2); *subst.*, Salaminii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Salamis.*

SĂLĂMIS, ĭnis (lat. also Sălămīna, ae), *f.* [= Σαλαμίς]. 1) *An island, with a city of the same name, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Attica,* the residence of Telamon, father of Ajax and Teucer—now Koluri. 2) *A town on the island of Cyprus,* built by Teucer, and named after the island Salamis.

SĂLĂPIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Apulia,* now Salpi.

SĂLĂPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Salapia]. *Of or belonging to Salapia,* Salapian; *subst.,* Salapini, ōrum, *m. pl., the Salapians.*

SĂLĂPĪTĂNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Salapia]. The Salapians.

SĂLĂPŪTIUM, ii, *n.* (Poet.) A dwarf, mannikin (a term of contempt).

SĂLĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sal]. Pertaining to salt, salt-: s. annona, *the yearly revenue from salt.* Hence (lat.), *subst.,* Salarium, ii, *n.,* prop., an allowance for salt, salt-money, *given to soldiers, and to magistrates when in their provinces, or travelling thither;* hence, in gen., a stipend, allowance, salary.

SĂLAX, ācis, *adj.* [salio]. 1) Lustful, salacious. 2) Provoking lust. (Poet. & lat.)

SĂLEBRA, ae, *f.* [salio]. (Mostly in the *pl.*) A rough, uneven place, viae. Hence, *trop.:* A) = a difficulty: B) of style, harshness, roughness.

SĂLEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [salebra]. (Lat.) Rough, uneven; *trop.,* of style, rough, disjointed.

SĂLENTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* 1) *A people living on the coast of Calabria.* 2) *The country of the Salentines.*

SĂLENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Salentini]. *Of or belonging to the Salentines,* Salentine.

SĂLERNĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Salernum]. Salernian.

SĂLERNUM, i, *n.* *A maritime town in the Picentine territory,* now Salerno.

SALGANEA, ōrum, *n. pl.* *A town of Boeotia, near the Euripus.*

SĂLIĀRIS, e, *adj.* [Salii]. 1) *Of or belonging to the Salii* (*priests of Mars*), Salian: S. saltus. 2) Sumptuous, splendid (of banquets—it being the custom to connect a sumptuous entertainment with the Salian procession).

SĂLICTUM, i, *n.* [for salicetum, from salix]. A willow-thicket.

SĂLIGNUS, or SĂLIGNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [salix]. Of willows *or* willow-wood, willow-.

SĂLII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [salio]. Properly, 'the Leapers.' *A college of the priests of Mars.* On the first days of March they made a solemn procession through the city, with songs and dances, and carrying the Ancilia, or sacred shields of Mars.

SĂLILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.*, for salinulum, from salinum]. A little salt-cellar.

SĂLĪNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [sal]. (Sc. fodinae.) Salt-pits, salt-works; in partic., ss. Romanae, *the salt-works at Rome.*

SĂLĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [salinus]. *'The Salt-dealer,' a Roman surname.*

SĂLĪNUM, i, *n.* [sal]. (Sc. vas.) A salt-cellar.

SĂLIO (I.), —, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [sal]. (Ante-cl.) To salt down, to salt, piscem.

SĂLIO (II.), lui or (rar.) lii, saltum, 4. *v. intr & tr.* [cf. ἅλλομαι]. I. *Intr.* — To leap, to jump, to bound, to spring: s. de muro, in aqua, super vallum; grando s. in tectis; aqua s., *leaps down;* mica (sal) saliens, *that crackles or leaps when thrown into the fire* (which was considered a favourable omen); cor s., *leaps, palpitates.* II. *Tr.* — Of animals, to leap, to cover.

SĂLĬSUBSŪLUS, i, *m.* [Salius-subsilio]. (Poet.; a comic word.) A dancing priest of Mars.

SĂLIUNCA, ae, *f.* Wild nard (an odoriferous plant).

SĂLĪVA, ae, *f.* [cf. σίαλον]. 1) Spittle, saliva (still in the mouth—cf. sputum). 2) *Meton.,* slime (of snails, &c.). 3) *Trop.,* longing, appetite: res mihi salivam movet, *makes my mouth water.*

SĂLIX, ĭcis, *f.* A willow-tree, willow.

SALLUSTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sallustius]. Sallustian; *subst.,* Sallustianus, i, *m., an imitator of the historian Sallust.*

SALLUSTIUS, ii, *m.*, and Sallustia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius S. Crispus, *the famous historian,* contemporary with Cicero. 2) *The grand-nephew of Sallustius* (1), and friend of Augustus, famed for his riches.

SALMĂCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Σαλμακίς]. *A fountain in Caria,* said to render those who bathed in it effeminate; hence, personified = *the nymph of the fountain; trop.* = *an effeminate person.*

SALMO, ōnis, *m.* A salmon.

SALMŌNEUS, ei, *m.* [= Σαλμωνεύς]. *A son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, father of Tyro, and king of Elis.* Aspiring to divine honours, he imitated the thunder and lightning of Jupiter, but was slain for his impiety by a thunderbolt.

SALMŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Σαλμωνίς]. The daughter of Salmoneus = *Tyro.*

SĂLŌNA, ae, *f.*, or SĂLŌNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Dalmatia.*

SALPA, ae, *f.* [σάλπη]. *A kind of stock-fish.*

SALPĪNĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Etruria.*

SALSĀMENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [salsamentum]. A dealer in salt fish.

SALSĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [salsus]. 1) Fish-pickle, brine. 2) (Usually in the *pl.*) Salted fish.

SALSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [salsus]. Wittily, facetiously.

SALSĪ-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* (Pl.) Ruling the sea: s. frater Jovis, *Neptune.*

SALSŪRA, ae, *f.* [salsus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A salting, pickling**; *trop.*, s. evenit animae meae = *I am in an ill humour.*

SALSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [salio I.]. 1) **Salted, salt-**, mare, aqua, lacrimae; mola s., or (poet.) farra ss. (v. Mola). 2) *Trop.*, **acute, witty, facetious**: multa salsa, *many witty sayings;* de eo negotia ss., *amusing stories.*

SALTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [salto]. (Lat.) **Dancing.**

SALTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* **A dancing, a dance** (v. Salto).

SALTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* **A dancer** (generally, among the Romans, with an accessory disreputable signification (v. Salto).

SALTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [saltator]. *Pertaining to dancing*, **dancing, saltatory**, orbis.

SALTATRĪCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of saltatrix]. (Gell.) **A little dancing girl.**

SALTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [saltator]. **A dancing girl.**

SALTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [salto]. (Rar.) **A (religious) dance.**

SALTEM, *adv.* [a contr. of salutem]. 1) **At least, at the least, at all events**: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue s.; (Pl.) quis sum s. si non sum S.? *then, who am I, pray?* 2) Negatively, with non, neque, ne (= ne ... quidem), **not even, nor even**: non deorum saltem, si non hominum memores estis?

SALTĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of salto]. (Lat.) **To dance much** *or* **often.**

SALTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*freq.* of salio II.]. I. *Intr.* — **To dance.** Among the ancients, the dance was never, as with us, simply a social amusement, but was originally a part of the services of religion, and was later practised as a representation of certain feelings and passions, esp. love and desire; hence its use in pantomime. Except in connexion with religious worship, it was considered disgraceful for a free-born Roman to dance: nemo s. sobrius. Hence, *trop.*, scriptor s. = *uses short and abrupt expressions.* II. *Tr.* — **To represent** *by dancing and gesticulation*, Cyclopa.

SALTUĀTIM, *adv.* [saltus I.]. (Lat.) **By leaps** *or* **hops**; *trop.*, s. scribere, *in a desultory manner.*

SALTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [saltus II.]. **Full of woods.**

SALTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [salio]. **A leap, spring, bound**: (poet.) saltu corpora ad terram mittere, *to fling to the ground;* saltum dare, *to take a leap.*

SALTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* 1) *A tract of woodland used for pasture*, **a wooded chain of mountains, a forest.** Hence, 2): A) = **a mountain pass**: B) **a pasture.**

SĂLŪBER (or SĂLŪBRIS), bris, bre, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [salus]. 1) **Conducive to health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious** (opp. to pestilens — cf. salutaris): locus, annus s., *in which no epidemic rages;* s. victus, *strengthening.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) = **Sanus, sound, healthy**, corpus. 3) (Rar.) = **Salutaris, salutary, serviceable, useful**, sententia, consilium; quicquid est s. in oratione, *vigorous, sound.*

SĂLŪBRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [saluber]. 1) **Wholesomeness, healthfulness, salubrity**, loci, coeli; *trop.*, s. et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *healthful vigour.* 2) **Soundness, health, good condition**, corporis.

SĂLŪBRĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [saluber]. 1) **Wholesomely, healthfully.** 2) **Profitably, advantageously.**

SĂLUM, i, *n.* [σάλος]. 1) *The uneasy motion of the sea, and the tossing of ships occasioned thereby*: salo nauseâque confecti. 2) **The open sea, the main** (as opp. to the coast or a harbour): classis stat in s. 3) (Poet.) **The sea**, in gen.

SĂLUS, ūtis, *f.* [kindred with salvus]. 1) *A safe and uninjured condition:* A) **good condition, health**: medicinâ aliquem ad s. reducere, *to restore to health;* (ante-cl.) mater rediit suâ et familiae salute maxima, *in excellent health*: B) **welfare, prosperity**: cum s. alicujus, *with advantage to any one;* salus civitatis nititur in te. Esp., freq. of civil condition = *the rights and privileges of citizenship:* restituere exsuli salutem: C) **preservation, safety**: ferre alicui salutem; fugâ salutem petere: D) (Pl.) as a term of endearment, mea s.! *my life!* 2) *The welfare that one wishes another*, **a greeting, salutation**: ascribere, nunciare, dicere, dare alicui salutem, *to salute, to greet* (either in writing or by word of mouth); ascribere, etc., nomine (verbis) alicujus salutem, *in the name of any one;* hence, salutem dicere (ferre) rei alicui = *to renounce, to bid farewell to.*

SĂLŪTĀRIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [salus]. **Healthful, salutary, advantageous, serviceable, beneficial** (opp. to pestifer — cf. saluber): s. res, consilium; cultura agrorum hominum generi salutaris est; litera s. = A. (the abbreviation of 'absolvo,' written on a juror's ballot); (lat.) digitus s., *the index finger.*

SĂLŪTĀRĪTER, *adv.* [salutaris]. **Beneficially, profitably, salutarily.**

SĂLŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [saluto]. 1) **A greeting, salutation.** 2) In partic., **a waiting upon** *one at his house by clients and friends*, **a visit of ceremony**; under the emperors = *attendance at court* (v. Saluto).

SĂLŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [saluto]. 1) *One who greets or salutes*, **a greeter, saluter.** 2) *One who makes visits of ceremony*, **a visitor, courtier** (vide Saluto).

SĂLŪTĀTRIX, īcis, *adj. f.* [saluto]. (Lat.) **Saluting, paying court** (v. Saluto).

SĂLŪTĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus-fero]. (Poet.) **Health-bringing, healthful.**

*SĂLŪTĪGĔRŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [salus-gero]. (Pl.) **That carries a salutation** *or* **compliments,** puer.

SĂLŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [salus]. **1) To greet, to salute, to wish health to:** s. aliquem; s. aliquem alicujus verbis, *in the name of another.* In partic., s. aliquem dominum, *to salute one as master;* s. aliquem imperatorem, *to greet as emperor, to proclaim emperor.* **2) To visit** *for the purpose of showing respect or reverence:* A) s. deum, *to pay honour to, to go to worship:* B) of clients and friends, **to pay a complimentary visit to, to pay one's respects to:** Curtius venit salutandi causâ; rarely, of receiving one's visitors: s. multos, etc.: C) (Pl.) **to bid farewell to:** etiam nunc saluto te, priusquam eo.

SALVE, *adv.* [salvus]. (Com.) **Well, in good condition** *or* **health:** satin' salve? *is all well?* s. ago, *I am well;* salven' advenio? *do I find you well?*

SALVEO, 2. *v. intr.* [salvus]. **To be in good health, to be well;** usually in the *imperat.* and *infin.* only: A) *imperat.*, salve! as a term of salutation, **good day to you! how fare you! God bless you! welcome!** &c.; (rar.) at parting = vale! **farewell!** in partic., in addressing a divinity, &c., **hail! all hail!** B) *infin.*, with jubeo: jubeo te salvere! (= salve!) *I greet you! good day to you!* Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, *greet Dionysius for me;* deum salvere (eum) jubent, *they greet him as a god:* C) in the *fut.*, in saluting by letter: salvebis a Cicerone meo, *you are saluted by my son, my son desires to be remembered to you.*

SALVUS, a, um, *adj.* [same root as sal-us — kindr. w. ὅλος]. **Whole, safe, sound, uninjured, not lost** (opp. to perditus, etc.): s. respublica, filia, cives; epistola s., *not torn, whole;* s. signum, *unbroken;* freq., in the *abl. abs.*, me salvo, *as long as I live;* salvo jure amicitiae, *without violating the obligations of;* re salvâ, *while I still had money;* rebus salvis, *while the republic lasted, before all was lost;* res salva est, or *pl.* res salvae sunt, *all is well;* so, also, satin' salvae (sc. res sunt)? *is all well?* salvus sis! *good day to you!*

SĂMAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Same]. *The inhabitants of Same,* **the Samæans.**

SĂMĂRĪA, ae, *f.* [= Σαμάρεια]. *The central district of Palestine.*

SĂMĂRĪTES, ae, *m.* [Samaria]. **A Samaritan.**

SĂMĂROBRĪVA, ae, *f.* *A town of Northern Gaul,* now Amiens.

SAMBŪCA, ae, *f.* [= σαμβύκη]. **A sackbut, harp.**

SAMBŪCĪNA (Pl.), and SAMBŪCISTRIA, ae, *f.* [sambuca]. *A woman that plays on the sambuca,* **a female harpist.**

SĂME, es, *f.* [= Σάμη]. **1)** *An ancient name of the island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea* (according to some, *an island near Cephalenia*). **2)** *The chief town of the island of Cephalenia.*

SĂMIŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of Samius]. (Pl.) **Samian:** S. poterium, *made of Samian clay.*

SĂMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Samos]. *Of or belonging to Samos,* **Samian:** S. terra, *the Samian territory* (including the mainland adjacent); S. vir, *Pythagoras; subst.* — a) Samii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Samians* — b) Samia, ōrum, *n. pl., Samian earthenware* (proverbial for its brittleness).

SAMNIS, ītis, *adj.* [Samnium]. *Of or belonging to the Samnites,* **Samnite,** ager, exercitus; *subst.*, Samnites, ium, *m. pl.* — a) *the Samnites* — b) *gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons.*

SAMNĪTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Samnium]. (Lat.) **Samnite.**

SAMNIUM, ii, *n.* [contr. from Sabinium]. *A tract of Italian territory, extending north from Campania to the Adriatic Sea.* The inhabitants were of Sabine origin.

SĂMOS, or SĂMUS, i, *f.* [= Σάμος]. **1)** *An island on the coast of Ionia, opposite Ephesus,* the birthplace of Pythagoras, and chief seat of the worship of Juno. **2)** *Another form of* 'Same,' q. v.

SĂMŎTHRĀCE, es, (or Sămŏthrāca and Sămŏthrācia, ae), *f.* [= Σαμοθράκη]. *An island of the Ægean Sea, near the coast of Thrace,* with a city of the same name — now Samothraki.

SĂMŎTHRĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Samothrace]. **Samothracian.**

SAMPSĪCĔRĂMUS, i, *m.* *A petty king of Emesa,* conquered by Pompey, hence a humorous designation applied by Cicero to Pompey himself.

SĀNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [sano]. *That may be healed,* **curable.**

SĀNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sano]. **A healing, curing;** *trop.*, s. malorum.

SANCAPTIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Pl.) *A fictitious spice.*

SANCIO, nxi, nctum or ncītum, 4. *v. tr.* [root SAC, whence sacer; Greek 'ΑΓ, whence ἅγιος, ἁγίζω]. **1) To make sacred, to declare inviolable, to establish irrevocably, to ordain:** s. legem, and s. aliquid lege or in lege; s. foedera; s. ut (ne) aliquid fiat; also, s. omnes esse liberos, *that all should be free;* hoc lege naturae, communi jure gentium sancitum est ut, etc., *it has been established,* &c.; haec igitur lex in amicitia sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, *let this law, therefore, be ordained,* &c.; s. digna scelere alicujus = (of a senator) *to vote for a punishment suitable to one's crime.* Hence: A) = **to forbid:** s. aliquid capite, *under the penalty of death;* s. aliquid exsecrationibus: B) = **to punish:** s. incestum supplicio. **2) To confirm, to ratify, to approve, to make valid:** s. aliquid jurejurando; s. acta Caesaris; s. disciplinam militarem, *to preserve, to keep up;* s. agros lege, *to confirm the possession of land by a law;*

s. aliquem augurem, *to confirm the appointment of one as augur.*

SANCTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [sanctus]. **Solemnly, devoutly, inviolably, jurare, deos colere; hence, scrupulously, carefully,** &c.

SANCTĬMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [sanctus]. (Rar.) = Sanctitas.

SANCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sancio]. **An ordaining as inviolable** *under the penalty of a curse;* **the penal clause,** *of a law:* sacrare s.; recitare legum s. poenamque; irritae ss.

SANCTĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [sanctus]. **1) Sacredness, sanctity, inviolability,** templi, regum. **2) Moral purity, piety, virtue, integrity,** &c.

SANCTĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [sanctus] = Sanctitas.

*SANCTOR, ōris, *m.* [sancio]. (Tac.) **An ordainer, establisher,** legum.

SANCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prop., *part.* of sancio]. **1) Held sacred, sacred, divine, inviolable** (hence, of any thing which by virtue of a law, custom or special consecration cannot be disturbed or injured — cf. sacer): s. societas, fides, jusjurandum; ss. ignes, *the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta;* s. Osiris, *divine;* aerarium sanctius, *a sacred treasure of the State, to be used only in times of extreme need;* sanctissimum orbis consilium, *the most venerable* (of the Roman senate); vates s., *the Sibyl;* animal sanctius = *man* (in opp. to the lower orders of animals). **2)** Transf., **pure, pious, holy, blameless,** vir, mores; esq., s. uxor, virgo, *chaste.*

SANCUS, i, *m.* *A Sabine deity, worshipped at Rome,* the same as Deus Fidius and Semo.

SANDĂLIĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium]. **Of** *or* **belonging to sandals, sandal-:** Apollo s., *who had a statue in Sandal or Shoemakers' street.*

SANDĂLĬGĔRŬLA, ae, *f.* [sandalium-gero]. (Pl.) **A sandal-bearer,** *a maid who carried her mistress' slippers.*

SANDĂLIUM, ii, *n.* [= σανδάλιον]. (Ante-cl.) **A sandal, slipper.**

SANDĂPĪLA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) **A common bier,** *for the poorer classes of people* (the bodies of persons of distinction were carried on a litter, 'lectica').

SANDIX (or Sandyx), ĭcis, *f.* **Vermilion,** or *a pigment like vermilion, made by mixing realgar with red ochre.*

SĀNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [sanus]. **1)** (Rare, poet.) **Soberly, reasonably, sensibly,** amare, bacchari. **2)** As a strengthening particle, **indeed, verily, truly, certainly:** ager s. major; s. vellem, etc.; s. ego illum metuo; hence = **entirely, very:** s. brevi; s. bene, *right well, very well;* esp., with other strengthening particles, s. quidem, s. hercule, s. quam, *very much indeed, exceedingly.* **3)** In irony, **forsooth, to be sure:** s. queritur vicus, etc. **4)** In concessions, **to be sure, indeed, no doubt:** sane bonum reipublicae genus; sint ista falsa sane, invidiosa non sunt. **5) With imperatives, then, pray then, only:** abi sane; ite sane; cedo sane.

SANGĂRIUS, ii, *m.* = Sagaris, q. v.

SANGUĀLIS = Sanqualis.

SANGUEN, ĭnis, *n.* (Ante-cl.) = Sanguis

SANGUĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. Prop., *of or pertaining to blood;* hence, **bloodthirsty, sanguinary,** juventus, bellum.

SANGUĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **1) Of blood, bloody:** liquor s. = *blood;* imber s. **2) Bloodstained, bloody:** s. caput, hasta, manus. Hence (poet.), **blood-red,** luna. **3)** *Trop.*, **causing bloodshed, sanguinary,** Mavors, rixa, bellum.

SANGUĪNO, 1. *v. intr.* [sanguis]. Prop., *to bleed:* hence, *trop.*, **to be bloodthirsty, sanguinary.** (Lat.)

SANGUĪNŌLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **1) Stained with blood, bloody,** pectora, palma. Hence, *trop.*, litera s., *offensive;* centesimae ss., *blood-sucking, excessive.* **2)** (Poet.) **Blood-red,** color.

SANGUIS, ĭnis, *m.* **1) The blood** (in the veins, as the condition of life and of vital power — cf. cruor): fundere, effundere s., *to shed blood;* cohibere s., *to staunch;* mittere s., *to let blood, to bleed;* also, *trop.*, sanguinem mittere (provinciae), *to impoverish a province.* **2)** *Meton.:* A) = **bloodshed:** usque ad s. incitari; s. civilis; multus s. ac vulnera; facere s., *to cause bloodshed;* bellum oritur ab ejus s., *from his murder:* B) **blood = descent, parentage, consanguinity, race:** s. Transalpinus, *a Transalpine race;* sanguine conjunctus, *a blood relation;* attingere aliquem sanguine, *to be related to one;* s. Trojanus: C) (poet.) **a descendant, offspring:** s. deorum: D) (poet.) **the juice** *of plants.* **3)** *Trop.*, **the power, strength, vigour, spirit, life** *of any thing:* s. civitatis, orationis; s. aerarii; esp. of an orator or a discourse.

SĂNIES, ei, *f.* [kindr. w. sanguis]. **1) Corrupt matter** *issuing from a sore,* **putrid blood:** eructare s. (of Polyphemus, after he had devoured the companions of Ulysses). **2)** (Poet.) Of like fluids, **venomous slaver, venom:** s. serpentium, Cerberi.

SĂNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sanus]. **1) Soundness of body, health** (cf. salubritas). **2) Soundness of mind, good sense, reason, discretion, sanity:** redire (reverti) ad s., so also reducere (revocare) aliquem ad s., *to restore to reason.* **3)** *Trop.*, of style, **purity, propriety, correctness** (including both thought and expression). **4)** (Tac.) S. victoriae = *permanence, completeness.*

SANNA, ae, *f.* **A mimicking grimace, a mocking** *by grimaces.*

SANNIO, ōnis, *m.* [sanna]. **A mimic, buffoon.**

SĂNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sanus]. **1) To make sound** *or* **healthy, to heal, to cure,** aliquem,

vulnera. 2) *Trop.*, to heal, to restore, to repair: s. homines, mentes, voluntates hominum; epistolae tuae me ss.; s. discordiam, *to quiet, to allay;* in partic. = to make good again, detrimentum.

SANQUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Sancus]. Of *or* belonging to Sancus (the Sabine god); hence, as *subst.*, sc. avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.*

SANTŌNES, um, or Santŏni, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Aquitanian Gaul,* who lived in what is now the province of Saintonge.

SANTŌNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Santones]. *Of or belonging to the Santones,* Santonian.

SANTRA, ae, *m.* (Lat.) *A famous grammarian.*

SĂNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) Of the body, sound, whole, healthy (cf. validus, saluber): s. homo, corpus; *trop.*, respublica s., *in a good condition;* navis s., *uninjured;* vox s.; s. ab vitis, *free from faults* (poet.); vulnera redierunt ad sanum, *were healed.* 2) Of the mind, sound, rational, discreet, sober, prudent, homo, mens; (Pl.) sanus mentis, *sound in mind, of a sound understanding,* mens sana; vix sanae mentis; so, also, satin' sanus (es)? *are you in your senses?* male sanus, *unsound in mind;* Dido male s., *raving;* and, poetae male s., *inspired* (possessed by a god, hence in a state of ecstacy, without self-control); homines ss. = *well-disposed, discreet* (opp. to insani, 'violent'). 3) Of style = correct, chaste, pure.

SĂPA, ae, *f. New wine boiled thick,* must.

SĂPAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σαπαῖοι]. *A Thracian people, living on the Propontis.*

SĂPERDA, ae, *m.* [= σαπέρδης]. (Poet.) *A small fish, caught in the Euxine Sea.*

SĂPIENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of sapio]. Wise; hence (mostly poet.), less precisely = prudent, discreet, judicious, homo, vita, excusatio; (lat.) s. rei alicujus, *acquainted with.* Hence, as *subst.*, Sapiens, ntis, *m.* — a) *a discreet, prudent person* — b) *a philosopher, sage.*

SĂPIENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sapiens]. Wisely; hence = prudently, discreetly, judiciously.

SĂPIENTIA, ae, *f.* [sapiens]. 1) Wisdom, good sense, discretion, prudence: numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur; herus meus non habet plus sapientiae quam lapis, *has no more sense than a stone.* 2) Emphat.: A) (like σοφία) wisdom, philosophy: s. rerum est divinarum atque humanarum scientia: B) knowledge, science: s. constituendae civitatis, *statesmanship;* hence, in partic. — a) *knowledge of the world,* practical wisdom: s. quae ars vivendi putanda est — b) (lat.) *mathematics:* sapientiae professor.

SĂPIENTĬ-PŎTENS, tis, *adj.* (Old poet.) Mighty in wisdom.

SĂPĪNIA TRIBUS [perh. from Sapis]. *One of the Roman tribes.*

SĂPIO, īvi or ii, (rar.) —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [kindr. w. σαφής]. 1) Of things: A) to taste: s. bene, male: B) with the *accus.* = to taste *or* to savour of: mel s. herbam illam: C) (very rare) of smell, to smell of, to be redolent of: s. hircum; unguenta ss. terram. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) = *to be like,* patruos. 2) To have a taste *or* a sense of taste: palatus s. Hence, *trop.*, of the mind: A) to have good sense *or* judgment, to be prudent, wise, discreet: is s. plus quam ceteri, *he has more discernment than,* &c.; nihil sapis, *you have no sense, are foolish;* si sapis, cavebis, *if you are wise;* (poet.) s. ad rem suam, *to look out for one's interests:* B) *tr.*, to know, to understand: recte ego rem meam sapio.

SAPIS, is, *m.* [Σάπις]. *A river in Italy,* now the Savio.

SĂPOR, ōris, *m.* [sapio]. 1) The taste, flavour *of any thing* (cf. gustatus, which denotes the sense of taste): s. gratus, dulcis. Hence, *meton.:* A) (poet.) *that which has a pleasant flavour,* a dainty, delicacy: B) *trop.*, s. vernaculus, *natural taste, native elegance.* 2) *The sense of taste,* taste; *trop.*, sense, understanding: homo sine sapore, *a dolt.*

SAPPHĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sappho]. *Of or belonging to Sappho,* Sapphic: S. Musa = *Sappho, as a tenth Muse.*

SAPPHO, ūs, *f.* [= Σαπφώ]. *A lyric poetess of Mitylene, in Lesbos,* who, according to legend, on account of a hopeless passion for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.

SARCĬNA, ae, *f.* [sarcio]. A bundle, package; *pl.*, the luggage *or* baggage *carried by soldiers* (cf. impedimentum): adoriri hostes sub ss. Hence: A) a load, pack *carried by an animal:* B) a burden *of grief or care:* s. sum tibi: C) the burden *of the womb.*

SARCĬNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina]. Of *or* relating to burdens, pack-, jumentum.

SARCĬNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [sarcio]. (Ante-cl.) A mender, patcher *of old garments.*

SARCĬNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina]. (Ante-cl.) Laden with baggage, burdened.

SARCĬNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sarcina]. (Lat.) A small pack *or* burden.

SARCIO, rsi, rtum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To mend, to patch, to repair *any thing bursted, torn or broken:* s. funem, dolia, corbem. 2) *Trop.*, to make amends for, to make good, to repair, damnum, injuriam; gratia male sarta, *a badly patched reconciliation.*

SARCŎPHĂGUS, i, *m.* [= σαρκοφάγος, from σάρξ-ἔφαγον]. (Lat.) *A kind of limestone, used for coffins, which consumed the flesh of a corpse;* hence = a tomb, sepulchre.

SARCŬLUM, i, *n.*, or Sarcŭlus, i, *m.* [sarrio]. A hoe, weeding-hook.

SARDĂNĂPĀLUS, i, *m. The last king of Assyria,* who set fire to his palace, and burned himself with his treasures.

SARDES (or SARDIS), ium, *f. pl.* [= Σάρδεις]. *The ancient capital of Lydia,* the residence of Crœsus.

SARDI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of the island of Sardinia,* who were notorious for their faithlessness (Sardivenales).

SARDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sardes]. *Of or belonging to Sardis,* **Sardian**; *subst.*, Sardiani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Sardis.*

SARDĪNIA, ae, *f.* [Σαρδόνιος, 'Sardinian']. *The island of Sardinia, near Italy.*

SARDĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sardinia]. **Sardinian.**

SARDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sardes] = Sardianus.

SARDŌNYX, ўchis, *comm.* [= σαρδόνυξ]. **The sardonyx,** *a precious stone.*

SARDŌUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σαρδῷος]. **Sardinian:** S. herba, *a poisonous plant, crow-foot.*

SARDUS, a, um, *adj.* = Sardous, q. v.

SARGUS, i, *m.* [= σάργος]. *A kind of sea-fish,* much esteemed by the Romans.

SĂRISSA, ae, *f.* [= σάρισσα]. **A long Macedonian lance.**

SĂRISSŌPHŎRUS, i, *m.* [= σαρισσοφόρος]. **A Macedonian lancer.**

SARMĂTA, ae, *m.* — v. Sarmatae.

SARMĂTAE, ārum. *m. pl.* [= Σαυρομάται]. **The Sarmatians,** *a Slavic people,* living in what is now Poland and West-Russia. Their territory extended from the Vistula to the Don.

SARMĂTIA, ae, *f.* [Sarmatae]. *The country of the Sarmatians,* **Sarmatia.**

SARMĂTĪCE, *adv.* [Sarmaticus]. **Like the Sarmatians.**

SARMĂTĪCUS, a, um, and SARMĂTIS, e, *f.*, *adj.* [Sarmatae]. **Sarmatian:** S. mare, *the Black Sea.*

SARMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (Very rare in the *sing.*) **Twigs, faggots, brush-wood.**

SARNUS, i, *m.* *A river of Campania,* now the Sarno.

SĂRŌNĪCUS SINUS. *A gulf between Attica and the Peloponnesus,* now the Gulf of Egina.

SARPĒDON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Σαρπηδών]. *A son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia.* He was killed by Patroclus, at Troy.

SARRA, or SARA, ae, *f.* *The ancient name of Tyre, in Phœnicia.*

SARRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sarra]. *Of or belonging to Sarra,* **Sarran**; (poet.) = *Tyrian*

SARRĀCUM, i, *n.* 1) **A (Gallic) wagon** *or* **cart.** 2) **The Wain,** *a constellation:* ss. frigida Bootae.

SARRASTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Campania,* living near the Sarnus.

SARRIO, ui and īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* **To weed** *corn,* &c.; **to hoe, to rake, terram.**

SARRĪTOR, or SARTOR, ōris, *m.* [sarrio]. **A hoer, weeder**; *trop.* = *a cultivator:* s. scelerum.

SARSĪNA, or SASSĪNA, ae, *f.* *An ancient town in Umbria,* **the birthplace of Plautus, still called Sarsina.**

SARSĪNĀTIS, e, *adj.* [Sarsina]. *Of or belonging to Sarsina,* **Sarsinian.**

SARTĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A frying-pan.** 2) *Trop.*, **a hotch-potch, medley:** s. loquendi.

SARTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of sarcio]. **Mended, repaired, in good repair:** only in the phrase sartus tectus, or more freq. *n. pl.*, sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair:* aedem sartam tectam tradere, *in good repair;* hence, *trop.*, conservare aliquem sartum tectum; precepta tua sarta tecta habui (Pl.), *I have carefully observed your injunctions.*

SASERNA, ae, *m.* *A friend of Antony.*

SAT — v. Satis.

*SĂTĂGEUS, a, um, *adj.* [satago]. (Lat.) *That troubles or vexes himself,* **over-anxious.**

SĂT-ĂGĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Com.) = Satago, 2.

SĂT-ĂGO (also written sep., SAT AGO, or SATIS AGO), 3. *v. intr.* *1) (Pl.) **To satisfy, to pay.** 2) **To have enough to do, to have one's hands full, to be busily occupied:** s. rerum suarum, *with one's own affairs;* Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, *to help the hard-pressed troops;* also, abs. and sep., pugnatur acriter, agitur tamen satis, *there was enough to do.*

SĂTELLES, ĭtis, *m.* & *f.* **An attendant** *of a distinguished person,* **a life-guardsman** *of a prince;* in the *pl.*, **attendants, escort, retinue:** ss. Hannibalis, *the attendants, adherents of Hannibal.* Hence: A) (poet.) in gen., **an attendant, servant:** satelles Orci = *Cerberus;* s. pinnata Jovis, *the eagle;* s. noctis, *the Evening Star;* ss. Neptuni, *the winds:* B) in a bad sense, **a partner** *in crime,* **an accomplice:** s. audaciae alicujus; vires corporis perniciosissimae ss.

SĂTIAS, ātis, *f.* [satis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Satietas, q. v.

SĂTĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* *A Samnian town, on the borders of Campania,* near the modern Caserta Vecchio.

SĂTĪCŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Saticula]. *Of or belonging to Saticula,* **Saticulan**; *subst.*, Saticulani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Saticula.*

*SĂTĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [Saticula]. (Poet.) **A Saticulan.**

SĂTIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [satis]. 1) **A sufficiency** *in number or quantity,* **abundance, plentifulness,** supplicii, cibi; ad s., *abundantly.* 2) (Subjectively.) **A surfeit, satiety;** hence, **disgust, loathing:** s. vini, amoris, dominationis, hominum; s. me tenet (cepit) provinciae, *I am weary of the province;* ut varietas occurrat satietati; also, in the *pl.*, ss. amicitiarum.

SĂTIN' — v. Satis.

SĂTIO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [satis]. 1) **To fill, to satisfy,** esp. *with food,* agnos, aliquem.

Hence: A) to fill, to saturate, to impregnate: s. terram stercore; s. ignes odoribus; lana satiatur colore: B) to appease, to satiate, famem, sitim; hence, s. aviditatem legendī, libidines, odium; s. se poenâ alicujus; (poet.) satiatus caedis, *satiated with slaughter.* 2) To overfill, to glut, to cloy; usually in the *pass.* = to be cloyed, wearied *or* disgusted *with any thing:* s. aliquem; horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur qui audient, neque, etc.; agricola satiatus assiduo aratro.

SĂTIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [sero]. **A sowing, planting.**

SĂTĬRA, ae, *f.* = v. Satura.

SĂTIS, or (mostly colloq.) SAT, *adv. w. comp.* **Enough, sufficiently** (objective — so that no more is needed — cf. affatim). **I.** As an *adv.* — With verbs, when it freq. = **well, right well:** non s. intelligo; ego istuc satis scio. Also, with adjectives and adverbs: s. dives; pabuli s. magna copia; s. ornata mulier, *well enough dressed;* s. honeste. Sometimes it may be rendered, **moderately, tolerably:** satis dives; s. audacter; s. bene, *moderately well.* With the interrogative particle 'ne,' it is usually written Satin' (rarely Satine): A) satin' sanus es? *are you quite in your senses?* satin' recte? *is all right?* B) = **very:** satin' parva res est? *is it very small?* **II.** As a *subst.*, or an *adj.* used substantively = **Enough, sufficient:** — 1) Abs., alter consul s. erat; duo talenta s. erunt, *will be enough;* non s. est, pulcra esse poëmata, *it is not enough;* s. habes a me. Hence, s. habere (credere) aliquid, *to consider something sufficient;* freq., with an *infin.*, s. habeo illud dicere. 2) With a *genit.:* s. verborum, *words enough;* s. poenae, *punishment enough;* s. superque est ei rerum suarum, *he has enough and to spare.* **III.** Particular comb. — 1) Satis accipio — v. Satisdo. 2) Satis ago — v. Satago. 3) Satis do — v. Satisdo. 4) Satis facio — v. Satisfacio.

SĂTISDĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* [satisdo]. **A giving of bail *or* security.**

SĂTIS-DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. intr.* **To give security, to give bail:** s. alicui damni infecti, *to give security against damage* (opp. to satis accipio, 'to take security').

SĂTIS-FĂCIO (also written sep.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To give satisfaction** *to,* **to satisfy, to content:** s. alicui petenti, populo; s. officio, *to discharge one's duty;* s. legibus, *to obey the laws;* s. amicitiae, *to fulfil the obligations of friendship;* s. in re aliqua (histriones in dissimilis personis satisfaciebant), *to give satisfaction in.* 2) In pecuniary affairs, **to satisfy, to pay** *or* **to secure** *a creditor:* s. alicui. 3) **To give satisfaction** *to an offended or injured person,* **to make amends, to make excuse, to apologize:** s. alicui, de aliqua re: legati missi sunt satisfaciendi causa.

SĂTISFACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio]. **Satisfaction** *rendered to an injured person,* **reparation, apology, excuse:** accipere satisfactionem ab alicujus.

SĂTIUS, *adj.*, in the *neuter comp.* [satis]. (Only in the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, and with the verb 'esse.') Properly, *more satisfying;* hence, **better, fitter, preferable:** scire satius est quam loqui servum; satius est me mori; repertus est nemo qui mori diceret satius esse.

SĂTOR, ōris, *m.* [sero]. **A sower, planter.** Hence, *trop.:* A) **an author, originator,** litis, scelerum: B) **a begetter, father, creator:** s. deorum hominumque = *Jupiter.*

SATRĂPES, is, *m.* (in the *pl.* the word belongs to the first declension also) [Σατράπης, a Persian word]. *A governor of a Persian province,* **a satrap.**

SATRĂPĪA, ae, *f.* [=σατραπεία]. *The province of a satrap,* **a satrapy.**

SATRĪCĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Satricum.*

SATRĪCUM, i, *n.* *A town in Latium, on the Appian road,* now Casala di Conca.

SĂTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of sero] — v. Sero, 2.

SĂTUR, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [satis]. **Full of food, sated:** s. et potus; (poet. & lat.) also with a *genit.*, s. omnium rerum esse, *to have one's fill of everything;* or with the *abl.*, s. succo ambrosiae; also *trop.*, s. fabulis. Hence (poet.): A) **well-filled, full, rich, fruitful,** praesepia, auctumnus, Tarentum: B) color s., *full, deep;* vestes saturae ostro Tyrio, *richly dyed with:* C) *trop.*, of style, **rich, copious.**

SĂTŬRA, ae, *f.* [*fem.* of the *adj.* satur, sc. lanx]. 1) *A dish filled with fruits of all kinds,* **a plate of fruit;** hence = *a medley, farrago, olio:* per s. aliquid facere, *in the lump, without order, confusedly.* 2) (Also written Sătĭra.) *A species of poem, originally of mixed metres, and of various contents,* **satire.** In partic.: A) esp. in the more ancient periods, *a species of extemporary dramatic verse, of a comic cast;* afterwards renewed under the name 's. Menippea' (vide Menippus): B) *a hexameter poem, in which the follies and vices, both of society generally, and of particular individuals, are attacked and exposed to ridicule.*

SĂTŬRAE PALUS. *A lake in Latium.*

SĂTŬREIA, ae, *f.* (in the *pl.* also Sătŭreia, ōrum, *n.*) **Savory,** *a potherb.*

SĂTŬREIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or relating to a certain region in Apulia,* **Satureian;** hence = *Apulian.*

SĂTŬRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [satur]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Satiety, fulness, repletion.** *2) **Plentifulness, abundance.**

SATURNALIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [Saturnus]. **The Saturnalia,** *a festival commemorative of the Golden Age, in Latium, under Saturn.* It began on the 17th of December, and lasted several days.

SĀTURNĪNUS, i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the gens Appuleia.* Most known is, Lucius Appuleius S., *tribune of the people* (100 B. C.), who, with C. Servilius Glaucus, was convicted of treason and put to death.

SĀTURNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Saturnus]. *Of or belonging to Saturn,* **Saturnian:** SS. regna = *the Golden Age;* SS. arva (tellus) = *Italy;* S. gens, *the Italians;* S. pater, *Jupiter;* S. virgo = *Vesta.* Hence, *subst.* — a) Saturnius, ii, *m.*: α) = *Jupiter;* β) = *Pluto* — b) Saturnia, ae, *f.*: α) = *Juno;* β) *the ancient town of Saturn, on the Capitoline hill,* the mythical beginning of Rome.

SĀTURNUS, i, *m.* (The Greek Κρόνος). **Saturn,** *the son of Uranus and Gaea, brother and husband of Rhea, and father of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta.* In the Italian legends, he is described as the god of Agriculture, and as having Ops for his wife. The treasury of the Republic (aerarium) was in his temple at Rome. Hence, Saturni sacra dies, i. e., *Saturday;* Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn.*

SĂTŬRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [satur]. 1) **To fill, to satisfy,** esp. *with food,* armenta. Hence: A) of things without life, **to saturate, to impregnate:** s. pallam Tyrio murice, *to dye richly:* B) **to sate, to satiate,** crudelitatem; s. se sanguine civium; s. dolorem, *to assuage.* 2) **To over-fill, to glut, to cloy:** s. leones caede; (Pl.) hae res vitae me saturant, *disgust me with.*

SĂTUS, ūs, *m.* [sero II.]. 1) **A sowing** *or* **planting,** herbae, vitium. 2) *Trop.*, **a begetting, producing; a stock, race:** Jovis satu editus, *a son of Jupiter;* a primo s. 3) **Seed:** *trop.*, philosophia praeparat animos ad accipiendos satus.

SĂTŸRISCUS, i, *m.* [= σατυρίσκος; *dim.* of Satyrus]. **A little Satyr.**

SĂTŸRUS, i, *m.* [= Σάτυρος]. **A Satyr,** *a kind of wood-god, with pointed ears, horns, and goat's feet.* The Satyrs belonged to the retinue of Bacchus. Hence, *meton.* = *the Satyric drama of the Greeks,* in which Satyrs acted the part of the chorus.

*SAUCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [saucio]. **A wounding.**

SAUCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [saucius]. (Rar.) **To wound, to hurt,** esp. *in battle:* s. aliquem; also, emphat. = **to kill:* meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *has stabbed;* (poet.) vomer s. terram; *trop.*, haec ss. animum.

SAUCIUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Wounded, hurt,** esp. *in battle* (cf. vulneratus): saucius gravi vulnere. 2) *Trop.:* A) malus saucius vento, *shattered;* glacies saucia sole, *melted:* B) saucius mero, *drunk:* C) = *enfeebled, injured, sick:* D) (poet.) of the mind = **hurt, injured, grieved, offended;** esp. = **wounded, smitten** *by love:* saucius aliquâ or ab igne alicujus.

SAURŌMĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Σαυρομάτης]. **A Sarmatian.**

SAXA, ae, *m.* *A surname of L. Decidius, a partisan of Caesar.*

SAXĀTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [saxum]. (Poet. & lat.) **That is** *or* **dwells among rocks:** piscatus saxatilis, *a catching fish among rocks* (opp. to hamatilis).

SAXĒTUM, i, *n.* [saxum]. (Rar.) **A rocky place.**

SAXEUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum]. **Of stone** *or* **rock, stony, rocky,** moles, pons; tectum s., *a house built of marble;* *trop.* = *unfeeling, hard-hearted.*

SAXĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-facio]. (Poet.) **Turning to stone, petrifying.**

SAXĬFRĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-frango]. (Poet. & lat.) *That breaks stones or rocks,* **stone-breaking, stone-crushing.**

SAXŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [saxum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Full of stones** *or* **rocks, stony, rocky:** fluvius saxosum sonans, *resounding among rocks;* also (lat.), *subst.*, Saxosa, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *rocky or stony places.*

SAXŪLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of saxum]. **A little rock.**

SAXUM, i, *n.* **A large stone** (cf. calculus, lapis), **a piece of rock, a rock** (in gen. — cf. rupes, scopulus): durities saxi; saxa magni ponderis conjicere; in partic. = *a cliff, crag,* esp. *upon the shore of a river or the sea;* also, abs. = *the Tarpeian rock.* Hence, prov. — a) volvere s. = *to strive in vain* (in allusion to the stone of Sisyphus) — b) inter s. et sacrum (v. Sacrum).

SCĂBELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of scamnum]. 1) **A footstool.** 2) **A musical instrument,** *used,* esp. *in theatrical representations, and played by the pressure of the foot.*

SCĂBER, bra, brum, *adj.* with *comp.* [scab]. **Rough, scurfy** (opp. to levis, 'smooth'): sc. cortex, tophus; sc. manus, dens, charta (*not clean*); ovis sc., *scabby, mangy.*

SCĂBIES, ei, *f.* [scaber]. 1) (Poet.) **Roughness, scabbiness.** 2) **The itch, scab, mange.** 3) *Trop.*, **an itching, longing, strong desire:** sc. et dulcedo; inter tantam sc. et contagia lucri = *lust of gain.*

SCĂBIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [scabies]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Rough, scurfy:** sc. far, *spoiled.* 2) **Scabby, mangy.**

SCĂBO, bi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [root SCAB; Greek σκάπ-τω]. **To scratch, to rub, to scrape,** caput.

SCAEA PORTA, or *pl.* SCAEAE PORTAE, [Σκαιαὶ πύλαι]. *The western gate of Troy.*

SCAEVA, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname;* e. g., Cassius Sc., *one of Caesar's partisans.*

SCAEVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [scaevus]. (Lat.) **Perverseness.**

SCAEVŎLA, ae, *m.* [scaevus]. *'The Left-handed,' a surname in the Mucian gens* (v. Mucius).

SCAEVUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σκαιός]. (Ante-cl. &

lat.) *That is on the left*, left; hence, *subst.*, Scaeva, ae, *f.*, an omen: bona sc. mihi est.

SCĀLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [scando]. A ladder, flight of stairs: ss. admovere, *to fix, to apply;* fugiens in scalarum tenebras se abdidit, *under a staircase.*

SCALDIS, is, *f. A river in Northern Gaul*, now the Scheldt.

SCALMUS, i, *m.* [= σκαλμός]. *A peg on the side of a boat, to which the oar was fastened*, a thowl, oar-lock; *meton.*, nullus sc. = *no boat.*

SCALPELLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of scalprum]. *A small surgical knife*, a scalpel, lancet.

SCALPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [root SCALP; Gr. γλάφ-ω — conf. sculpo, γλύφ-ω]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) To scratch, to scrape, caput, terram. 2) To cut, to carve, to engrave, *wood, stone*, &c.: s. gemmas, marmora; manus apta est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum; sc. querelam sepulcro. *3) (Poet.) To tickle, to titillate: sc. tremulo intima versu.

SCALPRUM, i, *n.* [scalpo]. *A sharp, cutting instrument*, a knife, chisel; also (lat.) = *a penknife.*

SCALPTOR, ōris, *m.* [scalpo]. A cutter, graver (of stones or gems, while 'sculptor' was a worker in marble).

SCALPTŪRA ae, *f.* [scalpo]. (Lat.) A cutting, graving *or* carving *in stone.*

SCALPTŪRIO, 4. *v. intr.* [*desid.* of scalpo]. (Pl.) To scratch, to scrape.

SCĂMANDER, dri, *m.* [= Σκάμανδρος]. *A river of Troas*, called also Xanthus — now the Mendere Su.

SCAMBUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σκαμβός]. (Lat.) Bow-legged (pure Latin, varus).

SCAMMŌNEA (or Scammōnia), ae, *f.* [= σκαμμωνία]. Scammony (a plant).

SCAMNUM, i, *n.* [scando]. 1) A step, stool, *used to assist in getting into a high bed.* 2) A footstool. 3) A bench.

SCANDO, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — To mount, to climb, to ascend, in aggerem, in nidum; *trop., to elevate one's self, to rise*, supra principem. II. *Tr.* — To mount, to climb: sc. malos, navem, arcem, cubile.

SCANTĪNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Scantīnia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.* The 'lex Scantinia' (de nefanda Venere) was proposed by one Scantinius, a tribune of the people, of whom nothing more is known.

SCANTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Scantia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.*

SCANTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Scantius I.]. Scantian: S. silva, *in Campania.*

SCĂPHA, ae, *f.* [= σκάφη, 'any thing scooped out']. A skiff.

SCĂPHIUM, ii, *n.* [= σκάφιον]. Prop., *a small basin, bowl*, &c. Hence: A) a drinking-cup: B) a chamber-pot.

SCAPTĒSŬLA, ae, *f.* [a Latinized form of Σκαπτὴ ὕλη]. *A town in Thrace*, famous for its gold and silver mines.

SCAPTIA, ae, *f. An ancient town of Latium.*

SCAPTIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Scaptia]. *Of or belonging to Scaptia*, Scaptian.

SCAPTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scaptia] = Scaptiensis.

SCĂPŬLA, ae, *m. A Roman surname in the gens Cornelia;* thus, esp. 1) *a partisan of Pompey, and fomenter of the Spanish war.* 2) *A usurer, in the time of Cicero.*

SCĂPŪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scapula]. Scapulan.

SCĂPŪLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* 1) The shoulder-blades *of men and animals.* 2) *Meton.*, the shoulders, back, in gen.: prov., perdere scapulas, *to be well beaten.*

SCĀPUS, i, *m.* [= σκᾶπος]. *Any cylindrical body*, esp. a shaft, stem, stalk, &c.

SCARDUS (Scordus), i, *m. A mountain of Illyria.*

SCĂRUS, i, *m.* [= σκάρος]. *A kind of sea-fish*, esteemed by the Romans as a great delicacy.

SCĂTEBRA, ae, *f.* [scateo]. (Poet.) A gushing forth *of water:* sc. undae.

SCĂTEO, ui, —, 2. (ante-cl. also SCĂTO, 3.), *v. intr.* 1) To gush *or* to spring forth, to bubble up, fons; hence — a) = *to be plentiful, to abound* — b) = *to be frequent.* 2) To overflow *with*, to swarm *with*, to abound *in:* sc. vino; Nilus sc. piscibus; (poet.) terra sc. ferarum; animus id sc.

SCĂTŪRĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [scateo]. Spring-water, a spring.

SCĂTŪRIO, 4. *v. intr.* = Scateo: *trop.*, Curio sc. hoc, *is full of this, is possessed with it.*

SCAURUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σκαῦρος]. Having large and swollen ankles; hence, as a surname in the Æmilian gens (v. Aemilius).

SCĂZON, ontis, *m.* [= σκάζων, 'limping']. *An iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, a choliambus.

SCĔLĔRĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [sceleratus]. Wickedly, impiously, nefariously.

SCĔLĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of scelero]. 1) Stained with crime, polluted, profaned, accursed, terra; vicus sc., *the street of Rome in which the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over the corpse of her father;* campus sc., *the place where unchaste vestals were buried alive;* sedes sc., *the abode of the wicked in Tartarus.* 2) Impious, wicked, flagitious, nefarious (cf. scelestus): sc. homo, conjuratio, vox; poena sc. (poet.), *punishment for a crime.* 3) (Poet.) Hurtful, pernicious, baneful, noxious, sinapi, frigus.

SCĔLĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* [scelus]. (Poet.) To pollute, to defile, to contaminate, pias manus.

SCĔLĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [scelus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Full of crime, impious, wicked.

SCĔLESTE, *adv.* [scelestus]. **Wickedly, impiously, nefariously.**

SCĔLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [scelus]. 1) **Wicked, knavish, villanous, impious, abominable** (mainly with respect to disposition; in Cicero, not applied to persons — cf. sceleratus): sc. facinus, res, nuptiae, sermo; *subst.*, Scelestus, i, *m.*, *a knave, rogue:* sceleste! *you knave! you wretch!* me scelestum qui non circumspexi (Pl.), *fool that I have been, not, &c.* 2) (Pl.) **Unhappy, calamitous,** annus.

SCĔLUS, ĕris, *n.* 1) **A misdeed, crime** (regarded as an injury of others — cf. flagitium, maleficium, etc.): committere (facere) sc.; sc. legatorum interfectorum, *the crime of murdering the ambassadors;* (poet.) expendere sc., *to suffer the punishment of a crime.* 2) (Com.): A) as a term of reproach, *rascal! scoundrel!* also, of a woman, *drab! strumpet!* sc. viri! *you scoundrel of a man!* (also, with a *pron.* in the *m.:* is sc.): B) = **a misfortune, calamity.**

SCĒNA, ae, *f.* [= σκηνή]. **The stage, scene** *of a theatre:* in scenam prodire, *to appear upon the stage;* in scena esse, *to be a player;* scenam tenere, *to rule the stage, to be eminent as an actor;* in scenam deferre fabulam, *to bring upon the stage.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *the stage of the world,* **the public, the world:** scenae servire, *to appear before the public, to act a part;* afferre aliquid in scenam, *to bring before the public;* ad sc. pompamque, *for show and display* (of an orator): B) = **outward show, parade, pretext:** sc. totius rei haec est: C) (poet.) silvis sc. coruscis, *a bright spot, sheltered by the woods.*

SCĒNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [scena]. (Ante-cl.) = Scenicus.

SCĒNĬCE, *adv.* [scenicus]. (Lat.) *After the manner of players,* **theatrically.**

SCĒNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [scena]. *Of or pertaining to the stage,* **scenic, theatrical:** artifices sc., or simply scenici, *actors, players;* dicacitas sc., *suited to the stage, stage wit;* ludi scenici, *theatrical representations* (in opp. to gladiatorial shows, &c. — v. Ludi). Hence, rex sc., *a pretender, fictitious king.*

SCEPSIS, is, *f.* [= Σκῆψις]. *A town in Mysia,* now Eskiupschi.

SCEPSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scepsis]. *Of or belonging to Scepsis,* **Scepsian.**

SCEPTĬCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) *The disciples of Pyrrho,* **the Sceptics.**

SCEPTRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-fero]. (Poet.) **Sceptre-bearing.**

SCEPTRUM, i, *n.* [— σκῆπτρον]. 1) **A staff;** in partic., *a staff as a symbol of dignity and authority,* **a sceptre.** 2) *Trop.* (mostly in the *pl.*), **sovereignty, rule, sway, authority:** (poet.) pelli sceptris, *to be deprived of royal power;* reponere aliquem in sceptra, *to restore to power, to replace upon the throne.*

SCĒPTŪCHUS, i, *m.* [= σκηπτοῦχος]. (Lat.) **A sceptre-bearer** (an officer of state in the East).

SCHĔDA, or SCĬDA, ae, *f.* [scindo]. **A strip** *of any thing,* esp. *of papyrus bark;* hence = **a leaf of paper.**

SCHĔDŬLA, or SCĬDŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of scheda]. **A small piece of paper.**

SCHĒMA, ae, *f.*, and ătis, *n.* [= σχῆμα]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **Carriage, demeanour, posture** *of the body.* 2) **Outward appearance, attire, dress:** s. servile. (Corresponding in signification with the pure Latin 'habitus').

SCHĒMĂTISMUS, i, *m.* [= σχηματισμός]. (Lat.) **A figurative manner of speaking.**

SCHOENEIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Schoeneus]. **The daughter of Schœneus** = *Atalanta.*

SCHOENĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Schoeneus]. **Of** *or* **relating to Schœneus:** S. virgo = *Atalanta.*

SCHOENEUS, ei and eos, *m.* [= Σχοινεύς]. *A king of Boeotia, and father of Atalanta.*

SCHOENŌBĂTES, ae, *m.* [= σχοινοβάτης]. (Lat.) **A rope-dancer.**

SCHOENUS, i, *m.* [= σχοῖνος]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A reed, rush** (pure Latin, juncus); hence, *a cheap salve, made of a kind of aromatic rush.*

SCHŌLA, ae, *f.* [= σχολή]. (Prop., *leisure;* esp., *leisure from public business, devoted to literary pursuits* = otium.) Hence, 1) **a learned disputation, treatise, lecture, discourse:** explicare, habere sc.; sunt certae ss. de exilio, de interitu patriae, etc, 2) *A place for learned conversation or instruction,* **a school** (esp. for higher culture — cf. ludus): ss. rhetorum, philosophorum; sedere in sc. 3) *The followers of a teacher,* **a school, sect:** clamabunt omnes ss. philosophorum.

SCHŎLASTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σχολαστικός]. (Lat.) *Of or pertaining to a school,* esp. *a school of rhetoric,* **scholastic, rhetorical:** sc. materia, controversia, *generally discussed in the schools.* Hence, *subst.:* A) Scholastica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *school exercises:* B) Scholasticus, i, *m.* — a) *a professor of rhetoric, a rhetorician* — b) *a student of rhetoric.*

SCHŎLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σχολικός]. (Gell.) **Of a school, school-.**

SCIĂTHUS, i, *f.* [= Σκίαθος]. *An island in the Sinus Thermaicus, with a town of the same name.*

SCIENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of scio]. 1) **Knowing, having knowledge;** hence, freq. rendered by, **knowingly, purposely:** scientem facere aliquid; si sciens fallo (a formula in taking an oath). 2) **Having knowledge** *of,* **knowing, understanding, acquainted** *with,* belli, juris; sc. citharae; (poet.) sc. flectere, *skilful in guiding.*

SCIENTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [sciens]. **Knowingly, expertly, skilfully.**

SCIENTIA, ae, *f.* [sciens]. **A knowing** *of any thing,* **knowledge, skill, expertness, science:**

habere sc. rei alicujus; sc. futurorum malorum, dialecticorum, juris, belli, rei militaris; (rar.) sc. paene divina in re aliqua, and constat ejus scientiam fuisse de omnibus rebus; tenere aliquid scientiâ; abs., sc. et cognitio; obscurior sc., *a knowledge of things which the people do not understand.*

SCĬLĬCET, *adv.* [scire-licet — cf. videlicet, and ilicet]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Prop., *one may know* (with the *accus.* & *infin.*) = it is evident, clear, manifest: sc. ita eam facturam fuisse. 2): A) of course, evidently, certainly, assuredly: nota sc. illa res, *that matter is certainly well known;* Brutus terram osculo contigit: sc. quod ea communis mater, etc., *evidently because,* &c.; in questions, yet so that the answer seems implied: cŏmites secuti sc. sunt virginem? *followed her, of course?* B) (ante-cl.) in answers, exactly, precisely, certainly: C) ironically, doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, etc, *of course I believe,* &c.; id curat populus scilicet, *of course people care a great deal about that.* 3) (Lat.) As a completing or explanatory particle, to wit, namely: sub nomine alieno, nepotum sc.

SCILLA, or SQUILLA, ae, *f.* 1) A sea-onion, squill. 2) *A species of lobster.*

SCIMPŎDIUM, ii, *n.* [= σκιμπόδιον]. (Gell.) A small bed *or* couch.

SCINDO, ĭdi, issum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindr. w. σχίζω]. 1) To split, to cleave, to tear asunder (cf. findo), lignum, vestem, crines, epistolam: sc. vestem alicui (or de corpore), *to tear off.* Hence, sc. latus (alicui) flagello, *to scourge, to lacerate;* sc. vallum, *to tear down;* sc. pontem, *to break down;* sc. limen portae (Pl.), *to tear away;* sc. agmen (lat.), *to break through;* sc. quercum cuneis, *to split;* sc. aequor ferro, *to plough;* navis sc. aquas; ruga sc. genas, *furrows;* nubes sc. se, *divides, parts asunder:* prov., sc. paenulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling-cloak,* i. e., *to press one to stay.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to sever, necessitudinem; freq. *pass.*, or sc. se, in a reflect. sense = *to divide, to separate:* homines scinduntur in duas partes; vulgus scinditur in contraria studia: B) sc. dolorem, *to tear open, to renew:* C) to interrupt, actionem.

SCINTILLA, ae, *f.* [kindr. w. σπίνθηρ]. 1) A spark. 2) *Trop.*, a spark, glimmer, trace: sc. ingenii.

SCINTILLO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [scintilla]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) To sparkle, to glitter, to gleam, ardor coeli, clipeus, oculi.

SCINTILLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of scintilla]. A little spark.

SCIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To know, aliquid; scio id ita esse, quis hoc fecerit; sc. de re aliqua, *about any thing;* scio omnia ex illo; thus, also, scies ex illo, *you will learn from him;* nemo ex me scibit (Com., for sciet); scito eum mortuum esse, *you must know that,* &c.; quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know;* haud scio an = *perhaps* (v. An). 2) To have a knowledge *of,* to understand, to be acquainted *with:* sc. artem aliquam, literas; sc. Latine, *to understand Latin;* so, also, sc. fidibus, *to be skilled in music;* sc. uti regibus, *to be able to associate with kings.* *3) (Doubtf. read.) = Scisco, 2.

SCĪPIĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Σκιπιάδης]. (Poet.; a *patron.*, formed after the Greek, from Scipio.) *One of the Scipios,* a Scipio.

SCĪPIO (I.), ōnis, *m.* [= σκίπων] A staff (esp. as a mark of rank and station — conf. baculus, fustis).

SCĪPIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* *The name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia* (v. Cornelius).

SCĪRON, ōnis, *m.* [= Σκίρων]. 1) *A noted highwayman, who dwelt on the rocks between Megaris and Attica,* slain by Thescus. 2) The north-west wind, *with the Athenians.*

SCĪRŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Sciron]. Scironic, petrae.

SCĪRŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sciron]. Of Sciron, Scironic.

SCIRPEUS, a, um, *adj.* [scirpus]. Of rushes, rush-: ss. simulacra, *images of men, made of rushes, cast annually into the Tiber* (v. Argei); *subst.*, Scirpea, ae, *f.*, *a wagonbody, made of woven rushes.*

SCIRPĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of scirpus]. A wicker basket: ss. piscarii, *fish-nets, wens.*

SCIRPUS, i, *m.* 1) A rush, a bulrush: prov., nodum in sc. querere, *to find a difficulty where there is none.* 2) *Meton.* (lat.), a riddle, enigma.

SCĪSCĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [scisco]. To inform one's self; to inquire, to demand, to ask: sc. aliquid ab (ex) aliquo; sc. consilium alicujus; sc. de re aliqua; sc. cur aliquid factum sit; also, with the *accus.* of the person = to ask, to question: sc. singulos, deos.

SCISCO, scīvi, scītum, 3. *v. tr.* [*inch.* of scio]. 1) (Ante-cl.): A) to seek to know, to inquire: accurro ut sciscam quid velit: B) to learn, to ascertain: ut illi id factum sciscerent. 2) As a political tech. t.: A) of the people — a) to ordain, to enact, to decree, aliquid; de civi Romano plebs scivit ut, etc. — b) to accept, to approve, rogationem: B) of an individual (cf. decerno), to vote for: sc. legem.

SCISSIS, is, *f.* *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

SCISSŪRA, ae, *f.* [scindo]. A cleaving, rending. (Lat.)

SCISSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of scindo]. Cloven, cleft, split: A) genae ss., *furrowed:* B) vocis genus s., *grating.*

SCĪTĀMENTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [scitus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) Dainties, tit-bits. 2) (Gell.) Of style, prettinesses.

SCĪTE, *adv.* with (ante-cl.) *comp.* and *sup.* [scitus]. Shrewdly, skilfully, finely.

SCĪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*intens.* of scio]. (Poet.) **To seek to know, to ask, to inquire,** aliquid; sc. oraculum, *to consult.*

SCĪTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of scitus II.]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Handsome, neat, trim.**

SCĪTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of scisco]. 1) Tech. t. of the Publicists, **a decree, ordinance:** plebis (plebei, plebi) sc., also as one word, Plebiscitum, i, *n.*, **a decree of the people** (in opp. to 'senatus consultum'). When the decrees of other states than Rome are spoken of, 'populi scitum' is used in the same signification; yet, also, populi scita (lat.), *the decrees of the Roman people;* also, simply sc.: scita et jussa nostra. 2) (Lat.) **A dogma, tenet** (= decretum, δόγμα).

SCĪTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [scisco]. **A decree, ordinance:** only in the *abl. sing.*, scitu plebis, *by the decree of the people.*

SCĪTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* with (ante-cl.) *comp.* and *sup.* [scisco]. Prop., *knowing.* 1): A) **wise, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful,** homo; sc. convivator, *a skilful entertainer.* Hence (poet. & lat.), with a *genit. obj.*, **acquainted** *with:* sc. locorum; sc. Thalia lyrae, *skilful upon the lyre:* B) of things, **fit, suitable, proper, sensible, witty,** sermo, dictum; *subst.*, Scitum, i, *n. an acute, witty saying.* 2) (Ante-cl.) **Handsome, fine, elegant,** mulier. 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Suitable, convenient** *for:* nox scita rei alicui.

SCIŪRUS, i, *m.* [= σκίουρος]. **A squirrel.**

SCŎBĪNA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A large file, a rasp.**

SCŎBIS, is, *f.* [scabo]. *Powder or dust produced by filing, sawing, rasping, boring,* &c., **sawdust, filings:** sc. eburnea, *of ivory;* sc. aeris, auri.

SCODRA, ae, *f. A town in Macedonian Illyria,* now Scutari.

SCODRENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Scodra]. *The inhabitants of Scodra.*

SCODRUS, i, *m. The eastern continuation of the Illyrian mountain-range,* now Argentaro.

SCOMBER, bri, *m.* [= σκόμβρος]. *A kind of sea-fish,* prob. **the mackerel.**

SCŎPA, ae, *f.* **A twig;** usually in the *pl.:* A) *a bundle of twigs:* B) **a broom.** Hence, prov. — a) dissolvere sc., *to undo a broom,* i. e., *to throw any thing into confusion* — b) sc. solutae = *a good-for-nothing person.*

SCŎPAS, ae, *m.* [= Σκόπας]. 1) *A famous sculptor of Paros.* 2) *A rich Thessalian, in the time of Simonides.*

SCŎPŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus]. **Full of rocks, rocky, craggy.**

SCŎPŪLUS, i, *m.* [= σκόπελος]. 1) *A high, projecting point of rock, from whence one can see a great distance,* **a rock, crag, cliff;** in partic. = *a ledge of rock in the sea* (cf. saxum). 2) *Trop.*, to denote danger or harm: sc. libidinis; incidere in hos ss. vitae; (poet.) ad ss. ire, *to perish;* scopulos et ferrum gestare in corde (of a harsh, hard-hearted man).

SCŎPUS, i, *m.* [= σκοπός]. (Lat.) **A mark** *at which one shoots;* hence, *trop.*, **an end, object.**

SCORPIO, ōnis, and SCORPIUS, ii, *m.* [= σκορπίων, σκορπίος]. **A scorpion.** Hence: A) *the constellation Scorpion:* B) *a kind of prickly sea-fish:* C) *a military engine for throwing stones and huge darts,* **a scorpion:** mittere sc. accuratius, *to hit the mark.*

SCORTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [scortor]. **A whoremonger, fornicator.**

SCORTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [scortum]. **Of skins, of leather, leathern;** *subst.*, Scortea, ae, *f.*, *a leathern garment.*

SCORTILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of scortum]. **A little** *or* **young harlot.**

SCORTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [scortum]. (Ante-cl.) **To go a whoring.**

SCORTUM, i, *n.* 1) (Ante-cl.) **A skin, hide.** 2) **A harlot, strumpet** (in a contemptuous sense — cf. meretrix); also of a male prostitute.

SCŌTŪSA (or Scotussa), ae, *f.* [= Σκότουσα]. *A town of Thessaly, near Larissa.*

SCŌTŪSAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scotusa]. **Of Scotusa.**

SCRAPTA (or Scratta), ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) **A prostitute.**

SCREĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [screo]. *One who hawks or hems,* **a hawker, hemmer.** (Pl.)

SCREĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [screo]. **A hawking, hemming.** (Ter.)

SCREO, 1. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To hawk, to hem.**

SCRĪBA, ae, *m.* [scribo]. **A public notary** *or* **clerk** (cf. scriptor). The ss. were chiefly employed in making up the public accounts, copying out laws, and in recording the proceedings of the different public functionaries. They were paid out of the treasury of the state. They formed a numerous order (ordo), and were divided into companies or classes (decuriae), and were assigned by lot to different magistrates, from whom they took the names, quaestorii, aedilicii, etc.

SCRIBLĪTA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) *A kind of tart.*

SCRĪBŌ, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with γράφω]. 1) **To scratch, to cut, to mark** *with a sharp pointed instrument:* sc. lineam, *to draw a line;* sc. stigmata alicui, *to brand one.* Hence, **to draw, to design,** formam. 2) **To write,** literam, epistolam; sc. alicui or ad aliquem ut veniat, *to write to one to come;* so, also. sc. Labieno veniat; scribitur iis obsequi (Tac.), *to obey;* sc. de re, *about any thing;* scribitur nobis, multitudinem convenisse, *they write to us that,* &c.; sc. ad aliquem de aliquo, *to recommend.* In partic.: A) sc. alicui salutem, *to send a greeting;* sc. alicui gratias, *to thank:* B) = **to write, to compose:**

sc. librum, orationem, poemata; thus — a) abs. sc. = *to be an author or writer, to write books*, and esp. = *to write poems* — b) scribit, in the *pres.*, freq. of a writer long dead, but whose works are still extant; so, also, scribitur (also scriptum est), *it is related:* C) **to draw up** *a law, decree*, &c., **to conclude** *a treaty:* sc. legem; haec gens numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuit, *could not be brought to enter into;* esp., sc. senatus consultum; hence, adesse scribendo, or esse ad scribendum, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the senate, to put one's signature to it* (v. Auctoritas, 9, B, and Praescribo): D) = **to relate, to describe, to set forth by writing,** bellum, res gestas; sc. situm agri; (poet.) sc. Martem; sc. Marium, *to celebrate in song:* E) = **to appoint** *or* **to designate** *in writing:* sc. aliquem heredem: F) **to enlist, to enroll** *as soldiers, colonists*, &c.: sc. milites, exercitum, colonos; G) in business lang. — a) *to draw up contracts or legal instruments*, in which forms and precautions, not generally understood, were to be observed — b) sc. pecuniam alicui, *to pay money by a draft upon another person* (cf. rescribo), or *to give one's note or bond for a sum of money.*

SCRĪBŌNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Scrībōnia, ae, *f*, *The name of a Roman gens*, in which the families of the Curiones and Libones were distinguished. A) Curiones: — 1) Caius Sc. C., *tribune of the people*, 90 B. C., *consul*, 76 B. C., a friend of Cicero, and an opposer of Cæsar. 2) Caius Sc. C., *son of the first*, a man of talents, but trifling and dissolute; a partisan of Cæsar. He was attacked in Africa by Varus and Juba, and fell in the battle. He was married to Fulvia, the widow of P. Clodius. B) Libones: — 3) Lucius Sc. L., *friend of Pompey, and father-in-law of his son Sextus.* — A Scribonia was the second wife of Augustus.

SCRĪNIUM, ii, *n.* **A case, chest** *or* **box** *for books, papers*, &c.

SCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [scribo]. 1) **The act of writing:** lippitudo impedit sc. meam, *prevents my writing.* 2) *The practice of writing*, **composition**; hence, **a writing, essay:** multum ad dicendum proficit scriptio, *the practice of writing one's thoughts;* causa scriptione digna, *worthy of being recorded;* impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, *to writing on philosophical subjects.* 3) = **The wording, letter** *of a law:* interpretari ex sc.

SCRIPTĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of scribo]. **To write often, to compose** *in writing:* sc. aliquid accurate, orationes.

SCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* [scribo]. 1) **A writer** (a private person — conf. scriba), **transcriber, copyist:** sc. librarius, or simply sc. 2) *One who composes in writing*, **a writer, author**; sometimes = *a poet:* sc. rerum gestarum, *the narrator, historian;* sc. belli Trojani, *the poet who describes the Trojan war;* sc. historiarum; sc. satirarum; sc. legum, *the compiler, framer;* sc. testamenti, *the drawer up of a will.*

SCRIPTŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of scriptum]. (Poet.) **A small line** *on a gaming-board.*

SCRIPTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of scribo]. 1) **A line** *on a gaming-board:* only in the comb. duodecim scripta, or lusus duodecim scriptorum, *a game, played with stones* (calculi), *on a board divided into squares by twelve lines.* 2) *A written composition*, **a writing, treatise, book, work,** &c.: scriptis aliquid mandare, *to commit to writing;* de sc. dicere, *to speak from a written paper, to read a speech;* sine sc., *without notes;* laudavit (mortuum) scripto meo, *in a speech written by me;* ss. tua, *your works, writings.* 3) **The wording, letter** *of a document* (as opp. to the intention of its author): voluntas scriptoris dissensit cum sc.; dicere contra sc. legis (or simply contra scriptum).

SCRIPTŪRA, ae, *f.* [scribo]. 1) **A writing, written characters:** mendum scripturae, *an error in writing;* legato plura verbo quam scripturâ mandata dare, *rather orally than in writing.* 2) *The practice of writing*, **composition:** assidua sc.; continens sc., *continuous composition* (without division into books). 3) (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Something written*, **a writing, book,** &c. 4) *A tax paid by those who used the public pastures*, **pasturage-money.** The publicani noted in their books (scribebant) the sums paid, and hence the name.

SCRIPTUS, ūs, *m.* [scribo]. *The office of a scribe*, **a clerkship, secretaryship:** facere sc., *to be a scribe.*

SCRĪPŬLUM, i, *n.* — v. Scrupulum.

SCRŌBIS, is, *m.* & *f.* **A ditch, dike, furrow, trench.**

SCRŌFA, ae, *f.* [kindr. w. γρομφάς]. **A breeding sow.**

SCRŌFĪPASCUS, i, *m.* [scrofa-pasco]. (Pl.) *A feeder of sows*, **a swine-herd.**

SCRŪPĔDA, ae, *f.* [perh. = κρούπεζα, 'wearing high wooden shoes']. (Ante-cl.) **Hobbling, shambling.**

SCRŪPEUS, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus]. (Poet.) *Consisting of sharp or pointed stones*, **rough, stony, pebbly,** spelunca.

SCRŪPŌSUS, a, um, [scrupus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) *Full of sharp, pointed stones*, **rough, stony,** via. 2) *Trop.* (Lucr.) **Hard, difficult,** ratio.

SCRŪPŬLŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [scrupulosus]. **Carefully, scrupulously.**

SCRŪPŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [scrupulus]. 1) *Full of sharp little stones*, **rough, stony.** 2) *Trop.*, **very exact** *or* **careful, scrupulous, precise,** disputatio.

SCRŪPŬLUM, or SCRĪPŬLUM, i, *n.* [a kindred form of scrupulus]. *The smallest part of a*

weight or measure: A) **a scruple,** *the 24th part of an ounce,* or *the 288th part of a pound:* B) *the 24th part of an uncia of land,* or *the 288th part of a jugerum.*

SCRŪPŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of scrupus]. Prop., *a sharp, pointed stone;* only *trop.,* **uneasiness, anxiety, doubt, scruple, trouble:** evellere sc. ex animo; injicere alicui scrupulum; ss. sollicitudinum; also (Gell.) = *a minute examination.*

SCRŪPUS, i, *m.* (Rar.) 1) (Lat.) **A sharp, rough stone.** 2) *Trop.,* **anxiety, solicitude** (for scrupulus).

SCRŪTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= γρῦτη]. **Trash, trumpery, lumber** (old clothes, rags, or broken stuff).

SCRŪTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [scruta]. (Ante-cl.) *A dealer in trash or trumpery,* **a ragman, old clothesman.**

SCRŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [scrutor]. (Lat.) **A searching, examining.**

SCRŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [scrutor]. (Lat.) **A searcher, examiner, scrutinizer.**

SCRŪTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [scruta]. 1) **To search through** *diligently,* **to explore, to examine,** domum, mare, naves, loca abdita; esp., sc. aliquem, *to search one's person.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) With the object sought for in the *acc.,* **to search into, to inquire after, to examine, to investigate,** causas, arcanum, fata.

SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindr. w. γλύφω — v. Scalpo]. **To cut, to carve, to grave** *in wood, stone,* &c.; **to form, to fashion** *by carving, graving,* &c.: sc. ebur; sc. aliquid ex saxo; sc. imaginem; *trop.* = *to elaborate with care.*

SCULPŌNEAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [sculpo]. (Ante-cl.) *A kind of wooden shoes.*

SCULPTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [sculpo]. (Poet.) *Formed by graving or carving,* **carved, sculptured.**

SCULPTOR, ōris, *m.* [sculpo]. (Lat.) **A sculptor.**

SCULPTŪRA, ae, *f.* [sculpo]. *A carving in wood, stone,* &c., **sculpture.**

SCULTENNA, ae, *f. A river of Cisalpine Gaul,* emptying into the Po.

SCURRA, ae, *m.* 1) (Com.) **A fine gentleman, coxcomb, dandy.** 2) **A jester, buffoon** (generally a person of the lower class, who entertained the guests at the tables of the rich with low wit and buffoonery).

SCURRĪLIS, e, *adj.* [scurra]. 1) **Buffoon-like, scurrilous.** *2) **Witty, facetious.**

SCURRĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis]. (Tac.) **Buffoonery, drollery, scurrility.**

SCURROR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [scurra]. **To play the buffoon.** (Poet.)

*SCŪTĀLE, is, *n.* [scutum]. **The thong of a sling.**

SCŪTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [scutum]. (Plautus.) **A shield-maker.**

SCŪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [scutum]. **Armed with a scutum** *or* **long shield;** *subst.,* **Scutati,** ōrum, *m. pl., soldiers armed with shields.*

SCŪTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of scutra]. **A small salver** *or* **waiter** (of nearly square form).

SCŪTĪCA, ae, *f.* [scutum]. (Poet.) **A lash** *or* **whip of leather** (less severe than flagellum).

*SCŪTĪ-GĔRŪLUS, i, *m.* (Pl.) **A shield-bearer.**

SCUTRA, ae, *f.* **A flat dish** *or* **platter** (almost square).

SCŪTŪLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of scutra]. 1) **A little dish** *or* **platter.** 2) *A diamond or lozenge-shaped figure.*

SCŪTŪLA (II.) (Scȳtăla), ae, *f.* [= σκυτάλη]. 1) **A roller, cylinder.** 2) *A secret method of writing and sending messages, practised among the Spartans.* The message was written upon a strip of parchment rolled around a scutula, and was read by being placed upon another staff of the same thickness.

SCŪTŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [scutula I.]. (Lat.) **Diamond-shaped, checkered.**

SCŪTŪLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of scutum] **A small shield.**

SCŪTUM, i, *n.* [σκῦτος, 'leather']. 1) **An (oblong) shield, a buckler,** *made of wood covered with leather,* and worn by the heavy-armed infantry of a Roman army (cf. clipeus, parma, pelta). 2) *Trop.,* **a shield, defence, protection.**

SCȲLĂCĒUM, i, *n.* [= Σκυλακεῖον]. *A town on the coast of Bruttium,* now Squillace.

SCȲLĂCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scylaceum]. **Of Scylaceum, Scylacean.**

SCYLLA, ae, *f.* [= Σκύλλα]. 1) *A famous rock on the lower coast of Italy,* opposite the whirlpool of Charybdis. According to the myth, Scylla is a sea-monster, girt round the waist with dogs, daughter of Phorcys and Kratæis, or of Typhon and Echidna. 2) *The daughter of Nisus, king of Megara.* She robbed her father of his golden locks of hair, on which his life depended, and was changed into the bird Ciris.

SCYLLAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scylla]. *Of or belonging to Scylla* (1), **Scyllæan.**

SCYMNUS, i, *m.* [= σκύμνος]. (Lucr.) **A cub, whelp.**

SCȲPHUS, i *m.* [= σκῦφος]. **A cup, goblet.**

SCȲRIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Scyros]. **Scyrian:** Sc. puella, *Deidamia, the mother of Pyrrhus, by Achilles.*

SCȲRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scyros]. *Of or belonging to Scyros,* **Scyrian:** Sc. juvenis, *Pyrrhus.*

SCȲROS, or SCȲRUS, i, *f.* [= Σκῦρος]. *One of the Sporadic islands,* where Achilles, dressed like a girl, was kept in concealment by Lycomedes — now Scyro.

SCȲTĂLA, ae, *f.* — v. Scutala.

SCȲTHAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Σκύθαι]. **The Scythians,** *a general appellation of the nomadic*

tribes of Northern Europe and Asia, occupying chiefly the region now embraced in Russia.

SCŸTHES, or SCŸTHA, ae, *adj. comm.* [Scythae]. (Poet.) **Scythian.**

SCŸTHIA, ae, *f.* [Scythae]. *The country of the Scythians*, **Scythia.**

SCŸTHICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Scythae]. **Scythian:** Sc. amnis, *the Tanais;* Sc. Diana, *the Taurian Diana.*

SCŸTHIS, ĭdis, } *f.* [Scythae]. **A Scythian**
SCŸTHISSA, ae, } **woman.**

SĒ (I.), *prep.* 1) An old form of sine, q. v. 2) (Before a vowel, sed.) An inseparable *prep.*, denoting separation or division = **aside, away.**

SĒ (II.), *reflect. pron.* —v. Sui.

SĒBĒTHIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Sebethos]. **Of the Sebethos, Sebethian.**

SĒBĒTHOS, i, *m. A small river in Campania.*

SĒBUM, or SĒVUM, i, *n.* **Tallow, suet.**

SĒ-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To step aside, to withdraw,** de coetu, in abditam partem aedium. 2) In partic.: A) = **to retire** *from public life, from business:* B) **to separate, to secede, to revolt:** plebs s. a patribus, in montem sacrum: C) *trop.* (poet. & lat.) — a) of places, *to withdraw, to remove;* and hence, in the *perf.* = **to be distant:** villa septem millibus passuum secessit ab urbe — b) = *to dissent from an opinion* — c) s. ad stilum, *to betake one's self to writing* — d) s. in se, *to withdraw into one's self.*

SĒCERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To sunder, to separate, to put apart:** s. aliquos ab illis; s. se ex grege; s. flores calathis, *to separate in baskets;* s. praedam in publicum, *to set apart for the public treasury.* Hence = **to set aside, to reject,** judicem, minus idoneos senatores. 2) *Trop.*, **to separate, to distinguish, to discern:** s. illas res; s. verum amicum a falso.

SĒCESPĪTA, ae, *f.* [seco]. (Lat.) **A (long) sacrificial knife.**

SĒCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [secedo]. 1) **A stepping aside, withdrawing:** ss. subscriptorum. 2) **A political separation, secession** (cf. seditio): milites s. faciunt, *a mutinous secession, a mutiny, revolt.*

SĒCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [secedo]. 1) (Lat.) **A retiring, withdrawing, departure.** 2): A) **retirement, solitude:** carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt: B) *a sequestered place*, **a retreat, recess:** est in secessu longo locus.

SĒCLŪDO, si, sum. 3. *v. tr.* [se-claudo]. 1) **To shut up** *in a separate place*, carmina antro; (poet.) secludi, *to seclude one's self.* 2) **To separate, to sunder:** s. dextrum cornu a sinistro. Hence, s. curas, *to shut out, to exclude;* s. vitam corpore, *to kill one's self.*

SĔCO, cui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* **To cut,** digitum, capillos, pabulum. Hence, in partic.: A) = **to operate upon, to cut off, to amputate,** aliquem, membra, vomicam: B) = *to scratch, to tear, to wound:* s. genas ungue; s. aliquem flagellis: C) *to carve:* dona secto elephanto, *of carved ivory;* s. marmora: D) (poet.) = *to hurt, to torment:* podagra eum s.: E) = **to divide, to separate:** quinque Zonae ss. coelum; s. causas in plura genera; hence — a) (poet.) *to cut through* = *to run, to flow, to sail or to fly through*, &c.: flumen s. agros, *flows through;* s. mare, *to sail through;* s. aethera pennis, *to fly through;* s. viam (= τέμνειν ὁδόν), *to make one's way, to go on;* hence (Virg.), s. spem = *to follow, to entertain* — b) s. litem, *to decide.*

SECRĒTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [secretus]. (Lat.) **Secretly, privately.**

SECRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [secerno]. **A separating, dividing, separation.**

SECRĒTO, *adv.* [*abl. sing.* of secretus]. 1) **Separately, apart, aside.** 2) **In secret, secretly.**

SECRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of secerno]. **Separate, apart.** 1) Of places = **remote, retired, lonely, solitary:** s. lucus; vastum ubique silentium, ss. colles, *deserted by the enemy;* *trop.*, ss. studia, *pursued privately.* Hence, *subst.*, Secretum, i, *n.*, *solitude, retirement*, and *concr.*, *a retired place, a solitude, retreat:* s. longum, abditum; petere secretum = *to seek a private interview with some one*, or, also, *to betake one's self to a retired place;* in secreto, *in private, alone.* 2) *Remote from human knowledge*, **concealed, secret,** libido. Hence freq., *subst.*, Secretum, i, *n.*, **a secret:** ss. deae = *mysteries;* habere ss. cum aliquo, *a secret meeting with one.* 3) (Lat.) **Uncommon, rare:** s. lingua, *obsolete.* 4) (Lucr.) **Deprived** *of*, **wanting;** s. re aliqua, or s. rei alicujus.

SECTA, ae, *f.* [seco]. (Prop., secta via, 'a beaten way,' 'a path.') 1) **A way, manner, method** *of thinking, acting, living*, &c. (mostly in comb. with sequor): sequor hanc s. rationemque vitae: sequi s. alicujus, *to tread in one's footsteps;* secuti sectam ejus = *his adherents, party.* 2) **A school, sect** *in philosophy:* secutus es illorum philosophorum s.; s. Stoicorum; duces diversarum sectarum.

SECTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [seco]. (Pl.) **Gelded, castrated.**

SECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [sector]. 1) **A follower, attendant, adherent;** in the *pl.*, *a retinue, train.* 2) **A follower** *of a school or sect of philosophy*, **a disciple.**

SECTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [seco]. (Lat.) 1) *That may be cut or cleft.* 2) **Cut, cleft, divided,** ebur; pavimenta ss., *tesselated.*

SECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [seco]. 1) **A cutting, cutting off.** 2) *Trop.:* A) a **dividing, distributing** *of the parts of a discourse:* B) **the parcelling out, distributing,** *by sale, of booty, or of the goods of a proscribed person;* hence = **booty, confiscated goods:** sectionem ejus oppidi vendidit, *the spoils taken from the town.*

SECTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [seco]. *One who cuts,* **a cutter:** s. collorum, *a cut-throat;* s. zonarius, *a cut-purse.* Hence, s. bonorum, *a buyer and seller of confiscated goods or of booty taken in war.*

SECTOR (II.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [*freq.* of sequor]. 1) **To follow** *everywhere and eagerly,* **to attend upon, to run after,** aliquem; s. matronas, *to run after, to make court to.* In partic., *to attend or to follow one as a servant, client, adherent,* &c., **to be in the retinue of:** sectantur illi servi Chrysogonum; (poet.) s. oves, *to guard;* s. aratrum, *to follow the plough;* pueri eum ss., *run after.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To hunt, to chase,** apros. 3) *Trop.*, **to follow** *or* **to strive after, to pursue,** praedam, voluptates; (lat.) s. habitum, vultus alicujus, *to imitate.* Hence (poet.) — a) = *to seek to find out:* s. quo loco rosa sera moretur — b) (lat.) *to strive to do something.*

SECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [seco]. (Rar.) 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A cutting.** 2) (Doubtf. read.) In the *pl.*, **pits, mines:** ss. aerariae.

SĒCŪBĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [secubo]. (Poet.) **A lying** *or* **sleeping alone.**

SĒ-CŪBO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* **To lie alone, to sleep alone;** (poet.) = *to live alone.*

SĒCŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [seculum]. *Of or pertaining to a seculum or age,* **secular:** ss. ludi, *the Secular games,* celebrated at the close of a century; carmen s., *a hymn sung at the Secular games.*

SĒCŬLUM (contr. SECLUM), i, *n.* [perh. fr. seco]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **A race, generation, species:** s. hominum, ferārum; propagare ss. 2) *The average period of human life* (i. e., 33⅓ years, or one-third of a century), **a generation:** multa ss. hominum. 3) *The spirit of the age,* **the times, the age:** novi ego hoc s.; hujus seculi intemperantia; corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur. 4) **A century.** Hence, in gen., and usually in the *pl.* = *an indefinitely long period of time:* multa ss., *many ages;* vir seculorum memoriâ dignus.

SĒCUNDĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [secundus]. (Sc. milites.) *The soldiers of the second legion.*

SĒCUNDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [secundus]. *Pertaining to the second rank or quality,* **second-rate, inferior,** panis.

SĒCUNDE, *adv.* [secundus]. (Ante-cl.) **Favourably, fortunately.**

SĒCUNDO (I.), 1. *v. tr.* [secundus]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **To arrange** *suitably,* **to adjust, to accommodate;** s. tempus rei alicui. 2) (Poet. & lat.) **To favour, to prosper, to make prosperous,** iter, incepta; dii ss. visus, *give a favourable issue to the tokens.*

SĒCUNDO (II.), *num. adv.* [secundus]. 1) **Secondly.** 2) **For the second time.**

SĒCUNDUM, *prep.* and *adv.* [for sequendum, fr. sequor]. I. *Prep.* — 1) Of place: A) **after, behind,** aliquem: B) **by, along,** fluvium; s. flumen, *along, following the course of the river.* 2) Of time, **immediately after, after:** s. hunc diem; s. quietem, *after falling asleep, in sleep.* 3) *Trop.:* A) of succession and rank, **after, next to** (vide Secundus, 1): s. deos homines hominibus maxime prosunt; s. ea, *after this:* B) **in accordance with, according to:** s. naturam, legem, arbitrium tuum: C) **in favour of, to the advantage of:** s. aliquem judicare, decernere; s. causam alicujus dicere. II. *Adv.* — 1) **After, behind,** ire. 2) **For the second time** (= iterum).

SĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sequor]. 1) *Coming after the first,* **the following, the next, the second:** id erat s. ex tribus; s. a rege, *the next in honour after the king;* s. mensa, *the second course;* heres s., *the next or second heir* (after the death of the first heir, or in case he refuses the inheritance). In partic.: A) ss. partes, *the second or inferior parts of a play;* hence, *trop.* — a) partes ss., *a secondary position, rank,* &c.; secundas (partes) alicui deferre, *to assign one the second place;* is fuit Crassi quasi secundarum, *played as it were a subordinate part to Crassus* — b) partes secundas agere (tractare), *to agree with any thing one says, to flatter:* B) **inferior** *to the first or best,* **of the second grade:** s. panis; haud ulli secundus, *second to no one;* secundae sortis ingenium. 2) Of the currents of wind or water, **favourable, fair:** ventus s.; secundo amni, *down the stream, with the current;* s. aestu, *with the tide.* Hence: A) (poet.) vela ss., *filled by the favouring winds;* currus s. = *moving easily and swiftly:* B) **propitious** — a) = **favouring, favourable:** secunda concione, *with the approval of the assembly;* secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the approval of the people, so as to have the people on one's side;* secundis auribus accipere orationem, *favourable, partial;* leges secundissimae plebi, *most advantageous to* — b) = **fortunate, prosperous, lucky,** proelium; res, fortuna s., or in the *pl.*, res, fortunae ss., *good fortune, prosperity;* sometimes, the *n.* Secundum, i, or the *pl.* Secunda, ōrum, has the same signification.

SĒCŪRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [securus]. (Lat.) 1) **Fearlessly, unconcernedly.** 2) **Safely, securely.**

SĒCŪRĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of securis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A little axe** *or* **hatchet.**

SĒCŪRĪFER,) ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis-fero
SĒCŪRĪGER) and gero]. (Poet.) **Axe-bearing.**

SĒCŪRIS, is, *f.* [seco]. 1) **An axe, hatchet:** s. anceps, *a two-edged axe.* In partic. — a) = *a battle-axe* — b) *an executioner's or lictor's axe.* 2) *Trop.:* A) as the axe in the fasces was a symbol of power, hence = *dominion, sovereignty, authority,* esp. *of Rome:* Gallia subjecta securibus; virtus nec sumit aut ponit ss. (= magistratus): Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi: B) injicere (infligere) securim reipublicae, petitioni = *to give a death-blow to.*

SĒCŪRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [securus]. 1) *Freedom from sorrow and care,* **composure, peace of mind:** s. est vacuitas aegritudinis. 2) In a bad sense, **carelessness, negligence, remissness.** 3) (Lat.) **Safety, security.**

SĒCŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [se-cura]. 1) *Free from anxiety or care,* **unconcerned, tranquil, fearless** (cf. tutus): hostes ss. proelium ineunt; s. sum de illa re; also (poet. & lat.), with the *genit.*, s. futuri, *unconcerned about the future;* so, also (poet.), s. amorum alicujus, famae; s., cadat an stet fabula, *whether the play,* &c. Hence (poet. & lat.), of things without life, **tranquil, serene, cheerful,** aevum, quies, convivium. 2) (Lat.) In a bad sense, **careless, heedless, reckless.** 3) (Rar.) = Tutus, **safe, secure,** locus.

SĒCUS (I.), *n. indecl.* = Sexus.

SĒCUS (II.), *adv.* with *comp.* (secius, and also sequius) [sequor]. 1) *Posit.* secus: A) **otherwise, differently:** nemo s. dicet; longe s.; hora nona aut non multo s., *or thereabouts;* quod quum s. sit, *since this is different;* freq., with ac (atque) or quam: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, *otherwise than we wish;* freq., also, with a negation, esp. (poet.) in a comparison; non (haud) s. quam (ac, atque) = *just as, precisely as, just as if,* &c.: haud s., ac jussi, faciunt; in arduis servare mentem, non s., ac bonis; non s. ac si meus esset frater, *just as if,* &c.: B) *otherwise than might be wished,* **ill, badly:** res s. cessit, *turned out badly, was unsuccessful;* s. de eo existimo, *I have a poor opinion of him:* C) (rar.) as a *subst.* = minus: neque s. in iis virium (erat). 2) *Comp.* secius or sequius: A) **otherwise:** quid diximus s. quam velles? B) with a negation (non, haud, nihilo), **no less, just as:** si servus meus esses, nihilo secius mihi obsequiosus fuisti, *just as if you had been my slave,* &c.; neque eo s., nihilo s., *nevertheless:* C) (lat.) **not well, badly:** s. cum aliquo agere.

SĒCŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [sequor]. (Lat.) **A pursuer,** *a kind of gladiator who fought with a retiarius.*

SED, *conj.* [the same word as the particle sĕd or sē; hence, prop. 'apart from,' 'except,' 'only']. **But, yet** (it denotes a direct opposition to something preceding, which is thereby limited, corrected, or denied — cf. verum, vero, autem): difficile factu est, sed conabor; non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est. When 'sed' is omitted, the word in which the opposition lies is placed first: non agitur de sociorum injuriis, libertas nostra in dubio est. In partic.: A) with a negation, to express a climax: non modo (solum, tantum) ... sed or sed etiam, **not only, not merely ... but also, but even:** hoc non modo singulis hominibus sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit; — when a new negative statement is added, sed ne ... quidem freq. occurs: ego contra ostendo non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere: B) in returning to a subject, esp. after a parenthetic clause = **but however, but now, I say,** &c.: C) in breaking off discourse = **but, however:** sed haec parva, veniamus ad majora; thus, freq., sed de hac re (or hoc) hactenus.

*SĒDĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [sedo]. (Lat. poet.) **An alleviation.**

SĒDĀTE, *adv.* [sedatus]. **Calmly, tranquilly.**

SĒDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sedo]. **An allaying, calming, assuaging,** animi.

SĒDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of sedo]. **Composed, calm, quiet, sedate,** gradus, tempus, animus, vox.

SĒDĔCIM, or SEX-DĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* **Sixteen.**

SĔDĔCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sedes]. **A little seat, a low stool.**

SĔDENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo]. 1) (Pl.) *That works sitting,* **sedentary.** 2) (Lat.) *That is done sitting:* s. necessitas assentiendi, *of assenting without rising to speak.*

SĔDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* [conf. ἕζομαι, ἕδρα]. **To sit,** in solio, in equo, ante fores, ad gubernaculum; s. carpento. Freq., of judges and magistrates = *to sit in council, in court, in judgment,* &c.: s. in rostris, pro tribunali; vos iidem in eum sedetis judices; also, of the assistants of the judges, and (lat.) of advocates and witnesses. Hence: A) **to stay, to remain** *in a place* (esp. with the accessory idea of inaction) = **to sit still, to be idle** *or* **inactive, to loiter, to linger,** &c.: s. domi, in villa sua; sedit qui timuit, *staid at home;* imperator s. ante moenia, *remained inactive;* thus freq., as a milit. tech. t., of an army = *to keep the field, to be encamped, to sit down before* (*a town*), *to besiege:* sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere; sedendo expugnare urbem; s. ante urbis moenia; also, nebula s. campo; pallor s. ore, *settles upon:* B) of javelins, &c., **to stick fast:** telum s. scuto; glans s., *sticks fast in the sling;* plaga s., *penetrates:* C) (poet.) esca s., *sits well upon the stomach:* D) *trop.*, sedet mihi, *I am resolved;* sedet animo, *it is settled on or determined:* E) = **to settle, to sink, to subside:** montes ss.; gravia ss.; libra nec surgit nec sedet.

SĒDES, is, *f.* [sedeo]. 1) **A seat** (in gen. — cf. sedile, sella): s. regia; s. honoris; prov. (poet.), sedes priores tenere, *the first seat, the foremost rank.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **a dwelling-place, abode, habitation, seat:** figere s., *to fix one's abode;* in the *pl.*, both of the dwellings of several, and of the dwelling of a single person: B) **a place, seat, foundation, ground:** convellere turrim altis sedibus; moliri montem sede suâ; solidis astare ss. (poet.), *to stand on firm ground*; *trop.*, dimovere mentem e s. suâ; hence, s. belli, *the seat of war;* s. orationis (lat.), *the main point.*

SĒDĬGĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sex-digitus, 'six-fingered']. (Lat.) *A Roman surname.*

SĒDĬLE, is, *n.* [sedeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **A seat, stool, chair** (cf. sedes): prima ss., *the first seats in the theatre.*

SĒDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [se-d-itio]. Prop., *a going asunder;* hence, 1) **a civil dissension, mutiny, sedition** (cf. secessio): duo tribuni plebis per s. creantur. 2) **A revolt, insurrection:** s. orta est in castris; movere s.; also in the *pl.* 3) (Mostly poet.) **Discord, strife, dissension,** in gen.

SĒDĬTIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [seditiosus]. **Seditiously.**

SĒDĬTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [seditio]. 1) **Turbulent, factious, seditious:** s. homo, oratio. 2) (Rar.) **Quarrelsome,** in gen. *3) (Lat.) *Pass.* = *troubled:* vita s. et tumultuosa.

SĒDO, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [*causat.* of sedeo, for sedere facio]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To settle, pulverem;** hence = **to still, to calm;** s. mare, fluctus, ventos; (poet.) s. vela, *to furl;* s. curriculum, *to check.* 2) *Trop.*, **to allay, to assuage, to appease, to pacify:** s. animos militum, appetitum, discordiam, seditionem; s. bellum, *to terminate;* s. famem, *to appease;* s. sitim, *to slake, to quench.* II. *Intr.* (lat.) — **To subside:** tempestas s.

SĒ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead** *or* **to draw aside, to lead away:** s. aliquem foras; s. amicum a turba; (poet.) s. oculos, *to avert.* Hence: A) (lat.) = *to lay by,* aliquid: B) s. aliquem = *to withdraw, to take out of the way:* C) consilia seducta a conscientia illorum, *remote from their knowledge.* 2) (Poet.) **To separate, to divide,** terras duas.

*SĒDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [seduco]. **A leading** *or* **drawing aside.**

SĒDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of seduco]. (Poet. & lat.) **Remote, distant,** terra: in seducto, *in retirement.*

SĒDŬLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sedulus]. **Assiduity, activity, zeal:** s. et diligentia; sometimes, in a bad sense = *officiousness.*

SĒDŬLO, *adv.* [sedulus]. 1) **Carefully, diligently, assiduously,** aliquid facere, comparare; s. audire, *attentively;* s. dicere, *emphatically;* s. credere, *sincerely.* 2) **Purposely, designedly:** s. tempus terere.

SĒDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo, as credulus fr. credo; prop. = 'sitting steadily at work']. 1) **Assiduous, active, diligent, sedulous:** s. mater, nutrix; spectator s., *interested in the play.* 2) **Officious, obtrusive.**

SEDŪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Helvetian people,* in the region of the modern Sion.

SEDUSII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Germany.*

SĒGES, ĕtis, *f.* 1) **A corn-field:** subigere s.; ss. fecundae; hence (Pl.), jocosely, s. stimulorum, *a cudgel-field.* 2) **Standing corn, a crop** (cf. semen): s. alta stat. 3) *Trop.:* A) *ground, soil* = *material, source:* Clodius erat s. laudis Milonis: B) (poet.) *a harvest, crop; trop.* = *advantage:* quae inde s.?

SĒGESTA, ae, *f.* *The Roman name of the town* Ἔγεστα, *on the northern coast of Sicily,* now Castel a Mare di Golfo.

SĒGESTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Segesta]. *Of or belonging to Segesta,* **Segestan;** *subst.* — a) Segestanum, i, *n.*, *the Segestan territory* — b) Segestani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Segesta.*

SĒGESTENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Segesta]. **The Segestans.**

SĒGESTES, is, *m.* *A German prince, father-in-law of Arminius,* and a friend of the Romans.

SEGESTĪCA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Celtiberi.*

SĒGESTRE, is, *n.* [seges]. 1) **A covering, wrapper** *of straw or hides,* **a mat.** 2) *A sort of mantle.*

SEGMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [seco]. (Ante-cl.) *A piece cut off from any thing,* **a cutting, shred.**

SEGMENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum]. (Lat.) *Ornamented with segmenta,* **embroidered, flounced, purfled.**

SEGMENTUM, i, *n.* [seco]. *A piece cut off from any thing,* **a cutting, shred;** in partic., *pl.* segmenta = **bands, strips, flounces, trimmings,** *sewed on women's garments.*

SEGNE — v. Segniter.

SEGNI, ōrum. *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Belgica.*

*SEGNĬ-PES, ĕdis, *m.* (Lat. poet.) **Slow-foot** (a designation of a worn-out horse).

SEGNIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [prob. fr. sequor]. (In the earlier writers, almost exclusively in the *comp.* & *sup.*) **Slow, sluggish, inert, inactive, slothful,** miles, equus; s. bellum, pugna, obsidio, *prosecuted without energy;* (poet.) = *unfruitful,* campus; s. ad credendum; (Tac.) with a *genit.*, s. occasionum, *in using opportunities;* (poet.) s. solvere.

SEGNĬTER, and (rar.) Segne, *adv.* with *comp.* [segnis]. **Slowly, sluggishly, inertly.**

SEGNĬTIA, ae, *f.* [segnis]. **Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity, laziness:** s. et socordia; desidia et s.

SEGNĬTIES, ei, *f.* [segnis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Segnitia, q. v.

SEGRĔGIS, e (or Segrex), *adj.* [se-grex]. (Lat.) **Apart, separate,** vita.

SEGRĔGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [se-grex]. **To separate** *from the flock,* and hence, in gen., **to separate, to remove:** s. oves; s. aliquem a numero civium; s. liberos a se. Hence, *trop.:* A) eloquentia nos s. a vita immani, *draws us away from;* s. virtutem a summo bono, *to separate from:* B) (Pl.) s. sermonem, *to break off the conversation, to be silent.*

SĒGŪSIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis,* neighbours of the Allobroges and

Allai, in the modern Feurs (Depart. de la Loire).

SĒJĀNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sejanus]. **Of *or* pertaining to Sejanus,** satellites.

SĒJĀNUS, i, *m.* (Lucius Aelius.) *A son of Sejus Strabo,* a favourite and influential præfectus prætorii of Tiberius.

SĒ-JŪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Rar.) **Disjoined, separated.**

SĒJŪGIS, is, *m.* [sex-jugum]. (Prop. an *adj.*, sc. currus.) *A team of six horses,* **a chariot and six.**

SĒJUNCTIM, *adv.* [sejungo]. (Poet.) **Separately.**

SĒJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sejungo]. **1) A separation, disjunction.** *2) (Lat.) **A dissension, quarrel.**

SĒ-JUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To disjoin, to separate:** s. se ab aliquo; Alpes ss. Italiam a Gallis; s. aliquem ex numero civium; sejunctum est a re proposita, *it does not enter into my plan;* s. se a libertate verborum, *to refrain.* **2) To distinguish:** s. benignitatem a largitione.

SĒJUS, i, *m.* *A Roman name:* **a certain** Marcus S. was very rich, and a friend of Atticus and Cicero.

SĔLAS, *plur.* sela, *n.* [σέλας]. *A kind of meteor.*

SĒLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [seligo]. **A choosing out, a choice, selection.**

SĔLĒNE, ae, *f.* [Σελήνη]. *Daughter of Ptolemy Physco, and mother of Antiochus and Seleucus of Syria.*

SĔLEUCĬA, or Sĕleucēa, ae, *f.* [= Σελεύκεια]. *The name of several towns:* —1) S. Babylonia, *a city in Babylonia, near the Tigris, the capitol of the Parthians;* built by Seleucus Nicator — now el-Madaien. **2)** S. Pieria, *a large town in Syria, not far from the Orontes,* now ruins near Kepse.

SĔLEUCUS, i, *m.* (Nicator) [= Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ]. S., *the conqueror,* a general of Alexander the Great, afterwards king of Syria.

SĒLIBRA, ae, *f.* [semi-libra]. **A half pound.**

SĒLĬGO, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* [se-lĕgo]. **To choose out, to select,** aliquid, exempla; esp., judices selecti, *the judges chosen by the praetor for the trial of criminal causes.*

SĔLĪNUS, untis, *f.* [= Σελινοῦς]. **1)** *A town in Sicily,* now Selinonto. **2)** *A town in Cilicia,* now Selenti.

SELLA, ae, *f.* [for sedula, from sedes]. **A seat, chair, stool** (cf. sedes, sedile). In partic.: A) *a magistrate's seat,* **a curule chair:** s. curulis: B) *a stool on which mechanics worked,* **a work-tool:** C) **a sedan chair:** s. gestatoria; and later for lectica, q. v.: D) **a teacher's chair:** prov., duabus sellis sedere, *to keep in with both parties.*

SELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sella]. *Pertaining to seats or chairs;* only *subst.:* A) Sellaria, ae, *f., a room furnished with chairs,* **a drawing-room** (used for lewd purposes): B) Sellarius, ii, *m.,* **a lewd fellow** (v. Suet. Tib. 43, and Tac. Ann. 6, 1).

SELLISTERNIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [sella-sterno]. **Religious entertainments** *in honour of goddesses, whose images were then placed on seats* (sellae), just as in the 'lectisternium' the images of the gods were placed on couches.

SELLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sella]. **A little chair** *or* **sedan.**

SELLŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sella]. **Of *or* pertaining to a chair** *or* **stool;** hence, s. quaestus, *the gains of a sedentary occupation;* and, *subst.,* Sellularius, ii, *m., a sedentary mechanic.*

SĔMEL, *adv.* [root SEM, or SIM, 'one,' whence sem-per, sim-plex, sim-ilis]. **Once:** — 1) In its proper sense, as a *num. adv.,* **once, a single time:** non s. sed bis; s. et vicies, or vicies s., *one and twenty times;* non plus quam s.; non s. major, *not greater by once, not as large again;* s. atque iterum = *twice,* yet more commonly = *often, once and again, repeatedly.* In partic., **in a series = the first time, at first, first:** bis idem fecit, s. Romae, iterum Athenis. **2) Emphatically:** A) = **once for all, but once:** quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum s. exorari soles; illis a te s. ignotum esse oportuit; interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est s. proponere, *in a word, briefly;* humum s. ore momordit, *for ever:* B) in gen., like 'primum,' to denote the simple antecedence of an action or occurrence, and usually joined with ut, quum, si, ubi, etc. = **once, ever, at any time;** vox s. emissa nescit reverti; quod s. dixi haud mutabo; ubi erit accubitum s., ne exsurgatis; semel quoniam venerat, *since he had come once;* ut s., *as soon as;* also, with a *particip.,* incitato s. militi impetum addere.

SĔMĔLE, es, or Sĕmĕla, ae, *f.* [= Σεμέλη]. *The daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.*

SĔMĔLĒIUS, or SĔMĔLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Semele]. **Of *or* belonging to Semele.**

SĒMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [sero]. **1) The seed** *of plants.* Hence: A) *the seed of animals:* B) *a shoot used for propagating,* **a scion, set, slip.** **2)** *Trop.:* A) (poet.) *the elements of bodies,* e. g., *of fire, water,* &c.: ss. flammae: B) **a stock, race:** s. regium: C) (poet.) **a progeny, descendant, child:** D) **an author, instigator; a cause, occasion.**

SĒMENTĪFER, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sementifero]. (Poet.) **Bearing seed, fruitful.**

SĒMENTIS, is, *f.* [semen]. **1) A sowing:** facere maximas ss.; *trop.,* s. malorum a diis facta non est. **2)** In agriculture: A) *seed-time:* B) *seed sown, seed-corn:* C) (poet.) **a growing crop, young corn** = seges, 2.

SĒMENTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sementis]. *Relating to sowing,* **seed-,** dies.

SĒMESTRIS, e, *adj.* [sex-mensis]. **Of six months, of half a year, regnum; s. filius,** *six months old;* (poet.) semestri auro vatum digitos circumligare, *to bestow upon poets the rings of tribunes (worn for six months),* i. e., *to make them tribunes.*

SĒMĒSUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-ēdo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Half-consumed, half-eaten.**

SĒMI [= ἡμι]. (Only in composition.) **Half-, semi-.**

SĒMI-ĂDĂPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-opened.**

SĒMI-AMBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Half-burned, half-consumed.**

SĒMI-ĂNĪMIS, e, or SĒMI-ĂNĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Half-dead, half-alive.**

*SĒMI-ĂPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-open.**

SĒMĬ-BARBĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Semi-barbarian.**

SĒMĬ-BOS, ŏvis, *m.* (Poet.) **A half-ox: vir s.,** *the Minotaur.*

SĒMĬ-CĂPER, pri, *m.* (Poet.) **'The Half-goat,'** *an epithet of Pan.*

SĒMICRĒMĀTUS, or SĒMICRĒMUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-cremo]. (Poet.) **Half-burned.**

SĒMI-CRŪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Half-raw.**

*SĒMĬ-CŪBĬTĀLIS, e, *adj.* **Half a cubit long.**

SĒMĬ-DEUS, i, *m.*, and SĒMĬ-DEA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) **A demigod, demi-goddess.**

SĒMĬ-DOCTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-taught.**

SĒMIERMIS, e, or (lat.) SĒMIERMUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-arma]. **Half-armed = badly armed.**

SĒMĬ-FACTUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-made, half-finished.**

SĒMĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [semi-fera]. (Poet.) **Half-animal,** in partic. of the Centaurs; hence, *trop.*, **half-wild, half-savage,** Cacus.

SĒMĬ-GERMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-German, semi-German.**

SĒMI-GRAECUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-Grecian, half-Greek,** poetae; s. civitas, i. e., *Tarentum.*

*SĒMI-GRĂVIS, e, *adj.* (Doubtf. read.) **Half-intoxicated.**

SĒ-MIGRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* **To go away, to remove, a patre.**

SĒMIHIANS, tis, *adj.* [semi-hio]. (Poet.) **Standing half-open.**

SĒMI-HIULCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-open.**

SĒMI-HŎMO, ĭnis, *m.* (Poet.) 1) **Half man,** *half man and half beast* (in partic. of the Centaurs). 2) *Adj.*, **half-wild, half-savage.**

SĒMI-HŌRA, ae, *f.* **A half hour.**

*SĒMĬ-LĂCER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-torn.**

*SĒMĬ-LAUTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-washed.**

*SĒMĬ-LĪBER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* **Half-free.**

SĒMĬ-LIXA, ae, *m.* **Half a suttler,** *one little better than a suttler* (a term of reproach).

SĒMI-MĂRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half in the sea.**

SĒMĬ-MAS, ăris, *m.* (Poet.) 1) *Half male,* **hermaphrodite.** 2) **Gelded, castrated.**

SĒMĬ-MORTUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-dead.**

SĒMĪNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [semen]. **A nursery-garden, seed-plot, nursery.** Also, *trop.*, principium ac s. reipublicae; s. Catilinarium; Hispania s. exercitus hostilis; s. scelerum (Bacchanalia), *a nursery of crimes.*

SĒMĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [semino]. **A sower;** *trop.*, **an originator, author.**

SĒMĬ-NEX, ĕcis, *m.* (*Nom. sing.* not in use.) **Half dead.**

SĒMĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [semen]. (Ante-cl.) 1) **A seed.** 2) **A race, breed** *of animals.*

SĒMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [semen]. 1) **To sow,** hordeum. 2) *To supply with seed,* **to sow,** agrum. 3) **To beget.** 4) **To bring forth, to produce,** viscum; quod non sua s. arbor.

SĒMĬ-NŪDUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-naked.**

SĒMI-ORBIS, is, *m.* (Lat.) **A half-circle, semicircle.**

*SĒMĬ-PĀGĀNUS, i, *m.* (Poet.) **A half rustic, half a clown.**

SĒMĬ-PERFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Half-finished.**

SĒMĬ-PES, ĕdis, *m.* **A half foot;** in partic., *a half foot in verse.*

SĒMĬ-PHĂLĂRĪCA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) **A small phalarica** (a sort of missile weapon).

SĒMI-PLĂCENTĪNUS, a, um *adj.* **Half-Placentian.**

SĒMI-PLĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-full:** ss. stationes, *half-manned.*

SĒMĬPŪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-puto]. **Half-pruned.**

SĒMĪRĂMIS (also Sămīrămis), ĭdis, *f.* [= Σεμιραμίς]. *The wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria.*

SĒMĪRĂMIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Semiramis]. *Of or belonging to Semiramis,* **Semiramian.**

SĒMĪRĀSUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-rado]. (Poet.) **Half-shaven.**

SĒMĬ-RĔDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-bent back.**

SĒMĬ-RĔFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-repaired.**

SĒMĪRŪTUS, a, um, [semi-ruo]. **Half-demolished, half-destroyed,** murus, urbs; *subst.*, Semiruta, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the half-demolished parts of a wall.*

SĒMIS, issis, *m.* [semi-as]. **Half an as, a semi-as** (as a coin): homo non semissis, *not worth a cent, a worthless fellow.* Hence: A) *half a unit,* **a half:** B) as a rate of interest, *half per*

cent. a month, or *six per cent. a year:* semissibus magna copia est, *money is plenty at six per cent.:* C) as a measure of extension — a) *half a juger of land* — b) (lat.) *half a foot.*

SĒMĪ-SĒNEX, nis, *m.* (Pl.) **An elderly man.**

SĒMĪSĔPULTUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-sepelio]. (Poet.) **Half-buried.**

SĒMĪ-SOMNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-asleep, drowsy.**

SĒMĪ-SŪPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Half-bent backwards, half-supine.**

SĒMĪTA, ae, *f.* **A narrow way, footpath;** esp., *the footpath or causeway running parallel with a highway* (via — cf. callis, trames): s. angusta et ardua; omnes viae et ss. Hence, *trop.*, s. vitae fallentis; and, in partic. = *a byroad, byway:* pecuniam, quae viâ visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitâ revertisse: Aesopi semitam feci viam = *I have enlarged Æsop's materials;* qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam; (Pl.) in rectam redii semitam, *I am on the right track.*

*SĒMĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [semita]. (Poet.) **Pertaining to footpaths** *or* **byways:** ss. dii, *worshipped in byways* (= ἐνόδιοι).

SĒMĪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [semita]. (Poet.) **Found in** *or* **frequenting byways.**

SĒMĪ-TECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Half-covered.**

SĒMI-USTŬLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To half burn** (used only in the *part.* semiustulatus, and in the *ger.* semiustulandus).

SĒMIUSTUS, or SĒMUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* [semi-uro]. **Half-burned.**

SĒMĪ-VIR, i, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) **I.** *Subst.* — **A half man:** A) = *a half man and half beast* (a Centaur): B) *a hermaphrodite:* C) *a eunuch* (of a priest of Cybele). **II.** *Adj.* — *Trop.*, **effeminate, unmanly.**

SĒMĪ-VĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* **Half-alive, half-dead;** *trop.*, voces ss., *half-expiring, feeble.*

SĒMĪ-VŎCĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) **Half-sounding;** in grammar, as *subst.*, *f. pl.* (sc. literae), *the letters which, in pronounciation, begin with a vowel sound,* **semivowels** (f, l, m, n, r, s, x).

SĒMĪ-ZŌNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Pl.) **A maker of small girdles.**

SEMNŌNES, num, *m. pl.* *A German people, living between the Elbe and Vistula.*

SĒMO — v. Sancus.

SĔ-MŎDIUS, ii, *m.* [for semimodius]. **Half a modius.**

SĒMŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of semoveo]. **Remote, distant,** locus; *trop.*, dictio s., *familiar;* natura s., *distinct.*

SĔ-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* **To put aside, to remove:** s. aliquem a liberis; s. sententias eorum a philosophia; s. verba, voluptatem.

SEMPER, *adv.* [sem- (v. Semel) and per, as nuper from noviper]. **Always, continually, at all times** (cf. usque); sometimes of continuance within a definite time = **constantly:** antehac s.; horresco s. ubi, etc., *always, when.*

SEMPĬTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [semper — conf. aeternus from aevum, hesternus from heri, etc.]. **Everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable,** cursus stellarum, ignis, memoria; as *adv.*, Sempiternum (Pl.), *perpetually, for ever.*

SEMPRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sempronius]. **Sempronian:** S. senatus consultum, *of Caius S. Rufus;* S. clades, *of the consul C. Sempronius Atratinus.*

SEMPRŌNIUS, ii, *m.*, & Semprōnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. **1)** Tiberius S. Gr., *consul*, 177 and 166 B. C., married to Cornelia, daughter of the elder Africanus. **2)** Tiberius S. Gr., *son of the preceding*, who, as a tribune of the people, originated an agrarian law, and was murdered by the aristocracy, 133 B. C. **3)** Caius S. Gr., *brother of the last-mentioned*, tribune of the people, and originator of several democratic measures. He was put to death by the aristocracy, headed by the consul Opimius, 129 B. C. **4)** Sempronia, *sister of Caius S. Gracchus*, married to the younger Africanus.

SĒM-UNCIA, ae, *f.* **1) A half ounce,** i. e., *the twenty-fourth part of an as;* hence, in gen., *a trifle:* bona ejus semiuncià venierunt, *a trifling sum.* **2) The twenty-fourth part** *of any whole* (v. As). In partic. — a) *the twenty-fourth part of a pound* — b) as a measure of extension, *the twenty-fourth part of a juger.*

SĒMUNCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [semuncia]. **Containing half an ounce:** fenus s., *interest equal to one twenty-fourth of the capital,* i. e., *four per cent.*

SEMŪRIUM, ii, *n.* *A field near Rome,* with a temple of Apollo.

SĒNA, ae, *f.* *A town on the coast of Umbria,* where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator — now Senigaglia.

SĒNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [senatus]. (Archaic.) **A council hall,** *in which the senate met at Rome.*

SĒNĀRIŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of senarius]. **A little, trifling senarius.**

SĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [seni]. **Consisting of six each;** usually, versus s., or simply s., *a verse of six feet* (usually iambic).

SĔNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [senatus]. *A member of the Roman senate,* **a senator;** hence, transferred, of similar functionaries among other nations.

SĔNĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [senator]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the senators, senatorial:** literae ss., *speeches made in the senate; subst.*, Senatorius, ii, *m.*, *a senator.*

SĔNĀTUS, ūs (an early form also senati), *m* [senex]. **1) The Roman senate** *or* **supreme council,** *which had jurisdiction over the most important public*

affairs. It consisted at first of 100 members, then of 200, afterwards of 300; later of 1000, but Augustus reduced it to 600. Special meanings: A) = *a meeting of the senate:* senatus est, habetur, *the senate is in session;* venire in senatum, *to attend a meeting of the senate* (cf. B); s. legitimus, *a regular meeting of the senate, held on the days appointed* (in opp. to an extraordinary session, s. indictus, called by a magistrate): B) = *the senatorial body, the list of senators:* venire in senatum, *to become a senator* (cf. A); legere s., *to read aloud the names of the senators;* but, legere aliquem in senatum, *to elect one a senator, to receive into the number of the senators;* aliquem senatu movere, *to expel from the senate:* C) senatus datur alicui, *an audience is granted to one by the senate:* D) (lat.) *meton.* = *the seats of the senators in the theatre.* 2) Sometimes of similar deliberative assemblies in other states: s. Venetorum.

SĔNĀTUSCONSULTUM — v. Consultum.

SĔNĔCA, ae, *m. A family name in the gens Annaea;* thus, esp. 1) Marcus A. S., surnamed Rhetor, born at Corduba, and composer of various extant Declamationes. 2) Lucius A. S., *son of the former,* preceptor of Nero, and author of numerous philosophical treatises.

SĔNĔCIO, ōnis, *m.* [senex]. *A Roman surname.*

SĔNECTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [senex]. (Rar.) **Very old, aged:** s. aetas, and, oftener, as *subst.,* Senecta, ae, *f.*, **old age, senility.**

SĔNECTUS (II.), ūtis, *f.* [senex]. 1) **Old age, senility.** 2) *Trop.:* A) *the gloominess of old age,* **moroseness:** B) = vetustas, *age, long duration:* C) (lat.) *the slough, old skin of serpents,* &c.

SĒNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sena]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Sena,** proelium.

SĔNEO, 2. *v. intr.* [senex]. (Poet.) **To be old** *or* **aged;** *trop., to be weak, feeble.*

SĔNESCO, nui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [senex]. 1) **To grow old, to become aged.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **to grow weak** *or* **feeble, to decline** *with years,* **to wane, to waste away:** prata ss., *the meadows lose their freshness;* ager senuit continua messe, *is worn out;* Hannibal s. famâ et viribus, *the fame and power of Hannibal decline;* bellum s., *languishes;* civitas s. otio, *is weakened;* luna s., *wanes:* *B) (lat.) **to grow old** *over a work* (= consenesco, 2, B).

SĔNEX, nis, *adj.* w. *comp.* **I.** *Posit.* — **Old, aged, advanced in years** (cf. antiquus, vetus), of men; also (poet. & lat.) of women or animals, and (poet.) of inanimate and abstract objects: s. aevum, anni = *old age;* s. dies, *far advanced, drawing to a close.* Freq., *subst. m.* = **an old man;** rarely as *f., an old woman.* **II.** *Comp.,* Senior. — 1) (Except in political lang., and in the *pl.*, mostly poet. & lat.) **Older, elder;** often = senex. 2) *Trop.*, oratio s., *more mature;* haec vis est s., *more ancient* (= antiquior).

SĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [sex]. **Six each:** bis ss., *twelve;* (poet.) in the *sing.*, bis senus, *twelvefold,* labor.

SĒNI-DĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* (More freq. written sep.) **Sixteen each.**

SĔNĪLIS, e, *adj.* [senex]. **Of** *or* **belonging to an old man, aged, senile,** prudentia, anni, partes; adoptio s., *by an old man;* statua incurva s., *of an old man.*

SĔNĪLĬTER, *adv.* [senilis]. (Lat.) **After the manner of old persons,** tremere.

SĒNIO, ōnis, *m.* [seni]. *The number six,* **a six:** mittere s., *to throw the dice so that each shows the number six.*

SĔNIUM, ii, *n.* [senex]. (Poet. & lat.) **Age = feebleness, debility, decay:** omni morbo senioye carere. Hence: A) **vexation, fretfulness** *caused by decay:* confectus senio; ea res mihi senio est: B) **gloominess, melancholy,** *trouble:* C) **slowness:** torpor ac s.: D) *meton.*, **an old man, old fellow.**

SĒNO, ōnis, *m.* [Senones]. **A Senonian.**

SĒNŌNES, um, *m. pl.* [= Σένονες]. 1) *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis,* whose capital was Agendicum, now Sens. 2) *A tribe, descended from the former, in Gallia Cisalpina.*

SENSA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [sentio]. *Things perceived by the senses,* **sensations; thoughts, sentiments.**

SENSĪBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [sentio]. (Ante-cl.) *Perceptible by the senses,* **sensible.**

SENSĪCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of sensus]. (Lat.) **A little sentence.**

SENSĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sensus-fero]. (Lucr.) **Causing sensation.**

SENSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [sentio]. (Lucr.) *Endowed with sensation,* **sensitive.**

SENSIM, *adv.* [root SENT, whence sent-io]. (Prop., *so gradually that one can see it, perceptibly.*) **Little by little, slowly, softly:** s. et pedetentim, s. et moderate; s. tentare animos, *privately, by stealth;* amare s. et sapienter, *moderately.*

SENSUS, ūs, *m.* [sentio]. 1) Physically: A) **feeling, sensation,** doloris: B) *the faculty of feeling,* **sense:** s. videndi or oculorum, *the sense of sight;* tactus corporis est s.; s. audiendi or aurium, *the sense of hearing.* 2) Of the mind: A) **feeling, sense:** s. humanitas; s. amoris or amandi, *of love;* in partic., of oratory, **emotion** *proceeding from sympathy:* oratio sensum habeat: B) **consciousness:** carere s., *to be unconscious;* si quis est s. in morte, *if one is conscious in death:* C) = **sentiment, disposition, inclination, opinion,** &c.: civium s. erga nos; orator pertractat ss. mentesque; mihi placet s. ejus de republica, *his opinion or way of thinking;* ego illius sensum pulcre calleo, *I know his humour to a nicety;* s. communis, *the manner in which men generally view*

or judge of a thing, the common feeling of humanity: D) (poet.) **the understanding, sense, reason:** eripere alicui omnes ss.; s. communis, *sound common sense* (cf. C). 3) (Poet. & lat.): A) **the sense, idea, signification** *of a word,* &c.: notare voces et ss. verbis; verba duos ss. significantia: B) **a sentence, period:** ss. ordine collocati; ss. communes = loci communes (v. Locus).

SENTENTIA, ae, *f.* [sentio]. 1) **An opinion, view** (founded on a certain conviction — cf. opinio): habeo illam s., or sum in illâ s., *I am of that opinion, I take that view;* meâ s., *in my opinion;* non est sententia illud facere, *it is not my purpose to do that;* (poet.) sententia stat, *it is my firm purpose;* ex animi mei (tui, etc.) s. (in the formula of an oath), *to the best of my knowledge and belief, on my conscience, by my faith;* on the contrary, ex s. = *according to one's wish, happily, prosperously:* te ex sententia navigasse vehementer gaudeo, *that you have had a prosperous voyage;* de s. alicujus, *according to the opinion of some one, at the suggestion of some one;* de sua sententia, *of one's own accord.* 2) In partic., in public affairs, *an officially expressed opinion,* **a decision, sentence, vote** (cf. suffragium), esp. *of a senator:* dicere (ferre, dare) sententiam, *to cast one's vote, to vote;* rogare or interrogare sententias, *to ask senators for their opinion, to call on them to vote;* (pedibus) ire (discedere) in sententiam alicujus, *to assent to one's opinion;* factum est senatus consultum in meam s., *in conformity with my opinion;* also, of a judge, ferre (dicere) sententiam, *to cast one's vote, to vote.* 3) **The sense, idea, purport, signification** *of a word, writing,* &c.: unum verbum saepe non in eadem s. ponitur; in hanc s. epistola scripta est (locutus est), *to this purport, to this effect;* thus, also, freq. s., in opp. to verba. 4) *A thought expressed in words,* **a proposition, sentence:** dum breviter de singulis ss. disputo. In partic. = **an apothegm, maxim:** acutae crebrae que ss.

SENTENTIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sententia]. **A short sentence, maxim, aphorism.**

SENTENTIŌSE, *adv.* [sententiosus]. **Full of thought, sententiously.**

SENTENTIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sententia]. **Full of thought, pithy, sententious.**

SENTĪCĒTUM, i, *n.* [sentis]. (Pl.) **A thornbrake.**

SENTĪNA, ae, *f.* 1) **The sink** *in the hold of a ship, where the bilge-water collects;* hence = **bilge-water:** exhaurire s.; hence, *trop.,* hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant. 2) *Trop.,* **refuse, filth, dregs,** esp. *of the people:* s. reipublicae (of the confederates of Catiline); s. urbis, *the vile rabble;* also, *the hangers on of an army.*

SENTĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Sentinum]. **Of or belonging to Sentinum.**

SENTĪNUM, i, *n.* *A town in Umbria.*

SENTIO, nsi, nsum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [root SENT, whence sent-entia, sen-sim]. 1) **Of the body, to be sensible of, to feel, to perceive,** dolorem, morbum, odores; gemma ignem non sentiens, *on which the fire has no effect;* (poet.) s. sonare, *to hear sound.* 2) **Of the mind:** A) **to perceive, to understand, to observe, to notice:** animus sentit se moveri; s. quid sit ordo, quam id sit exiguum; plus s., *to be wiser, to know more;* Hence — a) *to experience, to find out by experience,* aliquid; sentiet qui vir sim; tecum sensi Philippos, *I know by experience what Philippi is* — b) s. de re aliqua, *to hear of, to learn:* B) **to deem, to think, to judge:** idem s., *to take the same view;* vera s., *to have the true view;* s. humiliter de aliquo, *to have a poor opinion of, to think meanly of;* mirabiliter de aliquo s., *to have a high opinion of one;* s. cum aliquo, *to agree with one.* Hence, in partic., tech. t. in the lang. of publicists, *to declare one's opinion,* **to vote, to decide:** lenissime s. (of a judicial decision); si judices pro causa mea senserint, *have decided in my favour.*

SENTIS, is, *m.* and (poet.) *f.* **A thorn, brier** (cf. dumus); *trop.* (Pl.), of thievish hands.

SENTISCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [sentio]. (Lucr.) **To observe, to perceive.**

SENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sentis]. (Ante-cl. and poet.) **Thorny, rough,** loca; homo s., *rough, with hair like bristles.*

SEORSUM, or (rar.) SEORSUS, *adv.* [se-versum, se-versus]. (Mostly ante-cl.) 1) **Apart, asunder, separately:** s. in custodia habere aliquem: s. a rege exercitum ductare. 2) *Trop.,* **apart, without** *a person or thing:* s. a collega aliquid facere, *apart from one's colleague;* thus, also (Lucr.), s. corpore; s. abs te sentio, *I think differently from you.*

SĒPĂRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [separo]. **Separable.**

SĒPĂRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [separatus]. **Apart, separately.**

SĒPĂRĀTIM, *adv.* [separo]. **Separately, asunder, apart:** dei s. ab universis singulos diligunt; usually abs., sejungere et s. scribere; copias singularum civitatum s. collocavit, *the forces of each state apart;* s. dicere, *generally* (in opp. to definite dicere).

SĒPĂRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [separo]. **A sundering, separating; a separation.**

SĒPĂRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of separo]. **Separate, distinct, particular:** (poet.) juga ss., *remote;* temporibus ss., *at different times.*

SĒ-PĂRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To sunder, to separate, to part, to sever:** mare s. Europam ab Asia, also (poet.) Asiam Europâ and Asiam Europamque. Freq., *trop.,* of a separation in speech or thought: s. narrationem; s. honestum a virtute; s. suum consilium a ceteris, *to come to a different conclusion from others.*

SĒPĔLĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [sepelio]. (Pl.) **That may be buried** = *that may be concealed,* stultitia.

SĒPĒLIO, pĕlīvi or pĕlii, pultum, 4. *v. tr.* [root SEP, whence, with a modification of the vowel, sop-or, sop-io]. Prop., *to bring to rest.* 1) **To bury, to inter** (it includes all the ceremonies of burial, while 'humo' denotes interment as the conclusion of them; hence, also = *to bury after burning*): s. aliquem. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to bury** = **to destroy, to suppress, to put an end to:** s. pudorem, famam, dolorem; s. bellum, *to end completely;* patria sepulta, *destroyed:* B) (poet.) **to bury,** *as it were, in something:* sepultus vino, somno, *intoxicated, buried in sleep;* on the contrary, inertia sepulta, *lazy, idle.*

SĒPES (Saep.), is, *f.* **A hedge, fence, enclosure;** (poet.) of any enclosure: ss. portarum.

SĒPIA, ae, *f.* [= σήπια]. 1) **A cuttle-fish.** 2) (Poet.) *The black juice of the cuttle-fish, used as ink,* **ink.**

SĒPĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [sepio]. **An enclosure.**

SĒPIO, psi, ptum, 4. *v. tr.* [sepes]. *To encompass with a hedge,* **to hedge** *or* **to fence in, to inclose, to surround** *with a protection:* s. segetem; s. vallum arboribus, urbem muris; *trop.,* s. domum custodibus; s. mare praesidiis classium; s. urbem praesidio, *to garrison;* s. aliquid veste, *to cover, to envelope.* Hence, *trop.* = *to guard, to secure:* s. aliquid memoriâ; septus legibus, *protected.* In partic., the *part.* as *subst.,* Septum, q. v.

SĒPIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sepia]. (Pl.) **A small cuttle-fish.**

SEPLĀSIA, ae, *f. A street in Capua,* where unguents were sold.

SĒ-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lay aside, to put aside;** esp., **to put by** *for future use,* **to lay by:** s. rem; s. et recondere; s. pecuniam in aedificationem templi; so, also, s. frumentum in decem annos. 2) In partic.: A) **to set apart, to reserve:** s. illam materiam senectuti: B) **to appoint, to destine** *for any purpose:* locus sepositus servilibus poenis: C) (lat.) **to remove:** interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius esset dubitare, *or that he should keep himself at a distance from the battle;* hence = **to banish:** s. aliquem in insulam: D) **to distinguish:** s. hanc partem a ceteris; (poet.) s. inurbanum dictum lepido: E) **to select, to pick out:** s. de sagittis unam: F) **to keep off, to drive away:** s. curas graves.

SĒPŎSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of sepono]. 1) *Put aside,* **select, choice:** vestis s., *a state-dress.* 2) **Remote,** locus.

SEPSE, *refl. pron.* [se-ipse]. **One's self.**

SEPTEM, *card. num. adj.* [= ἑπτά]. **Seven.** In partic.: A) *subst.* = *the Seven Wise Men:* B) s. stellae = Septentriones: C) Septem Aquae, *a lake in the region of Reate,* now S. Susanna: D) Septem maria, *the lagoons at the mouth of the Po,* where later the city of Venice rose.

SEPTEMBER, bris, e, *adj.* [septem]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the seventh month** (reckoned from March, the beginning of the Roman year), **of September,** mensis, kalendae, etc.

SEPTEMDĔCIM — v. Septendecim.

SEPTEMFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [septem-fluo]. (Poet.) **Flowing in seven streams:** s. Nilus, *having seven mouths.*

SEPTEM-GĔMĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Septemfluus.

SEPTEM-PĔDĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Pl.) **Of seven feet, seven feet high,** statua.

SEPTEMPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [septem-plico]. **Sevenfold:** s. clipeus, *of seven folds of ox-hide:* Nilus s. = septemfluus.

SEPTEM-VIR, i, *m. One of a college of seven men, appointed for some public duty,* e. g., *the dividing of lands,* **a septemvir.**

SEPTEMVĪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [septemvir]. *Of or belonging to the septemviri,* **septemviral,** auctoritas; *subst.,* Septemvirales, ium, *m. pl.* = septemviri.

SEPTEMVĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [septemvir]. *The office or dignity of a septemvir,* **the septemvirate.**

SEPTEMVIRI — v. Semptemvir.

SEPTĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [septem]. **Consisting of seven:** in partic., versus s., *consisting of seven feet.*

SEPTEN-DĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* **Seventeen.**

SEPTĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj. pl.* [septem]. 1) **Seven each.** 2) (Poet.) **Seven:** bis s.

SEPTENNIS, SEPTENNIUM — vide Septennis, etc.

SEPTENTRIO — v. Septentriones.

SEPTENTRIŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [septentriones]. **Of the north, northern;** *subst.,* Septentrionalia, ium, *n. pl., the northern regions.*

SEPTENTRIŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [septem-triones, prop., 'the seven oxen']. 1) **The Seven Stars** *near the north pole,* which form the constellation known as the Great Bear or Charles' Wain; hence, in the *sing.* (Septentrio, ōnis), s. major, *the Great Bear;* s. minor, *the Lesser Bear.* 2) **The north;** so, also, in the *sing.* 3) In the *sing.,* **the north wind:** acer s. ortus est.

SEPTENTRIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [septentriones]. (Lat.) **Northern.**

SEPTIES, *card. num. adv.* [septem]. **Seven times.**

SEPTĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [septimus]. **The soldiers of the seventh legion.**

SEPTĪMIUS, ii, *m.,* and Septĭmia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* one S. is mentioned as a friend of Horace.

SEPTĪMONTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [septem-mons]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills** (celebrated in the month of December, in commemoration of the addition of the seventh hill to the city of Rome).

SEPTĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [septem]. **The seventh.** Hence, as *adv.,* Septimum, and

(ante-cl.) Septimo, *for the seventh time;* (Pl.) die septimi, *on the seventh day.*

SEPTĪMUS-DĔCĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* (Also written sep.) **The seventeenth.**

SEPTINGENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [septingenti]. **The seven-hundredth.**

SEPTINGENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [Septem-centum]. **Seven hundred.**

SEPTĪRĒMIS, is, *f.* [septem-remus]. *A ship having seven banks or benches of oars,* a **septireme.** (Lat.)

SEPTUĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [septuaginta]. **The seventieth.**

SEPTUĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* **Seventy.**

SEPTUENNIS, e, *adj.* [septem-annus]. **Of seven years, seven years old.**

SEPTUM, i, *n.* [sepio]. (Usually in the *pl.*) **A fence, hedge, enclosure;** in partic., **a barrier, wall,** &c.: quibus septis belluas continebimus? ss. domorum, *the walls of houses;* pecus repetit ss., *the stall, fold;* at Rome, in partic. = *the barriers or enclosure within which the people of Rome voted at the comitia.*

SEPTŪMĬLEIUS, ii, *m. A Roman,* who obtained the reward offered by the consul Opimius for the head of C. Gracchus.

SEPTUNX, ncis, *m.* [septem-uncia]. **Seven ounces** = *seven-twelfths of an as, or of any whole divided into twelve parts.*

SĔPULCRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral:** fax s., *a funeral torch.* (Lat.)

*SĔPULCRĒTUM, i, *n.* [sepulcrum]. (Poet.) **A burial-place, cemetery.**

SĔPULCRUM, i, *n.* [sepelio]. 1) **A grave:** monumentum sepulcri, *a tomb, sepulchre:* aliquem sepulcro condere, *to bury, to inter;* honores sepulcri, i. e., *a tombstone, epitaph,* &c.; (poet.) s. vetus (of an old man). Hence: A) *a sepulchral mound, a barrow:* onerare membra sepulcro: B) *the place where a corpse is burned:* ad s. venimus, in ignem imposita est; ara sepulcri, *a funeral pile.* 2) *A grave, with its monuments, tombstones, inscriptions,* &c., **a tomb, sepulchre, mausoleum:** legere ss., *the epitaphs;* (poet.) placare ss., *the dead.*

SĔPULTŪRA, ae, *f.* [sepelio]. 1) **A burying; a burial, interment, sepulture, funeral:** sepulturâ aliquem afficere; corpus sepulturae (or ad sepulturam) dare, tradere, mandare, *to bury some one;* ss. demonstrantur deorum (according to some = *a burying-place, grave*). 2) **The burning** *of corpses* (v. Sepelio).

SEPYRA, ae, *f. A village on Mount Amanus, in Cilicia.*

SĒQUĂNA, ae, *f. A river in Gaul,* now the Seine.

SĒQUĂNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Sequana]. *A people of Gaul, dwelling about the sources of the Sequana,* in the modern Franche Comté and Burgundy.

SĒQUĂNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sequani]. **Sequanian.**

SĔQUAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [sequor]. (Poet.) 1) **Following** *or* **seeking after, pursuing,** equus; undae ss., *following closely upon each other;* flammae ss., *darting;* caprae ss., *hunting after the vine;* curae ss., *that follow one everywhere;* s. fumus, *penetrating;* dare terga Latio (= Latinis) sequaci, *pursuing.* 2) **Pliant, yielding.**

SĒQUĒLA, ae, *f.* [sequor]. (Lat.) **A consequence, sequel.**

SĔQUENS, tis, *n.* [*part.* of sequor]. (Lat.) According to Quintilian, used by some instead of ἐπίθετον, **an epithet.**

SĔQUESTER, tra, trum, and SĔQUESTRIS, tre, *adj.* [from secus (sequus), as magister from magis, minister from minus]. **Mediating:** pace sequestrâ, *in consequence of the peace.* Hence, *subst.* — 1) Sequester, tris (ante-cl. also tri), *m.:* A) **a depositary, trustee** *in a suit, with whom the thing in dispute is deposited till the case is decided:* B) **an agent, go-between** (in the bribery of judges, &c.): venditor hujus tribus et corruptor et s. is fuit: C) (poet. & lat.) **a mediator, umpire,** in gen.: Menenius Agrippa inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit. 2) Sequestrum, i, or Sequestre, tris, *n.*, **the depositing** *of the object in dispute in the hands of a third person.*

SĔQUOR, quūtus (cūtus), 3. *v. dep. tr.* [root SEC, kindr. w. ἝΠ-ομαι]. **To follow:** — 1) **To follow after, to come** *or* **to go after, to attend, to accompany:** s. aliquem, vallem; funus procedit, sequimur; secuti sunt cum omnibus copiis; (poet.) dicta sic voce s., *to answer.* Hence: A) of time or order, **to follow after, to succeed:** anno sequente; hunc annum pax s.; sermo s. convivia; patrem ss. liberi, *succeed to the rank of the father;* freq., of a discourse = **to succeed, to come next in order:** sequitur illa divisio; sequitur ut doceam, etc.; sequitur videre do eo quod, etc.: B) in logical conclusions, **to result, to follow:** (*impers.*) sequitur causas esse immutabiles; but usually with 'ut': sequitur ut haec falsa sint: C) of a possession or inheritance, &c., **to fall to the portion of, to fall to, to remain with:** res s. victorem; possessio s. heredem; urbes captae ss. Aetolos; so, also, poena s. eum, *overtakes him:* D) **to follow** *as an authority:* s. naturam ducem; s. sectam alicujus; s. aliquem or auctoritatem; s. consilium alicujus: E) **to come off, to come away: to come of itself:** ramus s. = *is easily broken off;* telum s. = *is easily withdrawn;* laus est pulcherrima quum sequitur, non arcessitur; verba non invita sequentur rem provisam. 2) *To follow hostilely,* **to pursue, to chase,** hostes. 3) **To go to, to seek,** Italiam. Hence, *trop.*, **to strive for, to aim at, to court:**

s. alicujus amicitiam; s. tranquillitatem vitae; s. gratiam Caesaris.

SĔRA, ae, *f.* [sero]. **A (moveable) bolt** *for fastening doors* (cf. claustrum, pessulus).

SĔRĀPIO, ōnis, *m.* [— Σεραπίων]. *A Greek proper name,* very common in Egypt; thus, in partic., 1) *a Greek geographer of Antioch.* 2) *A nickname of P. Corn. Scipio Nasica.* 3) *An Egyptian ambassador at Rome.* 4) *A Stoic philosopher.* 5) *A slave or freedman of Atticus.*

SĔRĀPIS, is and ĭdis, *m.* [= Σεράπις]. *A divinity of the Egyptians,* later worshipped also in Greece and Rome.

SĔRĒNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [serenus]. 1) **Clearness, serenity** *of the weather,* coeli. 2) *Trop.,* s. fortunae, *serenity, favour;* s. mea = *tranquillity of mind.*

SĔRĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [serenus]. (Poet.) I. *Tr.* — **To make clear** *or* **fair, to clear up:** s. coelum tempestatesque; *trop.,* s. spem fronte, *to show hope by a cheerful face.* II. *Intr.* (poet.) — Luce serenanti, *in bright daylight.*

SĔRĒNUS a, um, *adj.* 1) **Clear, bright, serene, cloudless,** coelum, nox, ver; as a *subst.,* Serenum, i, *n., a clear sky, fair weather:* puro sereno, or simply sereno, *in fair weather.* Hence (poet.) s. ventus = *bringing fair weather.* 2) Of one's appearance or state of mind, **serene, calm, cheerful, joyful,** frons; (poet.) vultus s.

SĒRES, rum, *m. pl.* [= Σῆρες]. *A people of Eastern Asia,* from whom the ancients received their silks — the modern Chinese.

SĔRESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [serenus]. (Lucr.) **To grow dry.**

SERGESTUS, i, *m. A pilot of Æneas,* whose name Virgil connects with the gens Sergia, at Rome.

SERGIUS, ii, *m.,* and Sergia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Lucius S. Catilina, whose conspiracy was put down by Cicero.

SĒRIA, ae, *f. A large vessel for wine, oil,* &c., **a cask, jar.**

SĒRĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sericus]. (Lat.) **Clothed in silk.**

SĒRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Seres]. *Of or pertaining to the Seres,* **Seric,** sagitta; hence = **of Seric silk, silken:** ss. carpenta, *with curtains of Seric silk;* hence, *subst.,* Serica, ōrum, *n. pl., silk-stuffs or garments.*

SĒRIES, ei, *f.* [sero I.]. (The *genit.* and *dat.* do not occur; very rare in the *pl.*) 1) **A row, series, succession, chain** (cf. ordo): s. dentium, rerum, fabularum, annorum, causarum. 2) In partic. (poet.), *a line of descent,* **lineage:** nec tamen haec series prosit.

SĒRIO, *adv.* [serius]. **In earnest, seriously.**

SĒRIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of seria]. (Poet.) **A small jar.**

SĒRĪPHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Seriphus]. **Seriphian;** *subst.,* Seriphius, ii, *m., a Seriphian.*

SĔRĪPHUS, i, *f.* [= Σέριφος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea,* now Serfo or Serfanto.

SĒRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. kindr. w. severus]. **Earnest, serious, grave** (that is said or done in earnest; in opp. to what is jocose — cf. severus): r. res, verba; *subst.,* Serium, i, *n.,* and, more freq., Seria, ōrum, *n. pl., earnestness, seriousness, serious matters:* joca ac seria, *jests and serious matters;* per (inter) seria, *amid serious occupations;* serio, *in earnest.*

SERMO, ōnis, *m.* [sero I.]. 1) *A talking among several,* **conversation, discourse** (cf. colloquium): conferre, habere s. cum aliquo; habebant s. inter se. In partic. = *a learned conversation,* **a scientific disputation, discussion:** habere s. cum aliquo de amicitia. 2) *The language of common life,* **conversation** (cf. oratio; also, in opp. to contentio, etc.): sermo potius quam oratio; s. est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni. Hence = *satire* (esp. of the satires of Horace, because of their likeness to prose, in opp. to a properly poetic form of expression). 3) **Common talk, report, rumour:** s. est in tota Asia dissipatus; s. ac fama; venire in s. hominum, *to be talked about by everybody;* so, also, esse in ore et s. omnium; hence = *a subject or topic of conversation:* dare sermonem iis, *to give them something to talk about;* filius meus s. est per urbem. 4) **A mode of expression, language, diction, style:** elegantia sermonis; s. festivus, elegans; egestas patrii sermonis; s. Graecus, Latinus; also, in a restricted sense = *a dialect.*

SERMŌCĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor]. 1) **A conversation, disputation, dialogue.** 2) As a figure of rhetoric, *the introduction of some one as speaking.*

SERMŌCĬNATRIX, īcis, *f.* [sermocinor]. (Lat.) **The art of discoursing** (a translation of the Greek προσομιλητική).

SERMŌCĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [sermo]: 1) **To talk, to converse.** 2) (Lat.) *To carry on a learned conversation,* **to dispute, to discuss.**

SERMŌNOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [sermo]. (Lat.) = sermocinor.

SERMUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of sermo]. **Common talk, rumour, tittle-tattle.**

SĔRO (I.), rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. tr.* [v. Sero II.]. 1) **To join** *or* **to bind together, to plait, to interweave;** only thus in the *perf. part.:* loricae sertae, *linked armour;* and, *subst.,* Serta, ōrum, *n. pl.,* also, Sertae, ārum, *f. pl.* (sc. coronae), *wreaths of flowers, garlands, festoons.* 2) *Trop.,* **to join, to connect, to unite, to combine:** ordo rerum humanarum seritur fati lege, *the order of human affairs is arranged by the law of fate;* s. tumultum ex tumultu, *to excite one disturbance after another;* so, also, s. certamina, bella, proelia, *to continue;* s. sermonem, colloquia cum aliquo, *to enter into;* s. fabulam argumento, *to com-*

pose a play from a well-connected story; s. negotium, *to prepare, to make.*

SĒRO (II.), sēvi, sătum, 3. *v. tr.* [ἔρω, εἴρω; prob. the same as sero I., with the orig. meaning 'to put']. 1) **To sow,** frumentum. 2) **To plant,** vitem, arborem. 3) (Poet.) *To supply with seed,* **to sow,** agrum; hence, *subst.,* Sata, ōrum, *n. pl., seed sown, young corn.* 4) *Trop.:* A) **to beget, to bring forth,** aliquem, genus hominum; freq. (mostly poet.), *part.* satus (ab aliquo), *begotten by, sprung from;* as a *subst.* = *a son, offspring:* s. Jove, *a son of Jove;* stirpe divina satus: B) **to scatter, to disseminate, to propagate; to excite, to occasion,** &c.: s. certamina, discordias civiles, rumores, opinionem, crimina.

SĒRO (III.), *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [serus]. 1) **Late** *in the day.* 2) In gen., **late:** serius ocius, *earlier or later.* In partic. = **too late** (so that it becomes useless — cf. tarde): s. resistimus; s. ac nequicquam; also the *comp.* in the same sense: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus?

SĒRŌTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [serus]. (Lat.) *That happens or comes late,* **late, backward.**

SERPENS, tis, *adj.* & *subst.* [*part.* of serpo]. I. *Adj.* — **Creeping,** bestia. II. *Subst. comm.* — A) **a serpent:** B) **the Serpent** (a constellation).

SERPENTĪGĒNA, ae, *m.* [serpens - gigno]. (Poet.) **The serpent-born.**

*SERPENTĪ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Serpent-footed.**

SERPĔRASTRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [perhaps from sirpo, 'to bind']. **Knee-splints,** *a kind of splint or bandage used for straightening the crooked legs of children;* jocosely, of officers who restrain their soldiers.

SERPO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* [= ἕρπω]. 1) **To creep, to crawl** *on the ground* (without feet, and noiselessly, like a snake — cf. repo): anguis s. per humum. 2) *Meton.* and *trop.* (mostly poet.), **to creep, to spread, to make way, to extend** *by slow and imperceptible degrees:* vitis, ignis s.; serpit per membra senectus; lanugo s. per ora; somnus, rumor, malum s. Hence, of a writer, s. humi, *to creep along the ground* = *to use plain, familiar language* (in opp. to the elevated style of poetry).

SERPYLLUM, i, *n.* **Wild thyme.**

SERRA, ae, *f.* [sec-ra, from seco]. 1) **A saw.** 2) *A serrated order of battle.*

SERRĀNUS, also Saranus, i, *m.* [from Saranum, a town of Umbria]. *A surname in the gens Attilia.*

SERRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [serra]. **Saw-shaped, serrated:** numus s., *notched on the edge.*

SERRHĒUM (or Sĕrrium), ii, *n. A promontory, with a fort, in Thracia.*

SERRŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of serra]. **A small saw.**

SERTŌRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sertorius]. **Sertorian,** bellum, dux.

SERTŌRIUS (Quintus), ii, *m. A partisan of Marius;* a famous general, who fought a long time in Spain against the army of Sulla, but was at length treacherously murdered by Perperna.

SERTA — v. Sero I.

SĔRUM, i, *n. The watery part of curdled milk,* **whey.**

SĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* with (rar.) *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *That happens or comes late,* **late;** hence = **too late:** s. gratulatio; nox s., *late in the night;* sero die, *late in the day;* also, serum diei, noctis, *a late hour of the day, of the night;* (poet.) sera spes, *late in its fulfilment;* ss. anni, *old age;* s. arbor, *old;* ss. ignes = *a funeral pile;* s. bellum, *protracted.* Also (poet.), for the *adv.* sero, of one who does any thing late: serus in coelum redeas; s. aliquid facere; O seri studiorum! *that learn too late!* so, also, s. querelis.

SERVA, ae, *f.* [servus]. **A female slave.**

SERVĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [servo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **That may be kept** *or* **preserved,** uva. 2) **That may be saved,** caput.

SERVANS, tis, *adj.* w. *sup.* [*part.* of servo]. (Poet.) **Observing, keeping.**

SERVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [servo]. (Lat.; doubtful read.) **An observance.**

SERVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [servo]. 1) **A preserver, observer,** honesti. 2) **A deliverer, saviour:** s. mundi.

SERVATRIX, īcis, *f.* [servo]. **A** (female) **saviour** *or* **deliverer.**

SERVĪLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Servilius I.]. *Of or belonging to Servilius,* **Servilian.**

SERVĪLIS, e, *adj.* [servus]. *Of or pertaining to a slave or slaves,* **servile, slavish:** s. jugum, vestis; tumultus, bellum s., *a war against slaves, a servile war;* manus s., *a band of slaves;* terror s., *a dread of a servile insurrection;* indoles s.; literae ss., *the lower branches of learning* (in opp. to literae liberales, 'the higher branches').

SERVĪLĬTER, *adv.* [servilis]. **Like a slave, slavishly, servilely.**

SERVĪLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Servĭlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* of which the following families and individuals are best known. A) Ahalae: — 1) Caius S. A., who, as the magister equitum of L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, slew Spurius Mælius, 440 B.C. B) Caepiones: — 2) Quintus S. C., was vanquished by the Cimbri, and afterwards banished. 3) Quintus S. C., *an opponent of Saturninus Glaucia, and later of Lucius Drusus,* of whom he was supposed to be the murderer. His daughter was the mother of M. Junius Brutus, the Liberator. C) Vatiae: — 4) Publius S. V. Isauricus, *a proconsul of Asia,* who vanquished the pirates, and conquered Cilicia and Isauria. D) Cascae: — 5) Publius S. C., *one of the murderers of Caesar.* E) Rulli: — 6) Publius S. R., *author of an agrarian law.*

SERVĪLIUS (II.), a. um, *adj.* [Servilius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Servilius*, **Servilian.**

SERVIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* [servus]. 1) *To live in slavery*, **to be a servant** *or* **a slave, to serve, to be in service:** s. apud aliquem or alicui; also, s. servitūtem; also (in Plaut.) with a kindred *abl.:* s. servitute. Hence: A) of the political relations of a people = *to be subject to an absolute monarch, to be in a state of servitude:* per tres annos servistis: B) of buildings, &c., *to be subject to some servitude* (e. g., a right of way, of conveying water, &c., held by certain parties): C) (lat.) **to serve for, to be fit for:** domino non minori s. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to suit one's self to, to conform** *or* **to accommodate one's self to, to comply with:** s. tempori, rumoribus, pietati, iracundiae; s. auribus alicujus, *to say what is agreeable only, to humour:* B) *to do something for the sake of another*, **to have respect** *or* **care for, to render service to:** s. amicis, reipublicae: C) **to busy one's self about, to bestow care on, to strive after, to aspire to:** s. honoribus, voluptatibus, pecuniae, brevitati.

SERVĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [servus]. 1) (Rar.) **Slavery, servitude.** 2) In the *pl.*, or *collect.* in the *sing.*, **slaves:** esse e s. alicujus; excitare ss.

SERVITRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [servus-tero]. (Pl.) **Galled by slavery:** s. stabulum (as a term of reproach).

SERVĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [servus]. (Very rare.) = Servitus, 1.

SERVĪTUS, ūtis, *f.* [servus]. 1) *The condition of a servus*, **slavery, servitude:** esse in s., servire servitutem, *to be a slave;* (Pl.) s. alicui, *to be the slave of any one;* civitas servitute oppressa. Hence: A) of a people or state, *subjection to a despot:* B) in gen., **servitude, subjection, obedience** (of a wife to her husband, of a child to its parent, and also of a soldier): s. officii, *the duty of obedience.* 2) Of a house or other property, *a liability to certain burdens or duties, servitude.* 3) (Poet.) In the *pl.*, or *collect.* in the *sing.*, **slaves, servants.**

SERVIUS, ii, *m.* [servus; prop., 'a slave-child']. *A Roman praenomen*, e. g., Servius Tullius; afterwards it occurs as a prænomen in the gens Sulpicia only.

SERVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Mostly poet.) **To give heed to, to watch, to observe:** s. sidera; abs. (of an augur), s. de coelo, *to observe the signs appearing in the heavens;* uxor me s., *watches me;* s. atria (of clients who wish to speak to their patron); s. ne, etc., *to take care lest*, &c.; also (colloq.), serva! *look out! take care!* Hence, 2): A) *to keep watch that something may not be injured or disturbed*, **to preserve, to keep safe and unharmed, to maintain, to observe,** &c. (cf. observo): s. legem, pacem, modum; s. jusjurandum, promissa, *to keep;* s. officium, *to fulfil;* s. consuetudinem, *to follow, to remain faithful to;* s. praesidia; s. ordines, *to keep the ranks:* B) (poet.) **to guard** *or* **to keep** *a place* = **to dwell in, to inhabit:** s. nidum; s. silvas; hence, abs. = **to remain, to stay,** domi, intus: C) **to save, to deliver; to keep** *or* **to lay up, to reserve** *for the future:* s. rempublicam; s. navem ex hieme; s. vinum; s. ad tempora = *to defer to a more favourable time;* (poet.) s. se rebus secundis.

SERVŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of serva]. **A young (female) slave, a servant-girl.**

*SERVŬLĬ-CŎLA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) *She that waits upon slaves*, **a slave's drab** (a term of reproach applied to prostitutes).

SERVŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of servus]. **A young slave, a servant-lad.**

SERVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sibilated from ἐρύ-ω]. 1) **Bound to service, subject, servile, slavish,** caput; s. civitas, *subject to a monarch;* s. aqua, *water drunk by slaves;* s. pecus, *a servile herd* (contemptuously, of mere imitators); rex omnia serva vult, *wishes all things to be subject to him.* 2) Of houses, &c., **encumbered with a burden** *or* **servitude:** s. praedium. Hence, Servus, i, *m.*, **a slave, servant** (cf. minister — it denotes a slave in a legal and political sense — cf. famulus, mancipium); *trop.*, s. cupiditatum.

SĒSĂMUM, i, *n.* [= σήσαμον]. *An Oriental leguminous plant*, **sesame.**

*SESCENNĀRIS, e, *adj.* (Liv. 41, 15.) Has not yet been satisfactorily explained (s. bos); according to some = sexennis.

SESCUNCIA, ae, *f.* [sesqui-uncia]. **One and a half unciæ** = *a twelfth and half of a twelfth of a whole*, or *one-eighth* (v. Uncia); as an *adj.*, copula s., *an inch and a half thick.*

SESCUPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [sesqui-plico]. **Once and a half as much.**

SESCŬPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [for sesquiplus]. (Lat.) **Taken once and a half, once and a half as much.**

SĔSĔLIS, is, *f.* [= σέσελις]. **Hartwort** (a plant).

SĔSOSTRIS, ĭdis, *m.* (the *abl.* Sesoside, from Sesosis, occurs in Tac.) [= Σέσωστρις]. *A celebrated king of Egypt.*

SESQUI, *adv.* [semis-qui]. *1) As a separate word, **one half more, more by one half:** s. major. 2) In compos.: A) w. an *ord. num. adj.* (= ἐπί, in ἐπόγδοος), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; as, s. octavus, *eight and one-eighth:* B) with other words (substantives and adjectives formed therefrom), it denotes one and a half times the measure indicated by the second word (v. Sesquihora).

SESQUI-ALTER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* **One and a half.**

SESQUI-HŌRA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) **An hour and a half.**

SESQUĬ-MŎDIUS, ii, *m.* **A modius and a half.**

*SESQUĪ-OCTĀVUS, a, um, *num. adj.* **Containing one and an eighth.**

*SESQUI-ŌPUS, ĕris, *n.* (Pl.) **The work of a day and a half.**

SESQUĪ-PĔDĀLIS, e, *adj.* **A foot and a half long;** (poet.) *trop.*, ss. verba, *bombastic, sesquipedalian.*

SESQUĪ-PES, ĕdis, *m.* **A foot and a half** (in length, &c.).

SESQUĪ-PLĀGA, ae, *f.* **A blow** *or* **stroke and a half** (i. e., two blows, either of unequal force, or not very effective).

SESQUIPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [sesquī-plico]. **Once and a half as much.**

SESQUĪ-TERTIUS, a, um, *adj.* **Containing four thirds** *or* **one and a third.**

SESSĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* [sedeo]. (Pl.) **A seat, chair.**

SESSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [sedeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Fit for sitting upon:** s. tergum equi. **2) Low, dwarf. 3) Standing firm:** s. obba (because furnished with a broad foot).

SESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [sedeo]. **1) A sitting.** Hence, in partic.: A) **a session** *for discussion:* s. pomeridiana: B) *trop.*, **a sitting idly, a loitering. 2)** *Concr.*, **a sitting-place, seat.**

SESSĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of sedeo]. **To sit much** *or* **long.**

SESSIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sessio]. **A little meeting** *or* **company** *assembled for amusement.*

SESSOR, ōris, *m.* [sedeo]. **1)** (Poet. & lat.) **A sitter,** e. g., *in the theatre* = *a spectator.* **2)** Hence: A) = **a resident,** urbis: B) (lat.) **a rider** (in opp. to the horse).

SESTERTIUS, ii, *m.* [semis-tertius, 'the third, less one-half,' i. e., 'two and a half']. (Prop., an *adj.*, sc. numus, which is sometimes expressed.) **1)** *A small silver coin,* in value equal to two and a half (later four) asses; in our currency = *three cents and nine mills;* **a sesterce:** duo, trecenti, etc., sestertii; duo millia sestertiorum or (more freq.) sestertiûm. The use of the abbreviated genitive gave rise to a further application of the word, viz.: A) sums above one thousand, and under one million, were expressed by Sestertia, ōrum, *n. pl.* (not the *sing.*) = *one thousand sesterces:* duo, septem, trecenta, etc., sestertia (for duo, septem, trecenta millia sestertiorum) = 2000, 7000, 300,000 *sesterces:* B) sums of one million, and upwards, were expressed by the numeral adverb in '-ies,' with 'sestertiûm' (*gen. pl.*), or with the proper case of 'sestertius,' 'centena millia' being understood; e. g., decies sestertiûm = decies centena millia sestertiûm, *a million;* accepi vicies sestertium, *two million sesterces;* emi fundum sestertio undecies, *for eleven hundred thousand sesterces;* summa sestertii millies, *the sum of one hundred million sesterces.* **2)** *Trop.*, **a trifle, small sum.**

SESTIĀNUS (or Sextiānus), a, um, *adj.* [Sestius]. *Of or belonging to a Sestius,* **Sestian,** conviva.

SESTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Sestia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens* (often interchanged with 'Sextius,' although, during the earlier periods at least, the 'Sestii' were patricians, and the 'Sextii' plebeians); thus, esp. Publius S., *a firm friend of Cicero, and opponent of Clodius.*

SESTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Sestius I.]. *Of or belonging to a Sestius,* **Sestian.**

SESTUS (I.), i, *f.* [= Σηστός]. *A town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos,* the residence of Hero — now Jalova.

SESTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Sestus I.]. **Sestan:** puella S. = *Hero.*

SĒTA, ae, *f.* **1) The stiff hair** *of an animal,* **a bristle** (cf. crinis, etc.), and sometimes also used of stiff, bristly human hair: s. equina; rigidae ss. **2)** *Meton.*, **an angling line** *made of hair.*

SĒTĂBIS, is, *f.* *A town in Spain,* now Jativa.

SĒTĂBUS, a, um, *adj.* [Setabis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Setabis.**

SĒTĀNIUM, i, *n.* [= σηράνιον]. *A kind of medlar.*

SĒTĬA, ae, *f.* *A town in Latium,* now Sezze.

SĒTĬGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [seta-gero]. (Poet.) **Bearing bristles, bristly; as a** *subst. m.* = *a boar.*

SĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Setia]. *Of or belonging to Setia,* **Setian;** *subst.*, Setini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Setians.*

SĒTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [seta]. **Bristly,** aper; ss. verbera, *made of hair.*

SEU — v. Sive.

SĒVĒRE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [severus]. **Severely, austerely, seriously, rigidly.**

SĒVĒRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [severus]. **Seriousness, severity, strictness, austerity** (cf. gravitas): s. disputandi, *the strictness of a scientific investigation.*

SĒVĒRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [severus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Seriousness, austerity.**

SĒVĒRUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Serious** (of one who does not indulge in sport and jokes — cf. serius), **grave, austere, stern, severe:** s. vultus, homo; s. in filium; judex s. in judicando; s. sententia; s. genus dicendi. **2)** (Poet.) Intensively: A) = **harsh, rough, cruel, frightful:** s. necessitas, mare; s. amnis Cocyti: B) of modes of life, *temperate, hardy:* adimam cantare severis; agricola s.: C) vinum s., *tart.*

SĒVĒRUS (II.), i, *m.* *A proper name;* thus, esp. **1)** Cornelius S., *a poet,* in the Augustan age. **2)** Titus Cassius S., *a Roman orator,* in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

SĒVĒRUS (III.) MONS. *A mountain in the Sabine territory,* now Vissa.

SĒ-VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To call apart *or* aside, to call away,** singulos; s. plebem, *to excite the people to a secession* (v. Secessio): s. se e senatu (Pl.), *to withdraw from.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to call off, to withdraw, to separate, to remove:** s. animum a republica; s. animum contagione corporis; s. aliquid in privatam domum, *to put aside or away;* (Pl.) s. se in consilium, *to advise with one's self only.*

SĒVUM — v. Sebum.

SEX, *card. num. adj.* [= ϝξ]. **Six:** (poet.) sex septem, *from six to seven.*

SEXĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni]. **Of *or* containing sixty;** in partic. = *sixty years old.*

SEXĀGĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [sexaginta]. **Sixty each.**

SEXĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [sexaginta]. **The sixtieth.**

SEXĀGIES, *num. adv.* [sexaginta]. **Sixty times.**

SEXĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* [sex]. **Sixty.**

SEX-ANGŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) **Hexagonal, sexangular.**

SEXCĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sexcenti]. **Consisting of six hundred.**

SEXCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [sexcenti]. **Six hundred each.**

SEXCENTĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [sexcenti]. (Lat.) **Six hundred each.**

SEXCENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [sexcenti]. **The six-hundredth.**

SEXCENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [sex-centum]. **Six hundred;** *trop.*, in gen. = *very many, numberless.*

SEXCENTIES, *num. adv.* [sexcenti]. **Six hundred times.**

*SEXCENTO-PLĀGUS, i, *m.* [plaga]. (Pl.) **A man of six hundred stripes.**

SEXDĔCIM — v. Sedecim.

SEXENNIS, e, *adj.* [sex-annus]. **Six years old, of six years.**

SEXENNIUM, ii, *n.* [sexennis]. **A period of six years.**

SEXIES, *num. adv.* [sex]. **Six times.**

SEX-PRĪMI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The six chief men** *of the council in small towns.*

SEXTĀ-DĔCĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. The soldiers of the sixteenth legion.*

SEXTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [sextus]. *The soldiers of the sixth legion.*

SEXTANS, ntis, *m.* [sex-as]. **The sixth part** *of an as or of any unit.* In partic.: A) as a coin = *two unciae:* B) *the sixth part of an inheritance:* C) *the sixth part of a pound:* D) as a measure of liquids = *two cyathi, the sixth part of a sextarius.*

SEXTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [sextus]. **The sixth part** *of a measure, weight,* &c. Esp.: A) as a dry measure, *the fourth part of a modius,* **a peck:** B) as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a congius,* **a pint and a half.**

SEXTIĀNUS — v. Sestianus.

SEXTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [sex]. **Pertaining to the sixth month** (reckoning from March): s. mensis, *August;* ss. Kalendae, nonae, idus.

SEXTĪLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Sextĭlia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.*

SEXTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Sextia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens* (cf. Sestius); thus, esp. **1)** Lucius S., *a tribune of the people,* about 376 B. C., who advocated the admission of plebeians to the consulship. **2)** Titus S., *a lieutenant of Caesar, in Gaul.*

SEXTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Sextius I.]. **Sextian:** Aquae Sextiae, *a Roman colony,* near Massilia, founded by C. Sextius Calvinus — now Aix.

SEXTŬLA, ae, *f.* [sextus]. (Prop. an *adj.*, sc. pars.) **The sixth part** *of an uncia;* hence, *the seventy-second part of an 'as,' or any unit.*

SEXTUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [sex]. **The sixth.** Hence, Sextum, *num. adv.*, **the sixth time.**

SEXTUS-DĔCĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* **The sixteenth.**

SEX-UNGŬLA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) **Six-claws** (a nickname of a rapacious prostitute).

SEXUS, ūs, *m.*, or (mostly poet. & lat.) SĔCUS, *n. indecl.* [prob. from seco; hence = 'that which creates separation or distinction']. **1) Sex** (male or female): omnes puberes virilis sexus; liberos utriusque sexus; on the other hand, libera capita virile secus; omnes muliebre secus. **2)** *The sexual organs.*

SI, *conj.* [orig. but obsolete form Sei, kindred w. *si*]. **1)** As a conditional particle, **if, provided that:** si deus mundum creavit, gubernat etiam; si hoc negem, mentiar; si scirem, dicerem. In partic.: A) (like the more frequent quoties, quum, etc.), in speaking of an action several times repeated = **as often as,** *every time when:* si hostes deterrere nequiverant, disjectos circumveniebant: B) in explaining or justifying a previous expression = **if indeed, in case that:** delectus habetur, si hic delectus habendus est: C) elliptically: aut nemo aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; si minus (without a verb), *if not:* educ tecum omnes tuos, si minus, quam plurimos: D) (poet.) in wishes, **would that, O that:** O! si, etc. (where, properly, the entire principal sentence is to be supplied): E) the signification of 'si' is often made more definite or emphatic by adding to it other words: si quidem, *if indeed, provided that;* si modo, *if only;* si maxime, si jam, *though, although;* ita ... si, *on condition that;* quod si (in transitions — v. Quod). **2)** In dependent sentences, expressing an interrogation or doubt (in prose, mostly to express an expecta-

tion or effort), whether, if perchance: exspectabat, si hostes priores transirent; visam si domi est.

SĪBĪLO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [sibilus]. I. *Intr.* — To hiss (of snakes, and red-hot iron, when dipped in water). II. *Tr.* — To hiss at, aliquem.

SĪBĪLUS (I.), i, *m.* (poet. also, in the *pl.*, SĪBĪLA, ōrum, *n.*) 1) A hissing, whistling, rustling, rudentum, venti; horrenda ss. misit (of a snake). 2) *A contemptuous or derisive hissing*, a hissing at, a hiss: sibilis conscindere (consectari, explodere) aliquem.

SĪBĪLUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) Hissing, whistling.

SĪBĪNA (Sibyna), ae, *f.* [= Σιβύνη]. (Ante-cl.) *A kind of hunting-spear.*

SĪBŌNES, is, *f.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) Perh. = Sibina.

SIBUZĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Aquitania.*

SĪBYLLA, ae, *f.* [= Σίβυλλα, from Σιὸς βύλλα, Æol. for Διὸς βουλή]. *A prophetess and priestess of Apollo*, a sibyl. There were many prophetesses of this name; the most famous was the *Sibyl* at Cumæ, in the time of Æneas.

SĪBYLLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sibylla]. *Of or belonging to a sibyl*, sibylline: libri (also fata) ss., *the Books of Fate* (according to a legend, bought of a sibyl by king Tarquin), which were kept in the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill, in the care of a college of priests, and were consulted in behalf of the state, in times of danger.

SIC (in Pl. Sicce, like hicce, etc.; with the interr. particle 'ne,' it is SĪCĬNE), *adv.* [kindred with hic]. So, in such a manner, of such kind (cf. adeo, tam). Freq. it corresponds with ut, tanquam, quasi, *so as, as if, just as if:* sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole; yet, also, sic ... ut = *so ... that.* Sometimes it denotes a quality = of such sort, such, so: sic sum, *such am I;* sic est vulgus, *of such sort is the multitude.* In partic.: A) (rar.) = adeo, so, so much, to such a degree: sic eum diligebat ut, etc.: B) like 'ita,' in conditional and limiting clauses: ut id s. ratum esset si, etc., *that it then only should be valid*, &c.; hence — a) (like the Greek αὖτως) = *so without more ado, without ceremony:* non s. nudos in flumen conjicere voluerunt — b) (Com.) to indicate a low degree: sic tenuiter, *so so*; sic satis, *tolerably:* C) (poet.) in protestations, wishes, affirmations, so truly, so surely: sic has deus artes adjuvet, ut, etc., *so may the god assist my art, as*, &c.; sic me dii amabunt: D) (Com.) to express assent, yes, certainly.

SĪCA, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with seco]. A (curved) dagger, a poniard (of an assassin — cf. pugio); *trop., assassination.*

SĪCĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σικανοί]. The Sicanians, *a people (probably Iberians from Spain) who migrated from the west coast of Italy to Sicily, and settled there.* According to some = *the Siculi;* according to others, not the same.

SĪCĀNIA, ae, *f.* [= Σικανία]. (Poet.) *The island of Sicily.*

SĪCĀNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Sicani]. (Poet.) Sicilian.

SĪCĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σικάνιος]. Sicanian; (poet.) = Sicilian.

SĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σικανός]. Sicanian; (poet.) = Sicilian.

SĪCĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [sica]. An assassin, murderer: accusare aliquem inter ss., *to accuse one of assassination.*

SICCA, ae, *f.* *A border town on the east of Numidia*, now Kef.

SICCE, *adv.* [siccus]. Dryly; *trop.* of style.

SICCENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Sicca]. *The inhabitants of Sicca.*

SICCĪNE, more correctly SĪCĪNE — v. Sic.

SICCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [siccus]. 1) Dryness, paludum; in partic., of the weather, *dryness, drought.* Hence, improp., of the body, *freedom from gross and unhealthy humours*, solidity, firmness. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the mind, *want of fertility*, poverty: B) of style, *want of ornament*, dryness, jejuneness.

SICCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [siccus]. 1) To make dry, to dry: s. aliquid in umbra; s. capillos sole; s. lacrimas. 2) To dry up, paludem. 3) (Poet.) S. calices, *to drain;* s. ubera, *to suck dry;* s. ovem (lat.), *to milk;* s. vulnus (of an unhealthy humour) = *to heal.*

SICC-ŌCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) With dry eyes, dry-eyed.

SICCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Dry (prop., on the surface — cf. aridus), vas, ager, coelum, dies; (poet.) ss. oculi, *tearless;* s. homo, *not weeping;* s. corpus, *dry, solid, vigorous* (free from rheum, catarrh, &c. — v. Siccitas); signa ss. (ursa major et minor), *that do not set under the sea;* hence, *subst.*, Siccum, i, *n.*, *dry land, a dry place:* in sicco, *on the dry land, on the shore;* Sicca, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *dry places*, also *the earth.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *dry, thirsty:* B) *that drinks no wine, sober, abstemious* (opp. to uvidus): C) *poor* (opp. to unctus): C) of style, simple, pithy, nervous; also (lat.) = *dry, jejune:* E) s. puella, *cold, passionless:* F) (lat.) pueri ss., *ignorant.*

SĪCE — v. Sic.

SĪCĔLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [= Σικελίς[. (Poet.) Sicilian; *subst.* = *a Sicilian female.*

SICĔLISSO, 1. *v. intr.* [= Σικελίζω]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) To imitate Sicilian manners.

SĪCHAEUS, i, *m.* *The husband of Dido*, killed by Pygmalion.

SĪCĬLIA, ae, *f.* [= Σικελία]. *The island of Sicily.*

SĬCĬLĬCISSĬTO = Sicelisso, q. v.

SĬCĬLĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sicilis]. **A small sickle.** (Pl.)

SĬCĬLIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sicilia]. **Sicilian:** fretum S., *the Strait of Messina;* S. pecunia, *earned in Sicily;* S. bellum, *carried on in Sicily;* S. peregrinatio, *a stay of a traveller in Sicily.*

SĪCĬLIS, is, *f.* [sica]. (Lat.) **A sickle.**

SICIMINA, ae, *m.* *A mountain in Gallia Cisalpina.*

SĪCINNISTA, ae, *m.* [= σικιννιστής]. (Lat.) *One who performs the sicinnium,* **a sicinnist.**

SĪCINNIUM, ii, *n.* [= σίκιννις]. *A dance of satyrs.* (Lat.)

SĪCŎRIS, is, *m.* *A river in the north-east of Spain,* now the Segre.

SĪCŬBI, *adv.* [si, and cubi, for ubi]. **If anywhere, wheresoever.**

SĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sica]. **A small dagger.**

SĪCŬLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Siculians** *or* **Sicilians** (cf. Sicani), *an ancient people, living on the Tiber,* who passed thence into the island of Sicily — hence, the collective name for the inhabitants of the island; *sing.,* Siculus, i, *m., a Sicilian.*

SĪCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Siculi]. **Sicilian:** S. pastor = *the poet Theocritus;* S. conjux = *Proserpina;* S. tyrannus, *Phalaris.*

SĪCUNDE, *adv.* [si, and cunde, for unde]. **If from any place.**

SĪC-UT, or SĪC-ŬTI, *conj.* **So as, just as, as:** mentem, s. erat antea in simili causa factum, occupaverunt; often corresponding to ita, sic, etc.; freq. without a verb: Graeciae, s. apud nos, delubra magnifica. In partic.: A) to confirm a preceding statement: s. est, erat, etc. (sometimes also with other verbs), *as it really is (was), as it indeed is (was):* sit ista res magna, sicut est; quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat: B) to introduce a figurative expression, esp. a comparison, **as it were, as if:** natura rationem in capite s. in arce posuit: C) (rar.) to introduce an example, **as, as for instance:** D) (poet. & lat.) to denote the continuance of a quality, position, action, &c.: s. eram, *just as I was, just as I stood there:* E) (Pl.) to assign a reason = **inasmuch as, since:** F) (Sall.) = quasi, **as if, just as if.**

SĪCYON, ōnis, *f.* [= Σικυών]. *The chief town of Sicyonia, in the north of the Peloponnesus.*

SĪCYŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σικυώνιος]. **Sicyonian;** S. bacca, *the olive;* SS. calcei, *a kind of soft shoes.* *Subst.:* A) Sicyonii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Sicyonians:* B) Sicyonia, ōrum, *n. pl., Sicyonian shoes.*

SĪDA, ae, *f.* [= Σίδη]. *A town in Pamphylia,* now Eski Adalia.

SĪDĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* [sidus]. (Poet.) 1) *Of or belonging to the stars,* **starry** *or* **starred:** canis s., *the Dog Star;* coelum s., *studded with stars;* ignes ss. = *the stars;* dea s. = *the night;* conjux s. = *Ceyx, as a son of Lucifer.* 2) *Trop.,* **bright, shining,** clipeus.

SĪDĒTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Σιδῆται]. *The inhabitants of Sida.*

SĪDĪCĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Campania,* whose chief town was Teanum, now Teano.

SĪDĪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sidicini]. **Sidicinian.**

SĪDO, sēdi or sīdi, sessum, 3. *v. intr.* [sibilated from ἵζω]. (Poet. & lat.) **To seat one's self, to sit down, to alight:** avis s. Hence: A) **to settle** *or* **to sink down,** coelum; arx s. in cineres; *trop.,* metus s., *subsides:* B) *to remain sitting or lying;* in partic., navis s., *sticks fast.*

SĪDON, ōnis, *f.* [= Σιδών]. *A great and ancient city of Phoenicia,* now Saida.

SĪDŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Σιδόνες]. (Lat.) **The Sidonians.**

SĪDŌNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σιδωνικός]. (Gell.) **Sidonian.**

SĪDONIS, ĭdis, *adj.* & *subst.* [Sidon]. (Poet.) **I.** *Adj.* — **Sidonian:** S. concha, *Syrian purple;* S. tellus, *Phoenicia.* **II.** *Subst. f.* — **A Sidonian woman,** esp. *Europa, Dido, Anna (the sister of Dido).*

SĪDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σιδώνιος]. **Sidonian;** (poet.) = **Tyrian, Phœnician:** S. hospes, i. e., *Cadmus;* often = *purple,* chlamys. Hence, *subst.:* A) Sidonii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Sidonians;* (poet.) = *the Phoenicians:* B) Sidonia, ae, *f., the country about Sidon.*

SĪDUS, ĕris, *n.* [sibilated from σῖδος]. *A group of stars,* **a constellation** (cf. stella, astrum); sometimes (poet. & lat.) = *a celestial body,* **a star;** freq. in astrological usage, e. g., s. natalicium. In partic.: A) = *a quarter of the heavens, a clime, region:* s. patrium: B) (poet.) = *a time of the year,* **a season:** mutato s.; hiberno sidere, *in winter:* C) = **weather:** grave s. et imber; s. Minervae, *a storm raised by Minerva:* D) = *night:* exactis sideribus, *when the night had passed:* E) (poet.) = *the sky, the heavens:* terram, mare, sidera movit: F) *trop.* — a) ferre, etc., ad ss. = *to extol to the stars:* tangere ss., *to be very fortunate,* or *to enjoy great honour* — b) = **an ornament, glory:** flores ss. terrestria; s. Fabiae gentis (of Fabius Maximus).

SĬGAMBER, bra, brum, *adj.* [Sigambri]. **Sigambrian;** *subst.,* Sigambra, ae, *f., a Sigambrian woman.*

SĬGAMBRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σύγαμβροι]. *A powerful people in North-western Germany.*

SĪGĒUM, i, *n.* [= Σίγειον]. *A promontory and maritime town in Troas,* now Yenishehr.

SĪGĒUS, or SĪGĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sigeum]. **Sigean;** (poet.) = *Trojan.*

SĪGILLĀRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [sigillum]. 1) **The Feast of Images,** *a festival at Rome, in which the people made each other presents, especially of small*

images. 2) Hence: A) = *the little images given as presents:* B) *the place where images were sold, 'the Image-market.'*

SĬGILLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sigillum]. **Adorned with small images,** scyphus.

SĬGILLUM, i, *n.* [signum]. (Mostly in the *pl.*) **A little image** *or* **figure;** in partic. = *the image on a seal-ring;* hence, *meton.* = **a seal.**

SĬGĪMĒRUS (or Sĕgīmērus), i, *m.* [= Σεγιμήρος]. *A prince of the Cherusci,* the father of Arminius, and brother of Segestes.

SIGNĀTE, *adv.* [signatus]. (Lat.) **Clearly, distinctly.**

SIGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [signo]. *One who attests a writing by affixing his seal,* **a signer, sealer;** hence, **a witness,** esp. *to a will or to a marriage-contract.*

SIGNIA, ae, *f. A town in Latium,* now Segni.

SIGNĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [signum-fero]. **Bearing signs** *or* **images;** in partic. = *bearing the heavenly signs or constellations,* **starry:** s. aether; orbis s., *the zodiac.* Hence, *subst.,* Signifer, ĕri, *m.:* A) **a standard-bearer, ensign:** B) **a leader, chief.**

SIGNĬFĪCANS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of significo]. (Lat.) **Full of meaning, expressive, significant, clear,** verba, locorum descriptio.

SIGNĬFĪCANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [significans]. **Significantly, distinctly, clearly.**

SIGNĬFĪCANTIA, ae, *f.* [significo]. (Lat.) **The force, significancy** *of words.*

SIGNĬFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [significo]. 1) **A pointing out, denoting; an indication, intimation, token, sign:** s. pudoris, victoriae; aliqua virtutis s., *some token of virtue;* id habet non dubiam s.; inde magna s. fit, non esse constantiam, *this clearly shows that,* &c.; una literarum s., *a written order;* nutu atque significatione, *by nodding and making signs.* 2) In partic.: A) **a sign of assent, an expression of approval, favour, applause:** omni s. florere; ss. et acclamationes multitudinis: B) **in rhetoric, significance, emphasis** (= ἐμφάσεις): C) **the meaning, signification, sense, import** *of a word,* &c.: s. scripti.

SIGNĬFĪCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [significo]. (Lat.) **The meaning, signification** *of a word.*

SIGNĬFĪCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [signum-facio]. Prop., *to make or to give a sign:* — 1) **To show by signs, to point out, to signify, to indicate, to intimate,** &c.: s. alicui aliquid, also de re aliqua, quid factum sit; s. voce et manibus; significant deditionem, *that they will surrender;* ornatus aliquem regem s., *shows him to be a king.* In partic.: A) **to foreshow, to prognosticate:** s. futura: B) abs., ss. inter se, *they make signs to each other;* canes ss., si fures venerint, *sound the alarm, if,* &c. 2) Of words, **to mean, to signify, to denote:** uno verbo duae res significantur; quae idem significant, *are synonyms.*

SIGNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Signia]. *Of or belonging to Signia,* **Signian;** *subst.,* Signini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Signia.*

SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [signum]. 1) *To designate by a sign or mark,* **to mark, to mark out:** s. humum limite; s. locum; s. saxum carmine, *with an inscription.* Hence (poet.): A) = *to cut:* s. aliquid in cortice; s. nomina saxo: B) s. humum pede, vestigio = *to tread upon.* 2) *To mark with a seal,* **to seal, to seal up:** s. tabellas, libellum; s. vota, *to confirm.* Hence: A) (poet.) = *to settle, to establish:* s. jura: B) *to mark with a stamp,* **to stamp, to coin:** s. pecuniam, aes; argentum signatum, *silver coin.* 3) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) = *to point out, to indicate, to express:* s. aliquid verbis: B) = *to observe, to mark:* s. ora discordia sono: C) = *to distinguish, to decorate:* s. aliquem honore.

SIGNUM, i, *n.* [perhaps kindred with εἰκός]. 1) **A sign, token, mark** (cf. imago): s. loci, servitii, libidinis; quod est signum, nullam querimoniam intercessisse, *which is a proof, that,* &c.; (poet.) ss. pedum, *foot-tracks.* In partic.: A) *a sign of something future,* **an omen, prognostic:** dare s., habere s. ex re aliqua; B) *a sign to do something,* **a signal:** signum dare cantandi, *to give the signal for singing;* chiefly, in milit. lang., **a signal, command** (esp. for an attack): signo dato, *at a given signal;* dare signum proelii incipiendi; but, also, dare signum receptui, *for a retreat;* usually the signal was given by a trumpet — hence, canere signa, *to sound the charge:* C) (lat.) = tessera, **a watchword, password.** 2) **A (military) standard, ensign:** ab ss. discedere, relinquere ss., *to desert:* signa convelli jubere, *to break up the camp;* ss. inferre, *to make an attack, to charge;* ss. conferre cum aliquo, *to unite with;* but, more freq., in a hostile sense, ss. conferre cum hoste = *to join battle, to engage with;* so, also, signis infestis concurrere; sub ss., *in rank and file, in complete military order;* collatis signis (certare, dimicare, hostem superare), *in a regular battle.* Hence: A) *the standard of a single cohort or maniple:* B) *a cohort, maniple:* milites unius signi. 3) **An image, figure** (a general term for works of plastic art — cf. statua). 4) *An image on a seal-ring,* **a seal, signet:** integris ss. = *unopened* (of a letter); sub s., *under seal.* 5) *A sign in the heavens,* **a constellation, star.**

SĪLA, ae, *f. A large mountain-forest in Bruttium,* still called Sila.

SILANA, ae, *f. A town in Thessaly.*

SĪLĀNUS (I.), i, *m. A Roman surname, in the Julian gens.*

SĪLĀNUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Σιληνός]. **A fountain** *or* **jet of water** (usually spirting from the head of a Silenus).

SĪLĀRUS, i, *m.* *A river in Lucania,* now the Sele.

SĪLENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of sileo]. **Still, calm,** silent: umbrae ss. Hence, *subst.*, Silentes, um, *m. pl.*, *the dead, the shades:* rex silentum.

SĪLENTIUM, ii, *n.* [sileo]. 1) **A being silent, silence, stillness** (v. Sileo): silentio, also cum s. and per s., *in silence;* silentio patrum edicitur delectus, *without opposition on the part of the senate;* silentio aliquid praeterire, *to pass over in silence; to say nothing about;* but, oratio silentio praeteritur, *without applause;* facere s., *to cause silence,* but also = *to keep silence;* facere s. fabulae, *to look quietly at the performance of the play;* furto silentia deme, *reveal, disclose.* 2) *Trop.*, **inaction, repose, tranquillity:** biduum s. fuit, *nothing happened for two days;* vitam silentio praeterire, *inactively.* 3) In augury = *freedom from disturbance in taking the auspices,* **faultlessness.**

SĪLĒNUS, i, *m.* [= Σειληνός]. *The tutor and companion of Bacchus, a jovial old man,* in appearance like a Satyr — always represented as riding on an ass, and usually drunk; in the *pl.*: Sileni = *old Satyrs.*

SĪLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* 1) *To make no noise or sound,* **to keep silence, to be silent, to be still** (cf. taceo): silva s., *does not rustle;* unda s., *is calm, at rest;* nox s., *is still;* ceteri de nobis ss. Hence, *tr.*, s. rem or de re, **to be silent about, to say nothing of.** 2) *Trop.*, **to be inactive, to rest, to cease:** nec ceterae nationes silebant; inter arma ss. leges, *are silenced.*

SĪLER, ĕris, *n.* **A brook-willow.**

SĪLESCO, lui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of sileo]. (Poet.) **To become still, quiet** *or* **silent,** turbae; domus s.

SĪLEX, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* *Any hard stone;* in partic., **a pebble-stone, flint;** also, lapis s.; sternere viam silice, *to pave a street;* (poet.) — a) = scopulus, *a rock, crag* — b) *trop., hard-heartedness, inflexibility:* pectus tuum habet ss.

SĪLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Silius]. *Of or belonging to Silius,* **Silian.**

SĪLĬCERNIUM, ii, *n.* (Rare, ante-cl.) 1) **A funeral-feast.** 2) *Trop., an old dotard, dry-bones* (a term of reproach applied to old men).

SĪLĪGĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [siligo]. **Of wheat, wheaten.**

SĪLĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* *A kind of very white wheat,* **winter-wheat.**

SĪLĬQUA, ae, *f.* 1) **A pod** *or* **husk** *of pulse:* s. fabae. 2) *Meton.*, **pulse:** vivere siliquis.

SĪLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Sīlia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) P. Silius Nerva, *a propraetor in Bythinia and Pontus.* 2) T. Silius, *a military tribune under Caesar.*

SILLUS, i, *m.* [= σίλλος]. (Doubtf. read.) *A kind of satirical writing.*

SILLŸBUS, i, *m.* [= σίλλυβος]. **A strip of parchment,** *attached to a roll of manuscript* (volumen), *on which the title of the work and the name of the author were written.*

SĪLO, ōnis, *m.* (Pl.) = Silus, **a snubnose.**

SILPIA, ae, *f.* *A city of Spain.*

SILŪRES, um, *m. pl.* [= Σίλουρες]. *A people of Britain.*

SĪLŪRUS, i, *m.* [= σίλουρος]. *A river-fish,* prob. **the sheat-fish,**

SĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σιλλός or σιλός]. *Having the nose turned upward,* **snubnosed.**

SILVA, ae, *f.* [from ὕλη, with digamma ϝλϝη]. **A forest, wood,** in gen. (conf. nemus, lucus). Hence: A) *a plantation of trees, a garden, orchard* (= viridarium): B) *trop.* = **a dense mass, quantity, abundance:** s. rerum sententiarumque; s. virtutum; s. dicendi, *abundant materials for a discourse.*

SILVĀNUS, i, *m.* [silva]. *A Latin god, presiding over woods and fields;* also, in the *pl.* = *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities.* Silvanus is often confounded with Pan or Faunus.

SILVESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [silva]. (Rar.) **To grow wild, to become a wood,** vites.

SILVESTER (or Silvestris), stris, e, *adj.* with *cómp.* [silva]. 1) **Overgrown with woods, woody,** mons, locus. 2) *Found, living, or growing in the woods,* faba, mel; hence — a) of plants = *growing wild,* **wild** — b) of men = **rude, unpolished.** 3) (Poet.) **Sylvan, rural,** Musa.

SILVIA — v. Rhea.

SILVĬCŎLA, ae, *m.* [silva-colo]. (Poet.) **An inhabitant of the woods.**

SILVĪ-CULTRIX, īcis, *f.* (Poet.) **Living in the woods,** cerva.

SILVIFRĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* [silva-frango]. (Poet.) **Breaking the trees** *or* **woods,** flabra.

SILVIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of several kings of Alba.*

SILVŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [silva]. **Full of woods, woody.**

SIMBRUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Simbruvium]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Simbruvium:** SS. stagna.

SIMBRŪVIUM, ii, *n.* *A place in Latium,* abounding in springs.

SĪMIA, ae, *f.*, and (rar.) SĪMIUS, ii, *m.* [simus]. **An ape;** *trop., a servile imitator:* s. Stoicorum.

SĪMĪLE, i, *n.* [similis]. **A comparison, simile:** ponere s.; uti s.

SĪMĪLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [cf. ὁμός; kindr. with imago, im-itor]. **Resembling, like** (in appearance and nature — cf. par — 'similis' refers to quality, 'par' to quantity): s. alicui, and (more freq. of persons) alicujus; veri and vero similis, *probable;* ss. inter se; simile aliquid ab isto atque a ceteris factum est; so, also, s. ut si (ac si, tanquam si), *as if.*

SĪMĪLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp* & *sup.* [similis].

Similarly, in like manner, likewise: s. atque uno modo; s. ac si, etc.

SĪMĬLĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [similis]. **A resemblance, likeness, similitude:** homini s. est cum deo; s. amoris humani, *like human love;* ad s. panis id efficiebant, *they made it like bread,* i. e., *made bread out of it.* Hence, in rhetoric: A) **a simile, comparison:** B) *an imitating:* sine cujusquam similitudine aliquid consequi: C) **uniformity:** s. est satietatis mater.

SĪMIŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of simius]. **A little ape** (a term of abuse).

SĬMĬTU, *adv.* (Pl.) = **Simul, together, at once.**

SĪMO (I.), ōnis, *m.* [Simus]. *A proper name,* freq. in Latin comedy.

SĪMO (II.), or SĪMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Σιμών]. (Tac.) *A chief of the Jews.*

SĪMOIS, entis, *m.* [= Σιμόεις]. *A small river in Troas, that falls into the Scamander,* now the Mendes.

SĪMŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Σιμωνίδης]. *A celebrated Greek poet of Ceos,* inventor of a system of mnemonics and of some letters in the Greek alphabet, &c.—lived about 500 B. C.

SĪMŌNĪDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Simonides]. **Of Simonides, Simonidean.**

SIMPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [semel, singuli-plico]. 1) *Of a single ingredient,* **simple, uncompounded, unmixed** (in opp. to what is compounded or mixed): natura aut s. est aut concreta e pluribus; (poet.) plus vice simplici, *more than once.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **simple** = **natural, inartificial, plain:** s. esca, myrtus (in opp. to crowns composed of various and rare flowers); s. via mortis, *without torture:* B) **single** (in opp. to what is composite): quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata: C) in a moral sense, **simple** = **plain, straightforward, frank, ingenuous,** homo, verba. (With *comp.* & *sup.*)

SIMPLĬCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [simplex]. 1) **Simplicity.** 2) *Trop.,* **straightforwardness, frankness, openness, candour, uprightness.**

SIMPLĬCĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [simplex]. 1) **Simply, plainly, naturally, artlessly.** 2) **Directly, openly, frankly, candidly:** s. et candide; s. et libere.

SIMPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [the same stem as simplex; ἁπλοῦς]. Used only in the *n. sing.,* as a *subst., that which is single or simple,* **the simple sum** *or* **number:** solvere s., *to pay the simple sum.*

SIMPŬLUM, i, *n.* **A (small) scoop, a ladle,** *used at sacrifices,* &c., *for pouring wine into a cup;* prov., excitare fluctus in s. = *to make much ado about nothing.*

SIMPŬVIUM, ii, *n.* **A sacrificial vessel;** perh. = simpulum.

SĪMUL, *adv.* [root SIM—v. Semel]. **Together, in company, at once, at the same time** (cf. unâ): multa s. rogas; omnes s. abéunt; totos dies simul eramus, *we were in company, together;* cum eo colloquitur, s. monet, etc.; s. esse; s. cum illo, nobiscum, and hence (poet. & lat.) as a *prep.,* s. illo, nobis, *with him, with us.* Hence, in partic.: A) s. atque (or ac), s. ut, and less freq. s., **as an** *adv.,* **as soon as:** B) s. et (when something new is added), *at the same time, also:* salve, s. autem vale! C) s. ... s., *as well ... as, both ... and, partly ... and partly.*

SĬMŬLACRUM, i, *n.* [simulo]. 1) **A figure, image, effigy, likeness, picture** (as a work of art, or at least of imitation—cf. imago; both of plastic art and of painting, but esp. referring to images of the gods—cf. signum, statua): adverbially, ad (or per) s. alicujus rei, *in the form of, after the manner of:* ad s. templi. 2) *Trop.:* A) **a shadow, semblance, appearance:** s. aut vestigium civitatis: s. pugnae, *a sham battle;* Hence (Lucr.), *a mental image, a conception, idea:* B) **a shade, phantom, apparition,** esp. *of the dead:* C) **a portraiture** *of character,* **a description:** D) (Pl.) **a likeness, similitude.**

SĬMŬLĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [simulo]. (Poet.) **A copy, imitation.**

SĬMŬLĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [simulo]. (Lat.) **A deception.**

SĬMŬLANS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of simulo]. **Imitating, imitative.**

SĬMŬLĀTE, *adv.* [simulo]. **In appearance, feignedly, not sincerely.**

SĬMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [simulo]. **A false appearance, pretence, disguise; insincerity, hypocrisy, simulation** (cf. dissimulatio): s. virtutis. timoris; per s. amicitiae, *under the show of friendship, feigning friendship:* simulatione legis agrariae, *under the pretence of an agrarian law;* quam non est facilis virtus! quam vero difficilis diuturna simulatio.

SĬMŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [simulo]. 1) (Poet.) **An imitator.** 2) **A counterfeiter, feigner;** in a bad sense = **a pretender, hypocrite,** rei alicujus; in a milder sense = *a master of ironical simulation* (in partic. of Socrates): simulator in omni oratione.

SĬMŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [similis]. 1) (Mostly poet.) **To make like, to imitate, to copy:** Minerva simulata Mentori, *in the form of Mentor;* Troja simulata, *a city built like Troy, a counterfeit Troy;* s. cupressum, *to paint;* s. anum, *to assume the form of an old woman, to personate;* s. fulmen, *to imitate.* 2) *To act as though that were real which is not so* (cf. dissimulo), **to feign, to pretend, to counterfeit, to simulate:** s. mortem, fugam, lacrimas; s. se furere, *to feign madness;* s. scientiam rei alicujus, *to pretend to understand;* simulata amicitia, *pretended friendship;* (Pl.) simulo quasi affuerim.

SĬMULTAS, ātis, *f.* [simul; hence, prop, 'an encounter']. 1) **Rivalry, jealousy, animosity, ill-will** (chiefly in public, but also in private

life — cf. inimicitia): habere, exercere s. or esse in simultate cum aliquo; freq., in the *pl.*, suscipere multas ss. **2) A contest, strife** *for a prize.*

*SĪMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of simus]. (Lucr.) **Flatnosed, snubnosed.**

SĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σιμός]. **Turned-up, flat,** esp. of the nose; hence, **flatnosed, snubnosed,** capella.

SIN, *conj.* [si-ne]. **But if, if however** (almost always preceded by si or nisi). Elliptically, sin aliter (minus, secus); and also (rar.) in epistolary style, sin autem, or simply sin = **but if not,** *but if that is not the case.*

SĪNĀPI, *indecl.*, or SĪNĀPIS, is, *f.* [= σίναπι]. **Mustard.**

SINCĒRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [sincerus]. **1) Well, justly. 2) Uprightly, honestly, sincerely.**

SINCĒRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sincerus]. **1)** *A being uninjured,* **cleanness, wholeness:** s. corporis, *soundness; trop.,* s. vitae, *innocence.* **2)** *Trop.,* **uprightness, honesty, sincerity. 3) Perfection, completeness.**

SINCĒRĪTER, *adv.* [sincerus]. (Lat.) **Sincerely.**

SINCĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Pure, genuine, unmixed, unadulterated:** s. vas; secernere fucata a sinceris, *the spurious from the genuine;* gens, populus s., *unmixed, pure;* s. equestre proelium, *a battle between cavalry alone.* Hence, corium s. (Pl.), *without stripes or marks;* corpus s., *uninjured, unwounded;* gena s., *unpainted, natural; neut.* sincerum, as *adv.* (Lucr.): non sincerum sonare, *not to ring clearly, not to be genuine.* **2)** *Trop.,* **unstained, uncorrupt;** hence, **honest, upright, candid, sincere:** s. Minerva, *chaste;* fides, concordia s., *undisturbed;* nihil s. et sanctum; judicium s., *a correct taste;* scriptor s., *impartial.*

SINCĬPUT, cĭpĭtis, *n.* [semi-caput]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) **Half a head;** *trop.* = caput, **the head** *as the seat of the intellect,* **the brain.**

SINDENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Sinda, a town in Pisidia.*

SINDES, is, *m.* *A river of Media.*

SĪNE, *prep.*, with the *abl.* **Without** (in gen. — cf. absque): homo sine fide; s. numine, *without divine assistance;* abs., cum fratre an s., *with or without my brother;* s. ullo periculo; s. ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt;* s. dubio, *without doubt.* In the poets, sometimes placed after the noun: vitiis nemo s. nascitur.

SINGŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [singuli]. **1) Single, separate:** aliquos ss. egredientes conspexit; ne s. quidem homini, *not to a single person.* **2)** *Of or belonging to a single person only,* **sole, individual:** s. odium alicujus, *personal hatred of any one;* s. imperium, *a monarchy,* or also *sole command:* locus s., *secluded, private;* sunt in te quaedam singularia, *certain peculiarities.* In partic., as a gram. tech. t. = *belonging to the singular number,* **singular:** s. numerus. **3)** *Alone of its kind,* **distinguished, remarkable, rare, matchless, singular, unique:** s. vir, amicus, virtus; yet, also, in a bad sense: s. turpitudo, crudelitas. **4)** (Lat.) *Subst.,* Singulares, ium, *m. pl.*, **a select bodyguard.**

SINGŬLĀRĪTER, and contr. (Lucr.) SINGLĀRĪTER, *adv.* [singularis]. **1) Singly, separately. 2)** Gram. tech. t., **in the singular number. 3) Particularly, exceedingly.**

SINGŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) Single, separate, particular:** ss. literae, *abbreviations.* **2) Extraordinary,** velocitas.

SINGŬLĀTIM, or SINGILLĀTIM (Sĭgillātim), and contr. SINGULTIM, *adv.* [singuli]. **Singly, one by one.**

SINGŬLI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [root SIM — v. Semel]. **1) One to each, one each, each single, each:** a ss. legionibus ss. legati, *one lieutenant of each legion;* quanta pecunia militibus in singulos promissa esset, *to each soldier;* duodena in singulos homines jugera describere, *twelve acres to each man.* Hence, in singulos dies, adverbially, *every day, daily.* **2) Each apart, separate, single:** meliores erimus ss., *each by himself alone;* so, also, legiones singulas posuit; in ss. rebus, *in each particular affair;* pauci an singuli. N. B. — The *sing.*, singulus, occurs only in the ante-cl. & lat. writers = *a single:* singulum vestigium.

SINGULTIO, 4. *v. intr.* [singultus]. (Poet.) **To throb** *with pleasure,* vena.

SINGULTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* and *tr.* [singultus]. **1) To sob. 2)** Of persons dying, **to rattle** *in the throat.* Hence (poet.), *tr.*, s. animam, *to breathe out with sobs, to sob away.*

SINGULTUS, ūs, *m.* **1) A sobbing:** fletus cum s. **2) A rattling** *in the throat* (of dying persons). **3) The clucking** *of a hen.*

SĪNIS, is *m.* [= Σίνις]. *A robber in the neighbourhood of Corinth,* killed by Theseus.

SĪNISTER, stra, strum, *adj.* (with *comp.*, in the same signification as the positive). **1) Left, on the left hand** *or* **side** (in gen. — cf. laevus): s. manus, cornu. Hence, *subst.:* A) Sinistra, ae, *f.*, *the left hand* or *the left side:* duae sinistrae Pisonis (of a thief and accomplices): B) Sinistrum, i, *n.* (with a *prep.*), *the left side:* a s.; in s. **2)** *Trop.* (poet. & lat.): A) **unlucky, adverse, unfavourable,** &c., pugna, fama, sermo; Notus s. pecori, *injurious:* B) **awkward, perverse, sinister, pernicious,** mores, instituta. **3)** Of omens, &c.: A) (among the Romans, who faced the south in taking the auspices, and so had the east on the left hand) = **favourable, lucky, auspicious:** s. fulmen: B) (rar.; among the Greeks, who looked northward in taking the auspices, and hence had the west on their left hand) = **unfavourable, unlucky.**

SĪNISTĔRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sinister]. (Lat.) *Trop.*, **awkward behaviour, awkwardness.**

SĪNISTRA — v. Sinister.

SĪNISTRE, *adv.* [sinister]. **Unfavourably:** s. aliquem excipere. (Poet. & lat.)

SĪNISTRORSUM, or SĪNISTRORSUS, *adv.* [sinister-versus]. **Towards the left side, to the left.**

SĪNO, sīvi, situm, 3. *v. tr.* (Prop., *to lay or to set down, to let down.*) **To let happen, to allow, to permit:** s. aliquid fieri; non sinimus, gentes Transalpinas serere; accusare eum ille non est situs, *he was not permitted to accuse him;* (rar.) s. id fiat, or ut id fiat. Hence: A) (poet.) s. aliquid, *to let any thing alone;* s. arma viris, *to leave to;* sine hanc animam! *spare my life!* B) (colloq.) s. aliquem, *to let one do a thing;* sine me, *let me go;* sine veniat, *let him come;* sine modo veniat! *if he would only come!* abs., sine! *be it so! very well!* ne dii sinant! ne Jupiter sirit (= siverit)! *God forbid! heaven forfend!*

SĪNON, ōnis, *m.* [= Σινών]. *A Greek*, through whose representations the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse into their city.

SĪNŌPE, es, *f.* [= Σινώπη]. 1) *A town in Paphlagonia*, the birthplace of Diogenes, the Cynic — now Sinub. 2) *A Greek town in Latium*, colonized by the Romans, and named Sinuessa.

SĪNŌPENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Sinope]. *The inhabitants of Sinope.*

SĪNŌPEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sinope]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Sinope.**

SINTI, or SINTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Macedonia.*

SINTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sinti]. *Of or belonging to the Sinti*, **Sintian.**

SĪNUESSA, ae, *f.* *A town in Latium* (v. Sinope, 2), now ruins near the fort Rocca di Mandragone.

SĪNUESSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sinuessa]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Sinuessa;** *subst.*, Sinuessanum, i, *n.*, *the territory of Sinuessa.*

SĪNUM, i, *n.*, and SĪNUS, ūs, *m.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A large round drinking-vessel,** *with swelling sides.*

SĪNUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sinus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To curve, to twist, to bend, to wind:** s. arcum; serpens sinuatur, *winds.*

SĪNUŌSE, *adv.* [sinuosus]. (Lat., and in the *comp.* only.) Of speech, *in a roundabout manner*, **intricately.**

SĪNUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sinus]. (Poet. & lat.) **1) Full of folds, turnings** *or* **windings, winding, sinuous,** vestis, fluvius, flexus (of a snake), arcus: vela ss. 2) *Trop.*, narratio s., *full of digressions, diffuse;* in sinuoso pectore, *in the depths of the heart.*

SĪNUS, ūs, *m.* 1) *A curved surface*, **a curve, bend, fold,** in gen. In partic.: A) **a gulf, bay:** s. maritimus; hence — **a)** (poet. & lat.) *the shore of a gulf* — **b)** *a point of land which extends, like a gulf, into a region of country:* sinus Parthiae, montium, *the projection:* B) *the coil of a snake:* C) **of hair,** *a ringlet, curl.* 2) In partic., *the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga*, **the bosom** *of a toga*, which was formed by throwing the toga over the left shoulder and around the left arm. Hence: A) (poet.) *a robe, garment*, in gen.: ss. fluentes; prov., sinu laxo ferre aliquid, *to be careless about a thing, to neglect it:* B) *the bend or belly of a sail, made by the wind*, hence = *a sail:* implere ss. secundos = *to sail with a favourable wind:* C) *a cavity, bag of a net;* hence = **a net,** in gen.: D) since various articles, esp. the purse, letters, &c., were carried in the bosom of a toga, as in a pocket, sinus sometimes = **a pocket, purse:** illa ponderat amatorum sinus, *she weighs the wealth of her lovers.* 3) *The part of the body covered by the fold of the garment*, **the bosom** (cf. gremium): demittere caput in s. alicujus; hence, freq. = **the lap.** Hence, *trop.:* A) **the interior, inmost part** *of a thing:* in s. urbis, *in the heart of the city;* in intimo s. pacis, *during a profound peace;* of an army = *the centre:* B) **love, protection,** &c.: esse in sinu alicujus, *to be loved by some one;* gestare aliquem in sinu, *to love one very much;* dimittere aliquem ex s. suo, *to withdraw love and protection from one:* C) = *secresy, concealment:* in sinu gaudere, *in secret, secretly:* D) *a place of concealment*, **a hiding-place:** E) (lat.) **power:** opes in sinu praefectorum fore: F) **a hollow, abyss,** terrae.

SĪPĂRIUM, ii, *n.* [σίπαρος]. 1) **The smaller curtain** *in a theatre* (used in comedies; in the intervals between the acts of a play — cf. aulaeum): post s., *behind the curtain, secretly;* hence, *trop.* = *comedy.* 2) *A curtain over the judges' seats*, as a protection against the sun.

SĪPHO, ōnis, *m.* [= σίφων]. (Lat.) *A pipe* = 1) **a siphon;** 2) *a kind of fire-engine.*

SĪPONTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sipontum]. **Sipontian.**

SĪPONTUM, i, *n.* [= Σιπούς]. *A town in Apulia*, now Maria di Siponto.

SĪPŸLUS, i, *m.* [= Σίπυλος]. *A mountain in Lydia*, on which Niobe is said to have been changed into stone — now Sipuli-dag.

SĪ-QUANDO, SĪ-QUĪDEM, etc, are more correctly written separately.

SIRACI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia.*

SIRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town of the Odomantic region in Thrace.*

SĪREMPS, or SĪREMPSE, e, *adj.* [accord. to Festus, contr. from similis re ipsa]. In jurisprudence = **the like, the same, just the same:** s. lex.

SIRĒNES, num, *f. pl.* [= Σειρῆνες]. **The Sirens;** according to fable, virgins — it is only in later writers that they appear as birds, with the

face of virgins — living on the south-west coast of Campania, who by their sweet singing enticed the passers-by to the shore, and then destroyed them: SS. scopuli, *three small islands, on the south-west coast of Campania,* now Licosa, St. Pietro, and La Galetta. Hence, *trop.*, Siren, ēnis: A) = *a sweet, seductive song:* B) = *a seducer:* desidia S.

SĪRĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sirenes]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to the Sirens:** scopuli = Sirenum scopuli (v. Sirenes).

SĪRIUS (I.), ii, *m.* [= σείριος]. **The Dog Star** (pure Latin, canicula).

SĪRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [sirius I.]. (Poet.) **Of Sirius,** ardor.

SIRPE, is, *n.* (Ante-cl.) = Laserpitium, q. v.

SĪRUS, i, *m.* [σιρός]. **A pit** *to keep corn in,* **an underground granary.**

SĪS = si vis. (Colloq.) **If thou wilt, if you please** (a formula of politeness); so, also, sultis = si vultis.

SISĂPO, ōnis, *f. A town in Hispania Baetica,* now Guadalcanal.

SISĂPŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sisapo]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to Sisapo.**

SĪSENNA, ae, *m.* 1) Lucius Cornelius S., *a Roman orator and historian,* contemporary with Sulla and Cicero. 2) *The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome.*

SĪSER, ĕris, *n. A plant, with a root fit for eating,* **the skirrel** *or* **carrot.**

SISTO, stĭti, stătum 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [ἵστημι]. I. *Tr.* — 1) *To cause to stand,* **to bring, to set, to put, to place** *anywhere:* s. victimam ad aram; s. aciem in litore; s. cohortes in monte; s. jaculum in ore. In partic.: A) = **to raise, to erect,** templum, tropaeum: B) **in law, to present** (**one's self** *or* **another**) **in court** *at the appointed time:* s. aliquem; freq., s. se, or sisti, *to appear in court;* in the same sense, s. vadimonium; hence, in gen., s. se = **to appear, to be present** *or* **at hand** *in a place.* 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) *To cause to stand still,* **to stop, to arrest, to check, to stay,** legiones, pedem, equos; s. fugam. Hence, *trop.* — a) s. metum, lacrimas, *to repress;* s. opus, *to discontinue;* s. sitim, *to quench* — b) **to make fast, to establish:** s. rem Romanam. II. *Intr.* — 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To place one's self, to stand:** s. capite, *to stand on one's head.* 2) **To stand still, to remain standing,** amnes; legio tertia s. contra, *offers resistance;* (Pl.) qui obstituit, ore sistet, *shall be made to kiss the ground.* 3) **To present one's self, to appear,** *before court, on an appointed day.* 4) *Trop.*, **to last, to endure, to hold out:** respublica sistere non potest; freq., *impers.*, sisti non potest, *it cannot be endured, one cannot hold out, it is all over.*

SISTRUM, i, *n.* [= σείστρον]. **A rattle,** *used by the Egyptians in the worship of Isis and in other festivals;* ironically, as *the war-trumpet in the army of Cleopatra.*

SĪSYMBRIUM, ii, *n.* [= σισύμβριον]. **Water-mint, spear-mint,** *a fragrant plant, sacred to Venus.*

SĪSŸPHĬDES, ae, *m.* [Sisyphus]. *The offspring of Sisyphus,* **the Sisyphid** (of Ulysses, because Sisyphus was said to be his real father).

SĪSŸPHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sisyphus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Sisyphus.**

SĪSŸPHUS, i, *m.* [= Σίσυφος]. 1) *A son of Æolus, king of Corinth,* notorious for his cunning and malignity. He was sentenced, in the lower world, to roll, up a high hill, a large stone, which continually rolled back again. 2) *A dwarf of Mark Antony,* so called on account of his cunning.

SĪTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of situla]. **An urn,** *used in drawing lots* (v. Situla).

SĪTHON (I.), ŏnis, *m.* [= Σίθων]. *A son of Neptune, and king in the Thracian Chersonesus.*

SĪTHON (II.), ŏnis, *adj.* [Sithon I.]. **Sithonian, Thracian.**

SĪTHŎNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Sithon I.]. **Sithonian;** (poet.) = **Thracian;** as *subst. f.* = *a Thracian woman.*

SĪTHŎNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sithon I.]. **Sithonian;** (poet.) = **Thracian;** *subst.*, Sithonii, ōrum, *m. pl.* = *the Thracians.*

SĪTĪCEN, ĭnis, *m.* [situs-cano]. (Antē-cl.) **A musician at a funeral.**

SĪTĪCŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sitis]. (Poet. & lat.) *Thirsty* = **parched, arid, dry.**

SĪTIENTER, *adv.* [sitio]. **Thirstily;** *trop.* = *greedily.*

SĪTIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [sitis]. I. *Intr.* — **To thirst, to be thirsty:** hence, *trop., to be dry or parched, to lack moisture:* s. ager; colonia sitiens, *that has no water;* Afri sitientes, *living in a hot and dry climate;* s. mediis in undis, *to be poor in the midst of wealth.* II. *Tr.* — **To thirst for:** aquae sitiuntur. Hence, *trop.* = **to long for, to covet,** sanguinem, honores; sitiens virtutis.

SĪTIS, is, *f.* 1) **Thirst:** explere (poet., restinguere, exstinguere, etc.) sitim, *to quench;* sitim colligere, *to become thirsty,* but also *to cause thirst.* 2) **Dryness, aridity:** deserta siti regio. 3) *Trop.*, **strong desire, greediness, thirst:** s. argenti, *for money.*

SITŌNES, um, *m. pl. The collective name for the non-Germanic tribes of Scandinavia.*

SĪTŪLA, ae, *f.* 1) **A bucket, pail** *for drawing and carrying water.* 2) **An urn,** *used in drawing lots;* when used, it was filled with water, and, having a narrow neck, only one of the lots (which were made of wood) could come at a time to the surface. In partic. = *the urn used by the comitia at Rome,* for determining the order in which the tribes or centuries should vote (cf. cista, urna).

SĪTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of sino]. 1) As a *part.*, **placed, set:** in suo quidque loco nisi erit mihi situm supellectilis. Hence: A) = **built:** ara Druso s.: B) = **buried, interred:** Aeneas s. est super Numicium flumen. 2) As an *adj.*, **lying, situate:** urbs s. in ora; insula s. ante promontorium; of persons = *dwelling.* 3) *Trop.:* A) haec sita sunt ante oculos omnium, *are before the eyes of all the world = are manifest to all;* voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, *are accessible to all:* B) situm esse in aliquo or in re aliqua, **to depend upon** *upon some one or something:* hoc s. est in vobis or in vestra manu, *that depends upon you;* s. in temporibus, *upon circumstances.*

SĪTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [sino]. 1) **Situation, site,** urbis, castrorum; s. membrorum, *the position with regard to each other.* 2) (Prop., *a lying long in a place*): A) (rar.) *a want of use, attention or care,* **neglect:** s. diutinus; loca senta situ, *from want of cultivation;* cessat terra situ: B) *that which is produced by lying a long time,* **mould, rust, mustiness:** regalis s. pyramidum = *the decayed glory* (usually, but less correctly, translated acc. to 1, 'royal structure'): C) *trop.* — a) of the mind, **a rusting, slackness, dulness,** animi, civitatis — b) **inactivity** — c) **forgetfulness** — d) s. Aesonis, *decrepitude* — e) of the body, **filthiness.**

SĪ-VE, or SEU, *conj.* 1) As a conditional conjunction simply = vel si, **or if:** postulo, s. aequum est, rogo; usually after a preceding conditional proposition: si omnes atomi declinabunt — sive aliae, etc. 2) As a disjunctive conjunction: A) used alone, or (in the different designations of the same or a kindred object, e. g., synonyms): Paris s. Alexander; ejusmodi nuncios s. potius Pegasos: B) repeated (rarely sive ... seu, and seu ... sive), **if either ... or if, be it that ... or that, either ... or, whether ... or** (denoting that of two things one takes place, but without determining which): sive casu, sive consilio deorum; seu maneant, seu proficiscantur; s. tu medicum adhibueris, s. non adhibueris, non convalesces; leges quas s. Jupiter s. Minos sanxit. In partic. (poet. & lat.) sometimes one s. is omitted: tollere seu ponere vult freta; vacui s. quid urimur; sometimes, instead of repeating sive, we have sive ... aut, or sive ... an.

SMĂRAGDUS, i, *m.* or *f.* [= σμάραγδος]. *A precious stone, of a bright green colour;* esp., **an emerald;** also, *meton.* = *the colour of emerald.*

SMĂRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [σμαρίς]. *A kind of sea-fish.*

SMERDIS, is, *m.* 1) *A brother of Cambyses, king of Persia,* by whom he was put to death. 2) *An impostor, named Oropastes,* who assumed the name of Smerdis, after Cambyses's death.

SMĪLAX, ăcis, *f.* [= σμῖλαξ]. **Bindweed, withwind;** hence, personified, *a maiden who was changed into that herb.*

SMINTHEUS (I.), ei, *m.* [= Σμινθεύς]. *A surname of Apollo;* acc. to some, from Smintha, a town of Troas; or from σμίνθος (mouse), i. e., 'the Mouse-killer.'

SMINTHĒUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Smintheus I.]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Smintheus.**

SMYRNA (I.), ae, *f.* [= σμύρνα]. (Lucr.) **Myrrh.**

SMYRNA (II.), ae, *f.* [= Σμύρνα]. *A famous maritime city of Ionia,* still called Smyrna.

SMYRNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Smyrna II.]. *Of or belonging to Smyrna,* **Smyrnæan;** hence, *subst.,* Smyrnaei, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Smyrna.*

SŌBŌLES — v. Suboles.

SOBRIE, *adv.* [sobrius]. 1) **Soberly, moderately.** 2) **Circumspectly, prudently.**

SOBRIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [sobrius]. **Sobriety,** *temperance.* (Lat.)

SOBRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [for sororinus, from soror]. Prop., *relating to sisters;* but nearly always *subst.,* Sobrinus, i, *m.*, and Sobrina, ae, *f.*, **a cousin-german, a cousin** *by the mother's side.*

SOBRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [se-ebrius]. 1) **Sober = not drunk,** homo; male s. (poet.), *drunk;* also (poet. & lat.), of things, poculum s., *not intoxicating;* so, also, lympha s., *water;* s. nox, *in which there is no drinking;* thus, also, s. convictus. 2) **Sober = moderate, temperate, continent.** 3) *Trop.* = **sensible, reasonable, cautious, prudent,** homo, orator.

SOCCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [soccus]. (Lat.) **Wearing a soccus.**

SOCCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of soccus]. 1) **A small soccus;** among the Romans, worn by women and effeminate persons, and also by comic actors. 2) *Meton.*, **comic style.**

SOCCUS, i, *m.* [= συγχίς]. *A kind of low, light shoe,* worn indoors by the Greeks and by effeminate Romans; **a slipper, soccus.** In partic. worn by comic actors; hence, *meton.* = **comedy** (cf. cothurnus): carmina socco digna, *suitable to the (low) language of comedy;* socci cepere iambos, *the iambic verse was used in comedy.*

SŎCER, ĕri, also SŎCĔRUS, i, *m.* [= ἑκυρός]. 1) **A father-in-law;** (poet.) *pl.* = *parents-in-law.* 2) (Com.) **A son's father-in-law.**

SŎCIĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [socio]. *Easily united or joined together;* hence, **companionable, sociable,** homines, consortio inter duos.

SŎCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [socius]. *Pertaining to society or fellowship:* — 1) **Sociable, social,** animal. Freq. = *pertaining to marriage,* **conjugal,** amor, foedus; jura ss., *matrimonial rights;* carmina ss., *nuptial songs.* 2) *Relating to allies or confederates,* **allied, confederate,** lex, judicium; exercitus s., *the army of the allies;* bellum s., *war with allies, the Social war.*

*SŎCIĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f* [socialis]. (Lat.) **Sociableness, sociality.**

SŎCIĀLĬTER, *adv.* [socialis]. (Poet.) **Socially, compliantly,** de sede cedere.

SŎCIENNUS, i, *m.* [socius]. **A fellow, a comrade.** (Pl.)

SŎCIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [socius]. 1) *Abstr.*, **fellowship, association, connection, union, society:** societas facinoris, *in a crime;* judicium societatis, *against one for defrauding his partner;* infida regni s., *want of faith between two joint sovereigns;* inire, coire, facere, instituere s., *to establish, to make;* venire in societatem laudum alicujus, *to partake;* of things, habere s. cum re aliqua, *to be connected with.* In partic., politically: A) **a league, alliance,** *between nations or princes* (in gen., not supposing a formal conclusion of a treaty — cf foedus): B) **commercial association, partnership:** s. rei alicujus, *in a business.* 2) *Concr.*, **an association, society:** s. generis humani. In partic. = **partners, a company** *or* **association** *of farmers-general at Rome:* ss. provinciarum illarum; magister societatis, *the chief officer of a company of farmers-general.*

SŎCIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [socius]. **To join together, to unite, to associate:** s. periculum vitae cum aliquo, *to risk one's life with any one;* s. aliquem regno, *to make one a sharer of royal power;* so, also, s. aliquem domo, *to receive into one's house;* sociari facinoribus, *to take part in;* (poet.) s. se alicui vinclo jugali, *to marry one;* s. gaudia cum aliquo, *to share one's joy;* s. sanguinem = *to unite the different classes by intermarriage;* s. verba chordis, *to accompany with the lyre;* (poet.) labor sociatus, *undertaken in company with another, common.*

SŎCIOFRAUDUS, a, um, *adj.* [socius-fraus]. (Pl.) **Deceiving a comrade.**

SŎCIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [perh. connected w. sequor, sec-utus]. (Mostly poet.) **Common, united, associated:** s. lingua, *a common language;* s. lectus, *the marriage-bed;* s. regnum, *the government of two co-regents;* socias vias carpere, *to travel together.* In partic., politically = **allied, confederate:** agmina ss.; classis s.

SŎCIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, and SŎCIA, ae, *f.* [vide Socius I.]. **A sharer, companion, associate, comrade** (one whose interest or activity is the same as that of another — cf. particeps, consors, sodalis): habere aliquem socium belli; vitae socia virtus, *a companion through life;* socius culpae, *an accomplice;* s. sanguinis, *a relative;* s. tori, *a husband, wife;* nulla pro socia obtinet, *no one is considered a lawful wife;* (poet.) socium esse cum aliquo in negotio. In partic.: A) politically, **an ally, confederate;** esp., *pl.* socii, *the nations (mostly Italian) in alliance with Rome:* B) **a co-partner, partner** *in business or a commercial transaction;* hence, freq. as a legal tech. term, pro s. (damnari, agere, etc.), *in an action brought for defrauding a partner.*

SŌCORDIA, ae, *f.* [socors]. 1) (Lat.) **Weak-mindedness, stupidity, dulness, silliness.** 2) **Carelessness, negligence, indolence, sloth.**

SŌCORDĬTER, *adv.*, only in *comp.* [socors]. **Carelessly, negligently.**

SŌCORS, dis, *adj.* [se-cor]. 1) **Without intellect, senseless, stupid, dull, silly.** 2) **Careless, negligent, unconcerned,** futuri.

SŌCRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Σωκράτης]. *Son of Sophroniscus, the famous Greek philosopher:* S. parens philosophiae.

SŌCRĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σωκρατικός]. *Of or belonging to Socrates,* **Socratic:** SS. chartae, i. e., *philosophy;* S. sinus, *devoted to philosophy;* hence, *subst.*, Socratici, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the followers or disciples of Socrates.*

SOCRUS, ūs, *f.* [socer]. **A mother-in-law.**

SŎDĀLICIUM (Sŏdālĭtium), ii, *n.* 1) **Fellowship, companionship, intimacy.** 2) *Meton.:* A) **an association, company, society:** B) **an unlawful** *or* **secret association.**

SŎDĀLĬCIUS (Sŏdālĭtius), a, um, *adj.* [sodālis]. (Poet. & lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to fellowship** *or* **companionship, social.**

SŎDĀLIS (I.), e, *adj.* (Poet., rar.) **Social, companionable:** turbo s., *a band of friends.*

SŎDĀLIS (II.), is, *comm.* **A comrade, intimate, associate, boon companion,** &c. (cf. socius): s. meus; s. alicui, *of any one: trop.*, of things usually found together: Eurus s. hiemis; sodalis Veneris (of the mixing-bowl, 'cratera,' because wine and love are usually classed together). In partic.: A) **a pot-companion:** B) **an accomplice** *in an unlawful association:* C) **a fellow** *or* **member** *of a corporation, college,* &c.

SŎDĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [sodalis]. 1) *Abstr.*, **companionship, fellowship, intimacy:** s. intima. 2) *Concr.*, **a company, association, fraternity, club:** A) *a religious fraternity, a college of priests:* B) *a company assembled for feasting:* C) *an unlawful association* (for conspiracy, bribery, &c.).

SŌDES [acc. to Cicero, instead of si audies]. A term of friendly entreaty, **if you will, if you please:** dici s., etc.

SOGDIĀNA REGIO. *A country of Asia, between the Iaxartes and Oxus,* now Sogd.

SOGDIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Sogdiana]. *The inhabitants of Sogdiana.*

SŌL, is, *m.* 1) **The sun:** nondum omnium dierum s. occidit, *the sun has not set for ever;* (poet.) primo s., *at daybreak;* medio s., *at midday;* supremo s., *in the evening;* novo s., *in the morning.* 2) *Transf.:* A) = **sunshine:** ambulare in s.: B) = **the heat** *of the sun:* s. Libycus: C) (poet.) = **day:** D) *trop.* — a) **publicity:** procedere in s., *to appear in public* — b) 'sol' often denotes 'a public contest,' while 'umbra' denotes 'the exercises of a school'; as, cedat um

bra soli = *jurisprudence must yield to military science;* of an orator, 'sol' denotes 'a public discourse in the forum,' 'a public rhetorical contest'; on the contrary, 'umbra,' 'an exercise at home or in a school'—c) *an extraordinary person:* s. Asiae Brutus. 3) Personified, **the Sun,** *son of the Titan Hyperion and Thia;* but in later writers = *Apollo.*

SŌLĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [solor]. (Poet.) **A comfort, consolation, solace.**

SŌLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [sol]. (Poet. & lat.) *Of or pertaining to the sun,* **solar,** lumen.

SŌLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sol]. = Solaris; mostly as a *subst.*, Solarium, ii. *n.:*—1) **A sundial;** hence, transf., **a water-clock.** There was a 'solarium' in the forum of Rome, near which the Romans were in the habit of assembling about midday, partly for business, and partly for pastime; hence, ad s. versari = *to be much among the people, to appear in the much frequented forum.* 2) **A flat roof,** *exposed to the sun,* **a terrace.**

SŌLĀTIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of solatium]. (Poet.) **A little comfort** *or* **consolation.**

SŌLĀTIUM, ii, *n.* [solor]. **A comfort, consolation, solace:** hoc est mihi solatio, *is a consolation to me.* Hence: A) *a means of consolation,* **a mitigation, relief,** calamitatis; campum Martium solatium populo patefecit: B) **compensation, indemnification:** ne sine solatio ageret: C) = *a consoler:* aves ss. ruris.

SŌLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [solor]. (Poet.) **A consoler, comforter.**

SOLDŪRIUS, ii, *m.* [a Celtic word]. *One who binds himself to another for life and death,* **a retainer, vassal** (cf. devotus — v. Cæs. B. G. 3, 22).

SOLDUS — v. Solidus.

SŌLEA, ae, *f.* [solum]. 1) **A sandal,** *which covered the sole of the foot only, and was fastened by straps* (cf. calceus). Sandals were worn both by men and women, but in the house only. When the ancients reclined at table, they put their sandals off, and after the meal received them again from the servants; hence, poscere ss. = *to wish to retire from an entertainment.* Hence: A) s. ferrea, *a kind of iron shoe for horses and other animals:* B) ss. ligneae, *a kind of fetter for the feet.* 2) *A kind of fish,* **a sole.**

SŌLEĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [solea] (Pl.) **A sandalmaker.**

SŌLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [solea]. **Wearing sandals.**

SŌLEMNIS, SŌLENNIS — v. Sollemnis.

SŌLEO, solĭtus sum, 2. *v. intr.* **To be accustomed, to be wont,** āliquid facere; ut solet (sc. fieri), *as is usual;* ita soleo, *so I am accustomed* (*to do,* &c.); (Com.) solens facio (sum), *according to my custom,* &c. Sometimes it denotes, not a custom or usage, but only a frequent repetition: cum animo volvere solitus est, *he often thought,* &c. In partic. (Com.) s. cum aliquo, *to have carnal intercourse with.*

SŌLI, or SŌLOE, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σόλοι]. *A town of Cilicia,* later called Pompeiopolis.

SŌLĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [solidus]. 1) **Densely, closely, firmly.** 2) *Trop.*, **surely, entirely, truly,** gaudere, scire.

SŌLĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [solidus]. **Density, solidity, firmness.**

SŌLĬDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [solidus]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To make solid** *or* **firm, to harden, to strengthen, to consolidate:** s. aream cretâ; s. aedificium. 2) (Lat.) **To make whole, to join,** fracta.

SŌLĬDUS (poet. also Soldus), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindr. with sollus]. 1) Prop. = *not hollow, not full of holes,* or *not mixed with foreign elements;* hence, **dense, solid, compact, massive:** s. cornu, columna (*not hollow*); crater auro solidus, *massive;* s. terra, humus; in solido, *on firm ground,* also *trop.* = *in safety.* 2): A) **solid, strong, hard,** dens, telum: B) *trop.*—a) *firm,* mens—b) *complete, clear,* effigies, indicium—c) **real, lasting, solid, substantial,** gloria, suavitas, beneficium—d) **whole, entire,** dies; vires ss., *unimpaired;* solidum solvere, *the whole sum;* (poet.) decies solidum (*accus.*), *full ten thousand sestertii.*

SŌLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sol-fero]. (Poet.) **Sun-bringing:** s. plaga = *the east.*

SŌLĬFERREUM — v. Solliferreum.

SŌLISTĬMUM — v. Tripudium.

SŌLĪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [solus]. **Solitary, lonely, alone,** homo, vita.

SŌLĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of soleo]. (Lat.) **To be much accustomed** *or* **wont.**

SŌLĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [solus]. 1) *Abstr., a being alone,* **loneliness, solitude:** s. est ante ostium; s. loci; ejus s., *want of men or troops.* 2) *Concr., a lonely place,* **a desert, solitude:** discedere in aliquas ss. 3) *A being left deserted or alone,* **bereavement, deprivation,** viduarum, liberorum.

SŌLĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of soleo]. **Customary,** artes, honores, virtus; (poet.) Danaûm naves ss., *well-known, that one is accustomed to;* solito magis, *more than usual;* so, also, solitum, *according to custom.*

SŌLIUM, ii, *n.* 1) **An elevated seat;** in particular: A) **a throne:** hence (poet.) = *royal dignity, dominion or rule:* potiri s.: B) *a chair, used by lawyers when they gave advice to clients or answered questions concerning the law.* 2) **A bathing-tub.** 3) **A stone coffin, sarcophagus.**

SŌLI-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Roving about alone,** bestiae; coelum s. 2) *Trop., that is limited to itself,* **one-sided,** cognitio.

SOLLEMNIS, or (perh. more correctly) SOLLENNIS, e, *adj.* [sollus-annus]. 1) *That happens every year at an appointed time and with stated solemnities, recurring every year,* **annual,**

yearly (esp. of religious festivals); hence, in gen., stated, established, appointed, sacra, cerimoniae; dies festi ac ss., *annual holidays;* iter s., *made yearly at a stated time.* 2): A) the idea of festivity predominating, solemn, festive, religious, religiones; officium s., *a sacred, religious duty;* in partic. the *n.* as *subst.*, Sollemne, is, and more freq. *pl.*, Sollemnia, ōrum, *a religious rite, a festival, solemnity, sacrifice, games,* &c.: inter publicum s.; omnia ss. servata sunt: B) the idea of a periodical return predominating, customary, usual, habitual, ordinary: verba ss., *used in certain rites;* (poet.) arae ss., *on which offerings are wont to be made;* s. opus, *a customary exercise;* in partic, the *n.* Sollemne, as *subst.* = *a custom, usage:* nostrum illud s.; sollemnia insanire, *to be mad in the common manner.*

SOLLEMNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sollemnis]. (Lat.) A solemnity, festival; a celebration *of a day,* &c.

SOLLEMNĪTER, or SOLLENNĪTER, *adv.* [sollemnis]. 1) Solemnly. 2) In the usual manner.

SOLLERS, tis, *adj.* [sollus, i. e., totus-ars]. (Prop., *all art;* opp. to iners.) Expert, skilled, dexterous, ingenious, intelligent, sagacious (cf. sapiens): s. agricola, pistor; s. ingenium, inventum: (poet.) sollers ponere hominem, *expert in portraying;* sollers lyrae, *skilled in playing on the lyre.*

SOLLERTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sollers]. Skilfully, shrewdly, ingenuously, intelligently, sagaciously.

SOLLERTIA, ae, *f.* [sollers]. Expertness, skilfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, versatility: ratio et s.; s. judicandi, *in judging.*

SOLLĪCĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sollicito]. 1) (Com.) A disturbing: s. nuptiarum, *the disquietude which the proposed marriage occasions me.* 2) An inciting, instigating, instigation *to mutiny and rebellion.*

SOLLĪCĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [sollicito]. (Lat.) An enticer, tempter, seducer.

SOLLĪCĪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sollicitus]. 1) Anxiously, with solicitude. 2) Carefully, urgently, diligently.

SOLLĪCĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sollicitus]. (Poet.) 1) To move violently, to displace, to stir, to shake, to agitate: s. mundum de suis sedibus; s. tellurem aratro, *to turn up with the plough;* so, also, s. freta remis; s. feras, *to hunt;* s. stamina pollice, *to strike;* s. stomachum, *to load, to oppress.* 2) *Trop.*, to excite: A) to disturb, to break: s. aliquem; s. pacem; s. statum quietae civitatis: B) to make uneasy, to grieve, to disquiet, to vex: s. aliquem; libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et ss.; multa me sollicitant anguntque; (Pl.) s. myropolas, *to trouble,* i. e., *to keep busy:* C) to rouse, to stir up, to incite, to instigate, to tempt, and (rar.) in a good sense, to urge on, to encourage, to induce: s. aliquem ut (ne) aliquid faciat; s. aliquem ad venenum; in partic. = *to instigate to any dangerous or wicked undertaking:* s. servos spe libertatis; s. civitates; Jupiter sollicitatus, *irritated.*

SOLLĪCĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [sollicitus]. Uneasiness of mind, solicitude, anxiety, grief (cf. cura, dolor): afficere aliquem sollicitudine, *to cause any one grief.*

SOLLĪCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [sollus, i. e., totus-cieo]. (Prop. = *wholly,* i. e., *violently, moved.*) 1) (Poet.) *Set in motion,* agitated, tossed, mare. 2) *Trop.:* A) of persons, solicitous, uneasy, anxious, troubled: s. animus; s. quid futurum sit; s. de re aliqua; s. ne illud fiat; sollicitum habere aliquem, *to disquiet,* or (poet.) *to torment, to molest any one:* B) of animals, uneasy, restless: s. equus, canis: C) of things, restless, unquiet = *full of disquietude or grief:* 'in tyrannorum vita omnia sunt ss.; nox s.; (poet.) s. amor; opes ss., *causing solicitude;* s. justitia, *vacillating.*

SOLLĪ-FERREUM, i, *n.* *A missile weapon, made wholly of iron,* an iron javelin.

SOLLUS, a, um, *adj.* [ὅλος]. Obsolete = totus, *whole;* used only in composition (v. Sollemnis, Sollers, Sollicitus).

SŎLO — v. Solon.

SŎLOE — v. Soli.

SŎLOECISMUS, i, *m.* [= σολοικισμός]. *A grammatical fault in the arrangement of words,* a solecism.

SŎLOECUM, i, *n.* [= σόλοικον]. (Lat.) = Soloecismus.

SŎLON, or SŎLO, ōnis, *m.* [= Σόλων]. 1) *The famous lawgiver of Athens,* one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece — lived about 600 B. C. 2) *A commander in Pydna.*

SŎLONIUM, ii, *n*, or Sŏlonius ager. *A district of Latium:* ire in Solonium, *to the Solonian country.*

SŌLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) = the more usual consolor. 1) To console: s. aliquem decies sestertium dote, *to indemnify.* 2) To alleviate, to mitigate, to allay: s. metum, lacrimas, famem; s. desiderium fratris amissi nepote, *to console one's self with a grandchild for the loss of a brother.*

SOLPŪGA, or SOLĪPŪGA, ae, *f.* *A kind of venomous ant.*

SOLSTĪTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [solstitium]. *Of or relating to the summer solstice,* solstitial (opp. to brumalis): s. dies, *the longest day;* s. tempus; s. ortus solis, *the rising of the sun in the summer solstice.* Hence, *meton.:* A) *of or relating to midsummer,* summer-: s. nox, *the shortest night;* s. herba, *a summer plant:* B) *of or relating to the sun,* solar: s. orbis, *the tropic of Cancer.*

SOLSTĪTIUM, ii, *n.* [sol-sisto]. *The time when the sun seems to stand still,* the solstice, in gen.:

s. brumale, *the winter solstice* (commonly called 'bruma'); s. aestivum; so, also, in later writers, in partic. = *the time of the longest days*, the summer solstice; hence, *meton.* = *summertime, the heat of summer.*

SŎLUM, i, *n.* 1) **The lowest part** *of any thing*, **the bottom**, fossae. In partic.: A) = *the floor of a room:* s. marmoreum; coeleste solum, *the vault of heaven:* B) *the sole of the foot or of a shoe.* 2) **The soil, earth, ground** (cf. fundus, etc.): s. exile et macrum, pingue; (poet.) aere solum terrae tractare, *to plough or to cultivate the earth;* aequare solo urbem, domum, *to level with the ground;* prov., quodcunque (or quod) in s. venit, *whatever falls to the ground* = *whatever occurs to the mind.* Hence: A) = *a country, region, soil:* s. natale; s. patriae or patrium; hoc omne s., *all this region;* solum vertere (rar. mutare), *to leave one's country*; freq., s. vertere exilii causa = *to go into exile:* B) (poet.) = *a basis, foundation, ground:* solum subtrahitur navi, *the sea under the vessel;* solum Cereale, *the board of wheaten cakes:* C) in law: res soli, *landed property, real estate.*

SŌLUM, *adv.* — v. Solus I.

SŎLUNTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sŏlus]. *Of or belonging to Solus,* **Soluntian**: *subst.*, Soluntini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Solus.*

SŎLUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* 1) **Alone, single, sole**: Stoici ss.; mea solius causa; solos novem menses ibi fuit, *only nine months;* solus omnium, *entirely alone;* solum aliquem seducere; quaerere ex aliquo s., *to inquire of in private, secretly.* 2) Of places, *little frequented,* **lonely, solitary,** mons, loca. 3) (Com.) **Forsaken** *by one's friends,* **standing alone**: sola hic sum. Hence, Solum, *adv.*, **alone, simply, only, merely**: de una re s.; freq., non solum, *not only.* In later writers, it is strengthened by 'modo' — Solummodo — with the same meaning.

SŎLUS (II.), untis, *f.* [= Σολοῦς]. *A town on the north coast of Sicily,* now Castello di Solanto.

SŌLŪTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [solutus]. 1) **Freely, without hindrance,** moveri. 2) **Easily, fluently,** dicere. 3) **Loosely, negligently**: s. aliquid componere.

*SŎLŪTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [solvo]. (Lat.) *That is easily loosened or taken apart,* **loose,** navis.

SŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [solvo]. 1) **A loosening, unloosing**: linguae s. = *volubility.* 2) **A payment,** pecuniae. 3) *Trop.* (lat.), **a solution** *of a question.*

SŎLŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of solvo]. 1) **Let loose, unbound, unrestrained, free**: s. animus; s. a cupiditatibus, *free from desires;* so, also, solutus opere and (poet.) operum; s. eligendi optio, *free choice.* 2) *Trop.*: A) of persons — a) (poet.) = **unbounded, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute**: s. risus, libido, homo — b) *loose, negligent, effeminate:* s. in gestu — c) in paupertate s., *cheerful, merry:* B) of things — a) **easy, careless, slack,** lenitas, cura — b) of style, α) oratio s., *prose;* β) *free, flowing* (opp. to vincta atque contexta): C) of an orator, s. in dicendo, *fluent:* D) = *free from debt*: s. praedium.

SOLVO, lvi, lūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To set loose, to loosen, to untie, to unbind**: A) a band, &c.: s. vinculum, nodum: B) a person or thing that is bound: s. hominem vinctum, *to unfetter;* s. equum a curru, *to unharness*; s. crinem, *to undo;* s. vela, *to unfurl.* In partic. — a) s. epistolam, *to loosen the band around a letter* = *to open or to unseal a letter* — b) s. navem, also s. ancoram, funes (sometimes simply s.) = **to weigh anchor, to set sail,** *to put to sea;* naves ex portu solvunt, *sail out of the harbour.* 2) *Trop.*: A) (according to 1, A) as a mercant. tech. t., **to pay,** pecuniam; s. aes alienum, *a debt;* s. litem aestimatam, *to pay the estimated damages;* solvendo non est, *he cannot pay, is insolvent;* in solutum, or pro soluto, *as a payment;* hence — a) s. poenas, *to suffer punishment:* s. injuriam magnis poenis, *to atone for* — b) s. funeri (mortuo) justa or suprema, *to render the last honours to the dead, to bury a deceased person with fitting solemnities* — c) s. fidem, *to fulfil one's promise, to keep one's word;* s. votum, *to fulfil a vow* — d) s. beneficium, *to repay:* B) (according to 1, B) **to disengage, to release, to free, to deliver** (from a burden, obligation, care, &c.): s. civitatem religione; s. aliquem legibus, *to exempt from the laws;* nec Rutulos solvo, *I do not except the Rutuli, do not release them from that condition:* C) **to break up, to dissolve,** &c. — a) s. pontem, *to break down;* s. navem, *to dash in pieces* — b) *to melt,* nivem; hiems solvitur, *is dissolved* — c) viscera solvuntur, *putrify;* solvi morte, *to die* — d) **to relax, to weaken**: membra solvuntur frigore, *are rendered powerless;* quies s. membra, *sleep solaces the whole body;* s. vires — e) s. linguam ad jurgia, *to let loose;* s. os, *to open the mouth* — f) **to abolish, to remove,** *to raise:* s. morem antiquum; s. obsidionem; s. metum corde, *to drive away;* s. pudorem, *to dismiss;* s. versum, *to change into prose* — g) **to separate, to part,** duas acies — h) **to explain, to solve,** aenigmata, captiosa.

SŌLŸMI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σόλυμοι]. *The earliest inhabitants of Lycia,* from whom some supposed the Jews were descended, hence the name of their city, Hierosolyma, q. v.

SŌLŸMUS, a, um, *adj.* [Solymi]. *Of or belonging to Jerusalem,* **Jewish.**

SOMNIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [somnio]. (Lat.) *A believer in dreams,* **a dreamer.**

SOMNĬCŪLŌSE, *adv.* [somniculosus]. (Pl.) **Sleepily, sluggishly.**

SOMNĬCŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [somnus]. 1) *Inclined to sleep,* **drowsy, sleepy, sluggish,** se-

nectus. 2) (Ante-cl.) *That makes sleepy, that causes numbness or torpidity*, aspis.

SOMNĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-fero]. (Poet.) **1) Sleep-bringing, soporific. 2) Deadly**, venenum.

SOMNIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [somnium]. **To dream of, to dream:** s. somnium mirum, *to dream a wonderful dream;* s. aliquem or de aliquo, *of some one;* s. ovum, *of an egg;* s. aliquid, *to dream something.* Hence, *trop.*, **to dream** = *to talk or to act foolishly, to imagine vainly.*

SOMNIUM, ii, *n.* [somnus]. **1) A dream:** s. jucundo uti, *to have a pleasant dream.* **2)** *Trop.*, **a dream, an idle fancy:** ss. Pythagorea; freq. (Com.), as an exclamation of disapproval, somnium! or somnia! *nonsense! fudge!* **3)** *Meton.*, **sleep.**

SOMNUS, i, *m.* [properly sop-nus, root SOP, whence also sop-or, sop-io]. **1) Sleep** (the common and prosaic expression, while 'sopor' is a choicer and more poetic word): somnum capere, *to sleep;* somno se dare, *to lie down to sleep;* proficisci ad s., *to go to bed;* e s. excitare (poet. somno excutere) aliquem, *to waken one out of sleep;* s. tenere, *to keep one's self from falling asleep;* s. ducere, *to bring on sleep*, also *to sleep;* somnum non vidi, *I have not slept;* in somnis, more rarely per somnum or somno, *while asleep;* in somnis videre, *while asleep, in a dream;* imago somni, *a dream.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **laziness, inactivity:** deditus ventri ac somno: B) = **death:** s. longus: C) = **the night:** primo somno, *in the first sleep, in the first part of the night.*

*SŎNĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [sono]. (Poet.) **Sounding, jingling**, sistrum.

SŎNAX, ācis, *adj.* [sono]. (Poet. & lat.) **Loud-sounding, noisy.**

SŎNĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) *Making a noise with the feet*, **noisy-footed;** as a *subst.* = *a horse.*

SŎNĬTUS, ūs, *m.* **A sound, noise, din** (cf. fragor, strepitus): s. venti, flammae, verborum; of a speaker, s. noster, *the thunder of my speech.*

SŎNĬVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sonus]. **Sounding** (used only in augurial language): s. tripudium (of the peculiar sound of the food as it fell on the ground from the mouths of the sacred chickens when they were eating — probably = solistimum tripudium).

SŎNO, ui, ĭtum (rarely āvi, ātum), 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [sonus]. **I.** *Intr.* — *To give forth a sound or noise*, **to sound, to resound, to ring:** tympana, verbera, fletus s.; fluctus ss., *roar;* fons s., *murmurs;* vox ejus prope me s.; (Pl.) dicta non ss., *do not ring* = *are not money.* Hence: A) of a place where any thing sounds, *to resound, to re-echo*, &c.: ripae ss.; s. re aliqua, *to resound with any thing;* omnia ss. gemitu: B) (poet.) of a dog: molle s. alicui, *to bark in a friendly manner at any one:* C) (poet.) sonare plectro, *to play upon:* D) of the voice of a man when he speaks, sings or laughs (freq. with an *adv.*, or with the *accus. n.* of an *adj.* used adverbially): s. femineum, *to laugh like a woman;* s. raucum, *to laugh hoarsely;* inani voce sonare, *to make a mere jingle of words.* **II.** *Tr.* — **1) To sound, to speak, to utter, to cry out:** sonuere confusum quiddam; s. agreste, *to have a rough pronunciation or manner of expression;* so, also, s. pingue quoddam; tale sonat populus, *cries out;* atavos s., *to boast of.* **2)** (Poet.) = **To sing, to celebrate** *in song*, bella, aliquem. **3) To signify:** haec unum ss.; quid haec vox s.? **4)** (Poet.) **To indicate** *by the voice*, **to betray:** juvenci ss. furem; vox hominem sonat, *sounds like that of a man.*

SŎNOR, ōris, *m.* [sono]. (Poet. & lat.) **A noise, sound, din.**

SŎNŌRE, *adv.* [sonorus]. (Lat.) *With a loud sound*, **loudly.**

SŎNŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [sonor]. (Poet.) **Sounding loud, resounding, roaring, sonorous**, cithara, tempestas.

SONS, tis, *adj.* Prop., *hurtful;* hence, **guilty, criminal** (of a violation of law — cf. noxius); usually, as a *subst.*, **a criminal, malefactor:** punire ss.; (poet.) s. anguis, anima; (poet.) sons sanguine fraterno, *guilty of shedding a brother's blood.*

SONTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [sons]. **Dangerous, serious**; only in the comb. morbus s., *a sickness that excuses one from appearing in court or performing military duty;* and, causa s., *a reason arising from a serious sickness;* hence, in gen. = **important, valid, weighty.**

SŎNUS, i, *m.* [kindred w. tonus]. **A sound, tone, noise, clang:** arma dant s., *clash;* s. nervorum; chorda reddit s.; lingua efficit sonos; (poet.) = **a word, voice:** ss. ficti, *feigned words;* reddere s., *to answer;* s. cycni; s. acutissimus, *the highest treble;* s. gravissimus, *the lowest bass.*

SŎPHIA, ae, *f.* [= σοφία]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Wisdom** (pure Latin, sapientia).

SŎPHISMA, ătis, *n.* [= σόφισμα]. (Lat.) **A fallacy, sophism** (pure Latin, captio).

SŎPHISMĂTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σοφισματικός]. (Lat.) **That draws false conclusions.** Others read, Sŏphismătion, ii, *n.* [= σοφισμάτιον], **a small fallacy, slight sophism.**

SŎPHISTES (or Sŏphista), ae, *m.* [= σοφιστής]. **1)** *A pretender to wisdom*, **a sophist. 2)** (Rar.) In a good sense = *a philosopher.*

SŎPHISTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σοφιστικός]. (Lat.) **Sophistical, subtle.**

SŎPHOCLES, is, *m.* [= Σοφοκλῆς]. *A famous Greek tragic poet.*

SŎPHOCLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [= Σοφόκλειος]. **Sophoclean.**

SOPHONEA, ae, *f.* *The wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.*

SŎPHOS, or SŎPHUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σοφός]. (Lat.) **Wise** (pure Latin, sapiens).

SŌPHRON, ŏnis, *m.* [= Σώφρων]. *A Greek composer of mimes*, contemporary with Euripides.

SOPHRŌNISCUS, i, *m. A statuary, father of Socrates.*

SŌPHRŌSŸNE, es, *f.* [= Σωφροσύνη]. *A daughter of Dionysius the elder.*

SŌPIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [root SOP, whence also som-nus, sop-or]. 1) **To lull to sleep**: s. aliquem vino et epulis; leto sopitus, *lulled for ever to sleep.* 2) Of inanimate things, **to bring to rest, to calm, to still**: s. ventum, mare; ignis sopitus, *slumbering under the ashes* (the sacred, ever-burning fires of Vesta). 3) *To deprive of feeling*, **to stun**: saxo ita impactus est ut sopiretur; sopiri vulnere, *to faint;* quies sopita, *profound sleep.*

SOPOLIS, ĭdis, *m. A famous painter of the time of Cicero.*

SŌPOR, ōris, *m.* [sopio]. 1) **A deep sleep** (mostly poet. & lat. — cf. somnus): languere sopore. Hence: A) (poet.) = *eternal sleep, death:* B) **sleepiness, laziness, inactivity**: s. et ignavia. 2) *A soporific medicine*, **a sleeping-draught**: dare alicui s.; miscere s., *to prepare a sleeping-potion.* 3) **Stupefaction, insensibility**, e. g., *of a drunken person.*

SŌPŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sopor]. (Poet.) *Endowed with soporific qualities*, **causing sleep**: s. offa.

SŌPŌRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sopor-fero]. **Inducing sleep, soporific.**

SŌPŌRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sopor]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To put to sleep**; *trop., to bring to rest, to still, to allay*, dolorem; hostis soporatus, *sleeping.* 2) (Poet.) **To make soporific**: ramus vi Stygia soporatus.

SŌPŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* [sopor]. (Poet.) **Sleep-bringing, causing sleep**, nox.

SŌRA, ae, *f. A town of the Volscians, in Latium*, still called Sora.

SŌRACTE, is, *n. A mountain in Etruria*, on which was a temple of Apollo — now Monte di S. Silvestro.

SŌRĂCUM, i, *n.* [= σώρακος]. **A hand-basket** *or* **small box.** (Pl.)

SŌRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sora]. *Of or belonging to Sora*, **Soran**; *subst.*, Soranus, i, *m., an inhabitant of Sora.*

SORBEO, bui (psi?), —, 2. *tr.* [kindred with βοφέω]. 1) **To sip, to suck, to swallow** (with an audible sound): s. aliquid, aquam; prov., simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to whistle and drink at the same time*, i. e., *to do two things at once.* 2): A) (poet.) **to absorb, to swallow up, to drink up**: Charybdis s. aquas; terra arida s. flumina; s. odia, *to swallow*, i. e., *to endure:* B) *trop.*, s. aliquid animo = *to desire eagerly.*

SORBILLO, 1. *v. tr.* [sorbeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To sip**, cyathos.

SORBĬLO, *adv.* [sorbeo]. (Pl.) Prop., *sippingly, drop by drop;* hence = **scantily, poorly**, vivere.

SORBĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A sipping**, cicutae. 2) *Meton.*, **a potion, draught**: s. liquida.

SORBUM, i, *n. The fruit of the sorbus*, **service-berry.**

SORBUS, i, *f.* **The service-tree.**

SORDEO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* [sordes]. 1) **To be filthy, dirty, nasty**: toga, facies s. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to be mean, base, sordid**, conviviums: B) *to appear mean or low*, **to be disregarded, slighted** *or* **despised**: munera nostra tibi ss.; cuncta ss. prae Tiberi et campo.

SORDES, is, *f.* (more freq. in the *pl.*). 1) **Filth, dirt, nastiness** (esp. that which is dry — cf. lutum, stercus, etc.): ungues sine ss.; ss. aurium. 2): A) **the dregs** *of the people*, **the rabble**: s. urbis, *the vilest of the rabble;* O lutum! O sordes! *you dirty, mean fellow!* B) **low condition, lowness; meanness, baseness** *of manners, sentiments or habits:* infamia et ss.; mens oppleta sordibus; in partic. = **meanness, avarice, niggardliness, sordidness**: ss. domesticae, in re familiari: C) *dirty, soiled clothing, as the costume of a person in mourning or charged with crime*, **a mourning-dress**; hence, **mourning**: jacere in luctu et ss.; sordes reorum, *unhappy condition.*

SORDESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [sordeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To become dirty** *or* **filthy**: ager s., *is untilled.*

SORDĬDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus]. **In dirty clothes, shabbily dressed**: in partic., of accused persons, who appeared in such clothing (like the Jewish "sackcloth and ashes") in order to excite pity.

SORDĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sordidus].) **Filthily.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **meanly, basely**: s. loqui, *vulgarly:* B) **stingily, penuriously, sordidly.**

SORDĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of sordidus]. (Poet.) 1) **Soiled, smutched**, toga. 2) **Low, mean**, servuli.

SORDĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [sordeo]. 1) **Filthy, dirty, foul, squalid** (esp. from poverty or stinginess), vestis, fumus; sordidus pulvere; sordida terga suis, *smoked ham.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **paltry, poor, miserable**, homo, domus, rura: B) **base, mean, despicable, disgraceful**, homo; res. s. ad famam, *that brings into bad repute:* C) **avaricious, sordid, niggardly**: D) = sordidatus: homo sordidus squalore, *wearing a mourning-garment.*

*SORDĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [sordes]. (Pl.) **Dirt, filth.**

SŌREX, ĭcis, *m.* [= ὕραξ]. **A shrew-mouse.**

SŌRĬCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [sorex]. **Of a shrew-mouse**, nenia.

SŌRĪTES, ae, *m.* [= σωρείτης]. *An argument in which one proposition is accumulated upon another*, **a sorites** (pure Lat., acervus).

SŎROR, ōris, *f.* **1) A sister:** ss. tristes, *the Fates.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) s. patruelis, *a cousin, niece:* B) *a female friend, companion:* C) of things similar or mated together: s. dextrae, *the left hand:* ss. comae (of the hair left upon the head after cutting).

SŎRŎRĬCĪDA, ae, *m.* [soror-cædo]. **The murderer of a sister.**

SŎRORCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of soror]. **A little sister.** (Pl.)

SŎRŌRIO, 1. *v. intr.* [soror]. (Lat.) **To grow up together as sisters:** mammae sororiant, *swell up, like two sisters;* papiliae sororiabant, *began to swell up.*

SŎRŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [soror]. *Of or pertaining to a sister,* **sisterly,** oscula; s. coena, *made on account of a sister;* stupra s., *incest.*

SORS, tis, *f.* [from sero, as fors from fero]. **1) A lot** (of any kind, whether dice, or tablets marked with certain characters; in partic., the oracular sticks or tablets preserved at Prænestе, Cære, &c., and used as oracles): conjicere ss. in urnam: mea s. prima exiit, *came out first.* Hence = **a casting** *or* **drawing of lots, a decision by lot:** res revocatur ad s., *it is decided by lot;* sorte, *by lot:* sorte provincia evenit; extra s., *without drawing lots;* conjicere provincias in sortem, *to cast lots for the distribution of the provinces.* Hence: A) sortis mea est, *it is my lot, it falls to me:* B) = **a share, participation:** puer in nullam s. bonorum natus, *born to no share of the property:* C) **a presiding over** (given by lot): sors comitiorum. **2)** (Poet.) **Fate:** sors futura. Hence = **the destiny** *of a man,* **station, lot, fortune, condition:** sorte sua contentus; prima, secunda, ultima s., *rank, position;* Saturni prima sors, *the first child.* **3) An oracular response, a prophecy:** edere alicui sortem; s. oraculi, *the response of an oracle;* ss. Lyciae, *the responses of the Lycian Apollo.* **4) An office,** *the performing of the duties of an office:* sorte abesse, *on account of one's office.* **5) Capital** *bearing interest,* **principal** (in opp. to the interest): negare sortem, *to deny a debt.*

SORTĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sors]. (Lat.) **A small lot, a small tablet** *or* **ticket.**

SORTĬFER, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sors-fero]. (Poet.) *That gives an oracular response,* **oracular.**

SORTĬLĒGUS, a, um, *adj.* [sors-lego]. **Foretelling, prophetic;** *subst.,* Sortilegus, i, *m.,* **a prophet, diviner** (by lots or oracles).

SORTIOR (ante-cl. also SORTIO), ītus, 4. *v. dep. intr. & tr.* [sors]. **1) To cast** *or* **to draw lots,** inter se; hence, **to draw lots for** *something:* s. provinciam; s. provincias, *to divide or to distribute by lot;* s. judices, *to draw lots for the judges;* sortiuntur uter id faciat; also, s. de re aliqua. **2) To obtain** *or* **to receive by lot,** provinciam. Hence (mostly poet. & lat.): A) **to divide, to share,** laborem, periculum: B) (mostly in the *pret.*) **to receive, to obtain,** in gen., aliquem amicum: C) **to select, to choose:** in matrimonio sortiendo, *in the choice of a wife;* (poet.) s. fortunam oculis = *to mark the most fortunate spot with the eyes.*

SORTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sortior]. **A drawing of lots:** sortitionem judicum facere = sortiri judices; s. aedilicia, *for the aedileship;* sortitione in aliquem animadvertere, *by lot, at pleasure.*

SORTĪTO, *adv.* [sortior]. **1) By lot. 2) By fate, by destiny.**

SORTĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [sortior]. (Lat. poet.) **A caster of lots.**

SORTĪTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [sortior]. (Poet.) = Sortitio.

SORTĪTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of sortior, *pass.*]. **Determined by lot** *or* **by fate.**

SŌSIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sosius]. *Of or belonging to a Sosius,* **Sosian.**

SŌSĪLUS, i, *m. A Lacedaemonian,* who instructed Hannibal in Greek literature, and recorded his exploits.

SŌSIUS, ii, *m.,* and Sŏsia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.* Several Sosii (prob. brothers) were, in the time of Horace, well-known booksellers at Rome.

SOSPES, ĭtis, *adj.* [σῶς]. (Mostly poet. & lat.; a more stately and elegant expression than salvus.) **Safe, uninjured, unhurt, unharmed:** filius est salvus et s.; (poet.) dies, cursus s., *lucky, prosperous, auspicious.*

SOSPĪTA, ae, *f.* [sospes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *She that saves or delivers,* **a saviour,** deliverer; only in the comb. Juno s.

SOSPĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [sospes]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Giving health or safety,* **salutary.**

SOSPĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [sospes]. (Rar.) **To keep safe, to protect, to bless, to preserve,** aliquem, progeniem.

SŌTĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Σωτάδης]. *A Greek poet,* who composed verses which, when read backwards, had an obscene meaning.

SŌTĂDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sotades]. *Of or in the manner of Sotades,* **Sotadean,** versus.

SŌTĂDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sotades]. (Lat.) = Sotadeus; *subst.,* Sotadica, ōrum, *n. pl., Sotadean verses:* Sotadicorum liber.

SŌTER, ēris, *m.* [a Latinized form of the Gr. σωτήρ]. **A saviour, deliverer.**

SOTIATES, um, *m. pl. A people of Gallia Aquitania,* now Sôs, Départ. du Gers.

SPĀDIX (I.), īcis, *m.* [= σπάδιξ]. **1) A palm-branch,** *broken off, together with its fruit.* **2) A stringed instrument.**

SPĀDIX (II.), īcis, *adj.* [= σπάδιξ]. **Nut-brown, date-brown,** equus.

SPĀDO, ōnis, *m.* [= σπάδων]. (Poet. & lat.) *A castrated person,* **a eunuch.**

SPARGO, rsi, rsum, 3. *v. tr.* [root SPAR, Gr. ΣΠΑΡ, whence σπείρω, ἔσπάρην]. **1) To throw**

here and there, **to strew, to scatter; to sprinkle, to spatter:** s. nuces; s. numos populo; s. aquam, cruorem; s. aliquem in fluctus, *to cast the dismembered limbs of any one into the waves.* Hence: A) in partic. = **to sow:** s. semina, *to scatter the seed; trop.*, res gestas in memoriam sempiternam sparsi, *I sowed my exploits as a seed, for eternal remembrance:* B) = **to spread out, to extend:** arbor s. ramos; sol s. radios, *diffuses everywhere:* C) **to distribute:** s. animos in corpora; s. exercitum, *to station at points far distant from each other;* s. bellum, *to carry now hither and now thither;* s. vestigia fugae, *to divide, so as to make them indiscernible:* D) **to scatter, to disperse, to separate,** hostes, canes; s. se; spargis tua prodigus, *you squander:* E) of a rumour, report, &c. — a) **to spread abroad, to disseminate:** s. voces in vulgum; *impers.* (Tac.), spargitur, *a report is spread abroad* — b) **to intersperse, to insert** *a word or words:* sparge (poet. sparge subinde): F) (poet. & lat.) **to throw, to hurl,** tela; Gorgon sparsus, *cast to the ground.* 2) (Mostly poet.) **To bestrew, to besprinkle, to bespatter:** s. humum foliis; s. tellurem lacrimis; s. penetralia cruore; *trop.*, Aurora s. terras lumine, and literae humanitatis sale sparsae; maculis sparsus, *besprinkled, spotted with;* ore sparso, *with a freckled face.*

SPARSIM, *adv.* [spargo]. (Lat.) **Scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there.**

SPARSIO, ōnis, *f.* [spargo]. (Lat.) **A strewing, sprinkling.**

SPARTA, ae, *f.* [= Σπάρτη]. *The capital of Laconia,* now Misitra.

SPARTĂCUS, i, *m.* 1) *A Thracian,* leader of the gladiators and slaves in their war against the Romans. 2) *Meton., a name applied to Antony.*

SPARTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sparta]. **Spartan;** *subst.*, Spartani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Sparta,* **the Spartans.**

SPARTI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σπαρτοί]. *The armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.*

SPARTIĀTES, ae, *m.* [= Σπαρτιάτης]. **A Spartan.**

SPARTIĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Spartiates]. (Pl.) **Spartan.**

SPARTUM, i, *n.* [= σπάρτον]. *A grass, very common in Spain, of which mats, ropes, &c., were made,* prob. **Spanish broom.**

SPĂRŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of sparus II.]. **The bream** (a kind of fish).

SPĂRUS (I.), i, *m.*, or SPĂRUM, i, *n.* *A kind of rustic or hunting-spear.*

SPĂRUS (II.), i, *m.* **The gilt-head, gilt-bream** (a kind of fish).

SPĀTHA, ae, *f.* [= σπάθη]. 1) *A broad, flat, wooden instrument, used for stirring,* a ladle, spatula. 2) A batten, *used by weavers for driving home the threads of a woof.* 3) **A broad two-edged sword.** 4) *The stalk of a palm leaf.* 5) *A kind of fir-tree.*

SPĀTHE, es, *f.* = Spatha, 5.

SPĀTIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [spatium]. 1) **To take a walk, to walk about, to promenade** (it denotes a walking for recreation or pleasure — cf. ambio, ambulor): sp. in xysto. 2) **To walk along, to go, to proceed:** Dido ante ora deûm ad aras spatiatur. 3) Of things, **to spread out, to extend:** Nilus sp. per Aegyptum; (poet.) alae spatiantes, *the outspread wings.*

SPĀTIŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [spatiosus]. 1) **Widely, extensively, greatly.** 2) (Poet.) Of time, **long.**

SPĀTIŌSUS, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [spatium]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of space, *of great extent,* **ample, wide, large, spacious:** sp. stabulum, collis; taurus sp. Hence, vox sp., *a polysyllable;* res sp., *comprehensive.* 2) Of time, **long,** nox.

SPĀTIUM, ii, *n.* [= σπάδιον, Dor. for στάδιον]. 1) Of place, **space, room, extent:** sp. non erat agitandi equos, *there was no room there;* sp. castrorum; dimidium sp. itineris, *the extent;* sp. viae, *the length;* sp. hostis, *the size, dimension;* aures in sp. trahere, *to lengthen.* In partic.: A) = **an interval, distance:** trabes paribus spatiis intermissae; ab tanto sp., *from so great a distance:* B) **a race-ground;** also, **a course, heat:** septem spatiis merere coronam; hence, *trop.* = **a path, course:** mos majorum deflexit de spatio; Hortensium in spatium consecuti sumus; spatium defensionis: C) — a) *concr.*, **a walk, promenade:** spatium Academiae; spatia silvestria — b) *abstr.*, **a walking, promenading; a walk, turn:** duobus spatiis factis, *after we had taken a couple of turns;* extremis spatiis, *towards the end of the walk.* 2) Of time, **an interval, period:** sp. temporis praeteriti; sp. annuum, triginta dierum; sex dies spatii, *a space of six days;* tam longo spatio; hoc interim spatio, *in the meanwhile.* Hence: A) = *length or duration of time:* arbor spatio durata, *by the length of time:* B) **leisure, time, opportunity:** sp. habere ad dicendum; sp. dare apparandis nuptiis, *for preparing for the nuptials;* neque tempus sp. ullum dabat, *neither did time permit.* 3) Of metre, **quantity, measure:** trochaeus est eodem sp. quo choreus.

SPĔCIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [species]. (Lat.) **Particular, special.**

SPĔCIĀLĪTER, *adv.* [specialis]. (Lat.) **Particularly, specially.**

SPĔCIES, ei, *f.* [specio]. 1) (Rar.) *Act.*, **a seeing, sight, view:** convertere sp. aliquo; primâ sp., *at first sight.* 2) *Pass., that which is seen,* **an appearance, shape:** nova sp. visa est. Hence: A) *that which is seen in sleep,* **a vision, apparition:** sp. nocturna: B) *that which is seen by the mind,* **an idea, notion, conception:** hanc (ἰδέαν) nos recte speciem vocare possumus; sp.

eloquentiae, viri boni, *the ideal.* 3) **The form, appearance, exterior** (cf. forma and figura): aliquis humanâ specie; nihil est specie ornatius, *nothing has a finer exterior;* speciem latronis inducere; speciem ridentis praebere, *to exhibit the appearance of one laughing.* Hence: A) in partic. = *a beautiful form,* **beauty, splendour:** speciem legationi addere, *to give splendour to the embassy;* speciem triumpho praebere, *to adorn the triumph;* bos mirâ specie; sp. quaedam in dicendo, *a certain dignity, imposing appearance;* quae sunt in sp. posita (of a speaker), *which belong to outward endowments:* B) **the outward form** (in opp. to the reality), **show, semblance, pretence:** sp. auspiciorum (opp. to veritas); speciem hosti fecit, *made the enemy believe;* fallax equitum sp., *a fallacious semblance of horsemen;* in partic., specie, in or per (rarely ad) speciem, also (rarely) sub specie, *in appearance, apparently,* and with a *genit.* = *under the appearance or the pretence of:* specie blandus; per speciem auxilii, captivorum redimendorum, *under the pretence of ransoming the captives:* C) (poet.) **an image, likeness,** Jovis. 4) **A species** (subdivision of genus): genus continet plures partes specie differentes. Hence (lat.) = **a case:** haec sp. incidit.

SPĔCILLUM, i, *n.* [specio]. *A surgical instrument for probing wounds,* &c., **a probe.**

SPĔCĬMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [specio]. 1) **A token, proof, warranty:** specimen dare alicui rei alicujus, *to furnish one with a proof of any thing.* 2) **An example, pattern, model:** est in eo specimen humanitatis; sp. innocentiae, *an ideal;* capere sp. naturae ex re aliqua. 3) **An ornament,** domûs.

SPĔCIO, exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* [= σκέπτω]. (An old form.) **To look at, to behold,** aliquid; nunc specimen specitur, *it is now put to the proof.*

SPĔCIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [speciosus]. **Beautifully, showily, handsomely.**

SPĔCIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [species]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *Having a fine appearance or majestic form* (of a higher grade of beauty than formosus), **beautiful, splendid, brilliant, showy:** sp. mulier. Hence: A) = *resounding,* verba, eloquentia: B) = *considerable, remarkable,* opes. 2) *Deceiving by outward show,* **specious, plausible, delusive,** nomen, dicta.

SPECTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [specto]. 1) *That can be seen,* **visible,** corpus; campus sp., *that can be surveyed by the eye, open.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Worth seeing, distinguished, beautiful, admirable,** heros, Niobe.

SPECTĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [specto]. 1) **A sight, spectacle:** s. rerum coelestium; esse spectaculo, *to serve as a spectacle;* praebere sp., *to present one's self as a spectacle;* sedere spectaculum, *to be exposed to public view.* In partic., *a public sight,* **a show, spectacle, play:** dare sp.: sp. gladiatorum or gladiatorium. 2) *The place where or from which one sees a play:* A) (lat.) = **a theatre** *or* **amphitheatre:** B) in the *pl.* = **the seats** *or* **benches** *where the spectators sit.*

SPECTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [specto]. (Pl.) **A mark, sign, proof.**

SPECTĀTE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [spectatus]. (Lat.) **Excellently.**

SPECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [specto]. 1) **A looking at, seeing, beholding** (esp. of a play). 2) **An examining** *or* **testing** *of money.* 3) (Lat.) **Respect, consideration.**

*SPECTĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [specto]. (Lat.) *Contemplative, speculative;* hence = **theoretical.**

SPECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [specto]. **A looker-on, observer;** in partic. = **a spectator** *in a theatre,* &c.: sp. coeli, ludorum; (Com.) = **an examiner, judge,** formarum.

SPECTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [specto]. (Poet.) **A** (female) **spectator.**

SPECTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of specto]. 1) **Proved, tested, tried:** aurum spectatum igni; homo sp.; integritas multis rebus sp.; id cuique spectatissimum sit, *best proved, safest.* 2) = **Excellent, accomplished, esteemed,** femina.

SPECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [specio]. Prop., *an observing;* tech. t. in augury = **the right of observing auspices** (cf. nunciatio).

SPECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *tr.* & *intr.* [*intens.* of specio]. 1) **To look** *or* **to gaze at, to behold** (with attention — cf. video), aliquid; sp. illuc, ad eum, in eos solos; sp. alte, *on high.* In partic. = **to look at** *or* **to look on** *as a spectator in a theatre,* &c.: sp. ludos; spectatum veniunt, *to see the play.* Hence (poet.), quem totum tribunal spectat = *looks upon with wonder.* 2) *Trop.,* of the mind, *to look at:* A) **to consider,** rem: B) **to regard, to have respect to, to have in view:** sp. fortunam in aliquo, *the pecuniary circumstances;* sp. res non auctores; nihil sp. nisi fugam; hence — a) **to judge, to estimate:** philosophos ex singulis vocibus — b) **to test, to try:** sp. aurum in igne; sp. hominem in dubiis periculis; hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur: C) of persons, **to aspire to, to strive after, to think of:** sp. magna quaedam, nil nisi fugam; sp. ad imperatorias laudes; semper spectavi ut tibi essem conjunctissimus, *I have endeavoured,* &c.: D) of things — a) **to aim at, to tend** *or* **to refer to:** quorsum haec oratio sp.? consilia ejus spectant ad concordiam, *tend to the restoration of harmony;* hoc longe alio spectat, *to something wholly different;* hoc eo spectat ut, etc., *this has reference to the circumstance that,* &c. — b) **to incline** *or* **to point to:** res sp. ad vim, *appears as if force were about to be used:* E) of places, **to look, to be situated, to lie** *or* **to point towards:** sp. ad fretum, in septentrionem, inter occasum solis et meridiem; also, terra sp. orientem; omnia vestigia te adversum spectant, *towards you.*

SPECTRUM, i, *n.* [specio]. *A mental image,* **an apparition, spectre** (a translation by Cicero of the Greek εἴδωλον).

SPĔCŬLA (I.), ae, *f.* [*dim.* of spes]. (Rar.) **A slight hope.**

SPĔCŬLA (II.), ae, *f.* [specio]. *A high place for looking,* **a look-out, watch-tower:** praedonum adventum significabat ignis ex sp.; *trop.*, esse in speculis = *to observe closely, to be on the watch.* Hence (poet.), in gen. = **a height, eminence,** e. g., *a high hill, the walls of a town.*

SPĔCŬLĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [speculor]. (Lat.) **Watching, on the look out.**

SPĔCŬLĀRIA, ōrum or ium, *n. pl.* [specularis]. **Window-panes; a window.**

SPĔCŬLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [speculum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a mirror; like a mirror:** ratione speculari, *in the manner of a mirror;* hence, lapis sp., *mica, isinglass stone, a transparent stone of thin scales,* used by the ancients as we use panes of glass.

SPĔCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [speculor]. 1) **A spy, scout** (one who is sent out secretly for the purpose of spying — cf. explorator). There was a division of 'speculatores' in each legion; hence, also (lat.) = *aids-de-camp, life-guards.* 2) *Trop.*, **an investigator,** naturae.

SPĔCŬLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [speculator]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to spies** *or* **scouts:** sp. navigium, *a spy-boat.*

SPĔCŬLĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [speculor]. **A (female) spy, a watcher;** *trop.*, furiae spp. facinorum, *watchers of crimes.*

SPĔCŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [specula]. I. *Intr.* — **To search around, to look about** (as from a watch-tower): sp. in omnes partes. II. *Tr.* — **to search for, to spy out, to watch, to observe,** *to lie in wait for,* aliquem; sp. consilia alicujus.

SPĔCŬLUM, i, *n.* [specio]. 1) **A looking-glass, mirror:** (poet.) sp. lympharum, *the mirror-like surface of the waters;* speculo placere, *to be well-adorned.* 2) **An image** *in a mirror:* vides sp. tuum; hence, **in gen., a copy, mirror:** sp. naturae, futuri temporis.

SPĔCUS, ūs, *m.* (rarely *f.* and *n.*) [= σπέος]. **A cave, grotto** (in gen. — cf. antrum, spelunca). Hence: A) *a covered water-course,* **a ditch, drain:** B) = **a cavity,** alvi, vulneris.

SPĒLAEUM, i, *n.* [= σπήλαιον]. (Poet., rar.) **A cave, grotto.**

SPĒLUNCA, ae, *f.* [= σπήλυγξ]. 1) **A cavern, cave, den** (as a dark and fearful place — cf. antrum, specus). 2) *The name of a country-seat of Tiberius,* near Terracina.

SPĒRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [spero]. (Pl.) **That may be hoped for.**

SPĒRĀTUS — v. Spero.

SPERCHĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Spercheos]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Spercheos,** undae, ripae.

SPERCHĒOS, or SPERCHĪUS, i, *m.* [= Σπερχειός]. *A river of Thessaly,* now the Agramela or Ellada.

SPERCHIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [Spercheos]. *A town in Thessaly,* on the Spercheos.

SPERCHIŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Spercheos]. *A dweller on the banks of the Spercheos.* (Poet.)

SPERNO, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) (Rar.) **To remove, to separate:** sp. se ab aliquo. 2) **To despise, to spurn, to disdain, to reject** (in one's heart and thought — cf. aspernor, 'not to despise' — cf. condemno, despicio): sp. voluptates, aurum; non spernendus, *not to be rejected,* sometimes = *very good;* sp. imperium consulis, *not to grieve one's self about;* (Tac.) spernendus morum, *on account of his character.*

SPĒRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [spes]. 1) **To hope for** *something good;* hence, in gen., **to expect, to look for:** sp. aliquid ab aliquo, beneficium; sp. illum venturum esse, fore ut id contingat; spero me ideo mitti, *I hope that I shall therefore be sent;* spero me tibi causam probasse; also, abs., bene (recte) de aliquo sp., *to have a good hope of any one;* pax sperata, *a peace hoped for;* (Pl.) sp. deos teque, *in the gods and in thee.* More rarely = **to expect** *something evil,* **to apprehend:** sp. dolorem; sp. haec vobis molesta videri; id quod non spero. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) In partic., the *part.* speratus, as an *adj.*: A) in the *m.* and *f.* = *a betrothed person,* **a lover, bride:** B) uxor sp., *whom one has not seen for a long time.*

SPES, ei, *f.* 1) **Hope:** s. rei alicujus, *of something;* spes me tenet, *I hope;* also, spem habeo, and (more emphatically) spe ducor; sum in magna spe, *I have great hope;* but, pax est in spe, *peace is hoped for;* in spe habere (ponere) aliquid, *to have a hope of any thing;* spes est in vobis, *rests upon you;* spem alicui facere (dare, afferre), *to give hope to any one;* in secundam spem natus (Tac.) = *the second heir;* spes ostenditur, *there is ground for hope;* in spem venire, ingredi, *to take hope;* adolescens summa spe, *a youth of great promise;* omnes spes, *all hopes;* partim spe, partim metu, *by promises,* &c. Hence (poet.) = *that upon which the hope of any one is placed:* Aeneas sp. Teucrorum; thus, freq., of children, young animals, fruits, &c.: sp. gregis. 2) **An expectation, supposition,** in gen.: aspera sp.; bellum spe serius, *happening later than was expected;* praeter or contra sp., *contrary to expectation.* 3) (Rar.) *The anticipation of something evil,* **an apprehension,** naufragii.

SPEUSIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Σπεύσιππος]. *A nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.*

SPHAERA, ae, *f.* [= σφαῖρα]. 1) **A globe, sphere** (the scientific term for the mathematical figure — cf. globus). 2) In partic., **a celestial** *or* **astronomical globe;** hence = **the orbit** *of a planet.* 3) **A play-ball.**

SPHAERISTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* [= σφαιριστήριον]. (Lat.) *A place for playing ball*, a **tennis-court.**

SPHAERŌMĂCHIA, ae, *f.* [= σφαιρομαχία]. (Lat.) **A sparring match with iron balls** (covered with leather and fastened to the hands).

SPHINX, gis, *f.* [= Σφίγξ]. **1) The Sphinx,** *a monster — half woman and half beast* — near Thebes, that proposed riddles to the passers-by, and killed those who could not solve them; — Œdipus finally rid the country of her. **2)** *A species of ape*, prob. *the Chimpanzee.*

SPĪCA, ae, *f.* (rare and obsolete Spīcum, i, *n.*) **1) An ear, spike** *of grain.* **2):** A) **a tuft, head, top** *of other plants:* B) (poet.) **an arrow** (doubtful): C) *the brightest star in the constellation Virgo.*

SPĪCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [spica]. **Consisting of ears of corn:** sp. messes, *of grain.* (Poet.)

SPĪCĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spica - fero]. (Poet.) **Ear-bearing.**

SPĪCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of spicum — v. Spica]. **1) A point;** in partic., *the iron point of a spear or arrow.* **2)** *Meton.*, **a spear, dart, arrow. 3) The sting** *of a bee*, &c.

SPĪNA, ae, *f.* [perh. for spicna, from spica]. **1) A thorn** (the sharp points on rose-bushes or like shrubs — cf. sentis); hence (lat.) = *the hawthorn.* **2) A prickle** *or* **spine** *of a hedge-hog and like animals.* **3) The backbone** *of animals and men;* hence (poet.) = **the back. 4)** Sp. piscium, *a fish-bone.* **5)** *Trop.*, in the *pl.:* A) **difficulties, subtleties, perplexities:** spp. definiendi, disserendi: B) — **a)** *faults, vices* — **b)** *cares.*

SPĪNĒTUM, i, *n.* [spina] (Poet.) **A thorn hedge.**

SPĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [spina]. (Poet.) **Of thorns, thorny,** vincula.

SPĪNĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina - fero]. (Poet.) **Thorn-bearing, thorny.**

SPĪNO, ōnis, *m. A small stream, near Rome*, to which divine honours were paid.

SPĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [spina]. **1) Full of thorns, prickly,** herba. **2)** *Trop.:* A) (poet.) curae spp., *irritating, stinging:* B) = *subtle, intricate,* genus dicendi, oratio.

SPINTHER (I.), ēris, *n.* [σφιγκτήρ?]. (Pl.) **A bracelet,** which was held on the arm by its own elasticity.

SPINTHER (II.), ĕris, *m. A Roman surname;* thus, esp. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sp.

SPINTHRIA, or SPINTRIA, ae, *m.* [= σφίγκτης]. *A man who prostitutes his body to lewd purposes.*

*SPINTURNĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [*dim.* of spinturnix]. *A small bird of ill omen.*

SPINTURNIX, īcis, *f. An unknown bird of ill omen.*

SPĪNUS, i, *f.* [spina]. **A black-thorn.**

SPIO, ūs, *f.* [= Σπέω]. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

SPĪRA, ae, *f.* [= σπεῖρα]. (Poet. & lat.) *Any thing coiled or twisted,* **a fold, coil,** anguis; **in partic.** — **a)** *the base of a column* — **b)** *a braid of hair* — **c)** *a twisted tie for fastening the hat* (galerus) *under the chin* — **d)** *a kind of twisted cake.*

SPĪRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [spiro]. *Fit for breathing,* **respirable:** natura haec animalis et sp., cui nomen est aër; (poet.) coeli lumen sp. *serviceable for life, vital.*

SPĪRĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [spiro]. (Poet. & lat.) **A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent:** hic specus est sp. Ditis.

SPĪRĀMEN, ĭnis, } *n.* [spiro]. (Poet. & lat.)
SPĪRĀMENTUM, i, } **1) A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent. 2) An interval** *of time determined by the breathing,* **a pause:** spp. temporum.

SPĪRĪDION, ōnis, *m.* [Σπειριδίων, σπεῖρα]. *A surname of the Greek rhetorician Glycon.*

SPĪRĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [spiro]. **1)** (Poet. & lat.) **A breath of air, a current, breeze** (cf. anima, aër): sp Boreae; aër movetur spiritu aliquo. **2) Breathed air, the breath:** cibus, potio, sp.; ducere spiritum, *to breathe.* **3) Breathing, respiration:** uno sp.; hujus coeli sp., *the inhalation of this air;* anima quae ducitur spiritu. Hence: A) = **the breath of life, life:** reddere sp., *to expire;* spiritus naturae debetur: B) (poet.) = **an odour,** unguenti: C) (poet.) = **a sigh:** D) (lat.) **a tone, sound:** E) *a hissing* (of a serpent): F) *trop.* — **a)** = *inspiration:* spiritu divino tactus, inflatus, *inspired by a god;* homines divini spiritus — **b)** (poet. & lat.) **the spirit, soul:** morte carens sp.; spiritus regit hos artus — **c)** = *disposition,* hostilis, generosus — **d)** *exasperation, indignation* — **e) genius, understanding,** ingens — **f) high spirit, courage;** esp. = **haughtiness, pride, arrogance:** sumere sibi spp.; capere alicujus spp.; thus usually in the *pl.*, but also sp. regius.

SPĪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **1) To breathe, to blow;** Austri spp.; (poet.) sp. alicui, *to favour* (cf. χάριν τινὶ πνεῖν). Hence: A) **to emit fragrance,** flos: B) = **to burst forth:** flamma sp. e pectore: C) **to roar, to rage,** freta: D) **to sound,** litera. **2) To breathe, to respire.** Hence: A) = **to live:** mens ejus sp. in scriptis, *still lives;* exta spirantia, *still reeking;* hence, also, of a life-like representation by painting, sculpture, &c.: aera (signa) spirantia: B) of a poet, **to be inspired:** quod spiro et placeo, tuum est. **II.** *Tr.* — **1) To breathe out,** ignem. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to breathe forth,** mendacium: B) **to be occupied with, to be thinking about,** magnum aliquod, tribunatum: C) of things, **to be full of,** aliquid. **3) To exhale,** odorem.

SPISSĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [spisso]. (Lat.) **A stopper, plug.**

*SPISSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [spisso]. (Lat.; doubtf read.) **A condensation.**

SPISSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [spissus]. **1) Thickly. 2) Slowly.**

SPISSESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [spissus]. (Lucr.) **To become thick.**

*SPISSIGRĂDUS, a, um, *adj.* [spisse-gradior]. (Only in the *sup.*; Pl.) **Slow-paced.**

SPISSĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [spissus]. (Lat.) **Density, thickness.**

SPISSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [spissus]. (Lat.) **To make thick, to thicken,** lac.

SPISSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) (Mostly poet. & lat.) **Thick, compact, close, dense** (without spaces between — stronger than 'densus'): sp. coma, grando; laurea sp. ramis, *with thick branches;* sp. tunica, *of close texture;* trop., sp. caligo. Hence = **crowded,** theatrum, sedilia. 2) *Trop.:* A) (rar.) **hard, difficult,** opus: B) **slow, tardy, late,** exitus; omnia spp., *everything was done deliberately;* pro spisso, as *adv., slowly.*

SPLĒN, ēnis, *m.* [= σπλήν]. (Lat.) **The milt** *or* **spleen:** (poet.) sum petulanti splene cachinno, *I am disposed to laugh at the faults of others.*

SPLENDEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* **To be bright, to glisten, to gleam, to glitter** (it denotes the imposing impression which any thing brilliant makes — cf. niteo, fulgeo): sp. auro, *with gold;* pontus sp. sub luce lunae; puella sp., *has a dazzling white complexion.* Hence, *trop.*, virtus sp. per se; verba spp., *are brilliant.*

SPLENDESCO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of splendeo]. **To become bright, to begin to shine,** vomer; *trop.*, illud sp. oratione, *takes a lustre from.*

SPLENDĬDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [splendidus]. 1) **Brightly, brilliantly.** 2) **Magnificently, splendidly:** multi splendidissime nati, *of the noblest birth.* 3) **Clearly, distinctly.**

SPLENDĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [splendeo]. 1) **Shining, bright, radiant, glittering** (v. Splendeo), sol; sp. toga, *dazzling white;* fons s., *clear.* 2): A) = **eminent, distinguished,** vir, facta, ingenium: B) = **famous,** persona: C) **splendid, magnificent, brilliant:** sp. oratio, *full of beauty, florid:* D) **clear,** *distinct,* vox: E) = speciosus, **showy, fine,** nomen, verba.

SPLENDOR, ōris, *m.* [splendeo]. 1) **Brightness, radiance, lustre,** auri. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the style of living, **sumptuousness, magnificence:** omnia ad sp. referre: B) **splendour, eminence, lustre, renown, dignity, honour:** dignitatis suae splendorem obtinere; sp. equester: C) **beauty, ornament,** verborum, ordinis: D) **clearness:** sp. vocis.

SPLĒNIUM, ii, *n.* [= σπλήνιον]. **A small plaster; a patch.** (Lat.)

SPŌLĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Spoletium]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Spoletium;** *subst.*, Spoletini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Spoletium.*

SPŌLĒTIUM, ii, *n. A town in Umbria,* now Spoleto.

SPŌLIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [spolio]. *The place in the amphitheatre where the dead gladiators were dragged to be stripped of their clothes;* hence, *trop.* = **a den of robbers** *or* **murderers.**

SPŎLIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [spolio]. **A robbing, plundering, spoliation,** fanorum; *trop.*, sp. consulatûs, dignitatis.

SPŎLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [spolio]. **A robber, plunderer, pillager.**

SPŎLIATRIX, īcis, *f.* [spolio]. *She that robs, spoils or pillages.*

SPŎLIĂTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of spolio]. **Plundered, despoiled:** nihil illo regno spoliatius.

SPŎLIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [spolium]. 1) *To deprive of covering,* **to strip,** aliquem. 2) **To plunder, to pillage** (individual persons or places — cf. populor, diripio), **to rob, to despoil** *one of any thing:* s. templa deorum; s. aliquem argento, vitâ; abs. = *to get booty, to make gain by pillage.*

SPŎLIUM, ii, *n.* [kindr. w. σκῦλον]. 1) (Poet.) **The skin, hide** *of an animal, whether stripped or cast off:* sp. leonis; sp. serpentis, *the slough.* 2) *The armour stripped from a slain enemy;* hence, in gen., **booty, plunder, spoil** (cf. praeda, manubiae, exuviae): spolia classium, *ships' beaks* (rostra); also, spp. navalia; cruenta spp. detrahere = *weapons, clothes;* spp. opima, *the arms taken from the commander of a hostile army.*

SPONDA, ae, *f.* 1) **The frame** *of a bedstead, couch,* &c. 2) *Meton.*, **a bed, sofa, couch.**

SPONDĀLIA (Spondaulia), ōrum, *n. pl.* [= σπονδῆ-αὐλος?]. **A sacrificial hymn,** *accompanied by the flute.*

SPONDEO, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2. *v. tr.* [σπένδω, 'to pour out,' libare]. **To promise** *solemnly,* **to bind** *or* **to pledge one's self, to vow:** sp. alicui aliquid, sponsionem; in partic. in civil suits = *to stipulate* (v. Sponsio). In partic.: A) **to promise in marriage, to betroth:** sp. alicui filium or filiam: B) **to go security** *or* **bail:** sp. pro aliquo; sp. pecuniam solutum iri, *to be security that,* &c.: C) *trop.* — a) *to give promise of any thing:* ingenium magnum spondet virum — b) sp. animo aliquid, *to feel confident of any thing;* multum sibi sp. de viribus suis, *to promise one's self much from, to rely upon.*

SPONDĒUS, ei, *m.* [= σπονδεῖος]. Prop., *of or belonging to a libation;* in partic., sp., *sc.* pes (on account of its solemn, prolonged character), a *poetical foot, consisting of two long syllables,* **a spondee.**

SPONDŸLUS, i, *m.* [= σπόνδυλος]. 1) **A joint** *of the spine.* 2) *A kind of muscle-fish.*

SPONGIA, ae, *f.* [σπογγία]. **A sponge;** hence, *trop., an open-worked coat-of-mail.*

SPONS — v. Sponte.

SPONSA, ae, *f.* [*part.* of spondeo]. **A betrothed maiden, a bride.**

SPONSĀLIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [sponsalis, from

spondeo] 1) **A betrothal, espousal.** 2) **A betrothal-feast.**

SPONSIO, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo]. 1) **A solemn promise, an engagement,** voti. 2) **A solemn obligation** *entered into by the parties to a suit,* **a pledge, stipulation.** This proceeding was in the form of a wager, inasmuch as each of the litigants or disputants pledged himself to pay a certain sum of money, if his assertions in the case were not found true. Hence, sponsionem facere, sponsione provocare, lacessere, *to challenge to a wager,* is said of the plaintiff, usually with the *conj.* si or nisi, because he pledged himself to show that something was, or was not, true: e. g., Caium sponsione lacessivit, ni Caius diceret, etc. = *he summoned Caius before the court, and undertook to show that Caius said,* &c., *under the penalty of paying a certain sum, if he failed to make good his declaration.* The plaintiff further asked (stipulabatur): spondesne (mille numos, or a like specification of the amount staked), si or ni, etc.? i. e., *do you promise to pay the stipulated sum, if that is (is not) so, which you deny (or assert)?* Whereupon the defendant replied: spondeo, si or nisi. The defendant then asked (restipulabatur): spondesne, si or ni? *if,* &c.? Whereupon the plaintiff also replied: spondeo, si or ni. Thus, e. g., if a suit was brought for fraud, &c., and the plaintiff asserted that Caius was not an honest man, then the plaintiff asked: spondesne ni vir bonus es? to which the defendant replied: spondeo, but in return asked: spondesne si vir bonus sum? The suit was then carried on, and the litigants were said sponsione or pignore certare, contendere, se defendere; and the gainer of the suit, who received back his money, was said sponsione or sponsionem vincere; the loser was said condemnari sponsionis. 3) Of states or nations, **a solemn treaty, an alliance** *in which hostages and pledges were given:* facere sponsionem or sponsione se obstringere; pax facta est per sp. 4) **A security, guarantee,** pro aliquo.

SPONSOR, ōris, *m.* [spondeo]. *One who is security for a person or thing,* **a bondsman, surety,** in gen. (cf. vas, praes): sp. pro aliquo; sp. rei alicujus; (poet.) dea sp. conjugii.

SPONSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of spondeo]. (Rare.) = Sponsio, 2.

SPONSUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [spondeo]. (Rare.) 1) **A solemn promise, an engagement.** 2) **A security, guarantee.**

SPONSUS (II.), i, *m.* [*part.* of spondeo]. **A betrothed husband, a bridegroom.**

SPONTE, *abl. sing. fem.,* from the rare form Spons, tis. 1) (With the *abl.* meâ, tuâ, suâ, etc.; usually sp. stands after the pronoun; in later writers the pronoun is omitted.) **Of one's own accord, of one's self, voluntarily** (without being forced or persuaded — cf. ultro, libenter): suâ sp. recte facere. 2) **By one's self, alone,** *without the aid of others:* suâ sponte instituisset; suâ sp. bellum movere; quum iis suâ sponte persuadere non posset; neque id meâ sp. prospexi, *by my own sagacity.* 3) Of things: A) **of itself:** ignis suâ sp. exstinguitur: B) **in** *or* **by itself, on its own account, for its own sake:** res quae suâ sp. scelerata est; virtus suâ sponte laudabilis. 4) (Lat.) Sponte alicujus, **according to the will** *of any one.*

SPONTĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [sponte]. (Lat.) **Of one's own free will, voluntary, spontaneous.**

SPŌRĀDES, um, *f. pl.* [= Σποράδες]. *Islands in the Ægean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.*

SPORTA, ae, *f.* **A plaited basket, hamper.**

SPORTELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sportula]. 1) *A small basket,* **a fruit-basket.** 2) **A dish of old meats** (because served up in small baskets).

SPORTŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sporta]. 1) **A small basket.** 2) *A portion of meat given on festival occasions by a patron to his clients, or by an emperor to the people, which was carried home in a sportula.* Later a small gratuity was given in its stead. Hence: A) = **a present,** in gen.: B) = *a short play,* to which Claudius invited the people by this name.

*SPRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sperno]. (Doubtf. read.) **Contempt, disdain, scorn.**

SPRĒTOR, ōris, *m.* [sperno]. (Poet., rare.) **A despiser, scorner.**

SPŪMA, ae, *f.* [spuo]. **Foam, froth** (of water, of the mouth, &c.): spuma argenti, *silver-spume, litharge.*

SPŪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [spuma]. (Poet.) **Covered with foam, foaming.**

*SPŪMESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [spuma]. (Poet.) **To grow foamy** *or* **frothy, to begin to froth** *or* **to foam.**

SPŪMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [spuma]. **Foaming, frothy.**

SPŪMĪFER, and SPŪMĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma-fero, spuma-gero]. (Poet.) **Foam-bearing, foaming.**

SPŪMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [spuma]. I. *Intr.* — **To foam, to froth,** poculum, equus; frena spumantia. II. *Tr.* — **To cause to foam, to cover with foam:** saxa salis spumata liquore; *trop., to foam forth,* scelus ex ore.

SPŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [spuma]. 1) **Full of foam, foaming.** 2) *Trop.,* **frothy, bombastic,** carmen.

SPUO, spui, spūtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [= πτύω]. I. *Intr.* — **To spit, to spew.** II. *Tr.* (poet.) — **To spit out,** terram (i. e., pulverem).

SPURCE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [spurcus]. 1) **Filthily.** 2) *Trop.,* **basely, indecently.**

*SPURCĪDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-dico]. (Pl.) **Filthy, indecent,** versus.

*SPURCĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-facio]. (Pl.) **Making filthy.**

SPURCĬTIA, ae, and SPURCĪTIES, ei, *f.* [spurcus]. **Filthiness, foulness.**

SPURCO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [spurcus]. **To make filthy, to befoul, to defile,** rem.

SPURCUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [perhaps fr. porcus]. (A vulgar expression.) **Filthy, dirty, nasty,** saliva, vas. Hence, *trop.* = **foul, mean, base, low,** homo.

SPURINNA, ae, *m.* [an Etruscan word]. 1) *A haruspex, who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.* 2) Vestricius Sp., *a leader of the Othonian party,* and celebrated as a lyric poet.

SPŪRIUS, ii, *m.* (Abbreviated Sp.) *A Roman surname.*

SPŪTĀTĬLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [sputo]. (Rar.) *That deserves to be spit at* = **despicable.**

*SPŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [sputo]. (Pl.) **A spitter.**

SPŪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of spuo]. (Pl.) 1) **To spit out,** sanguinem. 2) **To spit at:** morbus qui sputatur (perhaps the epilepsy; acc. to others, madness).

SPŪTUM, i, *n.* [spuo]. **Spittle, spit** (cf. saliva).

SQUĀLEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindred with σκέλλω, the generic idea being that of a dry roughness]. 1) (Poet.) *To be covered with a rough and dry rind or surface,* **to be stiff, rough** *or* **uneven:** tunica sq. auro, *is covered with gold as with scales;* tergum sq., *is hard and scaly;* conchae sqq. Hence, tela sqq. venenis, *are smeared with poison.* 2) **To be filthy, to be neglected, to be squalid:** templum sq. musco; supellex sq. Hence, **to mourn** *in squalid garments:* squalebat civitas mutata veste.

*SQUĀLĬDE, *adv.* [squalidus]. (Only in the *comp.*) *Trop.*, **without ornament, rudely:** sq. dicere.

SQUĀLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [squaleo]. 1) (Poet.) **Stiff, rough, uneven** (v. Squaleo). 2) **Filthy, dirty, squalid,** homo, humus, carcer; in partic. = *clothed in mourning,* reus. 3) *Trop.*, of style, **rough, rude, unadorned:** haec sunt squalidiora.

SQUĀLOR, ōris, *m.* [squaleo]. 1) (Lucr.) **Stiffness, roughness,** materiae; *trop.*, sq. seculi. 2) **Filth, dirtiness, foulness, squalor:** obsitus squalore. In partic. = **filthy garments,** *as a sign of mourning:* aspicite judices sq. sociorum.

SQUĀLUS, i, *m. A kind of sea-fish.*

SQUĀMA, ae, *f.* [squaleo]. 1) **A scale** *of a fish,* &c.; also, *the scale of a coat-of-mail.* 2) (Poet.) = **A fish.**

SQUĀMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [squama]. **Scaly.**

SQUĀMĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama-fero]. **Scale-bearing, scaly.**

SQUĀMĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama-gero]. **Scale-bearing, scaly;** hence, *subst.*, Squamigeri, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lucr.) = *fishes.*

SQUĀMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [squama]. **Full of scales, scaly.**

SQUILLA, or SCILLA, ae, *f.* [= σκίλλα]. 1) *A kind of lobster, a shell-fish that protects the pinna.* 2) **A sea-onion.**

ST, *interj.* **Hist! hush!**

STĂBIĀNUM, i, *n.* [Stabiae]. *A villa of M. Marius, near Stabiae.*

STĂBIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Stabiae]. **Stabian.**

STĂBIAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town in Campania.*

*STĂBĬLĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [stabilio]. (Poet.) = Stabilimentum.

STĂBĬLĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [stabilio]. **A stay, support.**

STĂBĬLIO, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [stabilis]. *To cause to stand firmly,* **to make firm, to establish,** stipitem; *trop.*, s. rempublicam; (lat.) s. aliquem, *to make steadfast or persevering.*

STĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sto]. 1) *On which one can stand firmly,* **firm:** locus s. ad insistendum. 2) *That stands firmly,* **firm, steady, stable,** domus, gradus. 3) *Trop.*, **firm, constant, enduring, reliable, durable, steadfast,** animus, amicus, sententia, possessio; s. domus, sedes, *a permanent residence;* s. pes, *a poetical foot consisting of long syllables;* stabile est, *it is decided;* voluptas stabilis, *the uninterrupted physical well-being of the Epicureans, a freedom from all pain.*

STĂBĬLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [stabilis]. 1) *A standing firm,* **steadfastness, firmness, stability:** s. arborum; s. peditum in acie. 2) **Constancy, durability, immutability,** amicitiae, fortunae.

STĂBĬLĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [stabilis]. (Lat.) **Firmly, durably.**

STĂBĬLĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [stabilio]. (Lat.) **An establisher.**

STĂBŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [stabulum]. *A landlord of a low kind of inn,* **a stable-keeper.**

STĂBŬLOR, ātus, *dep.*, and (ante-cl. & poet.) STĂBŬLO, 1. *v. intr.* [stabulum]. **To stand in a stable;** hence = **to harbour, to stay** *in a place.*

STĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* [sto]. 1) **A stable, stall, fold.** 2) In gen., **an abode, habitation:** silva s. ferarum; (poet.) stabula, *a pasture.* In partic.: A) *a poor and unsightly dwelling,* esp. *a habitation of shepherds, serving at the same time as an enclosure for a flock:* B) **a low inn;** in the worst sense, **a house of ill fame, brothel:** C) as a term of reproach, s. flagitii, *an infamous fellow.*

STACTA, ae, or STACTE, es, *f.* [= στακτή]. **Myrrh-oil, myrrh-gum.**

STĂDIUM, ii, *n.* [= στάδιον]. 1) **A race-course;** *trop.*, **a race:** in ejusdem laudis studio. The race-course among the Greeks was generally 125 paces or 625 Roman feet long; hence, 2) as a measure of length, **a stade, stadium** (a distance of 125 paces = 606 ft. 9 in. English).

STĂGĪRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [Στάγειρα]. *A town in*

Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle—now Libanora.

STĂGĪRĪTES, ae, *m.* [= Σταγειρίτης]. *An inhabitant of Stagira*, a **Stagirite**; in partic. = *Aristotle.*

STAGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [stagnum]. I. *Intr.*: — A) of water, **to overflow, to form a pool, to stagnate**: Nilus s.: B) of places overflowed by water, **to be overflowed** *or* **inundated**: ager s. II. *Tr.* (poet. & lat.): — A) *to cover with water*, **to overflow, to inundate**: Tiberis s. plana urbis: B) *trop.* (Justinus) — a) **to cause to stand, to make stagnant**: aqua bitumine stagnatur — b) (perhaps another word) **to fortify, to secure**: s. se adversus insidias.

STAGNUM, i, *n.* [root STAG, kindred with σταγών, στάζω]. 1) *A small piece of standing water*, a **pond, pool, lake** (cf. lacus, palus). 2) *Meton.*: A) *an artificial pond*, a **reservoir**, e. g., *for bathing*: B) (poet.) **water**, in gen. (the sea, a river, &c.): Phrixeae stagna sororis, *the Hellespont.*

STĂLAGMIUM, ii, *n.* [from στάλαγμα]. (Pl.) **An eardrop.**

STĂMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [sto]. 1) **The warp, chain** *in the upright loom of the ancients*: s. intendere, *to lay the warp.* 2) (Poet.): A) **a thread**, in gen.: ducere, torquere s., *to spin*; stamine fallere somnum, *by spinning*; in partic., of the life-threads of the Parcae: nimium s., *too long a life*: B) **a string** *of a lyre*: C) **a thread, fibre** *of wood*: D) **a web**; hence, *a garment, fillet.*

STĂMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [stamen]. **Full of threads, thready**, rota. (Poet. & lat.)

STASEAS, ae, *m. A Peripatetic philosopher of Neapolis.*

STĂTA MĀTER = Vesta.

STĂTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sto]. **Standing, standing still, firm**: miles s. = ordines servans, *who fights in the ranks* (in opp. to velites). Hence — a) comoedia (fabula) s., *a kind of comedy*, so named from the quiet acting of the performers; hence, Statarius, ii, *m.*, *an actor in a comoedia stataria* — b) orator s., *calm, dispassionate.*

STĂTĒRA, ae, *f.* [στατήρ]. **A balance, steelyard.**

STĂTĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [sto]. (Ante-cl.) *A kind of slow and quiet dance.*

STATIELLAS, ātis, *adj.* [Statielli]. **Statiellan**; *subst.*, Statiellates, um, or Statiellenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Statielli.*

STATIELLI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people in Liguria*, whose chief town was Aquae Statiellorum, now Acqui.

STĂTIM, *adv.* [sto]. 1) **Firmly**: signa statim stant. Hence, *trop.*, **steadily, uniformly**: ex his praediis statim bina talenta cepit, *he receives constantly*, &c. 2) **On the spot, directly, instantly, straightway** (cf. repente, subito, extemplo): s. ut (ac, etc.), *as soon as.*

STĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sto]. 1) (Poet.) **A standing still, standing firm**: manere in s., *to stand still*; in partic., *the posture of a wrestler or fighter.* 2) *A place of residence*, **an abode, residence, station**: s. mea Athenis placet, *my residence in Athens*; apibus sedes et s. petenda. Hence: A) **a station** *for ships*, **an anchorage, roadstead**: B) in the *pl.* (lat.), **a public place** *in a town, where idlers sit or stand to gossip, or meet to gain information on matters of law*: C) = *the proper place of any thing, proper order*: comas in statione ponere. 2) As a milit. tech. t.: A) **a post, guard, station**: milites ex statione emittere; in statione esse, *to be on guard*: B) **a guard, sentry, picket**: stationes crebrae: disponere ss.; in partic. — a) (lat.) = *a bodyguard of an emperor* — b) *trop.*, s. vitae, etc., *a post, station in life*; oculi manebant in s. (poet.), *were on guard, kept watch.*

STĀTIUS, ii, *m. A Roman surname*; thus, esp. 1) Caecilius S. (v. Caecilius). 2) P. Papinius S., *a poet*, in the time of Domitian, author of the Thebais.

STĂTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sto]. **Standing still, stationary**: praesidium s., *an outpost* = statio; in partic., castra ss., *an encampment in which an army remains a long time*, a **stationary camp.**

STĂTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [sto]. **A magistrate's attendant** *or* **messenger.**

STĂTOR (II.), ōris, *m.* [sisto]. '*He who causes to stand fast*,' **the Preserver, Supporter** (a surname of Jupiter).

STATORIUS, i, *m. The name of a Roman gens.*

STĂTUA, ae, *f.* [statuo]. **A statue, image** (usually of a man, and made of metal — cf. imago, signum, etc.).

STĂTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [statua]. *Of or belonging to a statue*; nearly always *subst.*: A) Statuaria, ae, *f.*, *the art of making statues*, **statuary, sculpture**: B) Statuarius, ii, *m.*, **a statuary, sculptor.** (Lat.)

STĂTŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo]. *That on which any thing rests*, **a stay, support, prop.** Hence, ss. navis, *the ribs of a ship.*

STĂTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [sisto]. 1) Prop.: A) **to place, to put, to set**, in gen.: equus s. Curtius in vado, *set Curtius in a shallow place*; s. aliquos in medio; s. aliquem ante oculos suos; (poet.) s. arborem agro, *to plant*: B) **to set up, to erect**, statuam, aras; *trop.*, s. urbem, *to build*; s. regnum, *to establish*: C) s. navem, *to anchor*; s. boves, *to cause to stand*: D) s. exemplum, *to set an example*: E) (Pl.) *part.* statutus, as *adj.* = *tall, slender.* 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, *to set, to place*: A) **to establish, to fix, to appoint**: s. diem; s. modum rei alicui; s. finem consilii sui, *an end of his design*; hence = **to decree, to ordain**: s. ut id fiat; s. ne Creta provincia sit: B) **to resolve upon, to determine, to conclude**: s. finem facere belli; s. ut (ne) decem mittantur; hence, of a judge or ruler, **to decide**: s. res privatas; s. de aliquo or in aliquem, *to decide concerning*

or *against any one, to pass judgment upon him;* s. crudeliter; de se s., *to destroy one's self:* C) *to conceive of as certain,* **to take for certain, to regard as settled, to be of opinion, to believe;** sic s. et judico; statuo hanc laudem esse maximam; s. apud animum (quid velim, utrum ... an, or with an *accus. c. infin.*), *to be firmly convinced;* statuit sibi exspectandum, *he concluded that,* &c.

STĂTŪRA, ae, *f.* [sto]. **Size, stature,** corporis.

STĂTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of sisto]. **Appointed, fixed, stated,** dies.

STĂTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [sto]. 1) **A standing** (in opp. to lying, sitting, &c.). 2) **Posture, attitude** *of the body:* s. erectus, *an erect position;* commutare s.; uti s. quodam in statuis ponendis, *to choose a certain posture.* In partic., *the attitude, position, posture of a combatant* (as well of an individual as of an army): s. minax; hostem statu movere, *to drive the enemy from their position.* Hence, *trop.:* A) of an orator, dejicere (adversarium) de s., *to disconcert an opponent, to deprive him of an advantage:* B) in gen. = **a position** *or* **station** *which one holds:* declinare de s. suo; recedere de s. dignitatis. 3) **Situation, state, condition, circumstances** *in which a person or thing is found:* res est in hoc s.; s. reipublicae; restituere aliquem or aliquid in pristinum s.; status causae, *the state of the case.* Hence: A) = **rank** *in society:* amplissimus s., *eminent position;* status distinguuntur agnationibus familiarum: B) = **nature,** coeli, mundi: C) (lat.) in the *pl.*, status regum, *the crowns or thrones of kings:* D) (lat.) in gram., *the mood of a verb.*

STĒGA, ae, *f.* [= στέγη]. (Pl.) **The deck** *of a ship.*

STELLA, ae, *f.* **A star** (cf. sidus, signum): s. fixa, *a fixed star;* s. errans, *a planet;* s. comans, *a comet;* s. diurna, *the Morning Star;* ss. lucentes (Lucr.), *lightnings.* Hence (poet.): A) = *a constellation:* B) = *the sun.*

STELLANS, tis, *adj.* [stella]. (Poet.) 1) **Full of stars, starry,** nox. 2) **Glittering, shining** *like stars,* gemmae.

STELLĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Stellatis]. **Of Stellatis, Stellatian.**

STELLĀTIS CAMPUS (AGER). *A fruitful district of Campania.*

STELLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [stella]. (Poet.) 1) **Set with stars, glittering, brilliant:** s. ensis, *glittering;* Argus s., *set with eyes as with stars;* stellatus variis guttis, *covered with variegated spots.* 2) Cepheus s., *placed in the heavens as a constellation.*

STELLĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella-fero]. (Poet.) **Star-bearing, starry.**

STELLĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella-gero]. (Poet.) **Star-bearing, starry.**

STELLIO, ōnis, *m.* [stella]. **A lizard,** *with bright, star-like spots on its back.*

STEMMA, ătis, *n.* [= στέμμα]. **A garland,** or **a scroll** *decorated with garlands and wreaths, and containing a list of family names, which was hung upon the ancestral images in the hall of the house* · hence = **a genealogical table, pedigree:** respicere ss., *to have regard for.*

STĒNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Στενά]. *A narrow defile, near Antigonea, in Chaonia.*

STENTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Στέντωρ]. *A herald in the Greek army before Troy, distinguished for his strength of voice.*

STERCŎREUS, a, um, *adj.* [stercus]. (Pl.) **Dirty, dungy,** homo (a term of reproach).

STERCŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [stercus]. **To dung, to manure,** agros.

STERCŎRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *sup.* [stercus]. **Full of dung.**

STERCŬLĪNIUM — v. Sterquilinium.

STERCUS, ŏris, *n. Animal excrements,* **dung, ordure** (in its disgusting sense — cf. lutum, fimus); also as a term of vulgar abuse: s. curiae dicere Glauciam.

STĔRĬLIS, e, *adj.* [*dim.* fr. στερός, στερρός]. 1) **Unfruitful, barren, sterile** (of men and animals, in opp. to praegnans, gravidus; also of the soil, in opp. to fertilis): s. mulier, vacca, herba, arena, palus; s. vir (poet.), *a eunuch.* Hence: A) (poet.), *making barren, blasting,* robigo: B) in gen. = *not giving what is expected,* **empty, bare, barren, fruitless:** Februarium s. fore videt, *that he will receive no presents in February;* pax s., *that affords no advantage;* s. epistola, *accompanied by no presents;* s. amator, *giving no presents;* s. prospectus, *where no one is seen;* s. vadum, *without water, dry.* 2) (Lat.) With a *genit.*, **unproductive** *of,* **barren** *of:* seculum s. virtutum.

STĔRĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [sterilis]. **Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility.**

STĔRĬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) = Sterilis.

STERNAX, ācis, *adj.* [sterno]. (Poet.) **That throws to the ground,** equus.

STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* [στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι]. 1) **To spread out** *on the ground,* **to strew,** vestes, herbas, arenam; s. se or corpus, and *pass.* sterni, *to stretch one's self out on the ground, to lie down.* Hence: A) **to throw down, to fell to the ground, to prostrate, to overthrow:** s. arborem, *to fell;* s. hostes; s. Trojam a culmine; s. omnia ferro; s. agros, *to lay waste the fields* (of an inundation); *trop.*, pavor corda sternit, *prostrates, discourages:* B) **to make even, to smooth, to level,** pontum, aequor; in partic. = *to level a way,* **to pave:** s. viam silice; s. semitam saxo quadrato: C) *trop.*, **to destroy, to ruin:** irae ss. Thyesten: D) **to calm, to moderate, to still,** ventos; *trop.*, s. odium. 2) **To cover** (with something spread out like a carpet), **to strew,** &c.: s. nemus foliis; caesi juvenci ss. terram. Hence: A) s. equum, *to put a cover on,* **to cover to saddle:** B) s. lectum, *to spread, to*

prepare with cushions, &c., **to cover, to spread, to make ready**: s. torum, *to prepare a bed;* abs., jubet sterni sibi, *a place to be prepared for him to lie on.*

STERNŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [sternuo]. (Lat.) = Sternutamentum.

STERNUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [kindr. w. πτάρνυμαι]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To sneeze**: (poet.) lumen s., *the light sputters.* **II.** *Tr.* — **To sneeze, to give by sneezing**, approbationem, omen.

STERNŪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [sternuto]. **A sneezing.**

STERNŪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of sternuo]. (Lat.) **To sneeze often, to sneeze.**

STĔRŌPE, es, *f.* [= Στερόπη]. 1) *One of the Pleiades.* 2) *One of the horses of the Sun.*

STĔRŌPES, is, *m.* [= Στερόπης]. *One of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy.*

STERQUĪLĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [stercus]. **A dunghill**; *trop.*, as a term of reproach, *you filthy fellow!*

STERTĪNIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *A Stoic philosopher.*

STERTĪNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Stertinius I.]. **Of Stertinius, Stertinian**: acumen S.

STERTO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [kindr. w. δαρθάνω]. **To snore.**

STĒSĬCHŎRUS, i, *m.* [= Στησίχορος]. *A Greek lyric poet of Himera*, who lived about 600 B. C. (He is properly called Tisias, the name St. denoting 'leader of a chorus.')

STHĔNĔBOEA, ae, *f.* [= Σθενέβοια]. *The wife of the Argive king Proetus*, who, because of the rejection of her love, attempted the life of Bellerophon, and afterwards became insane.

STHĔNĔLĒIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Sthenelus]. **Stheneleian**: avis Sth., *the swan.*

STHĔNĔLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sthenelus]. **Stheneleian**: hostis Sth. = *Eurystheus;* proles Sth. = *Cycnus.*

STHĔNĔLUS, i, *m.* [= Σθένελος]. 1) *The son of Capaneus and Evadne, and one of the Epigoni;* later, *a leader of the Argives at the siege of Troy, and charioteer of Diomedes.* 2) *The son of Perseus and Andromeda, and father of Eurystheus.* 3) *A king of Liguria, and father of Cycnus* (q. v.). 4) *A Rutulian*, slain by Pallas.

STĪBĂDIUM, ii, *n.* [= στιβάδιον]. (Lat.) **A semicircular seat** *or* **couch**; usually called sigma.

STĬCHUS, i, *m.* *The name of a slave in a comedy of Plautus.*

STIGMA, ătis, *n.* [= στίγμα]. (Lat.) Prop., *a prick, puncture.* 1) **A mark** *or* **brand** *burned into slaves as a token of disgrace.* 2) *Trop., a mark of disgrace*, **a stigma.**

STIGMĂTIAS, ae, *m.* [= στιγμάτιας]. **One who is branded** (esp. a slave).

STILLA, ae, *f.* [kindred with stiria]. **A drop** (measured by art — cf. gutta).

STILLĬCĬDIUM, ii, *n.* [stilla-cado]. 1) *A falling of drops*, **a dripping**: *trop.*, per ss. amittere animam, *little by little.* 2) *Rain-water falling from the eaves of houses.*

STILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [stilla]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To drop, to drip, to trickle, to distil**: mel s. de ilice; *trop.*, oratio s., *flows slowly;* also of things that drip with a liquid: coma s. rore. **II.** *Tr.* — **To drop, to let fall in drops**: s. rorem ex oculis, *to weep;* stillatus, *distilled; trop.*, s. aliquid in aurem, *to whisper into.*

STĪLUS (Stylus), i, *m.* [= στῦλος]. **A pointed stake, a pale.** In partic., **a style** (usually of iron), broad at the top and pointed below, used for writing on wax-tablets. They wrote with the pointed end, and when they wished to make erasures they inverted the style (stilum vertere) and spread the written part over with wax; hence, s. vertere, *to make an erasure.* Hence: A) *practice in writing*, **composition**: s. est optimus dicendi magister: B) *manner or style of writing*, **style**: dissimilis oratio et s.; unus sonus est totius orationis et unus s., *style of composition, tone;* hence (lat.), in gen. = **manner** *of speaking*, **style.**

STIMON, ōnis, *m.* *A town in Thessaly.*

STĬMŬLA, ae, *f.* According to Roman pronunciation, the name of Semele (q. v.); so named because she stimulated to action or pleasure. (In Livy, Simila, ae, *f.*)

STĬMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo]. (Lat.) **An incitement, spur, stimulation.**

STĬMŬLATRIX, īcis, *f.* [stimulo]. (Pl.) **A (female) stimulator, instigator.**

***STĬMŬLEUS**, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus]. (Pl.) **By pricking** *or* **goading**, supplicium.

STĬMŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [stimulus]. Prop., **to prick** *with a goad*, **to prick** *or* **to urge on** (to rouse to watchfulness and activity — cf. pungere); hence, *trop.*, 1) **to vex, to torment, to disquiet**, aliquem; conscientia male factorum te s. 2) **To incite, to stir up, to stimulate**: s. aliquem ut caveat; s. populum ad arma.

STĬMŬLUS, i, *m.* (Pl. also **STĪMŬLUM**, i, *n.*) [root STIG, whence in-stig-o, sting-uo, etc.; Gr. ΣΤΙΓ, whence στίζω, στιγμή]. 1) **A pointed stake** *concealed under ground*, in order to annoy an enemy. 2) **A goad** *with an iron point*, used in driving oxen and in punishing slaves; thus, of the horses of the Sun, parce stimulis = *spare the whip.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *that which torments or disquiets*, **a sting, torment, pang**: s. doloris: B) *that which urges on*, **a spur, incentive, stimulus**: s. gloriae, armoris; stimulum (= calcar) alicui addere, adjicere, subdere, *to urge onward, to spur on;* tribunicii ss. agrariae legis, *the efforts of the tribunes to stir up the people by an agrarian law.*

STINGUO, 3. *v. tr.* [root STIG — cf. stimulus]. (Ante-cl.) **To quench, to extinguish**, ardorem.

STĬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [stipo]. **A crowding** *or*

pressing together, hominum; hence, *concr.:* A) = a dense crowd, throng: B) = a suite, retinue.

STĪPĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [stipo]. *One of a suite,* an attendant (cf. satelles); often with the accessory idea of a slavish demeanour; in the *pl.* = attendants, *or* a retinue, suite.

STĪPENDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [stipendium]. 1) *Pertaining to pay,* serving for pay, stipendiary, miles. 2) *Pertaining to tribute, obliged to pay a yearly tribute,* tributary (v. Stipendium). 3) Vectigal s. = stipendium.

STĪPENDIUM, ii, *n.* [stips-pendo]. *What is paid to individuals in small sums.* 1) Pay, the stipend *of soldiers:* persolvere s. militibus; merere ss. = *to perform military service.* Hence, military service: facere ss., *to be a soldier, to perform military service;* in partic. = *military service for one year,* a year's service, a campaign: homo stipendiis emeritis, *who has served out the time appointed by law;* multa ss. habere, *to have served many years, to have made many campaigns;* nullius stipendii esse, or nullum s. habere, *to have served in no war.* 2) A tax, contribution (an amount of money fixed once for all — cf. vectigal and tributum): imponere s. victis, *to impose.* Hence (poet. & lat.): A) a tribute *or* dues, in gen. (e. g., of the maids and young men sent from Athens to the Minotaur): B) = *a punishment:* C) = *a contribution, share.*

STĪPES, ĭtis, *m.* [kindr. w. stipo]. 1) *A trunk of a tree set in the ground and used as a post,* a stock, post (cf. vallus, palus, sudes); also, *a stake for impaling criminals.* 2) (Poet.) A trunk of a tree, in gen. 3) *Trop.,* as a term of reproach, *a blockhead, dunce.*

STĪPHĒLUS, i, *m. A Centaur,* killed by Cæneus.

STĪPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [στείβω]. 1) To cram, to pack *or* to press together: apes ss. mella; Roma stipata theatro arto; (poet.) s. Platonem Menandro, *to pack up together the works of Plato and Menander;* s. se alicui, *to attach one's self closely to any one.* 2) To cram *or* to stuff full *with something,* to fill up: pons stipatus calonibus. 3) To throng *or* to crowd around, to encompass: s. senatum armis; in partic. = to attend *in great numbers* (esp. for protection or honour), to accompany: stipatus choro juventutis, frequentiâ.

STIPS, ĭpis, *f.* (The *nom. sing.* is uncertain.) A contribution *in money, given in small coin:* conferre s., *to contribute money;* s. cogere, *to call in.* Hence (lat.): A) a small gain, profit: B) in gen., a gift, donation, alms: colligere s., *to beg:* C) a fine.

STĬPŬLA, ae, *f.* [stips]. A stalk, stem (cf. calamus); in partic. of grain = straw, stubble. Hence: A) = the stalk *of a reed or bean:* stridens s., *a flute:* B) prov., flamma de s. = *of short duration.*

STĬPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor]. *A formal demand of a promise from any one, and the duty arising therefrom* = a contract, engagement, stipulation (v. Stipulor).

STĬPŬLĀTIUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of stipulatio]. A little *or* insignificant stipulation.

STĬPŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [stipulor]. *One who demands a formal promise,* a stipulator (opp. to promissor — v. Stipulor).

STĬPŬLOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. To demand a formal promise,* to bargain, to stipulate (v. Sponsio): quantumvis stipulare, *demand as much as you please.*

STĪRIA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) A frozen drop, an icicle (cf. gutta).

STIRPĬTUS, *adv.* [stirps]. Root and branch = wholly, utterly.

STIRPS (also Stirpis and Stirpes), pis, *f.* 1) *The lower part of a tree,* the trunk, stem, stalk, *including the roots* (as the vivifying and supporting part — cf. truncus): arbores aluntur per ss. suas. Hence: A) a tree (without the branches); esp., *a young tree,* a slip, set: B) a plant, shrub (in opp. to arbor): C) a shoot, twig, branch. 2) *Trop.:* A) origin, source, cause: s. aegritudinis, malorum, stultitiae: B) beginning, origin, descent: a s. familiae: C) of men = stock, race, family, lineage: s. divina; as well of ancestors (s. antiqua; jam ab s.), as of descendants (Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo): D) *an inherited disposition or quality.*

STĪVA, ae, *f.* A plough-handle.

STLĀTA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) *A kind of ship.*

STLĀTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [stlata]. (Later poet.) Prop., *that is imported in a ship;* hence = costly (acc. to others = *alluring, charming*).

STLIS, } acc. to Quinctilian, used by the
STLOCUS, } ancients instead of 'lis' and 'locus.'

STLOPPUS, i, *m.* (Later poet.) A slap (the sound produced by striking on the inflated cheeks).

STO, stĕti, stātum, 1. *v. intr.* [ἔστηκα, ἔστην]. 1) To stand: s. ad portam; duo signa ss; ara s.; s. in primis, *to stand among the foremost.* In partic.: A) navis, classis, s. in alto, in portu, *rides at anchor:* B) s. alicui ad cyathum, *to stand ready (as a servant) to wait upon any one:* C) s. ab aliquo, or s. a parte alicujus (both in a proper and in a figurative sense), in a contest, *to stand on the side of some one, to side with one* (vide Ab, 1, e, β); so, also, s. adversus (poet. also in) aliquem, *to be one's opponent;* hence, abs. = to fight: haud impari acie stare: D) of a speaker (who always stood) = *to speak:* quum mihi stanti minaretur: E) of prostitutes = prostare, *to prostitute one's self:* meretrix stat mercabilis cuivis. 2) = *Not to move,* to remain standing,

to stand still: quid stas? *why do you not go?* Hence, in partic.: A) s. in acie, etc., *to stand one's ground, not to flee:* B) pugna s., *the battle continues:* C) = *to be calm:* mare s.: D) *trop.*, **to rest upon:** cura patris s. in filio, *concentrates itself upon:* E) *trop.*, oportet s. in eo quod judicatum est, *to stand by* = *to recognise as valid;* s. in fide (also s. promissis), *to keep one's word* or *promise;* s. suis judiciis, *to abide by one's convictions;* s. conditionibus, foedere, *to stand by the conditions, by the agreement:* F) *to stand up:* comae ss.: G) **to stand thick** *or* **full, to be full:** pulvere coelum stat: H) of buildings, **to stand finished, to be erected:** jam stabant Thebae. 3) = **To stand firm, to be fixed** *or* **determined:** A) sententia s., *it is my firm resolve;* so, also, *impers.*, stat omnes renovare casus, *I am determined not to waver;* tempus non s., *is not fixed;* non stat quid faciamus, *it is not decided:* B) s. animo, *to be of good cheer:* C) = **to endure, to last, to hold out,** *to remain unchanged:* respublica s.; me stante, *so long as I maintain my dignity or authority;* qui ob aes alienum stare non poterant, *to maintain themselves, to continue solvent;* so, also, regnum, res Romana s.: D) fabula s., *the play takes, is well received* (in opp. to cadere, 'to fail,' 'to be hissed at'): E) of missiles, **to stick fast:** ferrum s. 4) *Impers.* = *to be chargeable to one, to lie at one's door, to be one's fault:* per me stat; non per me s. quominus (ne), *that not*, &c. 5) Of price = **to come to, to cost:** res s. centum talentis; ea victoria Poenis multo sanguine stetit.

STOECHĂDES INSULAE [= Στοιχάδες]. *A group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia,* now Isles d'Hyères.

STŌĬCE, *adv.* [stoicus]. *After the manner of a Stoic,* **Stoically.**

STŌĬCĪDA, ae, *m.* [stoicus]. *A nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic.* (Poet.)

STŌĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [στωϊκός]. *Of or belonging to the Stoical philosophy,* **Stoic;** *subst.*, Stoicus, i, *m.*, *a Stoic philosopher,* a **Stoic.**

STŎLA, ae, *f.* [στολή]. *A long upper-garment, reaching from the neck to the ankles.* 1) **A gown, stole,** *worn by Roman matrons;* hence, *meton.* = **a lady of rank.** 2) *The upper garment of a flute-player, of a priest of Isis,* &c.

STŎLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [stola]. **Wearing a stola:** Ulysses s., *a name which Caligula gave to Livia for her cunning.* (Lat.)

STŎLĬDE, *adv.* [stolidus]. **Absurdly, stupidly.**

STŎLĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [stolidus]. (Lat.) **Dullness, stupidity, silliness.**

STŎLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Stupid, stolid, doltish** (cf. stupidus): genus causarum s., *inert, inactive;* (poet.) vix sensi s., *fool that I am.*

*STŎMĂCHĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [stomachor]. (Lat.) *Full of indignation,* **angry.**

STŎMĂCHĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= στομαχικός]. (Lat.) **Diseased** *or* **disordered in the stomach.**

STŎMĂCHOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [stomachus]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To be irritated** *or* **vexed, to be indignant, to fret:** s. et irasci; stomachabatur si quid asperius dixeram; s. cum aliquo, *to quarrel with any one.* **II.** *Tr.* — **To be angry at** (with the *accus.* of a *pron.* or *adj.*): s. aliquid, omnia.

*STŎMĂCHŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [stomachosus]. **Angrily, peevishly.**

STŎMĂCHŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [stomachus]. 1) *Full of indignation,* **indignant, angry,** homo, eques. 2) *Betraying anger,* **fretful, peevish,** literae.

STŎMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= στόμαχος]. 1) (Rar.) **The gullet, œsophagus.** 2) **The stomach,** *in so far as food is therein digested:* s. aeger, imbecillus; boni s., *of good digestion;* sistere s., *to check a diarrhœa.* 3) *Trop.* (since the state of the stomach affects the mind), *disposition or state of mind,* in reference to pleasure or dislike: A) = **taste, liking:** res est mei stomachi, *according to my taste;* excitare s., *to excite desire or appetite:* B) **sensibility:** consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho: C) = **irritation, anger, vexation, disgust, chagrin:** res est mihi stomacho, or stomachum mihi movet (facit), *excites my*, &c.; sine s., *without anger;* perdere s., *to cease to be vexed;* in aliquem stomachum erumpere, *to vent one's anger against another;* jocosely, s. Ciceronis (for the opposite) = *patience.*

STŎREA, ae, *f.* [sterno]. *A covering made of plaited straw, rushes,* &c., **a mat.**

STRĂBO, ōnis, *m.* [= στράβων]. 1) **A squint-eyed person** (from nature or bad habit — cf. paetus). 2) *A Roman surname.* 3) *A famous Greek sculptor in the time of Tiberius.*

STRĀGES, is, *f.* [sterno]. 1) **A throwing down, striking down** (cf. ruina): s. aedificiorum, *by the storm.* 2) In partic., **a defeat, overthrow, slaughter, massacre:** edere, dare, facere s. or ss. Hence, *meton.*, *the mass of things or men overthrown:* complere campos strage, *with slaughtered enemies.*

STRĀGŬLUM, i, *n.* [stragulus]. 1) **Covering** *for a couch, sofa, or corpse,* **a coverlet, blanket,** &c. 2) **A carpet, rug, mattress.**

STRĀGŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [sterno]. **That serves for spreading over** *or* **covering;** only in the comb. s. vestis = stragulum.

STRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [sterno]. (Poet. & lat.) **Straw, litter.**

STRĀMENTĬCIUS, or Strāmentĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [stramentum]. **Of straw, straw-,** casa.

STRĀMENTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [stramentum]. (Lat.) **To fetch straw.**

STRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [sterno]. 1) *That which is used for strewing under*, straw, litter. Hence, 2) straw, in gen. In partic.: A) *straw for thatching houses:* casa tecta stramento: B) ss. mulorum (doubtf.), *coverings, coverlets.*

STRĀMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [stramen]. Made of straw, straw-: Quirites ss. = Argei (q. v.): casa s., *thatched with straw.*

STRANGŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [στραγγαλόω]. 1) To strangle, to throttle, to choke: s. hospitem. 2) *Meton.:* A) *to draw tight:* sinus s.: B) in gen., to stifle, to suffocate, to kill: venenum s.; aqua s. (a drowning person); s. sata, *to make unfruitful:* C) *trop.* — a) s. vocem, *to suppress, to restrain* — b) *to torment, to disquiet, to grieve:* dolor eum s.; multos pecunia s.

STRANGŪRIA, ae, *f.* [= στραγγουρία]. *A painful discharge of urine*, strangury.

STRĂTĒGĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= στρατήγημα]. 1) *A military artifice*, a stratagem. 2) In gen., a stratagem, trick.

STRĂTĒGUS, i, *m.* [= στρατηγός]. (Pl.) 1) A military leader, general. 2) The president *at a banquet.*

STRĂTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Stratos]. *The inhabitants of Stratos.*

STRĂTIŌTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= στρατιωτικός]. Soldier-like, military, mores. (Pl.)

STRĂTO, or STRĂTŌN, ōnis, *m.* [=Στράτων]. 1) *A philosopher of Lampsacus.* 2) *A slave and physician.*

STRĂTOCLES, is, *m.* [= Στρατοκλῆς]. *A celebrated comedian.*

STRĂTŌNĪCE, es, *f. The daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator.*

STRĂTŌNĪCĒA, ae, *f.* [= Στρατονίκεια]. *A town in Caria*, now Eski Hissar.

STRĂTŌNĪCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Stratonicea]. Of *or* belonging to Stratonicea; hence, Stratonicenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Stratonicea.*

STRĂTŌNĪCIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Στρατονικίς]. *An appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans.*

STRATOS, or STRATUS, i, *m.* [= Στράτος]. *A town in Acarnania, on the Achelous.*

STRĀTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of sterno]. *That which is spread over.* 1) A cover *for a couch or sofa*, a coverlet, quilt, cushion. Hence = a couch, bed. 2) A horse-cloth, housing; also, *a covering of a beast of burden*, a pack-saddle. 3) (Poet.) SS. viarum (for viae stratae), a pavement.

STRĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [sterno]. (Lat.) A paving, pavement.

STRĒNA, ae, *f.* 1) (Pl.) An omen. 2) A present *made on a holiday* (esp. *on a new-year's day, for the sake of the omen*), a new-year's gift.

STRĒNUE, *adv.* [strenuus]. Urgently, briskly, vigorously, strenuously.

STRĒNUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [strenuus]. (Poet.) Briskness, activity.

*STRĒNUO, 1. *v. intr.* [strenuus]. (Pl.) To be brisk, lively *or* active.

STRĒNUUS, a, um, *adj.* with (ante-cl.) *comp.* and *sup.* [στρηνής, στρῆνος]. Brisk, vigorous, prompt, active, zealous: s. homo; s. in re aliqua; s. inertia, *a busy idleness.* In partic. of a warrior: A) resolute, strenuous: fortis et s. B) (in opp. to quietus) turbulent.

STRĔPĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of strepo]. (Poet.) To make a great noise, rustling, rattling, &c.

STRĔPĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [strepo]. A noise, bustle, din; a rattling, rustling, clashing, cracking, &c.: s. et clamor; s. rotarum, pedum, tonitrûs; (poet.) s. citharae, *the sound, tone.*

STRĔPO, pui, pĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.:* A) *to make a wild and disorderly noise*, to rustle, to rattle, to crash, to roar: cornua, litui ss., *sound;* Achivi ss., *cry aloud;* galea s., *resounds with the blows;* fluvius s., *roars:* B) of places or things at or about which a noise is made, to resound, to reëcho: campus s. murmure; aures ss. clamoribus. II. *Tr.* (rar.) — *To cause to sound*, to vociferate, to bawl out, aliquid.

STRIBLĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [kindred with στρεβλός]. (Lat.) *An impropriety in speech*, a solecism.

STRICTE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [strictus]. (Lat.) 1) Tightly, closely. 2) *Trop.*, rigidly, strictly.

STRICTIM, *adv.* [strictus]. 1) (Pl.) Tightly, closely: s. attondere, *close to the skin.* 2) *Trop.:* A) cursorily, superficially, videre, aspicere: B) briefly, slightly, dicere.

STRICTĪVILLA, ae, *f.* [stringo-villus, 'that has lost her hair']. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) *An appellation of a shameless prostitute.*

STRICTŪRA, ae, *f.* [stringo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) A drawing together, contraction. 2) A bar of iron.

STRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of stringo]. 1) Drawn together, close, tight, janua. 2) *Trop.:* A) of style, brief, concise: B) of character, severe, strict.

STRĪDEO, 2., and STRĪDO, di, —, 3. *v. intr.* [kindred with τρίζω]. *To utter a harsh or grating sound*, to hiss, to whiz, to hum, to buzz, to crack, to rattle, to whistle, to rustle: serpens, sagitta, cardo, plaustrum, alae, ventus s.; ferrum s. (of red-hot iron plunged into water); (poet.) silva s. ventis.

STRĪDOR, ōris, *m.* [strideo]. *A harsh or grating sound*, a hissing, creaking, whizzing, rustling: s. serrae quum acuitur; s. cardinis, aquilonis; s. anserum; *trop.*, s. tribuni = *a loud attack.*

STRĪDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [strideo]. (Poet.) Hissing, buzzing, creaking, whizzing.

STRĪGĪLIS, is, *f.* [stringo]. A scraper, strigil *used by bathers for scraping the skin:* accedat s., *to this must be added bathing and anointing.*

STRIGMENTUM, i, *n.* [stringo]. (Lat.) Filth *or* dirt scraped off.

STRĬGŌ, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat. & poet.) Prop., *to hold up, to stop* (in ploughing); hence, **to give out, to lose strength.**

STRĬGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [stringo]. (Rare.) **Lean** (of animals), equus; hence, *trop.*, orator s., *without ornament, dry.*

STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with στράγγω]. 1) (Poet.) **To draw tight, to tie, to bind** *or* **to draw together:** vitta s. crines; vincula ss. pedes; vulnus strictum frigore, *contracted by the cold;* mare gelu stringitur, *is frozen.* Hence: A) *trop.* of style, **to compress, to abridge,** rem: B) **to tie** *or* **to fasten** *to any thing:* s. aliquem ad carnarium. 2) **To graze, to touch lightly:** alis s. undas; hasta s. corpus, *wounds slightly;* s. vestigia rostro, *to touch.* Hence, *trop.:* A) s. animum, *to touch, to affect:* B) = *to affect painfully,* **to wound, to pain,** aliquem, pectora. 3) **To pull** *or* **to strip off, to pluck off,** to clip off, frondes, bacas; s. ripam (of a river), *to wear away the bank.* Hence, *trop.* = *to make way with,* rem patriam. 4) Of weapons, &c., **to draw,** gladium; manus stricta, *a hand ready for battle.* Hence, *trop.*, s. bellum, *to begin the war;* s. iambum (the weapon of satire).

STRINGOR, ōris, *m.* [stringo]. (Lucr.) **A drawing together.**

STRIX, ĭgis, *f.* [στρίγξ, from στρίζω or τρίζω, 'the screecher']. *A kind of night-owl,* **the horned owl,** which, acc. to the nursery tales of the ancients, sucked the blood of children.

STRŎPHA, ae, *f.* [= στροφή]. Prop., *a turning.* Hence, 1) **a strophe** *in the chorus of the Greek and Roman drama.* 2) *Trop.*, **a trick,** artifice.

STRŎPHĂDES, um, *f. pl.* [= Στροφάδες]. *Two islands in the Ionian Sea,* known in fable as the abode of the Harpies — now Strofadia or Strivali.

STRŎPHIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [strophium]. **A maker of,** *or* **dealer in, strophia.**

STRŎPHIUM, ii, *n.* [= στρόφιον]. (Poet.) 1) **A band,** *worn by females under the breasts,* **a stomacher.** 2) **A head-band, chaplet, crown.**

STRŎPHIUS, ii, *m.* [= Στρόφιος]. *A king of Phocis, father of Pylades.*

STRUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [struo]. 1) *One that erects a building,* &c., **a mason, carpenter.** 2) (Lat.) *One who serves up food at a table,* **a butler, carver.**

STRUCTŪRA, ae, *f.* [struo]. 1) **A fitting** *or* **joining together.** In partic: A) **a building, erecting, constructing;** s. parietum, *the mode of building, construction;* s. antiquae genus: B) **a building, erection, structure.** 2) *Trop.* of style, **arrangement, structure:** s. verborum.

STRUES, is, *f.* [struo]. 1) **A heap, pile** (of things laid up in a regular manner — cf. acervus, cumulus, etc.): s. lignorum; s. laterum, *of tiles;* s. rogi, *a funeral pile.* In partic. = *a heap of small sacrificial cakes.* 2) *Meton.*, **a dense mass** *or* **crowd,** militum.

STRŪMA (I.), ae, *f.* [struo, as spuma from spuo]. *A scrofulous swelling of the glands,* **struma;** *trop.*, s. civitatis.

STRUMA (II.), ae, *m. A Roman surname.*

STRŪMŌSUS, a um, *adj.* [struma]. **Having a struma, strumous.**

STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred with στορέννυμι and sterno]. 1) *To place one thing upon or along with another in regular order,* **to pile up:** s. lateres; s. penum, *to set out food upon the table.* Hence, 2) **to erect, to build, to rear, to construct,** domum, navem, aggerem. 3) **To regulate, to arrange, to set in order:** s. aciem, *to draw up an army in battle array;* s. armatos; avenae structae = *a pipe made of straws.* Hence, *trop.*, s. verba, *to arrange;* oratio structa, *a speech in which the words are arranged according to the rules of euphony and rhythm;* while s. verbum = *to compound.* 4) *Trop.*, **to prepare, to cause, to devise, to contrive** (generally something bad): s. alicui calamitatem, sollicitudinem; s. nefas; quid struit? *what design has he?* s. causas, crimina; s. mortem, *to bring about, to effect;* s. insidias alicui, *to seek one's life.* 5) (Poet.) S. altaria donis, *to lay gifts on the altar.*

STRŪTHIŌ-CĂMĒLUS, i, *m.* [= στρουθιοκάμηλος]. **An ostrich.**

STRŸMON (Strymo), ōnis, *m.* [= Στρυμών]. *A river in Thrace,* now the Karasu or Struma.

STRŸMŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Strymon; = Στρυμονίς]. (Poet.) **A Thracian woman** (of an Amazon).

STRŸMŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Strymon; = Στρυμόνιος]. **Strymonian;** (poet.) **Thracian.**

STŪBERA, ae, *f. A town in Macedonia.*

STŪDEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindr. w. σπεύδ-ω, σπουδ-ή, σπουδ-άζω, etc.]. *To bestow pains upon:* — 1) **To busy one's self with, to apply one's self to, to aim at, to strive after:** s. praeturae, laudi, pecuniae; s. paci; s. memoriae, *to exercise the memory, to seek to acquire a retentive memory;* s. arti, *to apply one's self to art;* s. novis rebus, *to attempt a political revolution;* esp., s. literis, *to study, to apply one's self to learning.* Also, in the same signification, with the *accus. sing. n.* of a *adj. pron.:* s. aliquid, unum; (Pl.) s. has res; (ante-cl.) studet tui, *he troubles himself about you.* 2) With an *infin.*, or an *accus.* and *infin.*, **to wish, to aim, to seek,** *to long for:* s. scire; s. se ceteris praestare, *to excel others;* (rarely, lat.) with 'ut' or 'ne' following: venit quo studuit, *where he wished to come.* 3) S. alicui or rebus alicujus, **to hold with** *one,* **to favour** *one or one's cause,* **to be zealous** *in behalf of one.* 4) (Lat.) = S. literis, **to study,** *to devote one's self to science.*

STŪDIŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [studiosus]. **Zealously, eagerly, anxiously.**

STŬDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [studium]. 1) **Eager** *or* **anxious** *for*, **devoted** *or* **attached** *to*, **fond** *of:* s. conviviorum, venandi, florum; s. discendi, *desirous of learning.* In particular: A) s. literarum, doctrinae, *devoted to learned study*, **studious, learned**; and (lat.) in the same sense, s. alone (yet when thus used alone, almost always in a connexion implying a reference to 'literae' or the like): s. cohors, juvenis, disputatio, otium: B) s. dicendi, and (lat.) s. alone = *devoted to eloquence.* 2) **Friendly** *to a person or cause*, **attached, devoted, favourable, partial:** s. alicujus; s. illius victoriae, *eager for.*

STŬDIUM, ii, *n.* [studeo]. 1) *An earnest striving for*, **eagerness, zeal, fondness, assiduity, endeavour:** s. veri inveniendi; studium in (ad) aliquid conferre, in re aliqua ponere, *to bestow much pains upon a thing;* navare alicui studium, *to exhibit a lively interest in one;* incendi (ardere) studio venandi (also, quod attinet ad venandum), *to be inflamed with an eager desire for hunting;* s. quaestus, *a greediness of gain;* militia mihi est in studio, *I take pleasure in the military service;* studio facere aliquid. 2) *Zeal for a person or a cause:* A) **attachment, devotion, affection, goodwill, preference, favour,** &c.: studium alicujus or erga aliquem; retinere studia hominum, *to attach the affections of the people to one's self;* s. reipublicae, *patriotism.* Hence, in partic. = *a bias,* &c., *towards a party:* s. partium, **party-spirit**; also, simply s., in the same sense (oratio nihil habuit studii, sine ullo s., sine ira et s.): in studia diducere, *to separate into parties:* B) **application** *to any thing:* s. juris, scribendi; in partic. — a) s. literarum (doctrinae), or simply s., *application to learning*, **study:** exercere illa ss.; O, seri studiorum! *O, late learned!* — b) objective = *literature, learning:* sint haec in aliis ss., *in other branches of science;* s. honesta, *polite literature* — c) = *a favourite occupation or amusement:* ss. principum Boeotiorum; inservire studiis alicujus, *to accommodate one's self to;* s. Verris, *the passion, favourite amusement of Verres.*

STULTE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [stultus]. **Foolishly, simply, sillily.**

*STULTĬLŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* } [stultus-loquor]
*STULTĬLŌQUIUM, ii, *n.* } (Pl.) **Silly talk, babbling.**

*STULTĬLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [stulte-loquor]. (Pl.) **Talking foolishly, babbling.**

STULTĬTIA, ae, *f.* [stultus]. **Silliness, folly, foolishness.**

*STULTĬVĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [stulte-video]. (Pl.) **That sees things in a foolish light.**

STULTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Silly, foolish,** homo, loquacitas, laetitia; s. dies, *foolishly spent.*

STŬPĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* **To make senseless, to stun, to benumb, to stupefy,** aliquem; privatos luctus publicus pavor s., *stupefied, made speechless.*

STŪPEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) *To be stiff and immoveable,* **to stand still, to stop:** rota s.; seditio s.; verba ss. palato. 2) **Of the mind, to be stupefied, astounded** *or* **amazed, to be stunned,** &c.: quum semisomnis stuperet; animus s.; s. exspectatione, *to forget everything in one's expectancy;* Cerberus s., *forgets all;* in partic. (poet.) = **to look upon with wonder, to wonder at:** s. aere, in imaginibus. II. *Tr.* — **To be amazed at:** s. donum, *to gaze with astonishment at the gift;* stupendus, *astonishing, stupendous.*

STŪPESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of stupeo]. **To become astonished** *or* **amazed.**

STŬPĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [stupidus]. **Senselessness, stupidity.**

STŬPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo]. 1) **Struck senseless, confounded, amazed, stupefied** (with admiration, &c.): tabula te detinet s. 2) **Senseless, stupid.**

STŬPOR, ōris, *m.* [stupeo]. 1) *An inability to use the senses or faculties,* **insensibility, numbness, stupor:** s. sensûs; s. in corpore; s. linguae, *awkwardness or clumsiness of expression.* 2) **Astonishment, amazement:** s. incessit omnes. 3) **Dulness, silliness;** *meton.* = *a dullard.*

STUPPA, ae, *f.* [= στυππή]. **Tow, oakum.**

STUPPEUS, a, um, *adj.* [stuppa]. **Made of tow, tow-.**

STUPRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [stupro]. (Lat.) **A defiler, debaucher.**

STUPRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [stuprum]. **To defile,** pulvinar; usually = *to defile by illicit intercourse,* **to debauch, to deflower,** aliquam; judicium stupratum, *a decision, to gain which the judges were bribed by the promise of sexual gratification.*

STUPRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [stuprum]. (Lat.) **Unchaste.**

STUPRUM, i, *n.* **Debauchery** (violation of an unmarried woman — conf. adulterium), **ravishment, adultery:** facere s.; inferre (offerre) alicui s., *to violate.*

STŸGIĀLIS, e (poet.), } *adj.* [Styx]. 1) *Of*
STŸGIUS, a, um, } *or belonging to the Styx,* **Stygian;** hence (poet.), *of or belonging to the lower world,* **infernal:** S. Jupiter = *Pluto;* S. Juno = *Proserpina;* S. cymba = *Charon's boat.* 2) = **Fatal, awful:** vis S., *deadly;* os S. (of the mouth of a snake); bubo S., *foreboding evil.* 3) (Lat.) **Magical,** carmen.

STYMPHĂLICUS, a, um, *adj.* [Stymphalus]. **Stymphalian.**

STYMPHĂLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Stymphalus]. **Stymphalian.**

STYMPHĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Stymphalus]. **Stymphalian.**

STYMPHĀLUS, i, *m.*, and Stymphālum, i, *n.* [= Στύμφαλος]. *A region of Arcadia*, with a town, mountain and lake of the same name; famed in fable for its monstrous birds of prey, which annoyed the inhabitants, until Hercules destroyed them.

STYRAX, ăcis, *m.* [= στύραξ]. *A resinous gum*, **storax.**

STYX, ўgis, *f.* [= Στύξ]. 1) *A fountain in Arcadia*, whose ice-cold water was fatal. 2) In fable, *a river in the infernal regions*, by which the gods swore. Hence: A) *meton.* = **the infernal regions:** B) (lat. poet.) = *poison.*

SUĀDA, ae, *f.* [suadeo]. *The goddess of Persuasion.*

SUĀDĒLA, ae, *f.* [suadeo]. 1) (Pl.) **Persuasion.** 2) *The goddess of Persuasion.*

SUĀDEO, si, sum, 2. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [root SUAD, Gr. ΑΔ-έω, ἀνδάνω]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To advise, to give advice:** noli s., *give (me) no advice;* bene s. **II.** *Tr.* — 1) **To advise** *to something*, **to counsel, to urge, to exhort:** s. alicui aliquid; s. alicui ut (ne) abeat; s. coenemus, *to eat;* (poet. & lat.) with an *infin.* 2) **To recommend, to advocate** *a proposed law or bill:* s. legem, rogationem. 3) (Mostly poet.) Of things, **to invite, to dispose towards; to urge, to impel:** fames s.; cadentia sidera ss. somnum. 4) (Very rar.) = Persuadeo, **to persuade, to convince:** mihi suasi, nihil esse in vita expetendum, nisi, etc., *I have come to the conclusion, that,* &c.

SUĀSIO, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo]. 1) **An advising, advice.** 2) **A recommendation, advocacy** *of a law,* &c.

SUĀSOR, ōris, *m.* [suadeo]. **An adviser, counsellor,** facti; in partic., **a recommender** *of a law,* &c.: s. legis.

SUĀSŌRIA, ae, *f.* [suasorius]. (Lat.) **A hortatory oration.**

SUĀSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [suasor]. **Pertaining to advising, hortatory.**

SUĀSUS, ūs, *m.* [suadeo]. (Com.) **An advising, advice.**

SUĀVE, *adv.* [prop. *n.* of suavis]. = Suaviter, **pleasantly:** s. rubeus.

SUĀVE-ŌLENS, tis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Sweet-smelling, fragrant.**

SUĀVIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suavior]. (Ante-cl & lat.) **A kissing.**

*SUĀVĪDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [suavis - dico]. (Lucr.) **Sweet-spoken, pleasant.**

SUĀVĪ-LŌQUENS, tis, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Speaking pleasantly, sweet-spoken.**

*SUĀVĪLŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [suaviloquens]. **Sweetness of speech.**

SUĀVĪLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [suave-loquor]. (Poet.) **Sweet-spoken, pleasant.**

SUĀVIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of suavium]. (Poet.) **A little kiss.**

SUĀVIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [suavium]. **To kiss,** aliquam.

SUĀVIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindr. with ἡδύς]. **Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, charming** (it refers first to the sense of smell, then to the other senses, and *trop.* to the mind — not so strong a term as 'dulcis,' q. v.): s. odor, color, vox; s. homo, conjunctio; s. anima! (as a term of flattery) *my sweet!*

SUĀVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [suavis]. **Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness** (v. Suavis), odoris, cibi; ss. ingenii, *amiableness of disposition;* s. sermonis atque morum, *agreeableness of conversation and behaviour.*

SUĀVĪTER, *adv.* **with** *comp.* & *sup.* [suavis]. **Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably:** s. meminisse, *with pleasure.*

SUĀVĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis]. (Ante-cl.) = Suavitas.

SUĀVIUM, or SĀVIUM, ii, *n.* [suavis?]. (Ante-cl.) 1) **A mouth** *puckered up to be kissed:* valga ss.; palam facere s. alicui. 2) **A kiss** (of affection — cf. basium and osculum). Hence *trop.* as a term of endearment: meum s.!

SUB, *prep.* w. *abl.* & *accus.* [= ὑπό]. **Under. I.** With *abl.* — 1) Of space (denoting a being and remaining under an object), **under, below beneath, underneath:** s. mensâ; s. terrâ; also, s. terra vivi in locum saxo conseptum demissi sunt, *to a place under the earth.* Hence: A) s. armis, *under arms;* s. sarcinis, *carrying baggage;* s. hastâ, s. coronâ, s. furcâ (see these words): B) under the upper part, or in the lower part, of any thing, where we would say 'in': s. templo, *in the temple* (under the roof); s. silvâ, *under the foliage of the trees;* s. ima valle, *in the lowest part of the valley:* C) s. oculis alicujus, *under or before one's eyes;* esse s. ictu alicujus (or teli), *within shooting distance of any one:* D) freq. = **beneath, at the foot of, by, near to, in the neighbourhood of** (primarily denoting the immediate vicinity of a high projecting object): s. monte, *at the foot of the mountain;* s. oriente, *towards the east:* E) (poet.) **immediately after, just behind:** s. ipso volat Dione: F) (poet.) **from under:** qui s. terra erepsisti modo. 2) Of time, **at, in, within, by, about** (it denotes thus a closer proximity of time than when used with the *accus.*): s. luce, *at daybreak;* s. ipsa profectione, *at the moment of departure;* s. eodem tempore, *at the same time.* 3) *Trop.* of dependence or subordination, **under:** Cilicia est s. eo, *is subject to him;* s. imperio ejus erat phalanx; s. illo magistro artes edoctus; (poet.) adhuc sub judice lis est, *still awaits the decision of the judge.* Hence (mostly later) it denotes the circumstances and conditions under which any thing takes place, A) s. Augusto, *during the reign of Augustus;* s. priore marito, *in the time of the first husband, while he lived:* B) s. ea conditione, *on this con-*

dition; s. poenâ mortis, *on pain of death:* C) occidit eum s. crimine eodem, *on the same charge;* s. specie venationis, *under the pretence of hunting:* D) often where we use a participial construction: s. exemplo, *citing an example;* s. hoc sacramento, *after having taken this oath;* s. auctore certo, *a trustworthy authority being named.*

II. With *accus.* — 1) Denoting a motion downward, under, beneath: subdere aliquid s. solum; dare scamnum s. pedem; mittere hostes s. jugum (Liv. also s. jugo), *to make pass under the yoke.* Hence: A) denoting a movement into the vicinity of a higher object, under, up to, to; s. murum consedere, *they marched up to the wall and there encamped;* milites succedunt s. montem, *to the foot of the mountain:* B) *trop.* of relations of dependence, subordination, &c., redigere aliquos s. potestatem suam, *to subject to his own power;* quod cadit s. sensus, *what can be perceived by the senses;* so, also, res subjecta s. sensus; conjicere aliquid s. vincula legis, *to subject to the bonds of law.* 2) Of time, about, towards, at: A) = *shortly before:* s. lucem, *towards daybreak;* sub noctem, *at the beginning of the night;* s. tempus, *about the time* (agreed upon); s. idem, *about the same time:* B) = *immediately after:* s. dies festos; s. has literas, *immediately after reading this letter;* s. haec dicta, *immediately after this had been said.*

III. In composition, it denotes: — 1) Under, e. g., submergo, *to dip under.* 2) From below, up, e. g., succedo, *to come up.* 3) Somewhat, a little, slightly, e. g., subagrestis, q. v. 4) Near, closely, e. g., subsequa, *to follow closely.*

SŪB-ABSURDE, *adv.* Somewhat absurdly.

SŪB-ABSURDUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat absurd.

SŪB-ACCŪSO, 1. *v. tr.* To blame *or* to accuse somewhat, aliquem.

SŪBACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subigo]. A working up (by pounding, kneading, &c.); *trop., a working at,* discipline, cultivation.

SŪB-AERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) That has copper underneath *or* inside.

SŪB-ĂGĬTO, etc. — v. Subigito, etc.

SŪB-AGRESTIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat rustic.

SŪB-ĂLĀRIS, e, *adj.* That is under the shoulders *or* armpits: telum s., *carried under the armpits.*

SŪB-ĂMĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat bitter.

SŪB-ĂQUĬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Somewhat brown, brownish.

*SŪB-ARGŪTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat subtle.

*SŪB-ARRŌGANTER, *adv.* Somewhat arrogantly.

*SŪB-ASSENTIENS, tis, *adj.* (Lat.) Assenting a little.

SŪB-AUSCULTO, 1. *v. tr.* To listen secretly to, to hearken, to eavesdrop, quae loqueris.

SUB-BALLIO, ōnis, *m.* [Ballio]. *A comically formed name,* 'Sub-Ballio.'

*SUBBĂSĬLĬCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-basilica]. (Pl.) *That loves to lounge about the basilicas* (q. v.) = an idler.

SUB-BĪBO, bĭbi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To drink a little, to tipple, paulum.

SUB-BLANDIOR, 4. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To caress, to fondle a little, alicui.

SUB-DĒBĬLIS, e, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat lame.

*SUB-DĒBĬLĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat enfeebled; *trop.,* somewhat discouraged.

SUB-DĒFĪCIO, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To become somewhat weak.

*SUB-DIFFĪCĬLIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat difficult.

*SUB-DIFFĪDO, 3. *v. intr.* To be a little distrustful.

SUBDĪTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [subdo]. (Pl.) Supposititious, counterfeit.

SUBDĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [subdo]. Supposititious, counterfeit.

*SUBDĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of subdo]. (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) To afford, to supply, to furnish.

*SUB-DIU, *adv.* (Pl.) By day.

SUB-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To put, to place, to set *or* to lay under, *to put to:* s. ignes; s. furcas viti, pugionem pulvino; (poet.) s. se aquis, *to dive under the waters;* s. calcaria equo, *to put spurs to the horse.* Freq. *trop.:* A) s. faces irae, acriores faces ad dicendi studia, s. ignem et materiem seditioni, *to kindle, to excite, to impel,* &c., *to anger, to the study of eloquence, to sedition;* s. stimulos animis, *to stimulate the mind;* s. alicui spiritus, *to inspire:* B) to subject, to subdue, to subjugate: ut imperio feminae subderentur: C) to expose, to give up: s. rem casibus. 2) To put in the place of, to substitute: s. aliquem in locum alicujus or (lat.) alicui. Hence, *to put something spurious in the place of the true,* to forge, to counterfeit: s. reos; subditis qui accusatorum nomina sustinerent; filius subditus, *a supposititious child, a changeling.* 2) (Tac.) To suborn.

SUB-DŎCEO, 2. *v. tr.* To instruct now and then (as an assistant teacher), aliquem.

SUBDŎLE, *adv.* [subdolus]. Somewhat craftily *or* cunningly.

SUB-DŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) 1) Somewhat crafty *or* cunning. 2) Deceitful, forma loci.

SUB-DŎMO, 1. *v. tr.* To tame, to subdue, aliquem.

SUB-DŪBĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* To be rather doubtful, to hesitate.

SUB-DŪCO, duxi, ductum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To draw up *from below:* s. rem sursum; s. tunicas; vultus subductus = *haughty.* In partic., tech. t., s. naves, *to draw the ships ashore;* sometimes 'in aridum,' or the like, is added. 2) To lead away,

to withdraw, to remove, to draw off, to lead up *from a place* (esp. from a lower place to a higher): s. milites ex postrema acie in primam; s. copias in proximum collem. Hence, to take away *stealthily*, to carry off, to remove: s. lapides ex turri, *from under;* s. ensem capiti alicujus, *from under the head;* s. aliquem manibus alicujus; s. alicui anulum, *to steal;* s. cibum athletae, *to withhold.* Hence, s. se, *to steal away;* (poet.) colles ss. se, *sink down;* fons subducitur, *disappears, dries up.* 3) *Trop.*, to reckon, to calculate: s. rationem, *to cast up an account.*

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subduco]. 1) A hauling up *of a ship to the shore.* 2) A reckoning.

SUB-DŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat hard.

*SŬB-ĔDO, ēdi, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To eat away below; *trop.*, undae ss. scopulum, *wear away by washing.*

SŬB-EO, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* (prop. *intr.*, but on account of the preposition sometimes *tr.*) 1) To go under *any thing:* subire tectum; subire mucronem, *to run under the sword;* s. jugum, *to take upon one's self;* (poet.) s. paludem, *to plunge into the marsh.* Hence: A) *to go under something in order to bear it*, i. e., *a burden*, &c., to sustain, to bear, onus; (poet.), s. feretro; s. currum, *to be yoked to a chariot;* hence, *trop.*, to undergo, to submit to, to suffer, to endure: s. pericula, laborem, dolorem, contumelias, invidiam; s. verbera, *to be beaten:* B) s. sermonem, *to become the subject of common talk:* C) (poet.) Alba s. Latinum, *Alba is subdued by Latinus.* 2) To go *or* to come up *from below*, to ascend, to climb, to mount: s. collem; herba s., *grows or springs up;* Nox s. orbem medium, *rises to.* 3) To go *or* to come as far as *or* up to *a person or thing*, to approach, to advance *or* to draw near to (yet usually from a lower place to a higher): s. locum iniquum; s. muros, *up to the walls;* s. ad hostes, ad urbem; (poet.) s. loco, portu; also, aliquem s., *to attack.* Hence: A) (poet.) to enter secretly, to steal into, thalamos, cavum: B) to follow *closely*, alicui; abs., conjux pone s.; hence = to take the place of, to succeed: s. tertiae legioni; s. in locum alicujus: C) *trop.* — a) *to come upon unobserved*, to steal upon: sopor s. lumina fessa; poenitentia s. regem — b) *to come into the mind*, to occur, to suggest itself: cogitatio s. animum; omnia reminiscimur personaeque ss.; deserta Creusa subiit; *impers.*, subit, *it occurs to me, comes into my mind;* s. quid sim, eam illud fecisse.

SŪBER, ĕris, *n.* The cork-tree.

SŪBEX, ĭcis, *m.* [subjicio]. (Ante-cl.) A support.

SUB-F. — v. Suff.

*SUB-FLĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Yellowish, flaxen.

*SUB-FUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat brown, brownish, dusky.

SUB-G. — v. Sugg.

*SUB-GRANDIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat large.

*SŬB-HAEREO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To stick behind, to adhere to.

*SŬB-HORRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat rough.

*SŬBĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* (Pl.) An underlayer, support.

*SŬBĬGĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subigito]. (Pl.) Illicit copulation.

*SŬBĬGĬTATRIX, ĭcis, *f.* [subigito]. (Pl.) A lewd woman.

SŬBĬGĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-agito]. (Com.) To lie with illicitly.

SŬBĬGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-ago]. 1) To drive, to bring *or* to lead upwards *or* up to: s. lembum flumine adverso remigiis, *to row upstream;* s. naves ad castellum; s. pontum remis, *to turn up.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to compel, to incite, to induce: s. hostes ad (in) deditionem; s. eos frumentum praebere; also (Pl.), s. aliquem ut illud faciat; B) to work thoroughly, to prepare, *to put in a good condition by digging, ploughing*, &c.: s. segetem, agros, glebas; s. pellem, *to tan;* s. opus digitis (poet.) = *to spin;* s. secures in cote, *to sharpen;* s. farinam calcibus, *to knead;* *trop.*, s. ingenium, *to form, to cultivate:* C) to tame, to subdue, to subjugate, to conquer: s. belluam, Galliam; aquila s. anguem.

*SŬB-IMPŪDENS, tis, *adj.* Somewhat impudent.

*SŬB-ĪNĀNIS, e, *adj.* Somewhat empty *or* vain.

SŬB-INDE, *adv.* 1) Immediately after, just after: s. aliud bellum oritur. 2) Of quickly repeated action, repeatedly, in quick succession: spolia captu s. remittebant; illud s. jactabat.

*SŬB-INFLUO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) To flow in underneath.

*SŬB-INJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Laid down upon.

*SŬB-INSULSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat tasteless *or* insipid.

SŬB-INVĪDEO, —, vīsum, 2. *v. intr.* To envy a little, alicui.

*SŬB-INVĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat odious.

*SŬB-INVĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* To invite slightly, aliquem.

SŬB-IRASCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To be a little angry, alicui; also, s. rei alicui, *on account of any thing.*

SŬB-IRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat angry.

SŬBĪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [subitus]. That happens *or* is done suddenly, sudden, hasty: miles, exercitus s., *suddenly and quickly raised;* s. aedificium, *hastily built;* dictio s., *extemporaneous speaking.*

SŬBĪTO, *adv.* [subitus]. Suddenly, unexpectedly (in opposition to preparation — cf. repente).

SŬBĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* [subeo, 3, C]. **Sudden, unexpected** (cf. repentinus): s. bellum, tempestas, mors; s. miles (Tac.) = subitarius; praeda s., *suddenly won;* oratio s., *without premeditation, extemporary;* consilium s. Hence, *subst.*, Subitum, i, *n.*, **a sudden occurrence, an unexpected event**: terreri subitis; s. est ei remigrare, *he is suddenly induced to return;* ss. belli, rerum.

SUB-JĂCEO, cui, —, 2. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **1) To lie under** *or* **near** *something higher:* vestibulum s. fenestris; mare, petra subjacens, *lying near* (a higher place). **2)** *Trop., to be under* = **to belong to, to be connected with**: s. rei alicui.

SUBJECTE, *adv.* w. *sup.* [subjectus]. **Submissively.**

SUBJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subjicio]. **1) A laying, placing** *or* **putting under**: s. rerum sub aspectum. **2) A substituting, forging,** testamenti. **3) An annexing, subjoining,** rationis. Hence, tech. t. in rhetoric: A) *an answer subjoined to one's own question:* B) *a subjoined explanation.*

SUBJECTO, or SUBJACTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of subjicio]. (Poet.) **1) To lay, to place** *or* **to put under**: s. ignem aedibus. **2) To throw up** *from below,* arenam.

*SUBJECTOR, ōris, *m.* [subjicio]. **A forger,** testamenti.

SUBJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of subjicio]. **1) Lying under** *or* **near, bordering upon, adjacent**: campus s. viae; rivus s. castris; locus s. aquiloni, *lying towards the north.* **2)** (Poet. & lat.) **Subject, inferior;** in partic., *subst.*, Subjecti, ōrum, *m. pl., subjects, inferiors.*

SUBJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-jacio]. **1) To throw, to lay, to set, to place** *or* **to bring under**: s. ignem aedibus, brachia pallae, ova gallinis; s. epistolam sub pulvinum; luna s. se sub orbem solis; s. terram ferro, *to cultivate, to plough.* Hence: A) in gen., **to bring, to place** *or* **to set near**: s. castra urbi, *to pitch the camp near the city;* s. legiones castris, *to station close by the camp;* hence, *trop.*, s. rem oculis or sub oculos (aspectum), *to place before the eyes, to make visible;* res subjecta sensibus or sub sensus, *perceptible to the senses:* B) *trop.* — a) **to subject to, to yield to**: s. se imperio alicujus or sub potestatem alicujus; subjectus alicui — b) **to expose**: s. domum periculo; s. navigationem hiemi, *to expose to the dangers of winter* — c) s. rem voci praeconis, and sometimes simply s., *to cause to be sold by auction* — d) **to subordinate, to place under** (as a part under a whole, the particular under the universal): sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, etc., *are classed under the head of fear;* formae quae cuique generi subjectae sunt, *which are included in each kind;* s. imitationem arti, *to class with;* res subjecta nomini, *indicated by name;* s. sententiam cum voce, *to connect an idea with a word:* C) **to let follow, to put in the place of, to substitute**: s. copias integras vulneratis; in partic., *trop.* — *to let follow in speaking or writing,* **to affix, to append, to subjoin**: s. tertium locum, narrationem prooemio; s. rationem, responsum; hence, abs. = **to reply**: s. alicui pauca — b) *trop., to substitute the false for the true,* **to forge,** testamentum: D) **to suborn,** testem, petitorem: E) **to proffer secretly**: s. alicui gladium; hence, *trop.* — a) **to inspire**: s. alicui spem — b) **to prompt, to bring to mind, to suggest**: s. alicui quid dicat, *what he should say;* s. alicui certiora consilia; subjice tibi ea, *remember.* **2)** (Rar.) **To throw** *or* **to bring up** *from below:* ss. regem in equum, *they set the king on a horse;* (poet.) s. corpora saltu in equos, *to leap on the horses;* s. se, *to climb up;* alnus se subjicit, *shoots up.*

SUB-JUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1)** (Poet. & lat.) *To join or to put under the yoke,* **to yoke, to harness,** tigres curru. **2) To join** *or* **to add to, to annex, to subjoin**: puppis rostro subjuncta leones, *to whose beak lions were affixed;* omnes artes oratori s., *to require the orator to be master of.* **3) To lay under**: s. fundamenta rebus. **4) To bring under, to subjugate**: s. urbem sub imperium populi Romani; s. res sibi. **5)** (Lat.) **To substitute.**

SUB-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* **1) To sink down, to fall down, to sink**: aedificia ss.; *trop.*, spes s., *vanishes.* **2)** (Poet.) **To glide in,** lues.

SUBLĂQUĔUM, i, *n. A small town of the Æqui, in Latium,* near which Nero owned a villa — now Subiaco.

SUBLĀTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [sublatus]. **1) Proudly, haughtily. 2)** In a good sense, **loftily.**

SUBLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tollo]. **1) A lifting up, elevation**; in partic., s. soni, *the upward beat* (arsis). **2) An annulling, abrogation**: s. judicii.

SUBLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of tollo]. **Elated, proud,** animus; sublatus re aliqua.

SUBLECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-lacio]. (Pl.) **To wheedle, to cajole.**

SUB-LĔGO, legi, lectum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To gather underneath, to gather up,** aliquid. **2)** (Ante-cl.) **To take away** *secretly,* **to steal, to kidnap,** liberos. Hence (poet.) = **to listen to** *privily,* **to overhear,** sermonem. **3) To choose** *in the place of another,* **to substitute**; s. aliquem in locum alicujus.

SUBLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* (Ante-cl.) **Weak, trifling, slender,** fides.

*SUBLĔVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo]. **An alleviation, mitigation.**

SUB-LĔVO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **1) To raise up, to lift up, to hold up**: s. aliquem ad pedes stratum; s. se, *to get up, to rise;* in partic. of the supporting of one who ascends a place with difficulty. **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to support, to console,**

to encourage *in danger, suffering*, &c.: defendere et s. aliquem; s. oppidanos re frumentaria, *to help:* B) to lighten, to alleviate: s. fortunam, calamitatem, laborem militum; s. odia, *to diminish*: C) to assist, to promote: s. fugam alicujus.

SUBLĪCA, ae, *f.* A pile *driven into the ground*, a stake; in partic., *a pile for a bridge.*

SUBLĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sublica]. Made of *or* resting on piles, pons.

SUBLĪGĀCŬLUM, i, and (lat.) SUBLĪGAR, āris, *n.* [subligo]. *A cloth fastened around the loins*, a waistband, apron, drawers. On the stage it was worn as a safeguard against exposure of the body.

SUB-LĪGO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet.) To bind below, to bind *or* to gird on: s. ensem lateri.

SUBLĪME (I.), *adv.* w. *comp.* [sublimis]. On high, aloft, ferri, volare, elatus; *trop.*, of style, *loftily*, dicere.

SUBLĪME (II.), is, *n.* [sublimis]. A height, the air: ss. metuere.

SUBLĪMIS, e, *adj.* with (lat.) *comp.* and *sup.* (ante-cl. also Sublīmus, a, um) [perh. for sublevimis, from sublevo]. 1) Aloft, on high (holding a high position, without resting on the ground — cf. altus, etc.): rapere (arripere) aliquem sublimem, *to carry away on the shoulders;* arma ss., *borne aloft, raised on high;* abiit sublimis, *into the air, towards heaven;* s. in equo, in curru. Hence, *trop.*, elevated, lofty, sublime, &c.: s. mens; s. homo, *thinking only of the noble and the exalted;* freq. of a speaker or a discourse, orator, genus dicendi, oratio. 2) (Rare, poet.) = Altus, high, lofty, columna, mons.

SUBLĪMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [sublimis]. 1) *Trop.*, of style, &c., elevation, loftiness, sublimity: s. animi, carminis heroici. 2) (Lat.) Height: s. corporis.

SUBLĪMĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [sublimis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) On high, aloft. 2) Loftily.

*SUBLINGIO, ōnis, *m.* [sublingo]. (Pl.) A lick-dish, under-scullion, kitchen-boy.

SUB-LĪNO, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. (ante-cl. also SUBLĪNIO, 4.), *v. tr.* To besmear beneath: *trop.* (Pl.) s. os alicui, *to smear one's mouth* = to cheat, to befool.

SUB-LŪCEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To shine a little, to glimmer, violae, crepuscula.

SUB-LUO, —, lūtum, 3. *v. tr.* To wash underneath; flumen s. montem, *washes the base of.*

SUBLUSTRIS, e, *adj.* [sub-lux]. Somewhat light *or* clear, glimmering, nox, umbra.

SUB-MERGO (Summ.), si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* To dip in, to plunge under, to sink, to submerge, navem; belluae submersae, *living in the water.*

SUB-MĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) Tolerably pure, vinum.

SUB-MĬNIA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) *A kind of garment for women.*

SUBMĪNISTRĀTOR (Summ.), ōris, *m.* [subministro]. (Lat.) *One who aids*, a promoter: s. libidinum.

SUB-MĪNISTRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* To furnish, to supply, to give, to afford: s. alicui tela; s. hostibus auxilia; s. occasiones, *to provide;* s. timores, *to inspire.*

SUBMISSE, and (lat.) SUBMISSIM (Summ.), *adv.* with *comp.* [submissus]. 1) Of a speech, calmly, quietly, *in a low voice.* 2) Of character, humbly, modestly, submissively.

SUBMISSIO (Summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submitto]. 1) A letting down, a lowering, sinking, vocis. 2) *Trop.*, depression, *diminution.*

SUBMISSUS (Summissus), a, um, *adj.* with *comparative* [*part.* of submitto]. 1) Let down, lowered, low, vertex; purpura sit submissior, *lower;* secundi (= milites secundi ordinis) submissiores, *in a lower posture, stooping;* mons s., *low;* capillus s., *hanging down.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of the voice, &c., low, gentle, soft, vox, murmur: B) of a speech and a speaker, calm, quiet, dispassionate, oratio, actio, orator: C) of character or disposition — a) = humble, modest, submissive — b) = mean, grovelling: s. et abjectus.

SUB-MITTO (Summ.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) *To cause to go under*, to put under, to set *or* to bring under: s. agnos nutricibus; s. mammas infantibus. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) = *to submit, to yield:* s. animum amori; s. se culpae, *to commit a fault.* 2) To let down, to sink, to lower: s. fasces, poplitem in terra; s. se ad pedes alicui, *to cast one's self at the feet of any one;* s. oculos, *to cast down;* Tiberis submittitur, *sinks.* Hence: s. crinem, barbam, *to let grow, to let hang down:* B) s. vocem (orationem, etc.), *to sink, to moderate:* C) *trop.* — a) s. animum, *to lose courage* — b) s. se in humilitatem alicujus, *to lower one's self, to condescend* — c) *to restrain, to lessen:* s. multum (of an actor), *to restrain his voice or action;* s. furorem, *to give up;* s. orationem, *to sink*, i. e., *to speak in a plain style* — d) s. imperium Camillo = *to transfer the highest power to Camillus.* 3) *To cause to go up*, to raise, to lift up, manus. In partic.: A) to cause to grow *or* to spring up: terra s. flores; hence, in gen., *to produce:* non monstrum ss. Colchi majus: B) to let grow up — a) of animals = *not to kill*, vitulos — b) of plants = *not to cut down:* s. prata. 4): A) to send *or* to dispatch secretly: s. aliquem qui, etc.; s. alicui subsidia, milites auxilio: B) to send in the place of: s. alicui successorem.

*SUB-MŎLESTE, *adv.* With some vexation: s. aliquid ferre, *to be a little dissatisfied with something.*

*SUB-MŎLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat troublesome *or* vexatious.

SUB-MŌNEO (Summ.), ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To remind privily, to give a hint to, aliquem aliquid.

*SUB-MŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat peevish *or* morose, ridicula.

*SUBMŌTOR (Summ.), ōris, *m.* [submoveo]. *One who puts aside the people to clear the way,* a remover; *meton.*, a lictor.

SUB-MŎVEO (Summ.), mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) To put away, to remove, to drive out: s. aliquem a porta; s. hostes ex agro. Freq. of a lictor, &c., to put aside *the people,* to clear the way, &c.: s. populum, concionem, turbam; submoto, *after room had been made.* Hence (poet. & lat.) = *to remove from one's native land, to banish:* s. aliquem patriâ. 2) *Trop.*, to keep off, to withhold, to put *or* to keep away: s. aliquem administratione reipublicae; s. reges a bello; s. litora, *to remove,* i. e., *to hide by building upon;* Alpes Germaniam ab Italia ss., *separate;* silva ictus s., *wards off.*

*SUB-MŪTO (Summ.), 1. *v. tr.* To exchange, to substitute: s. verba pro verbis.

SUB-NASCOR, nātus, 2. *v. dep. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) To spring forth *from below,* to grow up, herba. 2) To follow after, to succeed, aqua.

SUB-NECTO, —, xum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To tie *or* to bind on underneath, to bind under: s. cingula mammae, velum antennis, vestem. 2) *Trop.*, to add, to subjoin, proxima, judicium inventioni.

*SUB-NĔGO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* To half deny, alicui aliquid.

SUB-NĔRO, ōnis, *m.* The second Nero (an appellation of Domitian).

SUB-NĬGER, gra, grum, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Blackish.

SUB-NĪSUS, or SUB-NIXUS, a, um [*part.* of subnitor, not otherwise used]. 1) Supported by, resting *or* leaning upon, borne up by: s. re aliqua; alis ss., *with arms akimbo;* Petelia s. muro, *leaning against.* Hence, mentum mitrâ subnixus, *bound under his chin.* 2) *Trop.*, supported by = relying upon, auxiliis, victoriâ; also, abs., animus s., *defiant, full of confidence.*

SUB-NŌTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To mark underneath, to write below, nomina. 2) To sign, libellos.

SUBNŪBA, ae, *f.* [sub-nubo]. (Poet.) A concubine, rival.

SUB-NŪBĬLUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat cloudy *or* gloomy, nox, limes.

SŬBO, 1. *v. intr.* [sus]. Of animals, and esp. of sows, *to desire to copulate,* to brim.

*SŬB-OBSCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat indecent *or* obscene.

SŬB-OBSCŪRE, *adv.* (Lat.) Somewhat darkly *or* obscurely.

SŬB-OBSCŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat obscure.

*SŬB-ŎDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat vexatious *or* odious.

*SŬB-OFFENDO, 3. *v. intr.* To give some offence.

SŬB-ŎLEO, 2. *v. intr.* Prop., *to emit a smell;* only *impers.*, subolet mihi, etc. (the dative is sometimes wanting) = I perceive, suspect *or* find out.

SŬBŎLES, or SŎBŎLES, is, *f.* [sub-olesco]. *That which grows from below.* 1) Of plants, a sprout, offshoot, set, slip. 2) *Trop.*, of men and animals: A) *collect.* = issue, stock, progeny, race, offspring: s. stirpis; s. juventutis, *the rising generation;* s. militum, *the rising race of warriors;* propagare s., *to get children;* s. gregis, *the young offspring:* B) of an individual, a descendant, child: suscipere s. de aliquo.

SŬB-ŎLESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Rar.) To grow up.

SŬB-ŌRIOR, 4. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To arise *or* to grow up gradually.

SŬB-ORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To furnish, to fit out, to adorn, to equip, esp. *secretly:* s. aliquem pecuniâ. 2) To instigate *secretly to a bad deed,* to suborn, testem, accusatores, percussorem.

*SŬBORTUS, ūs, *m.* [suborior]. (Lucr.) A gradual rising up.

SUBOTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* *An island in the Ægean Sea.*

SUBP. — v. Supp.

SUBR. — for words not given here, see under Surr.

*SUB-RANCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat rancid, slightly tainted.

*SUB-RAUCUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat hoarse.

*SUB-RĔFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat refreshed.

SUB-RĒMĬGO, 1. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) To row underneath, to row along.

SUB-REPO — v. Surrepo.

SUB-RĪDEO, rīsi, —, 2. *v. intr.* To smile.

*SUB-RĪDĬCŬLE, *adv.* Somewhat laughably, rather wittily.

SUB-RIGO — v. Surgo.

SUB-RINGOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To be somewhat indignant, to be a little vexed.

*SUBROSTRĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [sub-rostra]. *Loungers near the rostra,* idlers.

SUB-RŬBEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet.) To be reddish.

SUB-RŬBĬCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) Somewhat ruddy, reddish.

SUB-RŪFUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) Somewhat reddish: s. homo, *red-haired.*

SUB-RUO, ui, ŭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To dig under, to undermine; hence, to throw down, to overthrow, to demolish, arborem, muros. 2) *Trop.*,

to destroy, to subvert, libertatem; s. animos militum muneribus, *to corrupt.*

*SUB-RUSTĬCE, *adv.* (Lat.) **Somewhat clownishly.**

SUB-RUSTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Somewhat rustic** *or* **clownish, boorish.**

SUB-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To write underneath:** s. aliquid statuae; s. aliquid libello; s. exemplum literarum, *to subjoin to a written document a copy of another;* (poet.) si quaeret pater urbium subscribi, *if he wishes his name to be written on the pedestal of the statue as the father of his country.* **2)** In partic. as a tech. term: A) of the censor, **to set down** *or* **to underwrite** *the reason of his censure* (nota): s. causam: B) in an accusation — **a)** of an accuser, **to sign** *or* **to subscribe** *to a charge against one:* s. dicam alicui or in aliquem, *to lay a complaint against any one, to accuse one;* also, abs., subscripsit quod is pecuniam accepisset, *brought a charge;* and, in the *pass.*, suspiria subscribebantur, *were made a general ground of accusation* — **b)** of an associate in a prosecution, who declares by signing his name that he is willing to support the accusation of another, *to join in signing a charge or accusation;* usually abs. = *to be joint-plaintiff;* also (lat.), s. alicui, *to support a charge against another;* hence = **to assent to, to approve of, to agree to:** s. odiis et accusationibus; s. orationi alicujus — **3)** (lat.) in gen., **to sign** *a document.* **4) To enter, to record, to register,** in gen.: s. aliquid.

SUBSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo]. *Any thing written underneath,* **a subscription.** Hence, in partic.: A) of a censor, **a remark** *or* **note** *explanatory of a censure* (v. Subscribo, **2**, A): B) of a prosecutor, **a subscription** *or* **joint-subscription** *to an accusation* (v. Subscribo, **2**, **a**): C) **the annexing** *of remarks to a memorial presented:* D) **a register, list,** *confirmed by the subscription of one's name to the document.*

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* [subscribo]. **1) A signer** *or* **joint-signer** *of an accusation.* **2)** (Lat.) **An assenter, approver.**

SUBSĔCĪVUS, or SUBSĪCĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [subseco]. *That is cut off or left remaining:* — **1)** As *subst.*, Subsecivum, i, *n.*, **a small patch of land** *left over in surveying.* **2)** In gen., **over, extra, spare,** tempora; philosophia non est res s., *a thing to be attended to at odd times.*

SUB-SĔCO, ui, ctum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **To cut away below, to clip, to pare,** herbam falce, ungues.

*SUB-SĔCUNDĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) *That comes afterwards,* **additional.**

SUBSELLIUM, ii, *n.* [sub-sella]. **A bench, seat:** vir imi subsellii, *a common man.* In partic. of the seats in a theatre, senate-house, or court; hence, *meton.*, **a court, tribunal:** homo a ss., *one who has much to do with lawsuits;* thus, also, qui habitat in ss.; versatus in utriisque subselliis, i. e., as *judge and advocate* (others explain it, *in public and private causes*).

*SUB-SENTIO, si, —, 4. *v. tr.* (Com.) **To perceive secretly, to scent out.**

SUB-SĔQUOR, cūtus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* and *intr.* **1) To follow immediately, to follow directly after:** s. aliquem ad fores; illas cohortes subsidiariae ss.; hos motus gestus s. debet; freq. abs., s. omnibus copiis, *with all the forces;* favor militum s. consilia ducis, *accords with.* **2)** *Trop.*, **to follow, to attach one's self to, to conform to, to imitate:** s. Platonem; tribuni ss. rem inclinatam ad pacem; haec ss. vim orationis, *support.*

SUB-SERVIO, 4. *v. intr.* (Ante-cl.) **1) To be subject to. 2) To accommodate one's self to.**

SUB-SESSOR, ōris, *m.* [subsideo]. (Lat.) **A lier-in-wait, waylayer.**

SUBSĪDIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [subsidium]. *Pertaining to a reserve,* **subsidiary,** cohortes, acies; freq. *subst.* in the *m. pl.* = *troops in reserve, a reserve.*

*SUBSĪDIOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [subsidium]. **To be in reserve.**

SUBSĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [subsidio]. **1)** Military tech. t.: A) **a reserve** — **a) the reserve rank, the Triarii** (the third rank in the Roman order of battle): legio in s. posita — **b)** in gen., **troops in reserve, auxiliary forces:** nullum erat s.; collocare ss.; submittere ss.: B) *military support,* **succour, aid:** alius alii subsidium fert; subsidio esse, venire, *to succour, to help.* **2)** Out of the military sphere: A) **a refuge, shelter:** otium est bellissimum s. senectuti; fidissimum annonae s.; mare impetuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca ss., *anchorage:* B) **help, assistance:** sine vestro s.: C) **a resource:** ss. industriae; his ego subsidiis ea sum consecutus, etc.

SUB-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. intr.* and (poet.) *tr.* **1) To sit down, to settle down, to crouch** *or* **to squat down:** pars militum s. in insidiis. Hence: A) **to remain behind,** in castris: B) **to remain standing, to stay, to remain, to tarry,** in via; navis s. (lat.), *sticks fast:* C) *to crouch down in order to lie in wait for some one,* **to lie in wait, to lie in ambush:** s. in loco aliquo; (poet.) s. aliquem, *to waylay.* **2)** Of things, **to settle, to sink, to subside:** saxum s.; gravissimum quodque s. in amphora; (poet.) flumina ss., *fall;* aqua s., *settles (becomes clear);* valles ss.; undae ss., *subside;* venti ss., *abate;* ebur s. digitis, *yields to.* Hence, *trop.* = **to abate, to decrease, to subside,** impetus dicendi, vox. **3)** In partic. of female animals, **to submit** *to the male, to copulate:* s. mari.

SUBSIGNĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [sub-signum]. (Sc. milites.) *That are under the standard,* **a body of reserve troops,** *designed for the support of the centre of the army.*

SUB-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Rar.) **1) To register, to enter** *on a list:* s. praedia apud aerarium. Hence, **to note down, to record:** s. sententiam. **2) To pledge,** fidem suam. **3) To warrant, to confirm,** aliquid.

SUBSĬLIO, lui or lii, —, 4. *v. intr.* [sub-salio]. **To leap up.** (Ante-cl. & lat.)

SUB-SISTO, stĭti, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To stand still, to remain standing,** in itinere, ad insulam; also, of things = **to stop, to cease,** amnis, lacrimae, clamor. Hence — a) = **to tarry, to stay,** ibi, intra tecta — b) *to pause in a speech:* s. in dicendo — c) *to remain, to continue:* nomen equitum s. in turmis quibusdam equitum publicorum — d) *to hold one's ground,* **to oppose, to resist, to withstand:** ancorae ss. = *still hold out;* s. alicui — e) **to bear, to sustain:** s. sumptui. **II.** *Tr.* — **To cause to stand, to stop** *or* **to stay, to detain,** feras, hostem.

SUBSŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-sol]. *Lying beneath the sun,* **eastern;** *subst.* (sc. ventus), *the east wind.*

SUB-SORTIOR, ītus, 4. *v. dep. tr.* Only 's. judices,' tech. t. in law, **to choose again by lot,** i. e., *to choose by lot a new judge in place of one rejected by the parties.*

SUBSORTĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior]. Tech. t., **A substituting by lot** *of other judges in place of those rejected* (v. Subsortior); also (lat.), *a substituting of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died.*

SUBSTANTIA, ae, *f.* [substo]. (Lat.) **The substance, being, essence, contents** *of any thing:* s. hominis; non habere s., *not to exist;* s. facultatum, *amount of property.*

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To spread under, to lay under, to strew under:** s. ulvam ovibus, verbenas; vivus substratus superincubanti, *lying under;* s. brachia alicui, *to lay the arms underneath any one;* (poet.) res s. multas delicias, *offers, gives.* Hence, *trop.* — a) = **to deliver up, to surrender:** s. pudicitiam alicui; s. rempublicam libidini suae — b) *to subject, to bring under:* s. corporeum animo. **2) To bestrew, to cover:** s. nidos mollissime.

SUBSTĪTUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-statuo]. **1) To put** *or* **to lay under;** only *trop.:* s. aliquem crimini, *to subject to;* s. aliquid oculis, *to place before.* **2) To put in the place of, to substitute:** s. aliquem in locum alicujus; s. aliam tabulam pro illa; s. aliquem fratri; s. hos libros illis: in partic., s. heredem (alicui), *to make next heir.* **3)** (Rar.) **To place next to:** s. equites post elephantos.

*SUB-STO, 1. *v. intr.* (Com.) **To stand firm, to hold out.**

SUBSTRICTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of substringo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Drawn together;** hence, **narrow, tight, small,** crura, ilia; canis ss. ilia gerens, *a greyhound.*

SUB-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To bind beneath, to bind** *or* **to tie up, to fasten tight:** s. crinem; s. caput equi loro. Hence: A) s. aurem, *to prick up the ear:* B) *trop.* = **to confine, to contract:** s. effusa, *to compress* (of a speech).

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [substruo]. **A substruction, foundation,** theatri; moles substructionum.

SUB-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To build below** *or* **beneath, to found,** *to lay the foundation of a building,* &c.: s. fundamentum; Capitolium substructum lapide quadrato, *with a foundation of square stones.* **2)** = **To pave:** s. vias.

*SUBSULTIM, *adv.* [subsilio]. (Lat.) **By leaps** *or* **jumps,** decurrere.

SUBSULTO, 1. *v. intens. intr.* [subsilio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To spring up, to jump;** *trop.,* sermo s., *hops.*

SUB-SUM, subesse (no *perf.*), *v. irr. intr.* **1) To be under** *or* **below:** lingua s. palato; sol s. **2) To be at hand, to be near, to be by:** taberna s.; templa ss. mari. Hence, also, of nearness in time = *to be near:* nox, hiems s. **3)** *Trop.:* A) **to be in** = *to be connected with, to be involved or hidden in:* aliqua fraus s.; nulla suspicio s. in illa re; causa aliqua s.; si ulla spes s.: B) (poet.) *to be subject to:* amica suberit notitiae tuae, *you will know all that concerns your beloved.*

*SUB-SUO, —, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To sew on below:** vestis subsuta institâ, *trimmed with a flounce.*

*SUB-SURDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lat.; doubtf. read.) **Somewhat deaf;** *meton.,* s. vox, *indistinct.*

SUBTĒMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [for subteximen, from subtexo]. **1) The woof** *of a web.* **2)** *Meton., any thing spun,* **yarn, thread:** nere s. tenue; *trop.* of the thread of the Parcæ.

SUBTER, *prep.* & *adv.* [sub]. **I.** *Prep.* with *accus.* and (poet. rarely) *ablat.* (with the same meaning). — **Below, beneath, underneath:** cupiditatem s. praecordia locavit; s. murum hostium; s. densa testudine. **II.** *Adv.* — **Below, underneath:** quae supra et quae s. sunt.

SUBTER-DŪCO, duxi, ductum, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To carry off secretly;** only reflect. = *to abscond:* s. se alicui, *to steal away from one privily;* si tempus s. se occasioni, *if circumstances do not permit the improvement of the opportunity.*

SUBTER-FLUO, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To flow beneath.**

SUBTER-FŬGIO, fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* and *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* — **To flee secretly, to get off:** is hodie s. **II.** *Tr.* — **To evade, to shun, to escape:** s. periculum, poenam, vim criminum.

SUBTER-LĀBOR, 3. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* **I.** *Tr.* — **To glide** *or* **to flow under** *any thing:* flumen s. muros. **II.** *Intr.* — **To slip away.**

SUB-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To rub off below, to wear away,** ungulas.

SUBTERRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-terra]. **Underground, subterranean.**

*SUBTER-TĔNUO, 1. *v. tr.* **To make thin below** (i. e., on the inside), anulum. (Lucr.)

*SUBTER-VĂCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To be empty below.**

SUB-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To weave under = to draw under** *or* **before:** s. nubes soli. Hence: A) esp. **in a speech, to interweave, to intersperse, to annex, to subjoin:** s. aliquid fabulae; s. argumentationem his: B) **to put together, to compose, to write:** s. carmina; s. originem familiarum. **2)** *To spread as it were a web under any thing,* **to cover:** s. coelum fumo; nubila ss. coelum.

SUBTĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [contr. of subtexilis]. Prop., *finely woven or spun:* — **1) Fine, thin, slender, delicate,** filum, arundo, acies gladii, ignis. **2)** *Trop.:* A) (rar.) of the senses, **fine, delicate, acute:** s. palatum, *of delicate taste:* B) of mental qualities — a) *fine* = **nice, keen, subtle,** judicium, definitio, judex — b) *fine* = **precise, accurate, exact,** epistola, descriptio: C) of a speech or a speaker — a) = **thorough, precise, correct** — b) more freq. = **plain, simple, unadorned:** oratio s. et pressa; scriptor s. et elegans.

SUBTĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [subtilis]. **1) Fineness, slenderness, delicacy. 2):** A) *delicate perception,* **keenness, penetration, acuteness:** B) **thoroughness, precision:** s. disserendi: C) **plainness, simplicity** *of expression:* s. tuorum scriptorum; s. Lysiae.

SUBTĪLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [subtilis]. **1) Finely, delicately. 2)** *Trop.:* A) **nicely, acutely:** B) **thoroughly, accurately:** C) in rhetoric, **plainly, simply.**

SUB-TĪMEO, 2. *v. intr.* **To be somewhat afraid.**

SUB-TRAHO, xi, tractum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To draw away from underneath:** s. aggerem cuniculis, *to remove the earth by mines;* s. colla jugo; (poet.) solum subtrahitur, *the surface of the sea glides away under the advancing ship.* **2) To draw away, to withdraw, to take away** *or* **to remove** *secretly or gradually:* s. milites a dextro cornu; s. oculos, *to turn away the eyes;* s. se, *to retire, to withdraw;* s. se a curia; and in the same sense (lat.) abs., s.: repente interdiu vel nocte subtrahebat, *retired.* Hence, in gen.: A) *to withdraw one from a danger,* &c., **to deliver, to save:** s. aliquem judicio: s. illos irae militum: B) *to withdraw something from one* = *to refuse, to withhold:* s. cibum alicui: C) s. nomen, *to omit, to pass over in silence;* s. aliquem, *not to mention;* s. verbum, *to leave out;* s. se, *to withdraw one's self* (*as security*).

SUB-TRISTIS, e, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) **Somewhat sad.**

*SUB-TURPĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of subturpis]. **Rather mean or disgraceful.**

SUB-TURPIS, e, *adj.* **Somewhat mean** *or* **disgraceful.**

SUBTUS, *adv.* [sub]. (Rare; mostly ante-cl.) **Below, underneath.**

*SUBTŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-tundo]. (Poet.) **Somewhat bruised.**

SŬBŬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [as if from a verb, sub-uo, corresponding with exuo, induo]. *A man's undergarment,* **a shirt.**

SŬBŬLA, ae, *f.* *A pointed instrument,* **a bodkin, awl:** prov., subulâ excipere leonem, *to brave a great danger with trifling weapons.*

SUBŪRA, ae, *f.* *A street of Rome,* in which provisions chiefly were sold and prostitutes dwelt.

SŬBŪRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Subura]. **Suburan,** regio.

SŬBURBĀNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus]. **Nearness to the city** (*of Rome*).

SŬB-URBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* **Near the city** (*of Rome*), **suburban:** s. regio Italiae, ager; peregrinatio s., *a wandering in the neighbourhood of Rome.* Freq. *subst.:* A) Suburbanum, i, *n.*, *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa:* B) Suburbani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of the towns near Rome.*

*SŬBURBIUM, ii, *n.* [sub-urbs]. **A suburb.**

*SŬB-URGEO, 2. *v. tr.* **To drive close to:** s. proram ad saxa.

SŬB-ŪRO, —, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To burn slightly, to singe,** crura.

SUB-VAS, ădis, *m.* (Obsolete.) **A sub-surety,** i. e., *a surety for the bail.*

SUBVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [subveho]. **A carrying, transporting, conveyance.**

SUB-VECTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of subveho]. (Poet. & lat.) **To carry** *or* **to bring up, to convey:** s. alicui aliquid; s. corpora cymbâ, *to transport.*

*SUBVECTUS, ūs, *m.* [subvecto]. (Tac.) **A conveying.**

SUB-VEHO, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To carry** *or* **to bring up** *from below;* in partic., *to convey up a river:* s. frumentum Arari flumine; lembis subvehi flumine adverso, *to sail up the river;* caterva subvehitur ad arces, *is borne up.* **2)** In gen., **to transport, to bring, to convey:** s. commeatum.

SUB-VELLO, —, vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To pluck out,** aliquid.

SUB-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* **1) To come up, to come to one's assistance, to aid, to help, to relieve:** s. alicui, patriae, filio circumvento; defendere et s. sedulo. **2) To obviate** *an evil,* **to remedy:** s. morbo, rebus periculosis. **3)** *To come to mind,* **to occur.**

SUB-VENTO, 1. *v. intr.* (Pl.) **To come to the aid of,** alicui.

SUB-VĔREOR, 2. *v. dep. intr.* **To be somewhat fearful.**

*SUBVERSO, 1. *v. tr.* [subverto]. (Pl.) **To overthrow, to ruin,** aliquem.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, *m.* [subverto]. (Lat.) **A subverter,** legum.

SUB-VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To turn upside down, to upset, to overthrow,** statuam, mensam. **2)** *Trop.*, **to overthrow, to destroy, to ruin, to subvert,** domum Crassorum, leges; avaritia s. fidem.

*SUBVEXUS, a, um, *adj.* [subveho]. **Sloping upwards** (opp. to devexus).

SUB-VŎLO, 1. *v. intr.* **To fly upwards, to fly up.**

*SUB-VOLVO, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To roll up,** saxa.

*SUB-VULTŬRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Somewhat vulture-like.**

SUCCĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-cavus]. (Ante-cl.) **Hollow underneath.**

SUCCĒDĀNEUS, or SUCCĪDĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [succedo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *That succeeds to* or *supplies the place of another,* **substituted:** s. hostia, *a victim sacrificed instead of another* (when the first victim had not given favourable omens).

SUCCĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. intr.* & (rar.) *tr.* [sub-cedo]. **1) To go under** *any thing,* **to go in under:** s. tecto et umbrae; but, also, s. tectum; (poet.) s. tumulo terrae = *to be buried;* s. fluvio, *to enter.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to undertake, to take upon one's self,** oneri: B) **to belong to, to be included in:** s. comparativo generi; haec sub acumen stili subeunt et ss. **2)** (Poet.) **To go up** *from under,* **to mount, to ascend:** s. ad superos, coelo; silvae ss. in montem, *retire up the mountain.* **3) To go to, to approach;** in partic., **to march up to, to advance to:** s. sub montem; s. ad stationes hostium; s. moenibus; (rar.) s. portas, murum. Hence, *trop.* = **to turn out well, to succeed, to prosper:** res, negotium s.; freq. *impers.*, succedit mihi, *I am successful;* but, also, succedit facinori, coeptis, *the deed, the undertaking succeeds.* **4) To follow after, to come into the place of, to succeed, to relieve;** succedere alicui; s. in locum alicujus; s. in stationem, *to take the post of others;* s. in pugnam, *to take the place of others in battle;* quum tibi successum esset, *when you had got a successor.* In partic. = *to follow in order or time:* aetas s. aetati; orationi s., *to speak after.*

SUCCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-candeo]. **1) To set on fire from below, to set fire to** (cf. accendo, incendo): s. aggerem, urbem, pinum. **2)** *Trop.* (poet.), **to kindle, to inflame:** rubor ora succendit, *inflames, reddens;* mostly in the *part.*, succensus amore, irâ, *with love, anger.*

SUCCENSEO, sui, sum, 2. *v. intr.* [succensus — v. Succendo]. **To be inflamed with anger, to be angry** *or* **enraged,** alicui; s. aliquid, *on account of;* also with 'quod,' or with *acc. c. infin.*

SUCCENTŬRIO (I.), 1. *v. tr.* [sub-centuria]. (Ante-cl.) *To receive as a recruit into a centuria;* hence, in gen., *to put in the place of another,* **to receive as a substitute:** succenturiatus in insidiis ero, *as a reserve, help.*

SUCCENTŪRIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [sub-centuria]. *An under-officer,* **a sub-centurion.**

SUCCERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-cerno]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To sift through.**

SUCCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [succedo]. *A coming into the place of another,* **a succeeding, succession,** esp. *to an office, possession,* &c.: s. in locum Antonii; s. imperii, *in command;* morbi per successiones traduntur, *are hereditary.*

SUCCESSOR, ōris, *m.* [succedo]. **A successor** *in office, possession, time,* &c., alicujus; s. studii, *in a business.*

SUCCESSUS, ūs, *m.* [succedo]. **1) An advance, approach,** hostium. **2)** (Lat.) **A succession, course,** temporis. **3) A happy issue, success,** rerum; ss. prosperi.

SUCCĪDIA, ae, *f.* [succido]. **A side** *or* **flitch of bacon:** hortum agricolae succidiam alteram appellant (because yielding something on every occasion, like a side of bacon).

SUCCĪDO (I.), īdi, īsum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-cado]. **To cut off from below, to cut off, to cut down:** s. arborem, frumenta, femora alicui, crura equis.

SUCCĪDO (II.), īdi, —, 3. *v. intr.* [sub-cado]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To sink down, to sink, to fail,** genua, aegri; *trop.*, mens s.

SUCCĪDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [succīdo]. (Poet.) **Falling down, sinking, failing,** poples.

SUCCINGO, cinxi, cinctum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-cingo]. **1)** (Poet.) **To gird** *or* **to tuck up from below,** tunicas. So esp. the *part.* succinctus: A) *having the clothes tucked up,* **girt, trussed up,** Diana; pinus s. comas, *with a bare trunk and foliage at the top only:* B) *girded for work,* i. e., **prepared, ready. 2) To gird around** *or* **about** *(below):* freq., succinctus gladio; (poet.) Scylla feris atram succingitur alvum, *is girt about the waist with hideous dogs.* Hence, in gen. = **to surround** *with something,* **to furnish, to equip:** s. se canibus; *trop.*, s. se terrore; Carthago succincta portubus.

*SUCCINGŬLUM, i, *n.* [sub-cingulum]. (Pl.) **An under-girdle.**

SUCCĪNO, 3. *v. intr.* [sub-cano]. (Poet.) **To sing to, to accompany;** *trop.* = **to accord, to agree:** succinit alter, *another chimes in.*

SUCCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo]. **A calling out, shouting, acclamation.**

SUCCLĀMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-clamo]. **To call** *or* **to cry out** (as a mark of applause or disapprobation), alicui aliquid; also (lat.) *pass.*, *to be called out or exclaimed against.*

SUCCOENO, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-coeno]. (Lat.) **To eat** *or* **to consume from below** *or* **underneath.**

SUCCOLLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-collum]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To take upon the neck, to shoulder,** aliquem.

*SUCCONTŬMĔLIŌSE, *adv.* [sub-contumeliose]. **Somewhat insolently** *or* **contumeliously.**

SUCCRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [sub-cresco]. 1) **To grow forth from below, to grow up:** vina ss. per se. 2) **To grow up to:** s. gloriae seniorum, *to attain to.*

SUCCUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* [sub-cubo]. 1) **To fall, to sink** *or* **to lie down:** victima s. ferro; oculi ss., *close;* also = *to take to one's bed,* i. e., *to be taken sick.* 2) *Trop.*, **to be overcome, to be conquered, to yield, to succumb, &c.:** orator s. philosopho; s. alicui, somno, oneri, fortunae, inimico; s. labori, *not to be equal to;* s. tempori, *to yield to;* s. precibus, *to comply with;* s. culpae (*to be overcome by temptation* =) *to commit a fault;* s. animo, *to lose courage.*

SUCCURRO, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-curro] *1) (Lucr.) **To run under:** tempore eo corpus aliud lunae s. non potest. Hence, *trop.* = **to encounter, to undergo:** s. et subire. 2) **To hasten to the aid of, to assist, to help, to succour:** s. alicui laboranti, oppido; pleonastically, s. suis laborantibus auxilio. Hence = **to remedy, to cure,** malis. 3) **To come into the mind, to occur to:** illud mihi s., grave esse, etc.; versus s.

SUCCUS — v. Sucus.

SUCCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [succutio]. (Lat.) **A shaking, quaking.**

*SUCCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* [succutio]. (Ante-cl.) **A shaking, jolting.**

*SUCCUSTOS, ōdis, *m.* [sub-custos]. (Pl.) **An under-keeper.**

SUCCŬTIO, ussi, ussum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-quatio]. (Poet. & lat.) **To fling up** *from below,* **to toss up, to shake, to agitate:** equorum vis s. currum; s. mare.

SŪCĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [sucus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *Full of juice,* **juicy, sappy;** *trop.*, mulier s., *plump.*

SŪCĬNUM, i, *n.* [sucus]. **Amber.**

SŪCO, ōnis, *m.* [sugo]. (Ante-cl.) **A sucker;** *trop.* = **a usurer** (= '*a bloodsucker*').

SŪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [sucus]. (Lat.) *Full of juice,* **juicy, sappy.**

SUCRO (I.), ōnis, *m.* 1) *A river of Hispania Tarraconensis,* now the Jucar or Xucar. 2) *A town at the mouth of the Sucro.*

SUCRO (II.), ōnis, *m. The name of a Rutulian.*

SUCRŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sucro I.]. *Of or belonging to the Sucro,* **Sucronian,** proelium, sinus.

SŬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of sus]. 1) **A little sow.** 2) **A windlass, winch.**

SŪCUS, i, *m.* [kindr. w. sugo]. 1) *The natural moisture in plants and animals,* **juice, sap:** s. quo alimur; stipes ex terra trahit s.; corpus plenum suci = *vigorous.* Hence: A) *a medicine, potion, draught:* B) *expressed juice:* sucus lactis, piscis; s. rosae, *rose-oil;* s. olivi, *ointment.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **life, spirit, vigour, force, energy;** in partic. of a speech or a speaker: s. et sanguis orationis; ille Periclis s.: B) (poet.) = **taste, flavour:** ova suci melioris; piscis suco ingratus.

SŪDĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [sudo]. (Poet. & lat.) *A cloth for wiping off sweat,* **a handkerchief, napkin.**

SŪDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sudo]. (Lat.) 1) **A sweating.** 2) **A sweating-room.**

SŪDĀTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [sudatorius]. **A sweat-bath, sweating-room, sudatory.**

SŪDĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sudater, 'a sweater,' from sudo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Pertaining to** *or* **serving for sweating,** unctio.

SŪDES (or Sūdis), is, *f.* (The *nom. sing.* is wanting.) **A stake, pile** (cf. stipes, palus, etc.); also, as a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta.

*SŪDĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [sudo?]. (Pl.) *A kind of whip.*

SŪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To sweat, to perspire:** s. et algere. Hence: A) *to sweat* = *to drip with, to be wet with, to be drenched in:* scuta ss. sanguine; litus s. sanguine, *is drenched with blood:* B) (poet.) of the moisture itself, **to exude, to distil:** balsama ss. ligno: C) *trop.* = **to labour, to toil, to exert** *or* **to fatigue one's self;** s. pro communibus commodis. II. *Tr.* — 1) **To sweat out, to exude, to distil:** quercus s. mel; tura sudantur. 2) **To sweat through, to saturate with sweat:** vestis sudata.

SŪDOR, ōris, *m.* [sudo]. 1) **Sweat, perspiration.** 2) (Poet. & lat.) **Moisture,** in gen.: s. maris. 3) *Trop.*, **exertion, pains, toil, fatigue:** res multi sudoris, *demanding much labour.*

SŪDUM, i, *n.* [sudus] **Dry, clear weather.**

SŪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [se-udus]. *Without moisture,* **dry;** in partic. of the air, *cloudless, clear.*

SUEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Lucr.) **To be wont, to be accustomed,** dicere.

SUESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*inch.* of sueo]. I. *Intr.* — **To become accustomed,** militiae; hence, *perf., I am accustomed, I am wont,* aliquid facere. II. *Tr.* (lat.) — **To accustom to:** s. viros disciplinâ.

SUESSA, ae, *f.* 1) S. Arunca, *an ancient town of the Aurunci, in Campania,* now Sessa. 2) S. Pometia, *an ancient town of the Volsci, in Latium, near the Pontine marshes.*

SUESSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Suessa]. **Suessan;** *subst.*, Suessanum, i, *n., the district of Suessa.*

SUESSIŌNES, num, *m. pl. A Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the modern Soissons.*

SUESSITĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

SUESSŬLA, ae, *f. A town in Campania.*

SUESSŬLĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Suessula]. *The inhabitants of Suessula.*

SUĒTŌNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Suētōnia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens.* Among the most noted is S. Tranquillus S., *private secretary of the Em-*

peror Adrian, and author of a history of the lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.

SUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of suesco]. 1) **Accustomed, habituated** *to any thing:* s. latrociniis; s. aliquid facere. 2) *That to which one is accustomed,* **customary:** proelia ss. alicui.

SUĒVI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A powerful and widespread people in North-eastern Germany.*

SUĒVIA, ae, *f.* [Suevus]. *The country of the Suevi.*

SUĒVĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Suevus]. **Suevic.**

SUĒVUS, a, um, *adj.* [Suevi]. **Suevan;** hence, as a *subst.* — a) Suevus, i, *m.*, *a Suevan* — b) Sueva, ae, *f.*, *a Suevan woman.*

SŪFES, ĕtis, *m.* [a Phœnician word]. *The chief magistrate of the Carthaginians.*

SUFFARĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-far]. **That carries corn.**

SUFFARCĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-farcio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To stuff full, to cram:** vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, *stuffed out,* i. e., *with a bundle under her dress; trop., to load,* aliquem re aliqua.

SUFFĔRO (the forms sustŭli, sublātum, belong to tollo), 3. *v. tr.* [sub-fero]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **To bring under, to hold under:** s. corium, *to present or to offer.* 2) (Lat.) = **To hold up, to support:** s. se, *to hold one's self upright.* 3) *Trop.*, **to bear, to suffer, to endure,** vulnera, laborem; s. poenas, *to suffer;* s. sumptus, *to bear;* claustra eum non ss., *do not resist him;* (Pl.) s. anhelitum, *to be able to fetch breath.*

SUFFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-farcio]. (Lat.) Prop., *crammed full;* of the voice = **full, sonorous,** vox.

SUFFĪCIO, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [sub-facio]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To bring, to put** *or* **to place under:** s. opus, *to lay the foundation of a building;* nebulae ss. nubes (coelo), *spread under;* angues suffecti oculos sanguine, *suffused with blood* (under the skin); nubes suffecta sole, *shone through, irradiated.* Hence (poet.), in gen., **to afford, to furnish, to supply:** s. alicui aliquid: s. alicui animum, *to inspire;* s. lanam medicamentis, *to imbue, to tinge.* 2) **To put in the place of, to substitute:** s. alios dentes; venti suffecti, *side-winds.* In partic., **to elect in the place of** (one dead or illegally chosen), **to choose subsequently:** s. aliquem consulem in locum alicujus and (lat.) alicui; hence, consul suffectus, *a subsequently-chosen consul* (in opp. to 'consul ordinarius,' the first chosen). II. *Intr.* — **To suffice, to be sufficient** *or* **enough, to be equal to:** quoad remiges s. poterant, *to hold out, to be equal to the task;* haec ss.; sufficit dicere, res s. mihi; vires ss. labori; s. cupiditati alicujus; s. excursionibus, *to be strong enough for inroads;* plebs non s. ad tributum; unus dux s. adversus quatuor populos; also (poet. & lat.), s. in rem, with an *infin.* or ut (ne).

SUFFĪGO, xi, xum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-figo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) **To fasten beneath** *or* **below:** janua suffixa tigillo. 2) **To fasten to** (by lifting up), **to affix:** s. aliquem cruci, also (poet.) in cruce or (lat.) in crucem; caput suffixum hastâ, *stuck upon a spear.* 3) **To line** *or* **to cover below, to stud** *or* **to tip below,** &c.: s. crepidas clavis; s. trabes auro.

*SUFFĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [suffio]. (Poet.) **Incense.**

SUFFĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [suffio]. **Incense.**

SUFFIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [sub-θύω, as ferveo from θέρω]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **To fumigate, to perfume:** s. thymo, *with thyme;* s. domum, se odoribus; (poet.) s. terram ignibus aethereis, *to warm.*

SUFFĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suffio]. **A fumigating, perfuming:** s. facere, *to fumigate.*

SUFFLĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* **A break, drag-chain;** *trop.* = **a hindrance.**

SUFFLĀMĪNO, 1. *v. tr.* [sufflamen]. (Lat.) **To check by a clog** *or* **drag,** rotam; *trop.*, **to check, to repress, to hinder.**

SUFFLĀTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of suffio]. Prop., *swollen, bloated;* hence, 1) **inflated, proud;** of an orator, *pompous.* 2) **Swollen with anger, angry.**

SUFFLĀTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [sufflo]. (Lat.) **A blowing** *or* **breathing upon, breath.**

SUFFLĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-flavus]. (Lat.) **Yellowish, flaxen.**

SUFFLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-flo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To blow** *or* **to puff up, to inflate:** s. buccas sibi; *trop.*, s. se alicui, *to get into a rage with any one.*

SUFFŌCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-fauces]. **To choke, to stifle, to suffocate,** aliquem; vox suffocata, *not clear;* s. urbem fame, *to starve.*

SUFFŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To dig under, to sap, to undermine,** muros. 2) *To pierce through,* **to stab below,** equos, ilia equo.

SUFFOSSIO, ōnis, *f.* [suffodio]. (Lat.) **A digging under, undermining.**

SUFFRĀGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suffragor]. **A voting** *for one;* **a favouring, recommending** *of one,* esp. *for an office,* **support, suffrage:** s. consulatus, *for the consulship;* s. militaris, *on the part of the soldiers.*

SUFFRĀGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [suffragor]. *One who votes for another,* **a favourer, supporter, partisan.**

*SUFFRĀGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [suffragator]. *Relating to the support of a candidate,* **recommendatory:** s. amicitia, *limited to the time of voting.*

SUFFRĀGIUM, ii, *n.* [suffrago]. *A broken piece of a tablet, used by the ancients in voting:* — 1) Tech. t.: A) **a voting-tablet, a ballot;** hence, in gen., **a vote, suffrage,** esp. *of citizens in the comitia* (without assigning motives or explana-

tion — cf. sententia): ferre s., *to vote, to cast one's vote;* inire s., *to commence voting;* mittere aliquos in s., *to let vote;* creari suffragiis, *by voting:* B) = **the right of voting, the right of suffrage:** cives sine s.; dare s. alicui; res est militaris suffragii, *the army has the right of voting or electing.* 2) *Trop., favourable judgment,* **assent, approbation,** in gen.: concordi s., *unanimously.*

SUFFRĀGOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [suffragium]. 1) Tech. term, **to vote for, to support** *by one's vote,* alicui. 2) In gen., **to favour, to support, to recommend,** alicui, dignitati suae.

SUFFRĪGĬDE, *adv.* [sub-frigide]. (Lat.) *Somewhat coldly; trop.* = **rather insipidly.**

SUFFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. tr.* [subfrango]. **To break below, to break,** talos, crura alicui.

SUFFŬGIO, fūgi, —, 3, *v. intr.* & *tr.* [subfugio]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To flee away:** s. in tecta. **II.** *Tr.* (ante-cl. & lat.) — **To flee from, to shun, to escape,** aliquem; s. sensum.

SUFFŬGIUM, ii, *n.* [suffugio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *A place of refuge,* **a shelter, covert.** 2) *Trop.,* **a refuge, remedy:** s. malorum, *against evils.*

SUFFULCIO, fulsi, fultum, 4. *v. tr.* [subfulcio]. 1) **To prop underneath, to support, to prop up:** porticus suffulta columnis; *trop.,* cibus s. artus, *strengthens.* 2) (Pl.) *To apply as a support,* **to put under:** s. columnam mento; abs., s. firmiter, *to apply a firm support.*

SUFFUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-fundo]. 1) **To pour under, to cause to flow under;** mostly in *pass.:* sanguis cordi suffusus, *poured through the heart;* aqua suffunditur per cuniculos, *flows through underground channels;* aqua suffusa, *dropsy;* sanguis suffusus oculis, *suffused through;* rubor mihi suffunditur, *I blush;* also (poet.), s. ruborem ore (cf. 2). Hence: A) in gen., **to pour out, to pour into:** s. mare vinis, *sea-water into wine;* s. merum in os: B) prov., s. aquam frigidam, *to throw cold water upon, to disparage.* 2) **To suffuse, to wet, to moisten,** &c., *with any thing,* **to fill, to overspread:** s. lumina rore, *to have the eyes full of tears;* oculi suffusi cruore, *bloodshot;* lingua suffusa veneno; lacrimis oculos suffusa; facies suffusa rubore, *red, blushing;* suffundi (ora) rubore, *to blush;* aether suffusus calore; nebulae ss. coelum caligine, *overspread; trop.,* animus nulla malevolentia suffusus, *filled with no ill will, knowing no malevolence.*

SUFFŪROR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [sub-furor]. (Pl.) **To steal away, to filch.**

SUGGĔRO, gessi, gessum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-gero]. 1) **To carry** *or* **to lay under:** s. flammam costis aëni; *trop.,* s. flammam et materiem invidiae, *to nourish.* 2) **To carry** *or* **to bring to:** s. tela alicui; s. humum, *to heap up.* Hence: A) **to add, to subjoin:** s. ratiunculas huic sententiae; s. verba quae desunt; suggerebantur saepe damna, *were often added thereto:* B) **to place next to** *or* **immediately after:** s. hos consules Fabio et Decio: C) **to afford, to furnish, to supply:** s. animalibus cibum; s. sumptus, *the means of bearing the expense:* D) *trop.,* s. alicui ludum, *to mystify any one.*

SUGGESTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suggero]. (Lat.) **An adding, addition.** In rhetoric, *the answering of a question put by one's self.*

SUGGESTUM, i, *n.,* and SUGGESTUS, ūs, *m.* [suggero]. 1) **A raised place, an elevation,** e. g., *an elevated seat in a theatre.* 2) In partic., *an elevated place for public speaking,* **a platform, tribune** (in a town, camp, &c.)

*SUGGRANDIS, e, *adj.* [sub-grandis]. **Somewhat great, rather large.**

SUGGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [sub-gradior]. (Tac.) **I.** *Intr.* — **To go** *or* **to come up to, to approach,** propius. **II.** *Tr.* — **To attack.**

SŪGILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo]. (Mostly lat.) Prop., *a beating black and blue.* 1) **A black and blue mark** *made by a blow,* **a bruise.** 2) *Trop.,* **an insult, affront.**

SŪGILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To beat black and blue,** aliquem. 2) *Trop.,* **to insult, to taunt, to revile,** aliquem.

SŪGO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To suck,** mammam matris. 2) = **To imbibe,** errorem cum lacte nutricis.

SUI — v. Se.

SUILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [sus]. **Pertaining to swine, of swine,** grex.

SUIŌNES, num, *m. pl.* *A people dwelling in the north of Europe* (probably in the territory of modern Sweden).

SULCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [sulcus]. (Lat. poet.) *One who makes furrows,* **a plougher.**

SULCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sulcus]. 1) **To furrow, to plough,** agros; s. cutem rugis (poet.), *to wrinkle.* 2) *Trop.* = **to sail over, to pass through,** mare.

SULCUS, i, *m.* [ὅλκος]. 1) **A furrow:** imprimere s., *to make a furrow* (said of carriages or ships). 2) *Trop.:* A) *meton.* = **a ploughing:** B) **a trench, ditch, rut, track; the trail** *of a meteor,* &c.

SULFUR (Sulph.), ŭris, *n.* 1) **Brimstone, sulphur.** 2) *Trop.* (lat. poet.), **lightning.**

SULFŬRĀTIO (Sulph.), ōnis, *f.* [sulfur]. *A vein of sulphur underground,* **a sulphur mine.**

SULFŬREUS (Sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [sulfur]. 1) *Containing or impregnated with sulphur,* **sulphureous.** 2) *Like or resembling sulphur,* **sulphurous.**

SULLA, ae, *m.* *A Roman family name* (vide Cornelius).

SULLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sulla]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Sulla;** *subst.,* Sullani, ōrum, *m. pl. the adherents of* (*the dictator*) *Sulla.*

*SULLĀTŬRIO, 4. *v. int.* [Sulla]. **To desire to imitate Sulla.**

SULMO, ōnis, *m. A town in the territory of the Peligni*, the birthplace of Ovid — now Sulmona.

SULMŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Sulmo]. **Of or belonging to Sulmo**; *subst.*, Sulmonenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Sulmo.*

SULPĪCIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sulpicius I.]. *Of or belonging to Sulpicius*, **Sulpician**; classis S., *commanded by the prætor P. Sulpicius.*

SULPĪCIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Sulpicia, ae, *f. The name of an old Roman gens;* most noted are — 1) Publius S. Rufus, *a tribune of the people*, 88 B. C., originator of the law transferring the command against Mithridates from Sulla to Marius. 2) Publius S. Galba, *a prætor in the consulship of Cicero.* 3) Servius S. Rufus, *a famous jurist*, contemporary with Cicero.

SULPĪCIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Sulpicius I.]. *Of or belonging to Sulpicius*, **Sulpician**: lex S., *proposed by P. Sulpicius.*

SULTIS = Si vultis, *if you please, if you wish* (cf. sis).

SUM, fui, esse, *v. irr. intr.* [*sίμί*-Fuo]. **To be.** 1) Copulative, denoting merely the connexion of the subject with the predicate: deus est bonus. In partic.: A) to indicate possession = *to belong to* (in the widest sense of the word): domus est fratris; ager est meus; hence, totus ejus sum, *I belong entirely to him, attach myself to him;* sum Philippi, *I am subordinate to*; suarum rerum erant, *they minded their own business;* hominum erant non causarum, *they looked only to the persons, not to the causes;* adolescentis est, *it becomes a youth;* esse ab aliquo (v. Ab, 1, d): B) to indicate an effect, capability, quality, &c. = *to be fit or convenient for, to be able to do a thing:* res est mihi honori, *is honourable for me;* haec res est dissolvendarum legum, *contributes to;* solvendo est, *he is able to pay, he is solvent;* sum oneri ferendo, *I can carry*, &c.; res quae sunt ad incendia, *are serviceable for:* summi laboris sunt, *capable of great labour:* C) to describe the nature or quality of a person or thing = *to be of, to have:* esse bono ingenio; esse magni animi; nullius consilii sum, *without advice:* D) to denote a relation, circumstance, &c. = *to be or to find one's self* (in a certain situation): res mihi est, *is at my disposal*, i. e., *I have;* esse in aere alieno, in servitute, in spe; spes omnis est in eo; soror mea est cum illo, *lives with him, cohabits with him:* E) to denote value = *to cost:* haec res est magni; sal erat sextante: F) of a place = *to live, to stay:* sum Romae, Carthagine; and with the *accus.*, fuisse in Tusculanum, in conspectum, *to have been in Tusculanum*, &c: G) id est, hoc est, *that is, that is to say.* 2) Including the predicate in itself = **to be, to exist, to live:** deus est, *there is a God;* dum ero, *so long as I live;* fuit, *he has lived, is dead;* nullus (or nulla) sum, *I am lost, undone;* silentium est, *reigns;* provocatio est, *takes place, occurs.* Hence: A) est (sunt) qui dicat (dicant), *there is some one who says, there are those who say;* sunt bestiae quaedam in quibus, etc.; nemo erat in quem ea suspicio conveniret; (poet.) est quibus (ἔστιν ὅτις), *there are some for whom*, &c.; est ubi peccat vulgus, *there are cases in which*, &c.; in the same sense, est quum = *sometimes:* B) est quod hoc gaudeam, quod id dicas, *there is a reason why*, &c.: C) emphatically = **to be really so, to be the case:** sunt ista, *that is as you say;* dicam tibi quod est; sit (or esto) ita, *let it be so, grant it;* in partic., *impers.*, est ut, *it happens, it is the case;* si est ut hoc dicat: D) *impers.*, est = **it is allowed, it is possible, one can, one may:** non est ut putemus, *we are not allowed to suppose;* est quadam prodire tenus; non est ut copia major tibi dari possit. 3) With an *adv.* = **to be, to be situated:** bene est mihi, *I am well;* so, also, recte est apud matrem, *everything goes well with my mother;* sic sum ut vides, *I am as you see.*

SŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [for sugimen, from sugo]. 1) **A breast, teat.** 2) In partic., **a sow's udder** (considered by the Romans as a dainty); hence (poet.) = **a sow.**

SUMMA, ae, *f.* [*f.* of summus]. 1) *The result of a reckoning*, **a sum, sum total:** facere, subducere, conficere s., *to sum up, to reckon together; trop.*, facere s. cogitationum suarum, *to sum up his thoughts;* s. copiarum, *the amount, number.* 2) *That which any thing amounts to*, **the whole, substance** *or* **essence** *of a thing*, **the main thing, chief point:** s. reipublicae, *the whole state*, or *the most important affairs, on which the welfare of the state depends* (= summa respublica); s. belli, *the final success or issue of the war;* s. rerum = *the chief particulars, the whole*, or = *the general interests of the state*, or = *the supreme power* (praeesse summae rerum, *to hold the supreme power;* lectis rerum summis, *the main points*); s. imperii, in partic. = *the highest military power, the chief command;* in the same sense, s. belli gerendi; s. philosophiae, *the chief point in philosophy;* s. illius philosophi, *the main principle or doctrine;* s. exercitûs, *the main body of the army;* s. totius spei, *the entire hope;* s. victoriae, *the glory of the victory;* s. consilii, ordinis, *the first place, rank in a council, in a class*, &c. In partic., ad s. (also in summâ), *in general, in a word, on the whole, briefly*, 3) (Lat.) **Completion, perfection:** summam alicui rei dare.

*SUMMĀNO, 1. *v. tr.* [Summanus]. (Pl.) **To hold fast like Summanus** (a comically-formed word).

SUMMĀNUS, i, *m. A Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed.*

SUMMĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [summa]. (Lat.) *A short abstract of the chief points*, **a summary, epitome.**

SUMMAS, ātis, *m.* [summa]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **High-born, distinguished:** ss. viri, *the grandees.*

SUMMĀTIM, *adv.* [summa]. *Taking the chief points only,* **briefly, summarily, slightly.**

*SUMMĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [summus]. (Lucr.) **Supremacy, sovereignty.**

SUMME, *adv.* [summus]. **In the highest degree, most highly, extremely:** s. jucundus, cupere.

SUMMŎPĔRE, or sep. **SUMMO OPĔRE,** as an *adv.* (Cf. magnopere.) **In the highest degree, very much, extremely.**

SUMMŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of summa]. (Lat.) **A small sum.**

SUMMUS — v. Superus.

SŪMO, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-emo]. **1) To take, to take up** (in order to use, or in a general and indefinite sense — cf. capio), **to lay hold of:** s. fustem; s. legem in manus; s. arma, etc., *to take up arms;* s. togam virilem; so, also, s. diadema, *to put on;* s. cibum, potionem, *to partake of;* s. literas, *to receive;* s. argentum ab aliquo, also s. pecuniam mutuam ab aliquo, *to borrow from any one;* s. supplicium, poenam de (ex) aliquo, *to punish.* Hence, **2)** in partic.: A) = **to take out, to select, to choose:** s. aliquem ex populo; s. monitorem officii; s. sibi studium; s. liberos, *to adopt;* s. diem, *to appoint:* B) **to undertake, to begin,** bellum, facere aliquid; s. inimicitias, *to draw upon one's self:* C) *to take as an example* = **to cite, to mention,** homines notos: D) *to take as one's own,* **to arrogate, to appropriate,** aliquid; s. imperatorias partes sibi; mihi non tantum sumo ut, etc.: E) *to take for a certain purpose* = **to employ, to use, to apply:** s. operam, argentum; s. diem rei (Com.): F) *to take by purchase,* **to buy,** aliquid tanti: G) **to assume** — a) = **to assert, to maintain, to affirm:** s. deos esse beatos — b) s. arrogantiam, vultus acerbos, mores antiquos: H) (poet.) sumptus curis, *consumed.*

*SUMPTĬ-FĂCIO, fēci, —, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To lay out, to expend,** restim.

SUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sumo]. Prop., *a taking;* **an assumption, premiss** *in a syllogism.*

SUMPTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus]. **Pertaining to expense, sumptuary,** lex.

SUMPTUŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [sumptuosus]. **Expensively, sumptuously.**

SUMPTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [sumptus]. **1)** Of things, *occasioning great expense,* **costly, expensive, sumptuous,** ludi, ager. **2)** Of persons, **lavish, extravagant,** homo.

SUMPTUS, ūs, *m.* [sumo]. **1) Charge, expense, cost** (as a diminution of wealth or capital — cf. impensa): afferre s., and esse sumptui, *to occasion;* s. aedilitatis, *of the ædileship;* s. epularum, *of a feast;* (Com.) exercere suum s., *to earn what they cost* (of slaves). **2) Money** *for expenses:* dare alicui s.

SŪNIUM, ii, *n.* [= Σούνιον]. *A promontory, the southern point of Attica,* now Capo Colonni.

SUO, sui, sūtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To sew, to sew together, to join together** *by sewing or any like process:* s. tegumentum corporis; (poet.) aerea suta, *a brazen coat-of-mail; trop.* (Com.) suo aliquid capiti s., *to contrive.*

SUŌVĒTAURĪLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [sus-ovis-taurus]. **A solemn sacrifice** *of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, offered at lustrations.*

SŪPELLEX, lectĭlis, *f.* [super-lego]. **Household utensils, furniture, goods** (used collectively and only in the *sing.*); *trop.,* s. verborum, *stock;* s. oratoria, *qualities;* quam tibi curta s., *what an ill-furnished mind you have.*

SŪPER, *prep.* and *adv.* [sibilated for ὑπέρ]. I. *Prep.* — **1)** With *accus.:* A) of space, **over, above, upon** (with verbs denoting either rest or motion) — **a)** prop., s. aspidem sedere, *on;* stans s. telum; concremare domos s. se ipsos; s. currum, *upon;* s. vallum praecipitare, *over the wall;* alii s. aliorum capita ruebant, *over the heads* — **b)** of situation, **above:** s. aliquem sedere; instruere aciem s. flumen — **c) beyond:** s. Numidiam Gaetuli erant; s. Sunium navigans: B) of time (rar.), **during, at:** super vinum et epulas: C) in stating an addition, increase, &c., **besides, above:** s. ceteros honores; s. morbum; vulnus s. vulnus, *wound upon wound:* D) in stating a preference or a superiority, **before, above, more than:** invidia facti erat s. gloriam ejus, *was greater than;* s. omnia, *before all.* **2)** With *abl.:* A) of space (poet.), **above, upon, over:** s. foco; s. fronde; s. cervice: B) (poet.) of time, **in, during:** s. nocte; s. coenâ: C) of abstract relations, **upon, concerning, about:** s. hac re scribam ad te; multa s. Priamo rogitans; nimis s. re, *I have already said too much about the matter;* s. tali causa missi; s. qua re venisset, *on account of which affair he came.*

II. *Adv.* — **1) Above, upwards, from above:** haec s. prospectant e vallo. **2)** (Poet.) **Moreover, besides, over and above:** super poenas poscunt; adde s., *add thereto.* In partic., s. quam quod, *besides that.* **3) Over, left, remaining:** nihil mihi est s. (= superest); satis superque, *more than enough.*

SŪPĔRA, *adv.* & *prep.* (Lucr.) = Supra.

SŪPĔRĂBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [supero]. **1) That may be passed over,** murus. **2) Surmountable, conquerable:** caecitas ope humana s., *curable.*

SŪPĔR-ADDO, —, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To add over and above, to superadd:** s. carmen tumulo.

*SŪPĔR-ADDŪCO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To bring besides** *or* **in addition.**

*SŪPĔR-ĂDORNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Adorned above,** i. e., *on the surface.*

SŪPĔRANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of supero]. (Lucr.) *Getting the upperhand,* **prevailing.**

SŪPĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [supero]. (Poet.) **A conqueror, victor.**

*SŪPĔR-ATTOLLO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) **To lift over:** s. pedes limen.

SŪPERBE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [superbus]. **Haughtily, proudly.**

SŪPERBIA, ae, *f.* [superbus]. 1) *A raising one's self above others,* **haughtiness, pride, loftiness** (cf. arrogantia, insolentia); in partic. of a ruler = *tyranny, despotism.* 2) In a good sense, **pride, spirit.**

SŪPERBĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [superbus-facio]. (Lat. poet.) **That makes haughty.**

SŪPERBĪ-LŌQUENTIA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl.) **Arrogant discourse** (as a translation of ἀκόλαστος γλῶσσα).

SŪPERBIO, 4. *v. intr.* [superbus]. 1) **To be haughty** *or* **proud, to take pride** *in any thing:* s. re aliqua. 2) (Poet.) **To make a show, to be superb** *or* **splendid.**

SŪPERBUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [super]. *Raising one's self above others,* **proud, haughty, arrogant, high-minded:** s. re aliqua, *proud of something;* in a pun, faciam hodie te superbum, *I will make a high personage of you,* i. e., *I will beat you so that they will have to carry you;* esp. of a ruler = *despotic, tyrannical:* Tarquinius s. (the common surname of the younger Tarquin, the last king of the Romans). Hence: A) = *severe in one's judgment,* **fastidious, critical, judicium aurium, dens:** B) (poet. & lat.) **magnificent, splendid, superb, superior, distinguished,** triumphus, domus, populus bello superbus.

SŪPERCĬLIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium]. (Lat.) **Austère, strict; disdainful, supercilious.**

SŪPERCĬLIUM, ii, *n.* [super]. 1) **An eyebrow;** prov., s. salit, *twitches,* i. e., *I have a presentiment of something good.* 2) **A brow, ridge, summit,** tumuli. 3) *Trop.,* **sternness, arrogance, superciliousness.**

*SŪPER-CORRUO, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To fall down upon.**

SŪPER-CRESCO, crēvi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* (Lat.) **To grow upon;** *trop.,* **to be added to,** caritati.

SŪPER-CURRO, 3. *v. intr.* and *tr.* (Lat.) I. *Intr.* — **To run over.** II. *Tr.* — *Trop.* = **to exceed, to surpass,** aliquem.

SŪPĔR-ĒMĬNEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To rise above, to overtop,** omnes viros.

SŪPĔR-ĒNĂTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat. poet.) **To swim across,** amnem.

*SŪPĔR-EO, 4. *v. tr.* (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) **To pass over,** salsas lacunas.

*SŪPĔR-ĒRŎGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Lat.) *A paying over and above,* **supererogation.**

SŪPĔR-ĒVŎLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat. poet.) **To fly over,** Alpem.

SŪPER-FĔRO, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *v. irr. tr.* (Lat.) **To carry over** *or* **beyond;** hence, *part.* Superlatus, a, um, as an *adj., exaggerated, hyperbolical.*

SŪPERFĪCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [superficies]. (Lat.) **That is on another's ground;** *trop.,* mathematica ut ita dicam s. est: in alieno aedificat.

SŪPERFĪCIES, ei, *f.* [super-facies]. 1) (Lat.) **The upper part, surface,** aquae, arboris. 2) **A building** (in opp. to the ground and foundation).

SŪPER-FĬO, fieri, *v. irr. pass.* (Pl.) *To be over and above,* **to remain, to be left.**

SŪPER-FIXUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of superfigo, a verb not otherwise in use]. **Fastened above, stuck up.**

SŪPER-FLUO, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* (Lat.) I. *Intr.* — **To run over, to overflow:** flumen s. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to be superabundant,** pecunia s.: B) **to be superfluous:** nihil s.: C) **to have a superabundance:** orator exsultans et s., *extravagant.* II. *Tr.* — **To flow by,** aures.

SŪPERFLUUS, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo]. (Lat.) 1) **Overflowing.** 2) **Superfluous, unnecessary.**

SŪPER-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) **To pour over, to pour upon,** unguentum, tela; *pass.,* of a river = *to overflow;* of a multitude of people = *to pour forth, to spread over:* hostes superfusi, *rushing upon (him);* laetitia se superfundens, *extravagant;* regnum s. in Asiam, *extended.* 2) **To pour** *one thing* **over** *another, to cover something by pouring:* s. aliquid re aliqua.

SŪPERGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [super-gradior]. (Lat.) 1) **To step over,** limen. 2) *Trop.:* A) **to pass beyond, to surpass, to excel,** reliquas pulchritudine: B) **to endure,** necessitates.

SŪPĔR-IMMĬNEO, 2. *v. intr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To hang over, to overhang.**

*SŪPĔR-IMPENDENS, tis, *part.* (Poet.) **Overhanging.**

SŪPĔR-IMPŌNO, —, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* **To place upon** *or* **over, to lay upon,** saxum.

SŪPĔR-INCĬDENS, tis, *part.* **Falling from above, falling down.**

*SŪPĔR-INCŪBANS, tis, *part.* **Lying over** *or* **upon.**

SŪPĔR-INCUMBO, cŭbui, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.) **To lay one's self upon.**

SŪPĔR-INDŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To draw over,** rem.

SŪPĔR-INDUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To put on over** *other clothes,* paenulam.

SŪPĔR-INGĔRO, —, gestum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To bring** *or* **to pour down.**

SŪPĔR-INJĬCIO, —, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) & lat.) **To cast over** *or* **upon,** terram.

*SŬPER-INSTERNO, strāvi, —, 3. *v. tr.* **To spread** *or* **to lay over** *or* **upon,** tabulas.

SŬPĔRIOR — v. Superus.

SŬPĔRIUS, *comp.:* 1) *Neut.* of superior — v. Superus. 2) Of supra, q. v.

SŬPER-JĂCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To cast** *or* **to throw over** *or* **upon,** terram; s. se rogo; aequor superjectum, *spread over, overflowing.* 2) (Poet. & lat.) With that over which something is thrown as the object, **to overtop, to cover over:** s. arborem jaculo; s. scopulos undâ. Hence, *trop.,* **to go beyond, to exceed:** s. fidem augendo, *to exaggerate the affair so that the statements are not believed.*

SŬPER-JACTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cast** *or* **to toss upon,** infantes pilis.

SŬPERJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio]. (Lat.) Prop., *a throwing over or on; trop.,* in rhetoric, **exaggeration, hyperbole.**

*SŬPERJŪMENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [super-jumentum]. (Lat.) **A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden.**

SŬPER-LĂBOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* (Lat.) **To glide over.**

SŬPERLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [superfero]. (Rhet.) **An exaggeration, hyperbole.**

SŬPERLĀTUS — v. Superfero.

SŬPER-MĬCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To leap over;** *trop.,* **to excel.**

SŬPER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To throw** *or* **to pour over** *or* **upon, to add** *by pouring:* s. aquam potioni.

SŬPERNE, *adv.* [supernus]. **Up, upwards.** 1) (Poet.) = **Above.** 2) **From above:** superne jugulare aliquem.

SŬPER-NO, 1, *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To swim above** *or* **on the top.**

SŬPERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [super]. (Poet. & lat.) *That is above,* **on high, upper:** s. oris pars; (poet.) = *celestial,* numen; Tusculum s., *situated on high ground.*

SŬPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [super]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To go** *or* **to pass over, to surmount,** munitiones, ripas fluminis, Alpes; (poet.) s. aliquid ascensu, *to ascend;* s. aliquid saltu, *to leap over;* s. flumen, *to swim over a river;* s. multum itineris, *to travel a great distance;* animus s. eam regionem, *elevates itself above;* turris s. fastigium, Parnasi cacumen s. nubes, *rises above, overtops.* 2) **To pass by;** esp., as a tech. t. in nautical lang., **to sail by, to double, to weather:** s. promontorium, Euboeam. Hence = *to anticipate:* fama s. epistolam sua celeritate; s. aliquem sorte, *to be chosen by lot before another.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **to surpass, to excel, to outstrip:** s. aliquem doctrinâ; s. omnes scelere; s. aliquem in artibus: B) **to overcome, to conquer, to vanquish:** s. hostem equestri proelio; s. Asiam bello; s. difficultates, casus, omnia. II. *Intr.* — 1) **To have the preëminence, to be superior:** s. re aliqua. 2) **To rise above, to overtop, to project above:** sol superabat ex mari; superant capite et cervicibus altīs. 3) **To be abundant, to abound:** divitiae mihi ss.; multitudo s., *there is a great crowd.* 4) **To be left over, to remain, to survive:** nihil s.; sex versus ss.; dies s. aliquot horis, *a few hours of the day still remain;* s. vitâ, or (poet.) simply s., *to be still alive;* (poet.) s. urbi, *to outlive.*

SŬPĔR-OBRUO, ui, ŭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To cover over, to overwhelm,** aliquem scutis.

*SŬPER-PENDENS, tis, *part.* **Overhanging,** saxum.

SŬPER-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To place over** *or* **upon, to put upon:** s. pileum capiti; villa superposita colli. 2) (Lat.) *Trop.:* A) *to place above something* = **to prefer:** s. aliud genus huic: B) **to place after, to postpone:** s. aliquid rei alicui.

SŬPER-SCANDO, 3. *v. tr.* **To climb** *or* **to step over:** s. corpora somno strata.

SŬPER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To write upon** *or* **over, to superscribe,** aliquid.

SŬPER-SĔDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. intr.* 1) (Lat.) **To sit upon,** elephanto. 2) *Trop., to give over doing any thing,* **to desist** *or* **to refrain from, to spare, to forbear:** s. labore, proelio, multitudine verborum, litibus et jurgiis; *(lat.) s. pugnae, and s. operam; s. facere aliquid.

*SŬPER-STAGNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* (Tac.) **To spread out into a lake, to overflow.**

SŬPER-STERNO, —, strātum, 3. *v. tr.* **To spread** *or* **to strew upon, to cover over,** corpora.

SŬPERSTES, ĭtis, *adj.* [super-sto]. 1) (Archaic.) *That stands by or is present at a thing* = **a bystander, witness:** suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus. 2) **Still living** *after the death of some one,* **surviving:** relinquere aliquem s.; s. alicui and (more rar.) alicujus; s. sibi (of one who has just escaped a great danger).

SŬPERSTĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [super-sto, 'a standing still over or by any thing']. 1) *A groundless and excessive dread of the gods,* **superstition** (cf. religio, which is a just and proper fear of the gods): superstitio ... in qua est timor inanis deorum; superstitione tollenda non tollitur religio; s. anilis; in the *pl.* = *foreign* (i. e., *not Roman*) *religions, usages, superstitions, ceremonies:* introducere novas ss. 2) (Lat.) **Religious awe, sanctity,** templi, virtutis. Hence: A) **a scrupulous regard** *or* **observance,** in gen.: s. praeceptorum: B) (poet.) *an object of sacred awe* (of the Styx, by which the gods swore an inviolable oath).

SŬPERSTĬTIŌSE, *adv.* [superstitiosus]. 1) **Superstitiously.** 2) **Too scrupulously, too nicely** *or* **exactly,** in haerere cogitatis.

SŬPERSTĬTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio]. 1) **Superstitious,** philosophi. 2) (Ante-cl.) **Prophetic,** vox, homo.

SŪPERSTĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [superstes]. (Pl.) To be over *or* remaining.

SŪPER-STO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* To stand upon *or* over: s. rupibus, corporibus; but also, s. ossa.

SŪPER-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* To build upon *or* over, molem. (Lat.)

SŪPER-SUM, fui, esse, *v. irr. intr.* 1) To be left, to remain: exigua pars exercitus s.; non multum temporis s.; superest dicere, etc., *it still remains to say*, &c.; more freq., superest ut id faciam; quod superest, *as for the rest*. Hence = to outlive, to survive, pugnae, reipublicae. 2) To be in abundance, to abound: verba mihi ss.; (poet.) modo vita supersit, *if I do but live*. Hence: *A) to be superabundant, to be superfluous: *B) (poet.) s. labori, *to be equal to, to be sufficient for*: *C) (= assum) *to assist* (said of an advocate), alicui.

*SŪPĔR-URGENS, tis, *part.* (Tac.) Pressing from above.

SŪPĔRUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [super]. (The *nom. sing. masc.* is doubtful; the *sing.* generally rare.) I. *Posit.* — Above, upper: limen s., *the beam above the door;* mare s., *the Adriatic Sea* (in opp. to mare inferum, 'the Etruscan Sea'); templum superi Jovis, *of supreme Jupiter* (in opp. to Jupiter inferus, 'Pluto'); de supero, *from above;* dii s., *the celestial gods* = superi; *subst.*, Superi, ōrum, *m. pl.* — a) = *the gods* (in opp. to men) — b) = *the celestial deities* (in opp. to the infernal) — c) = *living men* (in opp. to the dead); so, in gen., *that which belongs to heaven or earth* = *heavenly, earthly:* ss. aurae, *the upper air*.

II. *Comp.* Sŭpĕrior, us. — 1) Of place, situated above, the upper, the higher: s. pars collis; s. domus, *the upper part of the house;* locus s. (or, more freq., in the *pl.*, loca ss.), *a height, eminence;* dicere, etc., e loco s., *from the tribune or rostra*. 2) Of time, former, earlier, previous, past; also, more advanced, older: s. nox, annus; s. crudelitas, vita: s. Dionysius; omnes aetatis s.; Africanus superior, *the elder*. 3) Of quality, condition, &c., superior, higher, greater, more eminent *or* distinguished: nostri bello ss. esse coeperunt, *began to get the upperhand;* is populus s. factus est, *conquered;* discessit s., *departed as victor;* facilitate superior fuit, *was superior in affability;* quanto ss. sumus, *the more we are elevated (above others)*.

III. *Sup.:* A) Suprēmus, a, um. — 1) (Rar.) Of space, highest, topmost: s. mons, *the top, the summit of the mountain*. Hence, *trop.* — a) = the highest, most exalted, supreme, Jupiter — b) of degree, utmost, extreme: s. macies; s. supplicium, *capital punishment*. 2) Of time, the last, latest, extreme, final: (poet.) s. manum imponere operi, *the finishing touch;* in partic., s. dies, *the last day of life* (obire diem s., *to die*); but, suprema nocte, *in the last part of the night;* (poet.) s. sole, *at sunset;* (poet.) ss. ignes = *a funeral pile;* ss. tori = *a bier;* s. honor, *the last honours, funeral ceremonies;* tituli ss., *epitaphs;* vorat ore supremo, *with dying mouth*. Hence — a) *subst.* (lat.), Suprema, ōrum, *n. pl.:* α) — *the last moments of life:* circa ss. Neronis; β) *the last will, the testament:* in ss. Augusti; γ) = *the last honours paid to one deceased, a burial* — b) *adv.*, Supremo, or Supremum (poet. & lat.), *for the last time*. B) Summus, a, um [supĭmus]. — 1) Of place, the uppermost, highest, topmost, locus; s. urbs, *the highest part of the town;* s. aqua, *the surface of the water*. Hence — a) *subst.*, Summum, i, *n., the uppermost part, the summit:* a s., *above, from above;* so, also, in summo, *at the top of, on the highest part of* — b) (lat.) summa riguerunt, *the extremities of the body;* ss. digiti, *the tips of the fingers*. 2) Of time, the last, latest, final: venit s. dies; s. manum imponere rei. Hence, *adv.*, Summo, *at the last, at the end, at the close* (opp. to initio). 3) Of degree, rank, &c., the highest, greatest, utmost, extreme; the most excellent, distinguished, important, &c.: s. bonum; s. jus; s. periculum, cruciatus; s. paupertas, *extreme poverty;* vir s. = *a distinguished man, a man of very high standing;* s. voluntate ejus, *entirely according to his wish;* omnia summa facere, *to do all that one can;* summa omnia sunt in eo, *all qualities are found in him in the highest degree*. In partic. — a) s. res, *the principal thing;* s. controversia, *the main question;* dimicare de rebus ss., *to fight a decisive battle;* s. respublica, *the highest welfare of the state* — b) summo reipublicae tempore, *at a very critical juncture for the state* — c) (Com.) amicus meus s., *my best friend* — d) vir summo loco natus, *of very noble birth* — e) (poet.) *n. pl.*, chiefs, *leaders:* summa ducum Atrides — f) *adv.*, Summum, or ad summum, *in the highest degree*.

SŪPERVĂCĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [super-vaco]. 1) Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, oratio. 2) In a good sense, supernumerary, extra: s. opus, *done at extra hours*.

*SŪPER-VĂCO, 1. *v. intr.* (Lat.) To be superfluous.

SŪPER-VĂCUUS, a, um, *adj.* (Mostly poet. & lat.) = Supervacaneus.

SŪPER-VĀDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Rar.) To go *or* to climb over, to surmount, muros.

SŪPER-VEHOR, vectus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* To go, to ride *or* to sail over *or* past, &c.: s. montem.

SŪPER-VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — To come over *or* upon: unda s. undam, *presses upon, follows quick upon;* terra s. crura ejus, *covers*. II. *Intr.* — To arrive *or* to come up to *unexpectedly*, to surprise, alicui; militibus munientibus hostis s.; legati ss. animis jam aegris,

came while their minds were excited; Q. s. illi laetitiae, *came amid that rejoicing;* imber s.

SŪPERVENTUS, ūs, *m.* [supervenio]. (Lat.) **A coming up** *or* **upon, an arrival.**

SŪPER-VĪVO, vixi, —, 3. *v. intr.* (Lat.) **To outlive,** alicui.

*SŪPER-VŌLĪTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. freq. tr.* (Poet.) **To fly frequently over,** tecta.

SŪPER-VŌLO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To fly over,** terras.

*SŪPĪNE, *adv.* [supinus]. (Lat.) *Trop.*, **carelessly, negligently.**

SŪPĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [supinus]. (Lat.) **A bending backward.**

SŪPĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [supinus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To bend** *or* **to lay backward, to place** *or* **to throw on the back;** testudo supinata, *lying on its back;* s. glebas, *to plough,* or *to turn up with a hoe;* (poet.) supinari nasum, *to turn up the nose* (while the head is bent back, in order to enjoy a pleasant smell); quid te supinat? *what makes you carry your head so high* (*makes you so proud*)*?*

SŪPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub, ὕπτιος]. 1) **Bent** *or* **thrown backward, lying on the back:** cubare s.; s. caput, cervix; stertit s., *lying on the back.* Hence: A) *trop.* (lat.) = **careless, negligent, supine:** otiosus ac s.: B) (poet. & lat.) **turned upwards, upward:** manus supinas (*with the palms turned up*) ad coelum tendere (the position of one praying); cornua ss.; jactus s.: C) (lat.) *with the head turned back,* **proud, haughty.** 2) Of places: A) (poet. & lat.) **spread out, extended, flat,** vallis, mare: B) **rising upwards, sloping, inclined,** collis, Tibur. 3) (Poet.) **Running backwards, retrograde:** cursus fluminum (denoting an impossibility).

SUPPALPOR (Sub-p.), 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Pl.) *To caress or to stroke a little,* **to coax** *or* **to wheedle a little,** alicui.

SUPPAR (Sub-p.), āris, *adj.* (Rar.) **Almost equal,** alicui.

SUPPĂRĂSĪTOR (Sub-p.), 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Pl.) **To flatter** *or* **to fawn upon a little,** *like a parasite,* alicui.

SUPPĂRUM, i, *n.*, and SUPPĂRUS, i, *m.* [an Oscan word]. 1) **A linen garment** *worn by women.* 2) (Lat.) *A small sail on the foremast,* **a topsail.**

*SUPPĔDĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito]. **A rich supply, superabundance,** bonorum.

SUPPĔDĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* [sub-pes?] — **To give, to afford, to furnish** *or* **to procure in abundance** *or* **sufficiently:** s. alicui aliquid; s. alicui varietatem in scribendo; terra s. cibos; s. alicui suum ingenium, *to serve with one's skill.* II. *Intr.* [suppeto?] — 1) **To exist in abundance, to be in store, to be at hand:** multitudo s.; ne charta quidem s.; omnis apparatus dicendi s.; oratio s. 2) **To be sufficient, to suffice:** ea quae ss. ad victum; manubiae ss. in fundamenta; si vita suppeditasset = *if he had lived long enough;* (Com.) s. labori, *to be equal to.* 3) **To abound** *in:* s. re aliqua. 4) *Impers.*, suppeditat (dicere, etc.), *it is easy.*

*SUPPĒDO (Sub-p.), 3. *v. intr.* **To break wind gently.**

SUPPERNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [sub-perna]. (Poet.) *Lame in the hip* = **cut down, felled,** arbor.

*SUPPERTURBO, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-perturbo]. (Lat.; doubtf. read.) **To alarm a little.**

SUPPĔTIAE, as, *f. pl.* [suppeto]. (Only the *nom.* and *accus. pl.* are found; ante-cl. & lat.) **Help, assistance, succour:** suppetiae mihi sunt; suppetias venire, proficisci, etc., *to one's aid.*

SUPPĔTIOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [suppetiae]. (Rar.) **To assist, to succour.**

SUPPĔTO (Sub-p.), īvi or ii, ītum. 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To be on hand** *or* **in store, to be present;** in partic. = **to be at hand in abundance:** haec mihi ss.; nihil s. praeter voluntatem, *I have nothing but,* &c.; consilium ei non s., *he does not know what to do;* res mihi s., *I have plenty of money, I have money enough;* si vita s., *if I be still alive.* 2) *To be present in a sufficient number,* &c., **to be sufficient, to be equal to, to suffice:** lingua ejus non s. libertati; facta dictis ss., *correspond;* (poet.) s. novis laboribus, *to be obliged to submit to, to be exposed to.*

SUPPĪLO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [sub-pilus]. (Ante-cl.) *To pull out the hair secretly. Trop.:* — 1) *To steal craftily,* **to pilfer, to purloin, to filch:** s. aurum alicui; s. pallam uxori. 2) With a personal object, **to strip, to fleece,** aliquem.

SUPPINGO, —, pactum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-pango]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **To fasten under:** s. clavos crepidis. 2) **To cover below:** s. crepidas clavis.

SUPPLANTO (Sub-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To trip up one's heels, to throw down,** aliquem; hence, *trop.* = **to throw to the ground, to overthrow,** judicium; tenero supplantat verba palato, *distorts, minces.*

SUPPLĒMENTUM, i, *n.* [suppleo]. 1) *That by which any thing is completed or filled up,* **a filling up, supply, supplement** (by supplying omissions — cf. complementum): s. gregis. In particular, as a milit. tech. t., *a filling up a body of troops,* **a recruiting;** and, *concr.* = **reinforcements, recruits:** juventus delecta in supplementum classis, *to complete the manning of the fleet;* pars supplementi; scribere s. 2) (Lat.) **Help, assistance.**

SUPPLEO (Sub-p.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet. & lat.) In gen., **to fill up, to fill again, to supply:** s. rugas, venas sanguine; s. inania moenia, *to people;* s. vicem alicujus = *to supply the place of.* Hence = **to make good, to repair,** damnum. 2) **To make complete** *or* **full** *by sup-*

plying what is wanting: s. bibliothecam, summam. In partic., as a milit. tech. t., **to recruit,** legiones; s. classem remigio, *to furnish with the full complement of rowers.*

SUPPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [sub-plico]. Prop., *bending the knees, kneeling down;* hence, **humbly entreating** *or* **imploring, suppliant:** miser et s.; supplex manus tendo; s. esse (fieri) alicui, *to beseech one humbly;* vota, preces ss., *humble.* Hence, as *subst., a suppliant:* s. alicujus, *of any one;* s. meus, *to me.*

SUPPLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [supplico]. *A public supplication of the gods:*—1) **A supplication** *or* **religious humiliation,** *in times of distress, to avert the wrath of the gods.* 2) **A thanksgiving** *for victory,* &c.

SUPPLĬCĬTER, *adv.* [supplex]. **Humbly, suppliantly.**

SUPPLĬCIUM, ii, *n.* [supplex]. Prop., *a kneeling down for prayer or to receive punishment:*—1): A) **an humble supplication** *offered to a deity,* **a prayer;** hence also (ante-cl.) sometimes = *an act of worship,* in gen., *a sacrifice, offering:* ss. deorum, *to the gods;* placare deos suppliciis: B) (Sall.) *an humble entreaty,* in gen. 2) **A punishment,** esp. **capital punishment:** sumere (capere, exigere, etc.) s. de aliquo, afficere aliquem supplicio, *to inflict capital punishment;* dare alicui supplicium, *to be punished by any one;* ultimum s., *suicide.* Hence: A) = **torment, pain:** cruciatus et supplicium: B) = **need, suffering** *from a wound,* &c.

SUPPLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [supplex]. 1) **To beg** *or* **to pray humbly, to beseech, to supplicate** (cf. rogare, orare): s. alicui; s. pro aliquo. 2) In partic., **to entreat** *a deity in a suppliant manner,* **to pray to;** hence, in gen. = **to worship:** s. diis per hostias.

SUPPLŌDO, ōsi, ōsum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-plaudo]. **To stamp** *with the foot,* pedem.

SUPPLŌSIO, ōnis, *f.* [supplodo]. **A stamping** *with the foot,* pedis.

SUPPOENĪTET (Sub-p.), 2. *v. impers. tr.* **To repent a little:** s. illum furoris, hunc copiarum suarum, *that man repents of his madness, this one is dissatisfied with his means.*

SUPPŌNO (Sub-p.), pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To put, to place** *or* **to set under:** s. ova gallinis, collum oneri, ignem tecto; (poet.) s. aliquem terrae, etc., *to bury;* s. dentes terrae, *to sow in the earth;* s pecus fano agresti, *to drive under;* s. cultros, *to put the knife to the throat* (in slaughtering animals). Hence, *trop.:* A) **to subject, to subordinate:** s. se criminibus, aliquid sibi: *B) (poet.) **to pōstpone,** *to value less than:* s. rem rei alicui: C) **to annex, to subjoin:** s. generi partes; s. exempla. 2) **To put in the place of, to substitute:** s. aliquem in locum alicujus; s. meliorem alicui; s. stannum pro auro. In partic. = *to substitute the false for the true,* **to forge, to counterfeit:** s. infantem, testamentum aliquem alicui.

SUPPORTO (Sub-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To carry, to bring** *or* **to convey** *to a place:* s. frumentum ex Sequanis; s. omnia in castra.

SUPPŎSĬTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [suppono]. (Pl.) **Substituted;** in partic., **not genuine, false, supposititious.**

SUPPŎSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suppono]. (Pl.) **A substituting.**

*SUPPOSTRIX, īcis, *f.* [for suppositrix, from suppono]. (Pl.) *She that substitutes fraudulently:* s. puerorum, *a kidnapper of boys.*

SUPPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [supprimo]. **An embezzlement** *of money.*

SUPPRESSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [*part.* of supprimo]. Of the voice, **suppressed, low.**

SUPPRĬMO, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. tr.* [subpremo]. 1) **To press down** *or* **under:** s. navem, *to sink, to send to the bottom.* 2) *Trop.,* **to suppress:** A) = **to keep back, to conceal, to keep to one's self, to embezzle:** s. testamentum, pecuniam; s. nomen alicujus, *not to name:* B) = **to check, to restrain, to stop:** s. hostes insequentes, sanguinem, vocem, iram; s. fugam, iter.

SUPPRŌMUS (Sub-p.), i, *m.* (Pl.) **An underbutcher.**

SUPPŬDET (Sub-p.), 2. *v. impers. tr.* **To be somewhat ashamed:** suppudet me, *I am a little ashamed.*

SUPPŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suppuro]. **An abscess, suppuration.**

SUPPŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [subpus]. I. *Intr.*—**To gather matter, to suppurate, to fester;** *trop.* = *to become noxious.* II. *Tr.*—*To cause to suppurate;* but thus only the *part.* suppuratus, as an *adj.,* **suppurated, full of ulcers;** *trop.,* s. tristitia, *festering, deep-seated.*

SUPPŬTO (Sub-p.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) **To cut off below, to prune, to lop,** oleas. 2) **To reckon, to count up, to compute.**

SUPRA, *prep.* and *adv.* [prop. for superâ (sc. parte), which is found among the old poets as an *adv.,* instead of supra].

I. *Prep.* with *accus.*—1) Of space: A) **over, above:** s. aliquem accumbere; in partic. of geographical situation = *beyond, above:* s. oppidum; Syene est s. Alexandriam; also, with verbs of motion = **over:** saltu ferri s. venabula: B) **over:** exire s. terram; *trop.,* esse alicui supra caput = *to annoy or to pursue one continually.* 2) Of time, **before:** s. hanc memoriam, *before our time.* 3) (Rar.) **Besides:** s. belli Latini metum. 4) Denoting preëminence, excess in measure, &c., **over, above:** s. modum; hoc est s. fortunam hominis, *this exceeds;* esse s. leges, *to be above the laws;* id facinus s. fratres fuit, *that surpassed that of the brothers;* s. humanam fidem,

more than one can believe; also, of numbers, supra viginti millia.

II. *Adv.* w. *comp.* (superius) — 1) Of space: A) **over, above, on the upper side:** toto vertice s. esse, *to be taller, to overtop:* B) **above** (in opp. to below): omnia quae s. sunt = *upon the earth* (in opp. to the lower world). 2) Of time, **before, earlier, formerly;** in partic., in a speech, &c. = *before, further back:* quae s. dixi; ut s. demonstravimus, *as we showed above;* so, also, s. repetere, *to go further back* (in a speech, in time). 3) **Beyond that, more, higher:** s. adjicere, *to offer more;* nihil s., *nothing more;* tam accurate ut nihil possit s., *so accurately that nothing can be more so;* supra quam credibile est, *more than is credible.*

*SUPRA-SCANDO, 3. *v. tr.* **To climb** *or* **to pass over, fines.**

SUPRĒMUS, etc. — v. Superus.

SŪRA, ae, *f.* **The calf** *of the leg;* (poet.) in gen. = *the leg, the shin:* vincire suras cothurno.

SURCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of surus, 'a branch']. **A small branch** (cf. ramus, ramalia): surculum defringere (a token of seizin or possession). In partic.: A) **a thorn, splinter:** extrahere s.: B) **a scion, slip, set** (of plants).

*SURDASTER, stra, strum, *adj.* [surdus]. **Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing.**

SURDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [surdus]. **Deafness.**

SURDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [perh. contr. for suridus, from se and aur-is]. 1) *That cannot hear,* **deaf,** homo, aures; prov., surdo narrare fabulam, *to preach to deaf ears.* 2) *Trop.:* A) s. esse in sermone Graecorum, *not to understand the Greek:* B) (poet.) = *that does not or will not hear,* **not listening, deaf, insensible, inexorable:** s. ad preces, munera alicujus, *that is not moved by the prayers, by the gifts of any one;* saxa surda nautis, *heedless of the lamentations of the sailors;* s. mens, *susceptible of no consolation;* janua s., *that will not open to one who wishes to enter:* C) (poet.) = **noiseless, still:** s. lyra, *silent, not sounding;* gratia officii tui non s. erit: D) (lat.) **dull, indistinct,** vox.

SURĒNA, ae, *m.* *Among the Parthians, the name of a dignitary, next in rank to the king.*

SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [for surrigo, from sub-rego]. I. (Also surrigo, poet. & lat.) *Tr.* — **To raise** *or* **to lift up, to erect, to elevate,** mucronem; s. aures, *to prick up;* s. lumbos; hastae surrecta cuspide. II. *Intr.* — 1) *To raise one's self up,* **to rise, to stand up, to arise:** s. e lecto, de sella; in partic. = *to rise up from bed, from sleep,* &c.: s. ante lucem; or = *to rise or to get up for the performing of any action,* e. g. of an orator, s. ad dicendum. 2) (Mostly poet. & lat.) Of inanimate objects: A) **to rise** *or* **to mount up, to ascend:** ignis s. ab ara; nox s. ab aquis; fons s., *spouts forth;* thus of lofty objects, which overtop others: mons s.; cervus surgens in cornua, *with high horns;* mare s. = *the waves rise:* B) **to spring up, to arise,** ventus, bellum, dolor, rumor; sententia s. animo: C) **to grow up,** puer.

SURRENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Surrentum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Surrentum;** *subst.,* **Surrentini,** ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Surrentum.*

SURRENTUM, i, *n.* *A town in Southern Campania,* now Sorrento.

SURRĔPO (Sub-r.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. intr.* 1) **To creep under, to creep along beneath:** s. sub tabulas; (poet.) s. moenia urbis. 2) *Trop.* (poet. & lat.), **to steal upon, to fall upon unawares,** alicui; oblivio ei s., *he gradually forgets;* quies *(sleep)* s. oculis.

SURREPTĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [surripio]. (Pl.) 1) **Stolen, surreptitious.** 2) **Concealed, clandestine.**

SURRĬPIO, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. tr.* [subrapio]. **To snatch** *or* **to take away secretly, to steal, to purloin:** s. vasa ex sacro, puerum; s. alicui aliquid; s. se alicui, *to steal away from one;* s. se aliquo, *to withdraw to a place privily;* s. Parmam, *to take by stratagem;* (poet.) s. aliquid spatii, *to snatch or to steal a little time;* s. crimen oculis alicujus, *to conceal;* s. diem, *to spend unprofitably;* in the *pass.,* surripi, *to escape punishment* (by bribery or other dishonourable means).

SURRŌGO (Sub-r.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* Tech. term, of the magistrate presiding in the comitia (cf. sufficio), **to elect** *or* **to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute:** s. consules; s. collegam in locum alicujus.

SURSUM (ante-cl. also Sursus), *adv.* [sub and versum or versus]. 1) With verbs of motion, **up, on high, upward,** scandere, conspicere; pleonastically, s. versus; s. deorsum, *up and down;* s. deorsum versare, *to turn topsyturvy.* 2) With verbs of rest, **above, high up, on high:** nares s. sunt.

SUS, suis, *comm.* [$\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$]. 1) **A hog, swine, pig, sow;** prov., sus Minervam (sc. docet, said of an ignorant person trying to teach one wiser than himself). 2) *A kind of fish.*

SŪSA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Σοῦσα]. *A town in Persia,* the winter-residence of the Persian kings, near the modern Schoster; also, *meton.* = Susiana, q. v.

SUSCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio]. **An undertaking,** causae.

SUSCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* [suscipio]. (Lat.) *One who undertakes any thing,* **an undertaker, contractor.**

SUSCĬPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. tr.* [sub-capio]. 1) **To take up, to lift up, to intercept, to catch up,** &c. (in order to bear, support, &c. — cf. tollo, prehendo); s. labentem; s. sanguinem; s. ignem foliis. In partic.: A) **to hold up** *any thing by supporting it,* **to prop up, to support:** s.

theatrum futuris; *trop.*, s. reum, *to defend, to take under one's protection:* B) of a child — a) prop. of the father, *to take up a newborn child from the ground, and thereby to show that he will bring it up:* utinam die natali susceptus non essem, *would that they had exposed me to perish on the day of my birth;* simul atque in lucem editi et suscepti sumus — b) hence, in gen., *to beget* or *to bear a child:* s. filium ex aliqua: C) **to take, to receive:** s. discipulos; s. aliquem in civitatem: D) s. sermonem (poet. & lat.) = *to answer:* E) s. personam viri boni, *to act the part of a good man;* s. sibi auctoritatem, *to arrogate to one's self:* F) s. consolationem, *to be capable of consolation, to take consolation;* s. crimen, *to entertain the charge.* 2) *Trop.*, **to take upon one's self, to undertake,** onus, negotium, causam populi, legationem sibi. Hence: A) = **to undertake, to commence, to begin,** bellum, iter, negotium; s. scelus (in se), *to commit a crime:* B) s. odium, *to conceive hatred (against one);* s. talem cursum vitae, *to choose such a course of life;* s. consilium, *to form a determination;* s. votum, *to make a vow;* s. maculam, *to contract a stain;* s. turpitudinem, *to commit a disgraceful act:* C) s. poenam, etc., *to suffer;* s. invidiam, *to incur hatred;* s. dolorem, *to give one's self up to grief:* D) **to assume, to grant, to allow:** quae si suscipimus; s. posse animum manere corpore vacantem, *to undertake to prove.*

SUSCĬTO (Subc.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Poet.) **To lift** *or* **to raise up, to turn up:** s. humum (in ploughing); aura s. lintea, *swells;* s. cinerem, ignem, *to rekindle.* Hence: A) = **to build, to erect:** s. delubra deorum: B) **to drive away:** s. vulturium a capite: C) **to produce:** s. sententias. 2) *Trop.*, **to arouse** *or* **to awaken** *one sleeping:* s. aliquem e somno; s. aegrotum, *to restore;* s. mortuos, *to restore to life.* Hence = **to stir up, to excite, to cause, to incite,** &c.: s. clamores, bellum civile, odium, caedem; s. viros in arma (poet.); s. aliquem testem, *to summon (to cause to rise).*

SŪSIĀNE, es, *f.* [Συσιανή]. *A district of Persia,* now Khuzistan.

SŪSIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Susiane]. *The inhabitants of Susiane.*

SUSPECTO (Sub-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) (Com.) **To look up at,** tabulam. 2) (Lat.) *To look at with suspicion,* **to mistrust, to suspect,** aliquem, perfidiam.

SUSPECTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of suspicio]. *That is an object of suspicion,* **suspected, mistrusted:** s. alicui; s. de tali scelere; s. de noverca; (lat.) s. in morte matris; s. capitalium scelerum; habere aliquem s., *to have suspicions of any one;* locus s. = *insecure, dangerous.*

SUSPECTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [suspicio]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A looking up** *or* **upward:** quantus s. ad Olympum, *as high as is Olympus to the view;* turris vasto s. = *height.* 2) *Trop.*, **regard, esteem, admiration.**

SUSPENDIŌSUS, i, *m.* [suspendo]. (Poet. & lat.) **One that has hanged himself.**

SUSPENDIUM, ii, *n.* [suspendo]. **A hanging:** (poet.) arbor praebuit ei suspendia, *has served him for hanging himself.*

SUSPENDO (Sub-p.), pendi, pensum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To hang up, to hang, to suspend:** s. nidum tigno; s. oscilla ex pinu; s. columbam ab alto malo; s. se de ficu; s. vestes; suspensus reste, *suspended by a rope;* s. piscem hamo, *to catch, to hook.* In partic.: A) = *to hang up in order to kill,* **to hang:** s. se, aliquem: B) *to hang up a gift in a temple in honour of a deity* = **to devote, to consecrate:** s. donum Quirino; s. vestes votas: C) (poet.) s. vultum mentemque tabulâ, *to fix the gaze and the thoughts on a picture.* 2) **To hold up** *as a prop,* &c., **to prop up, to support:** s. opus; duo tigna ss. contignationem, *prop up;* s. pedem digitis, *to go on tiptoe;* so, also, suspenso gradu ire; (Lucr.) s. dentes, *to bite gently;* s. balneas, *to build upon arches;* turris s. tectum. Hence: A) *trop.* = **to hold suspended** — a) of a thing = **to leave undecided,** rem — b) **to make uncertain** *or* **doubtful, to keep in suspense:** s. animos judicum; s. senatum ambiguis responsis — c) **to interrupt, to stop,** sermonem, fletum: B) (poet.) **to loosen,** terram: C) (Horat.) s. aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), *to turn up the nose at some one or something.*

SUSPENSŪRA, ae, *f.* [suspendo]. (Lat.) **An arch** *on which a building rests.*

SUSPENSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of suspendo]. 1) (Prop. mostly poet. & lat.) **Suspended, elevated, raised on high:** vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti ferret iter. 2) *Trop.:* A) *suspended,* i. e., *touching lightly,* **light, gentle,** pes (v. Suspendo, 2), aura; suspensa manu aliquem commendare, *slightly:* B) **depending from** *or* **resting on:** s. ex re aliqua; rationes suspensas habere extrinsecus, *to depend upon external things:* C) **uncertain, doubtful, undecided,** spes, animus, consilium; omnia erant ss.; relinquere aliquid in suspenso, *to leave undecided;* s. res, *critical:* D) **hesitating, wavering, unresolved:** s. inter spem et metum; s. exspectatione, *through expectation;* s. et anxius: E) **anxious, fearful,** manus: F) **loosened, loose** (v. Suspendo, 2, B), terra.

SUSPĬCAX, ācis, *adj.* [suspicor]. (Rar.) 1) **Distrustful.** 2) *That excites suspicion,* **suspicious.**

SUSPĬCIO (I.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [sub-specio]. I. *Intr.* — **To look up,** in coelum; nec s. nec circumspicio. II. *Tr.* — **To look up at,** astra, coelum, aliquem; quae tellus tuam matrem (i. e., Pleiadem) suspicit, *is situated towards.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to look upon with admiration and*

wonder, to honour, to admire, aliquem, honores: *B) to suspect, aliquem (hence *part.* suspectus, as an *adj.*)

SUSPĪCIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [suspicio I.]. 1) Suspicion, distrust: in hac re nulla s. subest; incidit mihi suspicio; venire (vocari) in suspicionem, *to become suspicious, to incur suspicion;* vocare aliquid in s., *to suspect something;* movere s. alicui, *to excite suspicion against any one;* esse in suspicione alicui, *to be suspected by some one, to be an object of suspicion;* tu habes s., *you entertain suspicion;* but, res habet s., *is suspicious, excites suspicion;* ss. et offensiones; crimen coarguitur multis ss., *by many circumstances exciting suspicion.* 2) In gen., supposition, belief: s. deorum, *notion of the gods;* attingere aliquid suspicione, *to suppose something.*

SUSPĪCIŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* [suspiciosus]. *In a way to rouse suspicion,* suspiciously.

SUSPĪCIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [suspicio]. 1) *Entertaining suspicion,* or *ready to suspect,* suspicious, mistrustful, homo. 2) *Exciting suspicion,* suspected, suspicious: res antea s. nunc manifesta est; tempus s.

SUSPĪCOR, ātus, *dep.* (ante-cl. also Suspĭco), 1. *v. tr.* [suspicio]. 1) To mistrust, to suspect, aliquid, res nefarias, malo consilio aliquem abire. 2) In gen., to suppose, to assume, to surmise, to suspect, to believe, aliquid; s. figuram divinam in deo; s. librum ei placere.

SUSPĪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.*, and SUSPĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [suspiro]. *A fetching a deep breath,* a sighing.

SUSPĪRĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [suspiro]. 1) = Suspiratio. 2) (Ante-cl.) = Suspirium, 2.

SUSPĪRIUM, ii, *n.* [suspiro]. 1) A deep breath, a sigh: trahere s., *to sigh, to breathe deeply;* sine cura, sine s. 2) (Lat.) As a disease, shortness of breath, asthma.

SUSPĪRO (Sub-s.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — *To fetch a deep breath,* to breathe deeply, to sigh (inarticulately, and as an involuntary expression of sadness — cf. gemo): s. ab imis pectoribus, occulte. Hence (poet.) — a) s. aliquid factum, *to sigh because,* &c.; s. ne, *from fear that,* &c. — b) s. in aliquâ, *to be deeply in love with, to sigh for.* II. *Tr.* — 1) To cause to sigh, to make sigh: curae suspirantes. 2) To breathe out, to exhale, nebulas. 3) To sigh after, to long for, matrem, alios amores.

SUSQUE DEQUE, *adv.* [prob. for sursumdeorsum]. Prop., up and down, above and below — is only *trop.*, and used in conversational language to indicate a thing indifferent or of small value: s. d. habere aliquid, *to pay no regard to a thing, to slight it;* de Octavio s. d. (sc. habeo, fero or est), *I do not care about Octavius, he is of no account to me.*

SUSTENTĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [sustento]. (Lat.) A support, prop, stay.

SUSTENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [sustento]. (Rar.) 1) A deferring, delay: res habet s., *can be delayed.* 2) In partic., as a figure of speech, a keeping in suspense, suspension.

SUSTENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of sustineo]. 1) *To hold up or upright,* to uphold, to support (with difficulty and trouble — cf. sustineo): s. fratrem labentem manu. Hence, *trop.:* A) *not to let fall or sink,* to hold up, to sustain, to preserve, to maintain, &c.: s. aliquem, valetudinem; una consolatio me s.; s. opes Trojanas; s. aciem, *to keep in order, not to let fall into confusion;* sustentor literis; sustentare se, *to preserve one's health:* B) to nourish, to support: s. plebem frumento; s. se amicorum liberalitate; s. omnem familiam; in the *pass.*, sustentari, *to support one's self, to get a living.* 2) To endure, to bear: s. moerorem alicujus, bellum; s. luxuriam domestico lenocinio, *to bear the expense of.* Hence = to withstand, to bear: s. impetum legionis, hostes; aegre sustentatur is dies or (*impers.*) eo die, *they held out that day with difficulty;* ultra s., *to hold out longer.* 3) To defer, to procrastinate, rem.

SUSTĪNEO, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* [subteneo]. 1) To hold up, to uphold, to support, to upbear, to keep up (to keep up a burden, not to let it fall or sink — cf. ferro, tolero, sino): s. bovem humeris; fornix s. pontem; male s. arma; s. se a lapsu, *to keep one's self from falling.* Hence, *trop.:* A) to support, to help, amicum: B) to take upon one's self, to undertake, to sustain: s. munus, negotium, causam reipublicae; s. personam, *to sustain a part* (poet. also, s. Thaïda = *to play the part of Thais*); hence, exspectationem magnam sustineo, *the great expectation which men entertain of me, rests upon me as a heavy burden;* hence (mostly with a negative) non sustinet, *he cannot bear, cannot endure, he does not take upon himself, does not venture:* non s. aliquid facere. 2) To endure, to bear, to suffer, dolorem, curam, praesentia. 3) Of a person or thing, to hold out against, to withstand: s. potentiam alicujus, impetum, vim hostium; also, abs. = to hold out: diutius s. non possum. Hence: A) s. ea quae contra dicuntur, *to defend one's self against:* B) non s. rogantem, *not to be able to resist the request of any one.* 4) To keep up, to preserve, to maintain: s. dignitatem reipublicae; s. rem Romanam. Hence, to nourish, to support, liberos; res frumentaria nos s. 5) To hold *or* to keep back, to restrain, to stop, to check: s. remos, *to hold the oars suspended, to stop rowing;* s. agmen, milites; s. signa, *to halt; trop.*, s. impetum benevolentiae. Hence: A) *to keep in suspense* = to delay, to put off, to procrastinate: s. bellum, rem in noctem: B) *to*

check, to restrain: s. se ab omni assensu; sustinebam me ne scriberem.

SUSTOLLO (Subs-t.), 3. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **1) To raise up, to lift** *or* **to take up, amiculum. 2) To remove, to destroy, aedes. 3) To take away, filiam ab aliquo.**

*SŪSURRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [susurro]. **A mutterer, whisperer.**

SŪSURRO, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [cf. *συρίζω*]. (Poet. & lat.) **I.** *Intr.* — **To whisper, to murmur, to buzz, to rustle,** homo, fama, apes, aura. **II.** *Tr.* — **To whisper, to hum,** alicui aliquid.

SŪSURRUS (I.), i, *m.* [susurro]. **A whispering, murmuring, humming, rustling.**

*SŪSURRUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [susurro]. (Poet.) **Murmuring, muttering, whispering.**

SŪTĒLA, ae, *f.* [suo]. (Pl.) Prop., *a sewing together; trop.*, **a cunning device, trick, artifice.**

SUTHUL, *n. indecl. A town in Numidia.*

SŪTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [suo]. **Sewed together,** cymba; corona s., *of twined roses.* (Poet. & lat.)

SŪTOR, ōris, *m.* [suo]. **A shoemaker;** prov., v. Crepida.

SŪTŌRIUS, a, um. *adj.* [sutor]. *Of or belonging to a shoemaker,* **shoemaker's,** atramentum; *subst.*, Sutorius, ii, *m.*, *one that has been a shoemaker.*

SŪTRĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [for sutorinus, from sutor]. (Lat.) = Sutorius. Hence, *subst.:* A) Sutrina, ae, *f.* (sc. officina or taberna), **a shoemaker's shop:** B) Sutrinum, i, *n.* (sc. artificium), **the shoemaking trade.**

SUTRĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Sutrium]. *Of or pertaining to Sutrium,* **Sutrian;** *subst.*, Sutrini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Sutrium.*

SUTRIUM, ii, *n. A town in Etruria,* now Sutri; prov., ire Sutrium = *to set about a thing well prepared* (as Camillus when he undertook the conquest of Sutrium).

SŪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [suo]. **A seam.**

SUUS, a, um, *poss. pron.* [*σφός, σφέος*]. **1) His own, her own, its own, their own:** patrem s. interfecit; ostendit quid pater s. fecisset; hunc cives sui ejecerunt, *his own fellow-citizens;* sua cuique laus debetur, *to each his own praise;* suae injuriae, *their own injuries* (inflicted or received); sometimes, irregularly, for ejus, eorum, etc. (on these points consult the grammars). It is strengthened by the particles 'pte' and 'met': suopte ingenio; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis. Hence, 2) figur. and emphat.: A) = **becoming, peculiar, proper, accustomed, usual,** &c.: habere s. numerum; sua morte defungi, *to die a natural death;* suo Marte pugnare, *to fight in his usual manner, with his usual weapons;* suo anno consulem fieri, *in the first year in which it could be done according to law,* i. e., *in his proper year:* B) = **favourable, advantageous, wished for, propitious,** &c.: suo loco pugnare, *on favourable ground;* ss. venti, *propitious;* uti populo suo, *to have the people favourably disposed to himself;* so, also, deos ss. habere, *gracious:* C) = **one's own master, in one's own power, free:** ancilla nunc sua est; is in disputando suus esse poterit, *independent;* suus non est, *he is not in his senses:* so, also, vix sua est: D) *subst.* — a) Sui, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *one's own followers, troops, friends, relatives,* &c. — b) Suum, i, *n.*, *one's own possession, property, right.*

SŸBĂRIS, is and ĭdis, *f.* [= Σύβαρις]. **1)** *A river in Laconia,* now the Sibari. **2)** *A town on the river Sybaris,* destroyed 510 B. C., and rebuilt 443 B. C., with the name Thurii (q. v.), famed for its effeminacy and debauchery.

SŸBĂRĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Sybaris]. *The inhabitants of Sybaris,* **the Sybarites.**

SŸBĂRĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Sybaris]. *Of or belonging to Sybaris,* **Sybaritan;** hence = *voluptuous.*

SŸBĂRĪTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Sybaris]. *The name of a lascivious poem.*

SŸCHAEUS (I.), or SĬCHAEUS, i, *m. The husband of Dido.*

SŸCHAEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Sychaeus I.]. **Of Sychæus, Sychæan.**

SŸCŌLATRŌNĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* (Pl.) **The Fig-stealers,** *a facetiously-formed name of a fictitious people.*

SŸCŌPHANTA, ae, *m.* [= *συκοφάντης*, 'one who informed against people exporting figs from Attica contrary to law']. (Com.) **An informer, talebearer; an intriguer, deceiver.** Hence = **a parasite, sycophant.**

SŸCŌPHANTIA, ae, *f.* [= *συκοφαντία*]. **Craft, cunning, deceit** (v. Sycophanta).

SŸCŌPHANTIŌSE, *adv.* [sycophanta]. (Pl.) **In an intriguing manner, deceitfully, knavishly.**

SŸCŌPHANTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [sycophanta]. (Pl.) **To play the knave, to trick, to cheat:** s. alicui.

*SYCURIUM, i, *n. A town in Thessaly.*

SYĒNE, es, *f.* [= Συήνη]. *A town in Upper Egypt.*

SYĒNĪTES, ae, *adj. m.* [Syene]. **Of** *or* **relating to Syene;** in the *pl.*, as *subst.* = *the inhabitants of Syene.*

SŸGAMBRI — v. Sigambri.

SYLLA — v. Sulla.

SYLLĂBA, ae, *f.* [= *συλλαβή*]. **A syllable.**

SYLLĂBĀTIM, *adv.* [syllaba]. **Syllable by syllable, syllabically.**

SYLLŎGISMUS, i, *m.* [= *συλλογισμός*]. (Lat.) **A syllogism.**

SYLLŎGISTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= *συλλογιστικός*]. *Of or belonging to a syllogism,* **syllogistic.**

SŸMAETHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Symaethus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Symæthus.**

SŸMAETHIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Symaethum]. *The nymph of the river Symaethum.*

SŸMAETHIUS = Symaetheus, q. v.

SŸMAETHUM, i, *n.*, or SŸMAETHUS, i, *m.* *A river (and a town situated upon it) on the east coast of Sicily*, now the Giaretta.

SYMBŎLA, ae, *f.* [= συμβολή]. *A contribution to a common feast*, **one's share, scot**; jocosely, of blows; also (lat.), of conversational questions for amusement.

*SYMBŎLĪCE, *adv.* [symbolum]. (Lat.) **Symbolically, figuratively.**

SYMBŎLUM, i, *n.*, and SYMBŎLUS, i, *m.* [= σύμβολον and σύμβολος]. **A mark, token, symbol**, *by which one is expected to be recognized or his identity is proved.*

SYME, es, *f.* [Συμή]. *An island of the Ægean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidus.*

SYMPHŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= συμφωνία]. (Pure Latin, concentus.) **A symphony, concert** *of musical instruments.*

SYMPHŌNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= συμφωνιακός]. **Pertaining to music, musical:** pueri ss., *singing boys, choristers.*

SYMPLĒGĂDES, dum, *f. pl.* [= Συμπληγάδες, 'that strike together']. *The two islands (afterwards called Cyaneae) at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus*, which, acc. to the fable, were always dashing against each other, and crushed whatever came between them, until after the successful passage of the Argo, when they became fixed — now Urek-Jaki.

SYMPŌSIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= συμποσιακός]. (Lat.) *Of or pertainiug to a banquet*, **convivial, symposiac**; *subst.*, Symposiaca, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *the writings of Plutarch, entitled* Συμπόσιον, *Table-Talk.*

SYMPŌSIUM, ii, *n.* [= συμπόσιον, 'the banquet']. *The title of one of Plato's dialogues.*

SŸNANCHE, es, *f.* [= συνάγχη]. (Lat.) **An inflammation of the throat, quinsy.**

SŸNĂPŎTHNESCONTES [= συναποθνήσκοντες, 'the dying together']. *The title of a comedy of Diphilus.*

SŸNĂRISTŌSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= συναριστῶσαι, 'the women breakfasting together']. *The title of a comedy by Menander.*

SŸNECDŌCHE, es, *f.* [= συνεκδοχή]. (Lat.) *A figure of speech, by which a part is put for the whole, a cause for an effect, an effect for a cause, a proper name for an appellative*, &c., **a synecdoche.**

SŸNĔDRUS, i, *m.* [= σύνεδρος]. **A councillor, senator** (among the Macedonians).

SŸNĔPHĒBI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Συνέφηβοι, 'the Fellow-Youths']. *The title of a comedy of Statius Caecilius.*

SYNGRĂPHA, ae, *f.* [= συγγραφή]. *A handwriting* = **an obligation, bond, promissory note:** fecere ss. cum aliquo, *to take a bill of exchange* (for a debt).

SYNGRĂPHUS, i, *m.* [= σύγγραφος]. (Pl.) **1) A written contract. 2) A passport.**

SYNNĂDA, ōrum, *n. pl.*, also SYNNAS, ădis, *f.* [= τὰ Σύνναδα]. *A town in Phrygia Major*, famous for its marble.

SYNNĂDENSIS, e, *adj.* [Synnada]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Synnada.**

SŸNŎDUS, ōntis, *m.* [= συνόδους]. *A fish, a kind of bream.*

SYNTHĔSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= σύνθεσινος]. (Lat.) **Pertaining to a dressing-gown;** s. vestis, *a dressing-gown.*

SYNTŎNUM, i, *n.* [= σύντονον]. (Lat.) *A musical instrument.*

SŸPHAX, ăcis, *m.* *A king of Numidia, in the time of the Second Punic war.*

SYPHĒUM, i, *n.* *A town of the Bruttii.*

SŸRĂCŌSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Syracusae]. (Poet.) = Syracusanus.

SŸRĂCŪSAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Συρακοῦσαι]. *The chief city on the island of Sicily*, founded by the Corinthian Archias, 758 B. C., now Siragossa.

SŸRĂCŪSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Syracusae]. **Syracusan;** *subst.*, Syracusani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Syracuse.*

SŸRĂCŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Syracusae]. = Syracusanus.

SŸRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Σύροι]. *The inhabitants of Syria*, **the Syrians.**

SŸRIA, ae, *f.* [Syri]. **Syria,** *a country of Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Cilicia and Palestine;* in its widest sense it embraced also the countries along the Euphrates and Tigris; hence = *Assyria.*

SŸRIĂCUS, also (poet.) SŸRISCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Syri]. **Syrian.**

SŸRIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Syri]. *Of or pertaining to Syria*, **Syrian.**

SŸRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Syros]. *Of or belonging to the island of Syros*, **Syrian.**

SŸRINX, ngis, *f.* [= Σῦριγξ]. *A nymph changed into a reed.*

SYRMA, ătis, *n.* [= σύρμα]. **A robe with a train.** Hence, *trop.*, **a tragedy.**

SŸRŌPHOENIX, ĭcis, *m.* [= Συροφοίνιξ]. **A Syro-Phœnician** (from the borders of Syria and Phœnicia).

SŸROS, i, *f.* [= Σῦρος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades*, the birthplace of Pherecydes — now Sira.

SYRTIS, is, *f.* [= Σύρτις]. **1) A sand-bank** *or* **sandy place** *in the sea*, esp. *on the northern coast of Africa:* S. major, near Cyrenaica, now the Bay of Sidra; S. minor, near Byzacene, now the Bay of Cabes. **2)** *Meton., the coast near the Syrtes.*

SYRTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Syrtis]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtian.**

SŸRUS, a, um, *adj.* [Syria]. **Syrian;** *subst.*, Syrus, i, *m.*, *a Syrian.*

TABAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Phrygia Major.*

TABAS, ae, *f.* *A town of Paraetacene, in Persis.*

TĂBELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of tabula]. 1) **A small board** *or* **table, a tablet.** Hence (poet.): A) *the trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed:* B) *a fan:* C) *a gaming-board:* t. capit lapillos. 2) In partic.: A) **a writing-tablet;** hence, *meton.* — a) **a letter, note, billet:** dare tt. = dare literas — b) **a writing, contract, will, &c.:** tt. dotis, *a marriage-contract;* tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *in strict form;* tt. quaestionis, *minutes of evidence;* tt. publicae, *public papers or records:* B) **a votive tablet,** *hung up in a temple, in acknowledgment of help received from a deity:* t. votiva, or simply tabella: C) **a voting-tablet,** used — a) *in the comitia, for electing a magistrate, or for voting on the ratification or rejection of a bill;* in the latter case, each voter received two tablets, one for approval, marked with the letters U. R. (uti rogas), the other for rejection, marked with the letter A. (antiquo = 'I reject the bill') — b) *in courts of justice,* each judge receiving three tablets, marked, one with A. (absolvo), the second with C. (condemno), and the third with N. L. (non liquet = 'the matter is not exactly clear to me'): D) *a painted tablet,* **a small painting** *or* **picture.**

TĂBELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tabella]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to tablets.** In partic.: A) *of or pertaining to voting-tablets:* B) *of or pertaining to writing or to letters:* navis t., *a packetboat, mail-packet; subst.,* Tabellarius, ii, *m., a slave or messenger sent with a letter,* **a letter-carrier, courier.**

TĂBEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [kindred w. Doric τάκω = τήκω]. (Poet.) **To melt;** *trop.* = **to waste away:** corpora tt. = *pine away;* artus tabentes sale (poet.), *dripping with salt-water;* genae tabentes, *wet with tears.*

TĂBERNA, ae, *f.* [root TAB, whence also tabula]. 1) **A shed** *built of boards,* **a hut, booth:** A) = *a miserable dwelling, a hovel:* tt. pauperum: B) = **a workshop, a shop, stall** *of a merchant, barber,* &c.; concursare circum tt.: t. libraria, *a bookseller's shop;* exercere t., *to have goods for sale in a shop;* t. tonsoris, *a barber's shop;* t. lanionis, *a butcher's shop:* C) **an inn, tavern:** devertere in t.; also, *a brothel, bawdyhouse.* 2) **A stand,** *made of wood, for spectators at the games.* 3) Tres Tabernae, *'the Three Taverns,' a place on the Appian way, near Ulubrae.*

TĂBERNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [taberna]. **A hut** *built of boards,* **a barrack;** hence, **a tent.** In partic., in augurial lang. = *a place chosen by the augur for observing the auspices:* capere t., *to take possession of, to choose;* capere t. recte, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies;* capere t. vitio, *improperly.*

TĂBERNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [taberna]. *One who works or sells in a shop,* **a shopkeeper;** in Rome = *a man of inferior standing.*

TĂBERNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of taberna]. (Lat.) **A small booth** *or* **shop; a little tavern.**

TĀBES, is, *f.* [tabeo]. (The *genit.* and *dat.* wanting.) 1) *A gradual wasting away:* A) **a melting, rotting, putrefaction, &c.:** t. absumit cadavera: B) **a wasting away** *by disease,* **consumption:** aegritudo affert t.; oculorum t., *loss of sight.* 2) **A wasting disease;** almost always *trop.,* of a moral or political evil: t. fenoris crescentis, *the plague, pest of increasing debt.* 3) *The moisture of a melting, decaying substance,* **corruption:** t. nivis liquescentis, *the slime of melting snow;* t. sanguinis; t. tot annorum (of a coffin in which a corpse has lain for a long time); t. veneni.

TĀBESCO, bui, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [tabeo]. 1) **To melt gradually, to be dissolved,** cera. 2) **To waste** *or* **to pine away, to decline, to decay, to languish,** &c., luctu, molestiis; dies t.

*TĀBĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tabidus]. **Consuming.** (Poet.)

TĀBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo]. 1) **Melting, dissolving,** nix. 2) **Wasting away, decaying,** *from disease,* &c., corpus; s. juvencus, *consumptive;* hence, *trop.* (poet.), mens t., *pining, languishing.* 3) *Meton.,* **wasting, consuming, destroying,** lues, venenum, vetustas.

TĀBĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [tabes-facio]. 1) (Poet.) **Melting, dissolving:** ss. radii solis. 2) **Pestilential, deadly,** aër, venenum; *trop.,* animi perturbationes tt., *consuming passions.*

TABRĂCA, ae, *f.* *A town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea.*

TĂBŬLA, ae, *f.* [root TAB, whence also taberna]. 1) **A board, plank** (of wood or metal, smoothed or polished): arripere tabulam de naufragio. In particular: A) **a gaming-board:** B) tabula picta, or simply tabula, **a painting;** in partic. — a) t. votiva, *a votive tablet, on which a shipwreck was painted, and which was hung up in a temple by the persons saved from a shipwreck* — b) t. Dicaearchi, *a map:* C) **a writing** *or* **reckoning-tablet:** t. cerata, *a waxed writing-tablet:* D) **a tablet of laws:** figere tabulas, *to post up, to publish;* duodecim tabulae, *the twelve tables of the laws at Rome.* 2) Of various kinds of writings: A) *pl., a book of receipts and expenditures* (tt. acceptorum et expensorum — such as every person of orderly habits had at Rome), **an account-book:** conficere tabulas; pecunia debetur in tabulis, *stands charged on his books;* hence, tt. novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones, the old debts were cancelled in whole or in part); *trop.,* tt. novae beneficiorum, *a forgetting of past benefactions:* B) tt. publicae — a) *the account-books of the state, books of the public receipts and expenditures, financial books* —

b) documents, records, lists, state papers, *relating to the census, legal causes, public acts,* &c.; hence, in gen. = the archives: C) *a tablet on which, after an election, the votes cast for each candidate were registered, a list or register of votes:* D) *a tablet hung up for advertising,* an advertisement: figere, proscribere t.; t. decreti, beneficii; in partic. = *a list of proscribed persons:* tt. Sullanae; also = *an auction-list,* and hence, *an auction:* adesse ad t.: E) tt. dotis, nuptiales (poet.), *a marriage-contract;* tt. quaestionis, *minutes of evidence:* F) (poet. & lat.) = a will, testament.

TĂBŬLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tabula]. *Of or belonging to written documents;* only as *subst.:* A) Tabularius, ii, *m.*, a keeper of archives, a registrar: B) Tabularium, ii, *n.*, *a place where public records are kept,* archives.

TĂBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tabula]. *A covering of boards,* a flooring; a floor, story.

TĂBŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [tabula]. *Covered with boards,* boarded, floored. Hence, *subst.,* Tabulatum, i, *n.:* A) *any thing covered with boards,* a wainscot, floor, story: B) *meton., a layer, row.*

TĂBUM, i, *n.* [tabeo]. (The *genit.* and *dat.* not used.) 1) Corrupt moisture *or* matter, putrid gore, sanies: saxa spargere tabo (of a shipwrecked person); fluere sanie taboque. 2) *Trop.,* an infectious disease, plague, pestilence: pabula tabo inficere.

TĂBURNUS, i, *m. A small mountain-chain in Campania,* now Rocca Rainola.

TĂCEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr. & tr.* I. *Intr.*— 1) To be silent, *to hold one's peace, to say nothing* (cf. sileo): tace! *be still!* t. de re, *about any thing.* 2) (Poet.): A) = sileo, to be still, noiseless, quiet: omnis ager, nox t., *is quiet:* B) *trop.,* oculi tt., *express nothing;* blanditiae tt., *cease.* II. *Tr.* To be silent about, to pass over in silence, to keep secret: t. rem, arcana; tacenda, *things unfit to be spoken.*

TĂCĬTA, ae, *f.* [tacitus]. *The goddess of Silence;* also called Muta.

TĂCĬTE, or (lat.) TĂCĬTO, *adv.* [tacitus]. 1) Silently, in silence: habere aliquid tacite, *to keep secret.* 2) = Unobserved, secretly: perire tacite.

TĂCĬTURNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus]. 1) *A being silent,* silence: t. testium, curiae; hence poet.) *a not mentioning, silence* (on the part of poets), t. invida. 2) Taciturnity: t. alicujus experiri.

TĂCĬTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [taceo]. 1) Not talkative, silent, taciturn, homo; obstinatio t., *obstinate silence.* 2) *Trop.* (poet.): A) *still, quiet,* ripa: B) = *unread* (t. pasces tineas).

TĂCĬTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [taceo]. 1) *Act., that does not speak,* silent, still, mute: me tacito, *without my speaking;* os tacitum alicui praebere, *not to answer;* t. exspectatio; tacitus id praetereo, *I pass it over in silence.* Hence: A) t. servio, *without undertaking any thing;* t. morior, *without making a defence;* legentem aut tacitum impellit, *meditating:* B) *that is done without words,* tacit, silent: t. signum, *a tacit sign;* tt. induciae, *a truce tacitly agreed upon* (without express stipulation); t. assensio; t. sensus, *natural feeling* (in opp. to instruction or direction); tt. exceptiones, *implied;* tacita lumina, *silent glances;* t. fulmen, *without thunder:* C) (= silens) still, noiseless, quiet: t. nox, nemus; per tacitum, *in stillness, quietly.* 2) *Pass., that is passed over in silence,* not spoken of, unmentioned: relinquere aliquid t.; esp., ferre aliquid ab aliquo tacitum, *to carry something off without opposition from another;* ne id quidem a Turno tacitum tulit, *Turnus was not silent even about that;* nunquam hoc (a me) tacitum feres, *you shall not do it without opposition from me.* Hence = Secret, hidden, unobserved: t. vulnus; tacitum abire; quod tacito opus est, *what ought to be kept secret; subst.,* Tacitum, i, *n., a secret.*

TĂCĬTUS (II.), i, *m.* (C. Cornelius.) *The celebrated Roman historian.*

*TACTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [tango]. (Lucr.) That may be touched, tangible.

TACTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tango]. 1) (Pl.) A touching, touch: quid tibi hanc tactio est? *why do you touch this one?* *2) The sense of touch, feeling.

TACTUS, ūs, *m.* [tango]. 1) A touching, touch. 2) Effect, influence. 3) The sense of touch, feeling. 4) (Lucr.) Tangibility (opp. to intactus).

TAEDA, ae, *f.* [kindred with δαΐς or δᾴς, *accus.* δαΐδα or δᾷδα]. 1) *A resinous species of fir or pine-tree;* hence = *resinous fir or pine-wood.* 2) *That which is made out of resinous fir or pine-wood:* A) a board *or* plank *of pitch-pine:* cupae repletae taedâ: B) a torch *of pitch-pine,* used sometimes in religious worship, also at funerals, and particularly at weddings (t. jugalis); hence. *trop.,* denoting — a) a wedding, marriage: foedera taedae. — b) love: C) in the *pl., firebrands of pine wood, as instruments of torture.*

TAEDET, taeduit or taesum est, —, 2. *v. impers. tr. & intr.* It irks, wearies, disgusts: t. me, I am disgusted, wearied, &c.: t. me vitae; t. eum sermonis tui, *he is tired of your speech;* t. eadem audire millies, *it disgusts me to hear the same things a thousand times over.*

*TAEDĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taeda-fero]. (Poet.) Torch-bearing: t. dea, i. e., *Ceres,* because she kindled a piece of pine-wood in order to search for her daughter.

TAEDIUM, ii, *n.* [taedet]. Disgust, weariness *or* loathing *of a thing, arising from its too long continuance or too frequent repetition:* t. op-

pugnationis; t. rerum adversarum; afferre t., *to cause;* t. capere, *to conceive.*

TAENĂRĪDES, ae, *m.* [Taenarus]. **The Tænarian;** (poet.) = *the Lacedaemonian* (of Hyacynthus).

TAENĂRĪDIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Taenarus]. **Tænarian;** (poet.) = *Lacedaemonian.*

TAENĂRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Taenarus]. *Of or belonging to Taenarus,* **Tænarian;** (poet.) = *Lacedaemonian:* deus T., *Neptune* (because he had a temple at Taenarus); T. soror, marita, *Helena;* T. porta, *the entrance to the infernal regions;* valles T., *subterranean.*

TAENĂRUS, i, *com.*, and TAENĂRUM, i, *n.* [= Ταίναρος, Ταίναρον]. *A promontory and town in Laconia,* near which, according to fable, was a cavern, the entrance to the infernal regions; hence, *meton.* = *the infernal regions, the kingdom of the dead.*

TAENIA, ae, *f.* [= ταινία]. (Poet. & lat.) **A band, ribbon;** in partic., **a head-band, fillet.**

TĂGAX, ācis, *adj.* [tago = tango — cf. the Greek τσταγών]. (Rar.) **Thievish.**

TĂGES, ētis, *m. An Etrurian deity or hero, the son of a Genius Jovialis, and thus grandson of Jupiter;* he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

TĂGO, 3. *v. tr.* [root TAG]. An obsolete form of tango, q. v.

TĂGUS, i, *m. A river in Lusitania,* now the Tajo (in Spain) or the Tejo (in Portugal).

TĂLAĬŌNĪDES, ae, *m.* [Talaus]. **A descendant of Talaus** = *Adrastus.*

TĂLAĬŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Talaus]. **Of *or* belonging to Talaus;** *subst.*, Talaionia, ae, *f. a daughter of Talaionius* = *Eriphyle.*

TĂLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [talus]. **Of *or* belonging to the ankles:** A) *reaching to the ankles,* tunica: B) *subst.*, Talaria, ium, *n. pl.* — a) *the parts about the ankles,* **the ankles** — b) **sandals** *fastened to the ankles,* **winged shoes:** (poet.) of the winged shoes of Mercury; prov., vĭdeamus talaria = *let us flee speedily* — c) (poet.) = tunica talaris.

TĂLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [talus]. **Of *or* belonging to dice, dice-,** ludus; t. lex, *relating to dice-playing.*

TĂLASSIO, ōnis, or TĂLASSIUS, ii, and TĂLASSUS, i, *m. A senator,* who, according to legend, had obtained, at the abduction of the Sabine women, a very beautiful maiden for a wife, and whose name on that account was used as a congratulatory expression: servire T. = *to marry.*

TĂLAUS, i, *m.* [= Ταλαός]. *An Argonaut, the father of Adrastus, Parthenopaeus and Eriphyle.*

TĂLEA, ae, *f.* [root TAG, whence also ta-lus, tax-illus]. **A twig** *cut off,* **a stick.** In partic.: A) = **a set, cutting, layer** (cf. ramus): B) *a short pointed stake placed in the ground in order to wound the cavalry of an enemy:* C) tt. ferreae, *iron rods,* used as money by the Britons.

TĂLENTUM, i, *n.* [τάλαντον]. 1) **A talent,** *a Greek weight,* varying in different states, usually = 50 *pounds.* 2) **A talent,** *a sum of money* — the Attic talent consisted of 60 *minae,* or 6000 *drachmae* = $1083.33, or £293, 15*s.*; the 'talentum magnum' was greater, and contained 80 *minae.*

TĂLIO, ōnis, *f.* [talis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) *A repaying like for like,* **retaliation.**

TĂLIS, e, *adj.* [the demonstrative force of the 't' appears in Sansc. ta (this), Gr. τό, Engl. this — cf. also tam, and, as it regards the ending, qualis]. **Such, of such a nature *or* kind:** aliquid tale, or tale quid, *something of the kind;* freq. corresponding to 'qualis,' **such ... as:** ţalis erat qualis putabatur (also with 'ac' or 'atque'); tales esse oportet ut jure laudemur; talem te esse oportet qui te ab impiorum societate sejungas, *such a one as.* In partic.: A) emphatically, **such = so distinguished, great, remarkable, critical,** &c., vir, occasio; tali tempore, *at so critical a time:* B) it often refers to a previous or immediately following description, and can be rendered, **this, that, the following:** tali modo, *in this manner;* talia fatur, *as follows.*

TĂLITRUM, i, *n.* [talus]. **A rap** *with the fingers,* **a fillip.**

TALPA, ae, *f.* **A mole.**

TALTHŸBIUS, ii, *m.* [= Ταλθύβιος]. *A herald of Agamemnon.*

TĂLUS, i, *m.* 1) **The ankle:** pulcher a vertice ad tt., *from head to foot;* prov., recto t. stare, *to stand steadfast or firm;* (poet.) fabula stat recto t., *stands,* i. e., *succeeds;* recto t. vivere, *to act well.* 2) **A die** (orig. made of the ankle-bones of certain animals). The 'talus' had four marked sides, on which it could fall, and two curved or unmarked. Four 'tali' were used in playing: the best throw (Venus) was when each side presented a different number; the worst (Canis), when all four turned up the same (cf. tessera).

TAM, *adv.* [cf. talis, and, for the ending, quam, also palam, jam, clam]. **So, to such a degree, so far, so much;** usually with adjectives and adverbs, in comic and late writers also connected with verbs: t. multa; t. barbarus. Freq. corresponding to quam (sometimes ac, atque) = **as much ... as:** non t. ... quam, *not as much ... as, less ... than;* non tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi consilium; and sometimes = *as well ... as,* denoting a stronger connexion (nearly = et ... et): t. foederatis quam infestis gentibus. In partic.: A) (rare) with the *superl.:* t. gravissima judicia, *such exceedingly severe judgments:* B) (poet.) with the *comp.:* t. magis illa frequens quam, *so much the more ... as:* C) t. ... quam, with the *superl.* = *by how much ... by so much,*

the ... the: quam quisque pessime fecit, t. maxime est tutus: D) sometimes it is omitted: non facile loquor quam praesto, *not so easily:* E) before esse = talis, *such, of such a nature or quality:* haec tam esse quam audio.

TĂMĂSĒUS (I.), or TĂMASSUS, i, *f.* [= Ταμάσσος]. *A town in Cyprus.*

TĂMĂSEUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Tamaseus I.]. *Of or belonging to Tamaseus,* Tamasean.

TAM-DIU, *adv.* So long: t. ... quamdiu, *so long ... as;* t. donec (dum, quoad), *until.*

TĂMEN, *conj.* [perhaps from tam, the 'en' being kindred with ἄν]. Yet, nevertheless, for all that; usually corresponding to quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etc., or with the notion of a concession or condition implied in the context (sometimes 'tamen' being omitted, when such a conjunction precedes): quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione t. non caret; non sunt permolesti sed t. insident et urgent; nonnihil t., *something at least.* In partic.: A) tamenne, or simply t., in a question involving indignation or astonishment: t. haec attenta vita et rusticana relegatio et amandatio appellabitur? B) (poet.) si t., *if indeed, provided that:* C) denoting impatience at delay = at length, but at last: egressus est t.

TĂMĔN-ETSI, or more frequently contracted TĂMETSI, *conj.* Though, although, notwithstanding that: t. hoc intelligo, etc. Freq. like quamquam, without a conclusion, and denoting a correction of something preceding.

TĂMĒSIS, is, *m. A river in Britain,* now the Thames.

TAM-QUAM — v. Tanquam.

TANA, or Tanas, ae, *m. A river of Numidia, between Lares and Capsa.*

TĂNĂGER, gri, *m. A river of Lucania,* now the Negro.

TĂNAGRA, ae, *f.* [= Τάναγρα]. *A town in Boeotia,* now ruins near Skamino.

TĂNAGRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tanagra]. *Of or belonging to Tanagra,* Tanagræan.

TĂNAIS (I.), is, *m.* [= Τάναϊς]. 1) *A river of Scythia,* now the Don; also, *a town near its mouth.* 2) (Curt.) = *The river Jaxartes,* q. v.

TĂNAIS (II.), is, *m.* [= Τάναϊς]. *A proper name of a man.*

TĂNAĪTIS, is, *f.* [Tanais I.]. *She that lives near the Tanais = an Amazon.*

TĂNĂQUIL, ĭlis, *f. The wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome;* hence, *trop.* = *a proud, imperious wife.*

TANDEM, *adv.* [formed from 'tam' and the demonstrative ending 'dem']. 1) At last, at length, but at last, finally (of something that takes place after long delay and expectation — cf. postremo, denique, etc.): t. pedem referunt; perficiam ut jam t. illi fateantur. 2) In interrogative sentences, to denote impatience, displeasure or passion = pray, pray now, then: quonam t. modo? quousque t. haec patiemini? 3) (Rar.) In conclusions (instead of denique), finally, in short.

TANĒTUM, i, *n. A village in Upper Italy.*

TANGO, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. tr.* [root TAG; obsolete form TĂGO = τάγω, whence the *part.* τεταγών]. 1) To touch, aliquem digito, terram. Hence: A) = to enter *a place,* to reach, to arrive at, provinciam, portum: B) t. corpus aquâ, *to besprinkle, to moisten, to wash;* t. supercilia fuligine, *to colour;* t. caput igne sulphuris, *to fumigate:* C) t. feminam, *to violate:* D) = to take away, aliquid de praeda: E) = to taste, to drink, to eat, cibum, saporem mellis: t. calicem, *to empty:* F) t. dente, morsu = *to bite:* G) = to hit, to strike, to beat; also, *to kill;* in partic., tactus fulmine or de coelo, *struck by lightning:* H) t. chordas, *to strike the chords:* I) of places, to border on, to be contiguous to: fundus t. Tiberim. 2) *Trop.:* A) of the mind, to touch, to move, to affect, to impress: t. animum alicujus; minae ejus me tt.; t. deos; spiritu divino tactus, *inspired by a deity;* religione tactus est, *he was influenced by a religious scruple:* B) of a speech, to touch upon, to mention, to refer to *briefly or occasionally:* unumquodque leviter t.: C) (Com.) — a) to take in, to trick, to deceive, aliquem — b) to cheat out of *something:* t. hominem triginta minis — c) in a speech, to nettle, to sting: t. aliquem in convivio: D) to undertake, *to apply one's self to:* t. opus: E) prov., acu tangere (v. Acus).

TANQUAM, *conj.* [instead of tam-quam, which form also occurs]. 1) (Rar.) Of something that actually exists, so as, just as, like as, as well as: t. poetae boni solent, sic tu, etc.; t. bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, etc.; artifex partium in republica t. in scena optimarum. 2) Of something that is thought or assumed: A) introducing a figurative expression, as, just as, as it were: gloria virtutem t. umbra sequitur; te t. serpens intulisti: B) followed by a conditional clause, implying comparison: t. si, and sometimes simply t., as if, just as if: t. si claudus sim; t. clausa sit Asia.

TANTĂLEUS, or TANTĂLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tantalus]. Of *or* belonging to Tantalus.

TANTĂLĬDES, ae, *m.* [Tantalus]. A (male) descendant of Tantalus; esp. = *Agamemnon, Pelops or Orestes:* fratres TT. = *Atreus and Thyestes;* Tantalidarum internecione, i. e., nepotum Tantali.

TANTĂLIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Tantalus]. A (female) descendant of Tantalus = *Helena, Hermione, Niobe.*

TANTĂLUS, i, *m.* [= Τάνταλος]. *A king of Phrygia, the son of Jupiter, father of Pelops and Niobe, and a favourite of the gods;* on account

of various crimes, esp. because he slew his son Pelops, and served him up before the gods for food (v. Pelops), he was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst, while water and fruit were continually near him.

TANTILLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tantulus]. So little, so small; *subst.*, Tantillum, i, *n.*, *such a little thing.*

TANTISPER, *adv.* [tantus]. 1) **So long**; usually with dum, donec, or quoad following: ut ibi esset t., dum culeus compararetur. 2) Abs., *so long* = **meanwhile, in the mean time**: videro quid effecerit, t. hoc magnum existimo quod pollicetur.

TANTŌPĔRE, or sep. TANTO ŌPĔRE, *adv.* **So greatly, so much, to such a degree, so.**

TANTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tantus]. **So little, so small,** statura, causa; *subst.*, Tantulum, i, *n.*, *so little, such a trifle*: s. morae, *so trifling a delay*; tantulo vendere, *for so little.*

TANTUM, *adv.* — v. Tantus, 2.

TANTUM-MŎDO, *adv.* **Simply, only**: alia conditio t. aequa, *if only equitable*; t. ne, *provided only that not.*

TANTUS, a, um, *adj.* [tam]. 1) **Of such size, so great,** urbs, pecunia, vitium; t. res, *so important a thing*; t. homo, *of such great qualities, so distinguished*; tanta vestis, *such a great quantity of*; tantus natu, *so old*; freq. followed by quantus, ut or qui = **so great ... as**: t. vir fuit ut, etc.; nulla res tanta existet quae, etc., *that it*, &c.; freq. with the idea of limitation = *only so great, so small, so trifling*: ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt ut, etc. 2) In partic. I. Tantum: A) as *neut.* of the *adj.* — a) t. abest ut, *it is so far from it, it lacks so much of it, that*; t. potest, *he is so powerful*; superabant tantum quod Aetoli accesserant, *they were superior in number, so far as the Ætoli added to their number* — b) freq. with a *genit.*, t. frumenti, *so much corn*; t. librorum, *so many books*; t. gaudii, *so much joy* — c) in tantum, *so far, so much* — d) tanti, *of so great a value*: tanti facere, *to value at so much*; tanti vendere, *to sell for so much*; tanti interest, *it is of so great importance*; here belongs the phrase 'tanti est': α) of a good = *it is worth so much, it is of such consequence, it is prized so highly*: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit; β) of an evil which it is worth while to endure in order thereby to secure a greater good = *I don't concern myself about it, I esteem it a light thing*: est mihi tanti illam invidiae molem subire — e) alterum tantum, *just so much more* (v. Alter) — f) (colloq.) tantum est, *that is all, nothing more*: B) as an *adv.* — a) **simply, only, merely**: dixit t., *he has only said it (not proved it)*; t. illud vereor; t. ut, *simply that*; t. ne, *only that not*; hence, α) t. non = **almost, very nearly**: urbs t. non capta est, *the city barely escaped being taken*; β) t. quod, **just then, but just, hardly, scarcely**: tantum quod veneram cum mihi a te litterae redditae sunt; haec quum scribebam, t. quod existimabam, etc.; γ) t. quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*, &c. — b) (poet. & lat.) with an adjective, instead of tam, **so**: t. magna; t. dissimilis.

II. Tanto, *abl. neut.*, sometimes as an *adv.* — a) with comparatives and like expressions (malo, praestat, esp. ante and post), denoting measure and degree, **by so much, so much the**: t. crebriores nuncii mittebantur; t. pluris, *so much the dearer*; bis t. pluris, *twice as dear*; t. ... quanto, *by how much ... by so much, the ... the*; quanto doctior, t. modestior; (Com.) t. melior (denoting satisfaction with something) = *bravo! well done! good!* tanto nequior! *so much the worse! shame!* — b) (poet.) = tam, **so**: t. dulcis; t. motus est; on this account also found with the *superl.*: t. pessimus.

TANTUS-DEM, tantadem, tantundem, *adj.* **Just as great.** In partic., Tantundem: A) as *neut.* of the *adj.* — a) tantundem scio quantum, *just as much as*, &c; also, followed by a *genit.*: t. viae — b) of price, tantidem, *just as high*; t. aliquid facere quanti, etc., *to value as highly as*, &c.: B) as *adv.*, **so much, so far**: tantundem in latitudinem patere.

TĂPES, ētis, *m.*, or TĂPĒTE, is, *n.* [= τάπης]. (Poet. & lat.) **A carpet, tapestry,** *for covering tables, sofas, stools*, &c.

TAPRŌBĂNE, es, *f.* [= Ταπροβάνη]. *An island in the Indian Ocean*, now Ceylon.

TĂRĂNIS, is, *m.* (Lat.) *The name of Jupiter among the Gauls.*

TARBELLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Aquitania*, in the neighbourhood of the modern d'Acqs.

TARBELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tarbelli]. **Tarbellian.**

TARCHO, ōnis, or TARCHON, ontis, *m.* *A noble Etruscan*, who assisted Æneas against King Turnus.

TARCONDIMOTUS, i, *m.* *A Cicilian prince and ally of the Romans.*

TARDE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [tardus]. 1) **Slowly,** crescere. 2) **Late**: triennio tardius triumphare.

*TARDESCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [tardus]. (Lucr.) **To grow** *or* **to become slow**; *trop.*, **to hesitate.**

*TARDĬGĔMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [tarde-gemo]. (Ante-cl.) **Slow-moaning.**

*TARDIGRĂDUS, a, um, *adj.* [tarde-gradior]. (Poet.) **Slow-paced.**

*TARDĬLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [tarde-loquor]. (Lat.) **Slow-speaking, slow of speech.**

TARDĬ-PES, ĕdis, *adj.* (Poet.) **Slow-footed** = *limping.*

TARDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [tardus]. 1) **Slowness, tardiness, delay,** &c.: t. in rebus gerendis;

subvenire tarditati aliquorum vehiculis; t. navium; uti tarditatibus in ingressu, *to go slowly.* 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, **slowness, dulness, stupidity,** ingenii.

TARDĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [tardus]. (Pl.) = Tarditas.

TARDIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tardus]. **Somewhat slow.**

TARDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [tardus]. I. *Tr.* — **To delay, to retard, to impede, to hinder,** profectionem, impetum, celeritatem alicujus, hostem; t. aliquem in persequendi studio; animum ad persequendum negligentia t. II. *Intr.* — **To tarry, to loiter, to linger.**

TARDŪS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) **Slow, tardy, sluggish:** t. homo, pecus; t. in decedendo or ad decedendum; also, of things = *coming or happening late:* t. poena; t. frumenti subvectio; t. nox, *passing away slowly.* In particular: A) (poet.) *slow in acting,* **heedful, considerate,** Apollo: B) *making slow, causing one to be slow:* t. senectus, podagra, *causing one to move slowly.* 2) *Trop.*, of the mind, **slow:** A) = **stupid, dull,** ingenium: B) **lazy:** C) of a speaker or a speech = **measured, deliberate.**

TĂRENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tarentum]. *Of or belonging to Tarentum,* **Tarentine;** *subst.*, Tarentini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tarentum.*

TĂRENTUM, i, *n.*, also (poet.) TĂRENTUS, i, *f.* [Τάρᾶς]. *A rich and famous commercial city in Southern Italy, founded by the Spartan Parthenians,* now Taranto.

TĂRĪCHĒA, ae, *f.*, or TĂRĪCHĒAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ταριχεῖαι]. *A town in Galilee.*

TARMES, ĭtis, *m.* (Pl.) **A woodworm.**

TARPĒIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Tarpēia, ae, *f.* *The name of an ancient Roman gens.* A certain Tarpeia betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines, when they attacked Rome, but was put to death by them when she demandēd the reward of her treachery.

TARPĒIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Tarpeius I.]. **Tarpeian:** T. mons, *a rock on the Capitoline hill,* from which criminals were thrown headlong; hence = *Capitoline:* Pater T. = *Jupiter;* fulmina TT., *of Jupiter.*

TARQUĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Tarquinii]. *Of or belonging to Tarquinii,* **Tarquinian,** ager; *subst.*, Tarquinienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tarquinii.*

TARQUĪNII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A very ancient town in Etruria,* now Corneto. (There is near the modern town a hill still called Tarchino.)

TARQUĪNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tarquinii]. 1) *Of or belonging to Tarquinii,* **Tarquinian.** Thus as the designation of the Tarquinian gens, from which came two of the kings of Rome — Tarquinius Priscus, and Tarquinius Superbus, — and which was banished after the founding of the Republic. Hence, 2) *of or belonging to the family of Tarquins,* **Tarquinian, nomen;** *subst.* — a) Tarquinius, ii, *m.*, *a Tarquin,* esp. *Tarquinius Superbus* — b) Tarquinii, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the descendants of Tarquinius Superbus, the Tarquins.*

TARRĂCĪNA, ae, *f.*, or TARRĂCĪNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Latium,* whose earlier name was Anxur — now Terracina.

TARRĂCĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Tarracina]. *Of or belonging to Tarracina,* **Tarracinian;** *subst.*, Tarracinenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tarracina.*

TARRĂCO, ōnis, *f.* *A town in North-eastern Spain,* now Tarragona.

TARRĂCŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Tarraco]. *Of or belonging to Tarraco,* **Tarraconian;** *subst.*, Tarraconenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tarraco.*

TARSENSIS, e, *adj.* [Tarsus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tarsus;** *subst.*, Tarsenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tarsus.*

TARSUS, i, *f.* [= Τάρσος]. *The capital of Cilicia,* now Tarso.

TARTĂREUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tartarus]. *Of or pertaining to the infernal regions,* **Tartarean, infernal;** hence = *fearful, hideous:* rex T. = *Pluto;* T. custos = *Cerberus;* TT. sorores, *the Furies;* tenebrae TT.

TARTĂRUS (I.), i, *m.*, in the *pl.* TARTĂRA, ōrum, *n.* [= Τάρταρος]. *The place of punishment in the infernal regions,* **Tartarus;** hence = **the infernal regions.**

TARTĂRUS (II.), i, *m.* *A river of Italy.*

TARTESSIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tartessus]. **Tartessian.**

TARTESSUS, i, *f.* [= Ταρτησσός]. *A maritime town in Southern Spain.*

TARUSĀTES, tum, *m. pl.* *A people of Aquitanian Gaul.*

TARUTIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name:* C. Tarutius Firmanus, *a celebrated astrologer.*

TASGETIUS, ii, *m.* *A prince of the Carnutes.*

TAT, or TĂTAE, *interj.* (Pl.) An exclamation of surprise = **zounds! strange! the deuce!**

TĂTIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Tatius I.]. *One of the three oldest patrician tribes of Rome* (vide Tribus, 1 — cf. Titienses, Tities).

TĂTIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *A king of the Sabines, afterwards joint-king with Romulus.*

TĂTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Tatius I.]. **Of Tatius, Tatian.**

TAULANTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Illyria.*

TAUM, i, *n.* *An arm of the sea, in Britain,* now the Frith of Tay.

TAUNUS, i, *m.* *A mountain range in Western Germany, between Frankfort and Mentz.*

TAUREA, ae, *f.* [taureus]. **A whip of bull's hide.** (Poet.)

TAUREUS, a, um, *adj.* [taurus]. (Poet.) **Of a bull** *or* **ox, bull's, ox-**: tergum t.; *meton.* = *a drum.*

TAURI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A Scythian people, in the modern Crimea.*

TAURĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tauri]. *Of or belonging to the Taurians,* **Tauric**: T. Chersonesus = *the Crimea.*

*TAURĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taurus - fero]. (Lat. poet.) **Bull-bearing, supporting bulls,** campi.

*TAURĪFORMIS, e, *adj.* [taurus - forma]. (Poet.) **Bull-shaped, tauriform.**

TAURII LUDI. *Games at Rome, held in honour of the infernal gods.*

TAURĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Northern Italy;* their chief city was Augusta Taurinorum or Colonia Taurina, the modern Turin.

TAURĪNUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Taurini]. *Of or belonging to the Taurini,* **Taurinian.**

TAURĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [taurus]. *Of or belonging to bulls or oxen,* **bull's, ox-,** tergum, cornua.

TAURIS, ĭdis, *f.* *An island on the coast of Illyria,* now Torcola.

TAURŌIS, entis, *f.* *A fortress on the seashore near Massilia (Marseilles),* now Tarento.

TAURŌMĒNĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tauromenium]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tauromenium;** *subst.*, Tauromenitani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tauromenium.*

TAURŌMĒNIUM, ii, *n.* (poet. Taurŏmĕnon). *A town on the east coast of Sicily,* now Taormina.

TAURŌPŎLOS, i, *f.* *An appellation of Diana,* who under this name had a temple at Amphipolis.

TAURUS (I.), i, *m* [= ταῦρος]. **A bull, bullock, ox, steer.** Hence: A) *a constellation in the zodiac:* B) *a root of a tree* (acc. to Quint. Inst. 8. 2. 13): C) *the brazen bull made by Perillus, and used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture.*

TAURUS (II.), i, *m.* [= Ταῦρος]. *A mountain range in Western Asia,* now Ala-Dagh. Hence, Tauri Pylae, *a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia.*

TAX (Pl.) — a word expressing the sound of blows, **whack**: t. meo tergo erit, *whack-whack, the blows will come upon me.*

TAXĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [taxo]. **A taxing, rating, appraisal.**

TAXILLUS, i, *m.* [root TAG, whence also ta-lus]. **A small die.**

TAXIMAGŬLUS, i, *m.* *A king of Kent, in Britain.*

TAXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of tago, tango]. (Lat.) 1) **To touch** *sharply or with force.* 2) **To censure** *sharply,* **to twit, to taunt** *or* **to tax** *with a fault,* &c., aliquem. 3) **To estimate** *the value of something by feeling or handling,* **to rate, to appraise**: t. rem tribus denariis.

TĀXUS, i, *f.* 1) **A yew-tree, yew** — on account of its poisonous berries, the yew was regarded as belonging to the infernal regions. 2) **Poison** *prepared from the berries of the yew-tree:* exanimare se taxo.

TĀŸGĒTE, es, *f.* [= Ταϋγέτη]. *The daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades.*

TĀŸGĒTUS, i, *m.* (also Tāÿgĕta, ōrum, *n. pl.*) [= Ταΰγετον]. *A mountain range between Laconia and Messenia,* now Pentadactylos.

TĒ — a pronomial suffix, added to 'tu' and 'te' = **thou thyself, thee thyself.**

TEĀNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Teanum]. *The inhabitants of Teanum, in Apulia.*

TEĀNUM, i, *n.* [= Τέανον]. 1) T. Sidicinum, *a town in Campania,* now Teano. 2) T. Apulum, *a town in Apulia.*

TEĀTE, is, *n.* *A town in Samnium,* now Chieti.

TEĀTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Apulia.*

TEĀTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Teate]. *The inhabitants of Teate.*

TECHNA, ae, *f.* [= τέχνη]. (Com.) **A cunning device, a wile, trick.**

TECHNĪCUS, i, *m.* [= τεχνικός]. *A teacher of art,* **a technologist.**

TECMESSA, ae, *f.* [= Τέκμησσα]. *The daughter of Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, son of Telamon.*

TECMON, ōnis, *m.* *A town in Epirus.*

TECTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [tectus]. 1) **Covertly, secretly.** 2) **Cautiously.**

TECTOR, ōris, *m.* [tego]. *A worker in stucco,* **a plasterer, pargeter.**

TECTŌRIŎLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of tectorium]. **A little plaster, parget** *or* **roughcast.**

TECTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tector]. 1) **Suitable for covering,** panicula. 2) *That serves for overlaying walls, ceilings,* &c., **suitable for stucco-work,** atramentum, opus. Hence, *subst.*, Tectorium, ii, *n.* — a) **plaster, stucco-work, fresco-painting,** &c. — b) *trop.*, of speech, *smooth words, flattery.*

TECTŎSĂGES, gum, or TECTŎSĂGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

TECTUM, i, *n.* [Prop. *part.* of tego]. 1) **A roof** (for sarta tecta — v. Sarcio). 2) *Meton.:* A) **a house, dwelling, abode; a covering, shelter:** discedite in tt. vestra; tecto recipi; accipere t., *to accept lodgings:* B) **a room:** tt. caelata; tt. solida, *a prison.*

TECTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of tego]. 1) *Furnished with a roof,* **covered.** 2) *Trop.:* A) **concealed, secret,** cupiditas, amor: B) **hidden, disguised,** verba: C) **reserved, cautious:** tt. esse possumus ad alienos.

TĒDIGNĪLŌQUĪDES, is, *m.* (Pl.) A comically-formed proper name = te digna loquens.

TĔGEA, ae, *f.* [= Τεγέα]. *A town in Arcadia,* now ruins near Tripolitza.

TĒGEAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tegea]. *Of or belonging to Tegea,* **Tegean**; (poet.) = *Arcadian:* T. virgo = *Callisto;* T. aper, *the Erymanthian boar;* T. parens (sacerdos) = *Carmenta;* T. domus, *of Evander;* subst., **Tegeaea**, ae, *f.* = *Atalanta.*

TĒGEĀTES, ae, *m.* [Tegea]. **A Tegean**; *pl.*, **Tegeatae**, ārum, *the Tegeans.*

TĒGES, ētis, *f.* [tego]. **A covering, mat,** *made of rushes, sedge,* &c.

TĒGILLUM, i, *n.* [tego]. (Pl.) **A small covering, a hood, cowl.**

TĒGĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [tego]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) **A cover, covering** (of garments, of mail, of the skins of animals, &c): t. capitis, *a helmet;* tt. oculorum, *the eyelids;* t. fagi, *the spreading top of a beech-tree;* t. coeli, *the vault of heaven.*

TĒGĪMENTUM, or better TĒGŪMENTUM, i, *n.* [tego] = Tegimen: tt. scutorum, *the hide stretched over a shield;* t. aetati meae, *protection.*

TEGMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (poet.), and TEGMENTUM, i, *n.* [tego] = Tegimen, tegimentum.

TĒGO, texi, tectum, 3. *v. tr.* [= στέγω, Germ. decken]. **1) To cover** (so as to afford protection and security — cf. operio, etc.): t. corpus pallio; bestiae coriis tectae; navis tecta, *having decks, decked.* Hence: A) = *to cover by burying:* humus (terra) t. ossa: B) **to cover, to hide, to veil:** ferae tt. se latibulis; silvae tt. fugientes; via tecta (a certain street in Rome). **2)** *Trop.:* A) **to hide, to conceal, to keep secret:** t. aliquid mendacio; t. turpia facta oratione: B) *to cover* = **to protect, to defend, to preserve:** t. patriam armis; conservare et t.; tueri et t.; portus ab Africo tectus, *sheltered;* tecto latere, *with a whole skin, unhurt.*

TĒGŪLA, ae, *f.* [tego]. **1) A tile:** prov., extremâ tegulâ stare, *to stand on the roof's edge,* i. e., *to be near one's fall.* **2)** In the *pl.*, **tiles, a tiled roof.**

TĒIUS, or TEJUS, a, um, *adj.* [Teos]. **Of or belonging to Teos:** T. senex Anacreon; hence (poet.) = **Anacreontian,** Musa, fides.

TĒGŪMEN, etc. — v. Tegimen, etc.

TĒLA, ae, *f.* [texo]. **1) A web:** tt. exercere, *to weave.* Hence: A) = *a spider's web:* B) *a web* = *a plan, design:* ea tela texitur. **2)** *Meton.:* A) **the warp** *in a loom:* B) **a weaver's beam:** C) *a loom.*

TĒLĂMO (or Tĕlămon), ōnis, *m.* [= Τελαμών]. *The son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer.*

TĒLĂMŌNĬĂDES, ae, *m.* [= Τελαμωνιάδης]. **The son of Telamon,** i. e., *Ajax.*

TĒLĂMŌNIUS, ii, *m.* [Telamo]. **The Telamonian** = *Ajax.*

TELCHĪNES, num, *m. pl.* [= Τελχῖνες] *A family of priests in Rhodes,* famous, in fable, partly as magicians, and partly as demons.

TĒLĔBOAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [= Τηλεβόαι]. *A people of Acarnania,* a colony of whom, in later times, went to the island of Capreæ, near Italy.

TĒLĔBOAS, ae, *m.* *A Centaur,* killed by Nestor at the marriage of Pirithous.

TĒLĔGŌNUS, i, *m.* [= Τηλέγονος]. *The son of Ulysses and Circe;* he unintentionally slew his father in Ithaca, and afterwards founded Tusculum in Latium: Telegoni moenia = *Tusculum.* Hence, as an appellation, in the *pl.*, **Telegoni**, ōrum, *m., the amatory poems of Ovid,* because his misfortunes arose from them.

TĒLĔMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= Τηλέμαχος]. *The son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

TĒLĔPHUS, i, *m.* [= Τήλεφος]. **1)** *The son of Hercules and Auge, and king of Mysia;* he was wounded by the spear of Achilles, on the march to Troy, and afterwards, according to the direction of an oracle, was carried into the Greek camp and healed by the rust of the same spear. **2)** *A friend of Horace.*

TELESIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Samnium.*

TĒLĔTHŪSA, ae, *f.* *The mother of Iphis,* changed into a man.

*TĒLĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [telum - gero]. (Poet.) **Weapon-bearing.**

TELLĒNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Latium.*

TELLUS, ūris, *f.* **1) The earth** (considered as a globe — cf. terra, humus, etc.): t. infima est et non movetur. **2)** (Poet.) *The surface of the earth,* **the ground, the soil:** t. inarata; amore telluris, *from a longing for the land.* **3)** (Poet.) **A land, country, district, territory:** t. Gnosia. Hence — a) = *a people, nation* — b) = *a country-seat, farm, estate.* **4)** Personified, **the Earth,** *as a productive, nourishing divinity.*

TELMESSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Telmessus]. *The inhabitants of Telmessus.*

TELMESSĪCUS, or (doubtf. read.) Telmessius, a, um, *adj.* [Telmessus]. **Telmessian:** T. sinus.

TELMESSIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Telmessus]. (Lat.) = Telmessicus.

TELMESSUS (or Telmissus, doubtf. read.), i, *f.* [= Τελμησσός]. *A town in Lycia,* whose inhabitants were famed as diviners.

TĒLUM, i, *n.* [τῆλε, 'thrown to a distance,' 'from a distance'?]. **1) A missile, missile weapon,** in gen.; **a spear, dart, javelin,** &c.: conjicere tt.; esse cum t., *to be armed.* **2)** *An offensive weapon,* in gen. (in opp. to arma); **a sword, dagger, battle-axe:** arma atque tela militaria. Hence: A) t. Jovis, *lightning:* B) tt. diei, *the sunbeams:* C) *trop., weapons* = *the means, instruments by which any thing is accomplished:* t. fortunae; necessitas est ultimum ac maximum t.; nec mediocre t. ad res gerendas oportet existimare benevolentiam civiam.

TĒMĔNIS, ĭdis, *f.* *The name of a gate at Tarentum.*

TĔMĒNĪTES, ae, *m.* [= Τεμενίτης]. *An epithet of Apollo,* from Temenos, a place near Syracuse.

TĔMĔRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [temere]. 1) (Ante-cl.) **Accidental, casual.** 2) **Indiscreet, thoughtless;** and of abstract ideas, **rash, inconsiderate:** t. homo, consilium, factum.

TĔMĔRE, *adv.* **By chance, casually, at random; heedlessly, rashly,** *without order, plan, or design:* t. emittere telum; argentum quibusdam locis t. conjectum; t. ac fortuito; domum t. administrare (opp. to ratione regere). In partic.: A) = **carelessly, lazily,** jacēre: B) = *without cause, without reason:* non t. credere debemus; non t. est, *it is not by chance, there is a reason for it:* C) non (nihil) t., **not easily** (to soften and restrict a negative).

TĔMĔRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [temere]. 1) **Accident, chance:** res in quibus nulla t. est sed ordo apparet. 2) **Thoughtlessness, rashness, temerity,** *a rash and inconsiderate opinion.*

TĔMĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [temere]. **To violate, to defile, to profane, to desecrate, to pollute,** sacra, feminam, fidem; t. fluvios venenis, *to poison.*

TĔMĒSA, or TEMPSA, ae, and TĔMĔSE, es, *f.* [= Τεμέσα]. *A town in Bruttium,* now Torre del Lupi.

TĔMĔSAEUS, or TĔMĔSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Temesa]. **Temesean.**

TĔMĔTUM, i, *n.* [root TEM, whence also temulentus]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) *Any intoxicating drink,* **wine, mead:** carere temeto.

TEMNĪTAE, ārum, and TEMNII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Temnos]. *The inhabitants of Temnos.*

TEMNO, 3. *v. tr.* [root TEM, Greek τέμ-νω]. (Poet.) Prop., *to cut off* = **to despise, to disdain, to slight, to scorn** (cf. contemno).

TEMNOS, i, *f.* [= Τῆμνος]. *A town in Æolis.* now Menimen.

TĒMO, ōnis, *m.* **A tongue, pole, shaft,** *of a wagon,* &c.; *meton.* (poet.) — a) *a wagon* — b) *a plough* — c) *the constellation Charles' Wain.*

TEMPE, *n. pl. indecl.* [= τὰ Τέμπη]. 1) *A charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.* 2) Appellatively, *any beautiful valley:* T. Heliconia.

TEMPĔRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [tempero]. 1) *That by which the right or proper relation, measure,* &c., *is secured* (v. Temperatio); **a means, expedient, way:** inventum est t., quo tenuiores cum principibus se aequari putarunt. 2) (Lat.) **Proper measure, due proportion, moderation:** orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *with studied moderation.*

TEMPERANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prop. *part.* of tempero]. *That observes the proper measure of passion or desire,* **sober, temperate, moderate, forbearing:** t. homo; temperantior a cupiditate imperii (lat.), *refraining;* (Com. & lat.) with a *genit.*, t. potestatis, *using with moderation,* t. famae, *sparing of.*

TEMPĔRANTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [temperans]. **With moderation, moderately.**

TEMPĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [temperans]. *A keeping within bounds,* **moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance.**

TEMPĔRĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [tempero]. **In due proportion, temperately.**

TEMPĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tempero]. 1) **A mingling** *or* **tempering** *of things in due proportion,* **a right condition, proportion** *or* **constitution, symmetry:** t. aeris (Corinthii), caloris; t. corporis, *sound condition;* t. coeli, *a moderate climate;* t. juris, *a uniform distribution and establishment of rights;* t. civitatis, *a good organization;* t. animi, *tranquillity.* 2) — a) t. vitii, *a corrective* — b) = *an organizing or ordering principle:* sol t. mundi.

TEMPĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [tempero]. **A temperer, arranger, regulator:** t. voluptatis, *one that enjoys pleasure in moderation.*

TEMPĔRĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [tempero]. (Lat.) = Temperatio, 1.

TEMPĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of tempero]. 1) *Properly arranged or mingled;* hence = **moderate, temperate:** t. locus, *a temperate region;* t. esca. 2) *Trop., keeping the right measure,* **sober, calm, temperate, considerate,** homo, mens, oratio, genus dicendi.

TEMPĔRIES, ei, *f.* [tempero]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) In gen. = Temperatio, 1. 2) In partic. = *a temperate condition of the atmosphere,* **a moderate climate, moderate temperature:** t. coeli.

TEMPĔRI — v. Tempus.

TEMPĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [tempus]. I. *Tr.* — 1) *To combine or to mix in due measure or proportion,* **to proportion, to qualify, to temper:** t. vinum, *to mix in due proportion with water;* t. venenum, *to prepare;* t. rem simplicem ex dissimilibus, *to compound;* (poet.) t. aquam ignibus, *to make tepid;* t. agrum scatebris, *to water.* 2) **To allay, to check, to restrain,** calores; *trop.*, t. acerbitatem morum. 3) **To rule, to guide,** navem, res hominum, rempublicam, coeli fulgura; (poet.) t. Musam = *to write poetry;* t. citharam, *to play.* II. *Intr.* — 1) *To observe the proper measure,* **to restrain one's self, to be moderate** *or* **temperate:** t. in amore. 2) *To give to any thing the proper limit or measure,* **to moderate, to restrain, to control:** t. irae (poet. also iras), linguae, manibus; t. sibi or animo. 3) **To refrain from, to abstain, to forbear:** t. ab injuria, a lacrimis; t. risu; non t. quin, quominus, or ne, etc.; (Com.) t. aliquid; t. facere aliquid. 4) *To abstain from injuring,* **to spare,** alicui, templis; also, t. a sociis.

TEMPESTAS, ātis, *f.* [tempus]. 1) (Mostly poet.) *A point or space of time,* **a season, time, period** (usually pointing to the condition or cir-

cumstances of the time): illâ t., *at that time;* multis tt., *in a long time;* multis ante tt., *many years before.* 2) **The weather,** clara, frigida. In partic.: A) = *fair weather:* egregia t.; secundâ t. portum tenuit, *by means of a favourable wind;* praetermittere t., *to neglect to use a favourable wind:* B) freq. = *bad weather,* **a storm, tempest:** adversa t., *an unfavourable wind;* tt. immoderatae; hence, *trop.* — a) = **commotion, disturbance, misfortune, calamity,** &c.: publica t., popularis t., *a civil commotion;* hence, t. macelli; Verres t. Siciliae, *the ruin* — b) = **a storm, tempest, onset:** t. telorum, querelarum; t. periculi, invidiae.

TEMPESTĪVE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [tempestivus]. 1) *At the right time,* **seasonably, opportunely.** 2) **Fitly, appropriately.**

TEMPESTĪVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus]. *A right or proper time,* **seasonableness, timeliness:** sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas data est.

TEMPESTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* with (lat.) *comp.* [tempestas]. *Appearing or happening at a right or favourable time,* **timely, seasonable, opportune; fit, proper, suitable, favourable,** &c.: t. ventus, imber, oratio; ludus t. pueris; mare t. est ad navigandum, *it is now the right time of the year for sailing;* multa mihi tempestiva fuere ad moriendum, *there were many fitting occasions for me to die;* (poet.) tempestivo, *at the right time.* Hence: A) **seasonable, ripe:** fructus tt. capere, *in season:* B) of a person, **ripe** *for something:* virgo t. (viro), *marriageable;* also, t. sequi virum, *for a husband;* tempestivus coelo, *ripe for heaven = worthy of being received among the gods:* C) = *beginning before the usual time,* **early,** convivium.

TEMPLUM, i, *n.* [= tempulum, *dim.* of tempus — cf τέμ-ενος, τέμ-νω]. 1) In augury: A) *an elevated place, consecrated by an augur, and marked off by imaginary lines; a place for observing the auspices:* Aventinum montem templum capere ad inaugurandum, *to choose the Aventine mount as a place for observing auguries:* B) *an open space of the heavens, marked off by the augur with his staff, within which he watched for the appearance of omens.* 2) In gen.: A) *any place or building consecrated by auspices,* **a consecrated place, sanctuary;** thus often of the senate-house or other public buildings where the senate assembled; thus, also, of the place before the rostra, and of the rostra itself; of the elevated seats of the magistrates; also, *trop.,* pectus templaque mentis, *the sanctuary, shrine:* B) *a building dedicated to a deity or to several deities,* **a temple, fane** (cf. fanum, delubrum, aedes): C) (poet.) *a clear, open space,* in gen., **a circuit** (usually with the idea of loftiness and greatness): tt. mundi; tt. coelestia; tt. Neptunia, *the sea;* tt. Orci, *the infernal regions;* tt. linguae (Lucr.), *the throat:* D) **a height** *or* **elevation** *with a wide prospect:* tt. Parnassi.

TEMPŎRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [tempus I.]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to time,* **temporary, temporal.**

TEMPŎRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tempus I.]. 1) **Fit** *or* **proper for the time,** liberalitas. 2) (Lat.) *Lasting for a time,* **temporary:** t. amicitia, *changeable.*

TEMPUS (I.), ŏris, *n.* [TEM, root of tem-no and τέμ-νω]. 1) **Time,** in gen.: hoc tempore, *at this time;* eodem t., or per idem t., *at the same time;* ex quo t., *from which time on = since;* superioribus tt., *in former times;* omni t., *at every time;* ad hoc t., *up to the present time;* t. anni, diei, *the season, time of day;* ad or in tempus, *for a time, for a moment;* ex tempore, *without time for preparation, extemporaneously.* 2) In partic.: A) = **the time** *for something:* t. nascendi; t. proelii committendi; hence — a) = **the right time, the fit time,** *the nick of time;* hence = **an opportunity,** &c.: tempus est abeundi or abire, *it is time to depart;* also, t. est me id dicere, *it is the time for me to say it;* amittere, etc., tempus rei gerendae, *to let slip an opportunity* — b) ad t., in t., and (Pl.) per t., more freq. suo t., and adverbially Tempore, or with the old ablative forms Tempori and Tempĕri (with *comp.* temperius), *at the right time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably,* venire: B) *time in reference to its condition,* i. e., **the state of the times, the times, circumstances** — a) in gen.: tempori cedere, *to adapt one's self to circumstances;* in hoc (tali) t., *under these circumstances;* ad t., ex t., and pro t., *according to circumstances, according to the nature of the circumstances* — b) freq., in partic. = *difficult and dangerous circumstances;* hence it often = *danger, misfortune, affliction,* &c.: t. in ultimum deductus, *reduced to the last extremity;* thus mostly in the *pl.*: t. meum, or tt. mea (*my fate*), in which terms Cicero often speaks of his banishment and the unpleasant circumstances connected with it; tt. reipublicae; omne t. meum amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *all my time must be devoted to the exigencies of my friends.* 3) **Time** *in poetry and rhetoric,* **measure, quantity.** 4) (Lat.) In grammar, **a tense.**

TEMPUS (II.), ŏris, *n.* **The temple** *of the head;* mostly in the *pl., the temples;* (poet.) — a) = *the face, visage* — b) = *the head.*

TEMPȳRA, ōrum, *n. pl.* *A town in Thrace.*

TĒMŪLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [cf. temetum]. *Showing signs of intoxication,* **drunken, drunk, intoxicated,** vox, homo.

TĒNĀCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [tenax]. 1) **A holding fast, tenacity:** unguium tenacitate arripiunt, *they seize it with tenacious claws.* 2) *Trop.,* **stinginess.**

TĒNĀCĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [tenax].

1) **Holding fast, firmly, tenaciously.** 2) *Trop.*, **perseveringly.**

TĒNAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [teneo]. 1) **Holding fast, tenacious, griping,** hedera, forceps. Hence = *that holds firmly together,* **tough, firm, adhesive,** &c., cera, sabulum; passus t., *firm;* navis tenacior pondere, *steady.* 2) *Trop.:* A) in a good sense, **holding fast** *to something,* **persistent, steadfast, tenacious:** t. propositi, *to his purpose;* memoria t., *retentive;* t. justitiae, *adhering to the right:* B) in a bad sense, **stubborn, obstinate,** equus, morbus: C) *holding fast to money,* **stingy, avaricious:** parcus ac t.; t. quaesiti, *of his earnings;* regnum, umbrae tt. (of the infernal regions).

TENCHTĒRI, or TENCTĒRI, ōrum, *m. pl. A German people, on the Rhine,* famed for their excellent cavalry.

TENDĒBA, ōrum, *n. pl. A town of Caria.*

*TENDĬCŪLA, ae, *f.* [tendo]. **A trap, snare,** *for catching birds; trop.,* t. literarum = *a cavilling interpretation of laws, a quirk.*

TENDO, tĕtendi, tentum or tensum, 3. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [root TEN, Gr. τείνω]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To stretch, to distend, to extend,** arcum (cf. C), chordam, vela, retia, plagas. Hence: A) t. insidias (dolum) alicui, *to lay snares for one:* B) t. tentorium, tabernaculum, etc., *to pitch a tent* (cf. II. 3); t. cubilia, *to make:* C) **to direct, to turn:** t. cursum, iter, etc., in Hispaniam; t. oculos telumque pariter; t. lintea (= vela) ad portum; hence (poet.) t. sagittas arcu, *to shoot:* D) (poet.) **to string,** barbiton. 2) **To stretch forth** *or* **out,** manus alicui or ad aliquem. Hence: A) **to reach, to present,** puerum patri: B) *to offer,* munera. II. Abs., and hence *intr.* — 1) *To direct or to shape one's course,* **to go** *or* **to travel towards:** t. Venusium. Hence, *trop.:* A) t. ad aliquem, *to be inclined towards one's party;* so, also, t. ad societatem Romanam: B) **to tend to, to strive** *or* **to aspire after:** t. ad altiora; via t. ad moenia, *leads to the town;* quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, *tend.* 2) **To exert one's self, to strive, to endeavour, to labour:** t. ut aliquid fiat; (poet.) with an *infin.,* tendo rumpere, *I strive to break;* nihil ultra t. quam ut, etc., *for nothing more than that,* &c.; t. adversus, contra = *to combat, to contend* (with words, arguments, &c.); t. ad sua consilia; haud sane tetenderunt, *they were indeed not very zealous;* also, t. aliquid, *to labour or to struggle for something;* acrius t. (in wooing), *to strive earnestly;* nihil illi tendere contra, *to reply.* 3) (Cf. I. 1, B.) = *To pitch a tent* = **to encamp:** t. sub vallo, Lugduni.

TĒNEA, ae, *f.* [= Τενία]. *A town between Corinth and Mycene.*

TĒNEBRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* 1) **Darkness, duskiness** (cf. the stronger 'caligo,' and the weaker 'obscuritas'): tenebris, or per tt., *in darkness.* Hence: A) = **the night:** tenebris (in opp. to luce, 'in the day'): B) (poet.) *the darkness of death:* ad extremas tt.: C) = *a dark and dreary place, a hole, haunt:* ex tt. lustrorum ac stuprorum; clausi in tt. = *in prison;* also of the infernal regions: D) (poet.) = **blindness:** E) = *the darkness of a swoon,* **a swoon:** tt. oboriuntur mihi, *it becomes dark to me.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **obscurity** *of reputation or rank,* **low birth, baseness,** &c.: familiam e tt. in lucem revocare, *to recall from a low condition to fame and honour:* B) *darkness* = **indistinctness, unintelligibleness;** offundere (obducere) tenebras rei alicui, *to make dark or unintelligible;* mihi tenebrae sunt, *the thing is a riddle to me, I cannot solve it:* C) = **misfortune,** reipublicae; in tt., *during the confusion;* tt. superioris anni, vitae: D) (Pl.) quas tu mihi tt. cudis? *what deception are you playing upon me?*

TĒNEBRĬCUS, TĒNEBRĬCŌSUS (w. *sup.*), and (poet. & lat.) TĒNEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae]. 1) **Dark, gloomy,** popina, aër. 2) *Trop.* — a) **unknown,** tempus aetatis — b) **indistinct, obscured,** sensus.

TĒNĔDIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tenedos]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tenedos;** *subst.,* Tenedii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Tenedos.*

TĒNĔDOS, or Tĕnĕdus, i, *f.* [= Τένεδος]. *An island near Troy,* now Tenedo.

TĒNELLŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tenellus] (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Very tender** *or* **delicate.**

TĒNELLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tener]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Very tender** *or* **delicate.**

TĒNEO, tĕnui, tentum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [root TEN, Gr. τείνω, whence also ten-do]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To hold, to keep, to have** (in physical possession — cf. habeo, possido): t. baculum dextrâ; t. rem in manu; prov., aliquid manu tenere, *to seize, to grasp,* i. e., *to comprehend.*

2) **To hold fast:** A) = *to keep shut up,* pecus: B) t. se domi, in castris, *to keep one's self, to remain; trop.,* t. aliquem in officio, *to keep one within the limits of duty:* C) **to keep back, to detain, to retard:** t. tabellarium diutius; ne diutius (vos) teneam, *not to detain you any longer (by my speech):* D) teneo te! *I have you!* (of one who in a controversy believes himself to have gained an advantage over his antagonist — cf. 3, A): E) **to repress, to curb, to moderate,** iracundiam, lacrimas, dolorem, cupiditatem. Hence — a) = **to check, to keep off, to restrain:** vix ab aliquo manus t.; vix se ab accusando t.; nec te teneo quin, etc. — b) = *to keep to one's self, to conceal,* ea quae dici possunt — c) (lat.) = *to hinder, to impede:* Phoebi tenuere viam, *closed up:* F) **to defend, to hold,** locum, castra: G) **to preserve, to maintain, to observe,** *to remain true to an order, regulation,* &c.: t. consuetudinem, ordines; t. cursum, iter, *to keep the course;* animantium vita tribus rebus tenetur, *is sustained;* t. modum, *to observe moderation;* t. fidem, foe-

dus, promissa, *to keep, to fulfil:* H) **to accomplish, to effect,** propositum; tenuit ne consules crearentur: I) *to hold fast to an assertion,* **to assert, to maintain,** aliquid; t. voluptatem esse summum bonum: J) **to bind, to obligate:** lex me t.; ut quod plebs jussisset, populum teneret; freq. in the *pass.*, teneri legibus, jurejurando, interdicto, *to be bound by;* teneri poenâ, *to deserve a punishment, to incur a penalty;* and similarly, teneri lege, *to incur the penalty ordained by a law;* teneri promisso, *to be obliged to fulfil a promise:* K) **to comprehend, to include:** haec formula reges t.: L) **to gain, to win,** causam: M) in partic. the *pass.* teneri — a) **to be captivated, enchained** *or* **fascinated:** teneri ludis; aures tt. cantibus; t. ab oratore — b) **to be convicted:** teneri testibus, *by witnesses;* t. cupiditatis ejusdem — c) **to be proved,** crimen — d) **to be caught,** in peccato — e) t. agnatione alicujus, *to be bound to any one by ties of kindred.*

3) **To retain, to hold, to possess:** t. provinciam liberam a praedonibus; t. aliquid hereditate; t. Cyprum dicione, *to have under his power.* Hence: A) teneo te! *I have thee! (in my arms*— an exclamation of one who after a long separation unexpectedly meets a friend — cf. 2, D): B) *to have in one's power,* **to control,** ea loca, rempublicam; t. scenam, *to have sole possession of;* also abs., qui tenent (sc. rempublicam), *who have the control of public affairs:* C) milit. tech. term, **to keep possession of:** t. locum praesidiis: D) in gen., **to occupy, to find one's self in:** t. locum, sedem; t. portum, insulam, litus, *to be in the harbour, on the island, on the shore* (cf. 5): E) *trop.*, **to be master of, to possess, to rule:** cupiditas me tenerit; falsa opinio vos t.; memoria mei vos tenet, *you remember me* (cf. G, *infra*); spes me t., *I have hope:* F) **to hold** *in the mind,* **to comprehend, to understand:** t. sensus alicujus; t. quid velit Caesar: G) aliquid memoriâ t., or simply t., **to remember:** H) = *to use,* aliquid.

4) **To turn, to direct:** t. iter, cursum aliquo, *one's course anywhere;* t. oculos sub castra.

5) **To reach, to arrive at,** terram, regionem, portum (cf. 3, D). Hence, *trop.* = **to attain to, to obtain,** regnum, arcem.

II. *Intr.* — 1) (Accord. to I. 2, B.) **To keep** *or* **to maintain one's ground, to hold out, to stay:** statio paucorum armatorum ibi t. 2) (Accord. to I. 2, G.) **To continue, to last, to prevail:** consuetudo t., *the custom obtains;* fama t., *the report prevails;* imber per totam noctem t., *continues;* nomen t., *is usual.* 3) (Accord. to I. 4.) **To take one's way, to betake one's self to sail, to steer:** t. ad agrum Laurentem; medio tutissimus ibis; inter utrumque tene.

TĔNER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred with τέρην]. 1) **Tender, soft, delicate,** gramen, planta; freq. = *of tender age, young:* t. puer, aetas; **hence, a teneris unguiculis, or simply a teneris, de t. ungui** = *from childhood.* 2) *Trop.*, **of the mind;** A) **tender, susceptible:** hence, **inexperienced, weak:** t. animus, virtus; molle quiddam et t.: B) **soft, delicate, effeminate:** t. carmen.

*TĔNĔRASCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [tener]. (Poet.) **To grow tender.**

TĔNĔRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [tener]. (Lat.) **Tenderly, softly.**

TĔNĔRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [tener]. **Tenderness, softness.**

TĔNĔRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [tener]. (Lat.) **Tenderness.**

TĒNII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Tenos]. *The inhabitants of Tenos.*

TĔNOR, ōris, *m.* [teneo]. 1) (Poet.) *A holding on;* hence, **an (uninterrupted) course, career, continuance, tenor:** hasta servat tenorem, *keeps its course;* placido educta tenore, *by an unbroken and steady course; trop.*, idem t. pugnae, *an uninterrupted continuance of the battle;* unus et perpetuus t. juris; t. vitae, *continuance of life;* servare t. in narrationibus; duos consulatus eodem t. gestos, *in the same spirit.* In partic., uno t., adverbially = *in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly.* 2) (Lat.) **The accent, tone** *of a syllable.*

TĒNOS, or TĒNUS, i, *f.* [= Τῆνος]. *One of the Cyclades,* now Tino.

TENSA, or THENSA, ae, *f.* *The chariot on which the images of the gods were borne in the Ludi Circenses.*

*TENTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [tento]. *Trying the way or ground here and there by touching,* **groping.**

TENTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [tento]. (Poet.) 1) **A trial, attempt, essay:** sumere tt. vocis, *to try.* 2) **A temptation,** fidei.

TENTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [tento]. (Poet. & lat.) **A trial, proof, attempt, essay.**

TENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tento]. 1) **A trial, proof.** 2) **An attack** *of sickness:* novae tt.

TENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [tento]. (Poet.) **A tempter,** Dianae.

TENTĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [tendo]. (Poet.) **Lust, lecherousness.**

TENTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of tendo]. 1) **To handle, to feel, to touch,** rem, aciem pugionis; t. aquam pedibus; venas t., *to feel the pulse.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to examine,** se: B) **to prove, to essay, to try, to put to the test** (cf. experio, periclitor): t. belli fortunam; t. vires alicujus; t. patientiam inimici; tento quid in eo genere possim; t. aditum; (poet. & lat.) with an *infin.*, t. persuadere alicui; rarely with 'ut'; in partic. (freq. in Liv.) = *to try whether any thing can be reached, accomplished or effected, to make trial of;* t. spem pacis; t. libertatem, *to essay liberty;* t. silentium, *whether one can obtain*

silence; t. intercessionem; t. gentem, *to test how a people will bear an injury;* t. aures alicujus, *how much one's ears will bear:* C) **to try = to seek to move, to incite, to tempt, to tamper with; to excite, to disturb:** t. aliquem; t. judicem pecuniâ, *to try to bribe;* t. animos servorum metu; nationes t., *to agitate:* D) *to try the strength of,* **to attack, to assail:** t. urbem, moenia oppidi, Africam; *trop.,* tentari morbo, *to be attacked by disease;* vina tt. caput, *affect.*

*TENTORIOLUM, ii, *n.* [*dim.* of tentorium]. **A small tent.**

TENTORIUM, ii, *n.* [tendo]. **A tent.**

TENTYRA, ae, or TENTYRIS, idis, *f.* [= Τέντυρα or Τεντυρίς]. *A town in Upper Egypt,* now Denderah.

TENTYRITAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Tentyra]. *The inhabitants of Tentyra.*

*TĒNUĬCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tenuis]. **Trifling, slight, poor.**

TĒNUIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindred w. tendo, Gr. τείνω]. 1) *Stretched out;* hence, **thin, fine, slender** (without the idea of disparagement or censure — cf. exilis), vimen, nebula, vestis; t. agmen, coelum. Hence: A) **narrow,** limes; t. tellus, *an isthmus, neck of land;* t. frons: B) **lean, lank,** vulpecula: C) **soft,** vox: D) *trop.* — a) **petty,** cura — b) **fine, nice, delicate,** distinctio — c) genus dicendi t. = *ornate, elegant,* or *plain, simple.* 2) *Meton.,* **little, trifling, insignificant:** A) of magnitude and quantity, **small, inadequate,** oppidum, foramen: B) of water, **shallow,** unda: C) of quality and value, praeda, honor; t. suspicio, causa, *insufficient:* D) *weak,* animus, valetudo: E) of birth, rank, &c., **low, mean:** t. loco ortus; tenuiores, *persons of the lower orders;* t. ordo: F) of means and property, **poor, needy:** t. et obaeratus.

TĒNUĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [tenuis]. 1) **Thinness, fineness, tenuity:** t. animi, *the immaterial nature* (in opp. to the solid mass of the body). Hence = **leanness, slenderness,** crurum, corporis. 2) *Trop.:* A) of speech and thought, **fineness, subtlety, acuteness,** verborum: B) **poverty, scarcity,** hominis, aerarii.

TĒNUĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [tenuis]. 1) **Thinly.** 2) **Plainly, simply.** 3) **Poorly, indifferently:** t. rem gerere, *to be in need.* 4) **Slightly, superficially.**

TĒNUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tenuis]. (Poet.) 1) **To make thin, slender** *or* **lean:** usus t. vomerem, *wears;* t. flumina per rivos, *to diminish by distributing into several streams;* t. vires alicujus, *to weaken;* t. se in undas, *to be dissolved into water;* t. viam vocis, *to narrow, to contract;* t. aera spissum, *to rarify.* 2) *Trop.,* **to diminish, to lessen, to debase,** iram, grandia facta; magna modis t. parvis.

TĒNUS (I.), ŏris, *n.* [= τένος]. (Pl.) **A cord, snare.**

TĒNUS (II.), *prep.* with the *abl.* and also with the *genit. pl.* [kindr. w. ten-do, ten-eo]. **Up** *or* **down to, as far as, unto** (but no farther, hence with the idea of limitation — cf. usque ad): Tauro t. regnare eum jusserunt, *as far as the Taurus only;* Cumarum t.; orurum t.; yet also, pectoribus t.; vulneribus tenus, *until wounds were inflicted.* Hence, in partic.: A) verbo t., *as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (in opp. to the reality); nomine t.; B) Hac-tenus, Ea-tenus, etc., v. under the first words of these compounds.

TEOS, i, *f.* [= Τέως]. *A town on the coast of Ionia,* the birthplace of Anacreon.

TĔPĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 1. *v. tr.* **To make tepid** *or* **lukewarm, to warm,** solum.

TĔPEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To be tepid** *or* **lukewarm, to be warm.** 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) t. aliquâ, *to be enamoured of:* B) (poet.) = *to be indifferent in love, to be without ardour:* juvenis t.

TĔPESCO, pui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of tepeo]. 1) **To become tepid** *or* **slightly warm,** maria. 2) (Lat.) *Trop., to decrease in ardour,* **to cool off,** mentes.

TĔPĬDE, *adv.* with *comp.* [tepidus]. (Lat.) **Tepidly.**

TĔPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [tepeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Moderately warm,* **tepid, lukewarm,** jus, vapor; t. focus, *growing cold.* 2) *Trop., without ardour,* **lukewarm, languid;** t. mens.

TĔPOR, ōris, *m.* [tepeo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *A moderate warmth,* **tepidity, lukewarmness:** primus t. solis. 2) (Lat.) *A want of warmth,* **coolness.** 3) *Trop.,* of style, **languor, coldness.**

TER, *num. adv.* [tres]. 1) **Three times, thrice:** terni t. = *nine.* 2) Transf. = **often, repeatedly:** ter uxor capta virum plorat; terque quaterque manu pectus percussit; hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree, ter felix, *exceedingly happy;* on the other hand, ter amplus (of Geryon) = *having three bodies.*

TER-DĔCIES, or TRĔDECIES, *num. adv.* **Thirteen times.**

TĔRĔBINTHUS, i, *f.* [= τερέβινθος]. **A terebinth-tree.**

TĔREBRA, ae, *f.* [tero]. *An instrument for boring,* **a borer.**

TĔREBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [terebra]. 1) **To bore:** A) **to bore through,** ossa, latebras uteri (of the wooden horse before Troy): B) **to bore out:** t. lumen, *the eyes:* C) (lat.) **to bore about:** t. digito salinum, *to search about for salt in all corners of a salt-cellar* (as a sign of extreme poverty). 2) (Pl.) *Trop.* = *to insinuate one's self, to coax:* ut illa terebrat! *how she bores me! how she tries to persuade me!*

TĔRĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [tero]. 1) **A boring worm, woodworm.** 2) **A moth** (in clothes).

TĔRĒĪDES, æ, *m.* [Tereus]. **The son of Tereus,** i. e., *Itys.*

TĔRENTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Terentius I.]. **Terentian:** T. Chremes; T. verbum, *occurring in the comedies of Terence;* T. exercitus, *of Caius T. Varro.*

TĔRENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Terentus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Terentus,** ludi, tribus.

TĔRENTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Tĕrentia, æ, *f. The name of a Roman gens:* thus, esp. 1) Caius T. Varro, *consul, and commander of the Roman army* (B. C. 216) *in the battle of Cannæ.* 2) Marcus T. Varro, *a famous grammarian and antiquary of the time of Cicero.* 3) Publius T. Afer, *a noted writer of comedy,* about 170 B. C. 4) Terentia, *the wife of M. T. Cicero.*

TĔRENTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* = Terentianus.

TĔRENTUS, or TĔRENTOS, i, *f. A place on the Tiber, at the extremity of the Campus Martius, where the Ludi Seculares were held.*

TĔRES, ĕtis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [kindr. with tero]. Prop., *rubbed off;* hence, 1) **rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth,** stipes, hastile, digitus, cervix, sura. 2) *Trop.*, **polished, elegant:** sapiens t. atque rotundus: tt. aures, *acute;* t. oratio, *smooth, fluent.*

TĔREUS, ei or os, *m.* [= Τηρεύς]. 1) *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, and father of Itys.* (Vide Procne and Philomela.) 2) *The name of a tragedy by Attius.*

TER-GĔMĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) = Trigeminus.

TERGEO, si, sum, 2., and (more rare) TERGO, 3., *v. tr.* [kindr. w. tero]. 1) **To wipe off, to wipe dry,** oculos, manus; t. scuta, vasa, *to make bright, to scour, to polish, to burnish;* aridus aures terget sonus, *grates upon.* 2) *Trop.:* A) t. palatum pavone, *to tickle the palate:* B) (poet.) = *to atone for,* scelus.

TERGESTE, is, or Tergestum, i, *n. A town in Istria,* now Trieste.

TERGESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tergeste]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tergeste;** *subst.*, Tergestini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Tergeste.*

TERGĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [tergum]. (Ante-cl.) **Of leather, leather-;** *subst.*, Terginum, i, *n., a whip made of leather.*

TERGĬVERSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor]. **A refusing; a shift, subterfuge.**

TERGĬVERSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [tergiversor]. (Lat.) *One who declines or hangs back,* **a laggard.**

TERGĬ-VERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* Prop., *to turn the back upon any thing;* hence, **to be backward** *or* **reluctant; to shuffle, to boggle, to tergiversate; to hesitate, to delay:** t. in re aliqua; t. contra aliquem.

TERGO — v. Tergeo.

TERGUM, i, *n.* 1) **The back** (cf. dorsum): a t., *from behind;* post t., *behind, behind the back;* vertere, dare tergum = *to flee, to yield;* in the same signification (lat.), terga præbere (præstare) fugæ; on the other hand, præbere tt. Phœbo (poet.), *to bask in the sun;* tergo ac capite puniri, *to be punished by stripes and beheading.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **the back part, rear** *of any thing:* t. montis: B) **the surface** *of land or water:* t. aquæ: C) (= tergus), *the covering of the back,* **the skin, hide, leather:** t. taurinum, *an ox-hide;* hence = *any thing made of leather,* e. g., *a shield, bag, cestus:* D) (poet.) *meton.* = **the body** *of an animal:* centum tt. suum, *a hundred head of swine.*

TERGUS, ŏris, *n.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) = Tergum. 2) **The hide, skin** *of an animal* (cf. cutis): deripere t., *to take off, to flay.* Hence = *a shield made of a bull's hide.*

TĔRĪNA, æ, *f. A town of Bruttium.*

TĔRĪNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* [Terina]. **Of** *or* **near Terina:** T. sinus, now Golfo di S. Eufemia.

*TERMENTUM, i, *n.* [tero]. (Pl.; doubtful read.) **An injury.**

TERMES, ĭtis, *m.* (Poet. & lat.) **A bough** *cut off* (cf. ramus).

TERMESSENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Termessus]. *The inhabitants of Termessus.*

TERMESSUS, i, *f.* [= Τερμησσός]. *A town in Pisidia,* now Schenet.

TERMĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [terminus]. *Of or pertaining to boundaries,* **boundary-, terminal;** only *subst.*, Terminalia, ium, *n. pl., the festival of Terminus, the god of Boundaries,* held on the 23d of February.

TERMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [termino]. *A bounding* — only *trop.:* A) **a determining,** rerum: t. aurium, *the decision of the ears:* B) **a conclusion, end.**

TERMĪNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [terminus]. 1) *To mark off or to circumscribe by boundaries,* **to bound:** mare t. terras; t. spem possessionum Janiculo; t. gloriam iisdem finibus = *to limit;* t. fana, *to fix the boundaries for.* Hence: A) **to bound off, to separate** *by a boundary:* t. agrum publicum privato: B) *trop.*, **to determine, to fix, to define,** fines; t. bona voluptate, *the good by pleasure,* i. e., *to maintain that it consists in.* 2) *To set bounds to,* **to close, to terminate** (in opp. to continuo): t. bellum, orationem.

TERMĪNUS, i, *m.* [root TER; Greek τέρ-μα]. 1) **A boundary-line, limit, boundary** (the mark of a boundary — cf. finis; usually a row of stones or stakes — cf. limes): revellere tt. et ultra limites salire. 2) *Trop.:* A) **a limit, bound:** t. diligendi, *of love;* t. contentionum, vitæ: B) = **a conclusion, end:** C) personified, *Terminus, the god of Boundaries.*

TERNI, æ, a, *distr. num. adj.* [ter]. 1) **Three**

each; (poet.) in the *sing.*, terno ordine, *in a triple row.* 2) (Poet.) **Three.**

TERNIO, ōnis, *m.* [ter]. (Lat.) *The number three,* a **ternion.**

TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. tr.* [τείρω = τρίβω]. 1) **To rub:** t. oculos, *to rub the eyes;* t. dentes in stipite; t. lignum ligno; (poet.) t. labellum calamo = *to blow the flute;* t. calcem = *to overtake one in running;* ubi lapis lapidem terit (Pl.) = *in the mill;* bis frugibus area trita est, *it has twice been harvest time.* 2) *Meton.:* A) **to rub** *or* **to wear away** *by use,* **to wear out,** adamanta; t. ferrum, *to dull;* vestis trita, *worn out:* B) of grain, **to tread out, to thresh** *by treading,* frumentum: C) **to smooth, to polish,** crura pumice: D) t. radios rotis, *to turn (by a lathe):* E) (poet.) **to tread often, to frequent** *a way,* &c., viam, iter: F) in an obscene sense, *to cohabit with.* 3) *Trop.:* A) = *to have often in the hand, to use,* librum: B) of language, *to wear out by use,* **to render trite** *or* **common-place,** verbum: C) **to fret, to fatigue:** t. se in opere longinquo; t. plebem in armis: D) of time, **to spend, to wear away:** tempus teritur; generally in a bad sense = *to spend uselessly, to waste:* t. aetatem in rebus inutilibus; t. diem, *to do nothing.*

TERPSĬCHŌRE, es, *f.* [= Τερψιχόρη]. (Poet.) *The muse of dancing;* hence, in gen. = *a muse, poetry.*

TERRA, ae, *f.* 1) **Earth** (*the mould of the surface of the globe* — cf. tellus, etc.): injicere alicui terram. 2) **The earth, ground:** accidere ad t.; tollere de t.; terrae procumbere (poet.), *to fall to the ground;* terrae filius, *a son of the earth,* i. e., *a mortal, human being* (of a person of whom nothing else is known); terrae motus, *earthquakes.* 3) **The earth** = **the land** (in opp. to the sea): terrâ, *on land;* terrâ marique (mari terrâque, et mari et terrâ), *by land and sea.* Hence, *trop.*, esse in terra, *to be on dry land* = *to be secure;* terram videre = *to see the end of danger, embarrassment,* &c. 4) **A land, region, country:** in hac t.; t. Gallia, Italia; omnes tt.; terrâ orti, *aborigines.* Here belongs the *pl.* terrae, *all lands* = *the whole earth, the world:* in terris, *in this world;* sub terris, *in the infernal regions:* in partic., orbis terrarum (more rarely orbis terrae), *the whole earth, the circle of the earth;* ubi terrarum? *where in the world?* 5) (= Tellus) **The Earth** *as a planet:* t. locata in media mundi sede. 6) Personified, **the Earth** *as a goddess.*

TERRĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* [terra]. 1) *Consisting of earth,* **earthy, earthen,** collis, genus, corpora nostra; t. campus, *covered with deep earth;* hence, *subst.*, Terrenum, i, *n.*, *land, ground,* herbidum. 2) *Pertaining to the earth, found in or on the earth,* **earthly, terrestrial:** hiatus t., *a fissure in the earth;* numina tt, *dwelling on the earth;* t. eques = *mortal, human.* 3) *Living on the land,* **land-,** bestiae.

TERREO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) **To frighten, to terrify,** aliquem. 2) *Meton.:* A) (poet.) *to drive away by terror,* **to scare away:** t. profugam per totam urbem: B) **to deter,** aliquos a repetenda libertate.

TERRESTER (or Terrestris), stris, e, *adj.* [terra]. 1) *Pertaining to the earth,* **earthly, terrestrial,** res; Capitolium domicilium t. Jovis. 2) *Pertaining to the land,* **land-,** iter; copiae, exercitus tt., *land forces;* pugna t., *a battle on land;* t. bestia, *a land animal.* 3) (Pl.) Coena t. (jocosely), *consisting of vegetables,* i. e., *poor.*

TERREUS, a, um, *adj.* [terra]. (Rare.) **Of earth, earthen,** tumulus.

TERRĬBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [terreo]. *Exciting dread,* **frightful, terrible,** homo, facies, ira.

TERRĬCŬLA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [terreo]. *A means of exciting terror,* **a terror, scarecrow, bugbear.**

TERRĬFĬCO, 1. *v. tr.* [terreo-facio]. (Poet.) **To make afraid, to terrify.**

TERRĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [terror-facio]. (Poet.) *Exciting terror,* **terrific.**

TERRĬGĔNA, ae, *com.* [terra-gigno]. (Poet.) *Sprung from the earth,* **earthborn** — a) of the first man — b) of the giants — c) of the men who according to fable sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Jason and Cadmus.

TERRĬLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-loquor]. (Lucr.) *That speaks fearful things,* **fear-inspiring.**

TERRĬPĂVIUM, TERRĬPŪDIUM — v. Tripudium.

TERRĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of terreo]. **To terrify much** *or* **frequently,** aliquem.

TERRĪTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [terra]. *The land lying around and belonging to a town,* **a territory, district.**

TERROR, ōris, *m.* [terreo]. **Dread, terror, alarm:** t. alicujus rei, *of something;* t. meus, *of me;* t. externus, *of foreign enemies;* ad t. ceterorum, *in order to strike terror into others;* hence = *an object causing fear or dread,* **a terror:** Carthago t. Romanorum; jacere terrores, *words that excite terror.*

TERSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of tergeo]. (Poet. & lat.) Prop., *wiped off.* Hence, 1) **clean, neat,** mulier, planta. 2) *Trop.*, **faultless, elegant, neat, terse,** auctor, judicium.

*TERTIĀ-DĔCĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) **Soldiers of the thirteenth legion.**

TERTIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [tertius]. **Pertaining to the third:** t. febris, *the tertian fever;* hence, *subst.*, Tertiani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the soldiers of the third legion.*

TERTIO, *num. adv.* [tertius]. 1) **For the third time.** 2) **Thirdly.**

TERTIUM, *num. adv.* [tertius]. **For the third time.**

TERTIUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [ter]. **The third:** tt. Saturnalia, *on the third day of the Saturnalia;* ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent*, i. e., *the great-grandson;* tt. numina, *infernal;* thus, also, tt. regna.

TERTIUS-DĔCĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* **The thirteenth.**

TĔRUNCIUS, ii, *m.* [ter-uncia]. **1) Three-twelfths** *of an as*, **a quarter-as**; prov. = *a trifle:* ne t. quidem, *not a farthing;* teruncii aliquem facere, *to care nothing at all about one.* **2) The fourth part** *of an inheritance.*

***TER-VĔNĒFĪCUS**, i, *m.* (Pl.) **Prop.,** *the thrice-poisoner* = **a thorough knave.**

TESCA, or **TESQUA**, ōrum, *n. pl.* (Poet.) **Waste regions, wastes, deserts** (a Sabine word, which perhaps originally signified a consecrated piece of land, and therefore uncultivated).

TESSELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of tessera]. *A small square piece of stone,* **a little cube** *for pavements,* &c.

***TESSELLĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* [tessella]. *Made of small square stones,* **checkered, tesselated:** t. pavimentum, *a mosaic pavement.*

TESSĔRA, ae, *f.* [= τέσσερες, Ion. for τέσσαρες]. **1) A square piece** *of wood, stone or metal, used for pavements,* &c. **2) A die,** *for playing, with all the six sides marked:* they played with three tesserae (cf. talus). **3) A mark, token,** in gen.; in partic.: A) t. militaris, *a tablet on which the watchword or command was written;* hence, **a watchword, pass, countersign:** it bello t. signum; omnibus dare t.: B) t. frumentaria or frumenti, **a provision-ticket, billet,** *which entitled the holder to receive corn* (*or money in its stead*) *at the public distribution:* C) t. hospitalis, **a token, tally,** *by which friends or their descendants recognised each other,* usually a tablet or bit of wood, of which each had a half: confringere t. (Pl.) = *to break up a friendship.*

TESSĔRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Lat.) *He who receives and distributes the watchword of the commander.*

TESSĔRŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of tessera]. **1) A small square** *of stone for paving.* **2)** (Lat.) **A small ticket** *or* **tally** *for the distribution of corn.* **3)** (Gell.) **A die** *for playing.*

TESTA, ae, *f.* [for tosta, from torreo]. *Any thing made of burned clay:* — **1)** (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A brick, tile. 2)** *A piece of earthenware,* **a pot, jug, urn;** also = *an earthen lamp.* **3)** *A broken piece of earthenware,* **a sherd, potsherd;** in particular, *a sherd, potsherd, in the ostracism of the Greeks.* **4) The shell** *of a shell-fish.* Hence, *meton.:* A) = **a shell-fish:** B) *a covering of ice, an icy shell.* ***5)** *A clapping with the flat of the hands in token of applause,* invented by Nero.

***TESTĀBĬLIS**, e, *adj.* [testor]. (Lat.) *That may bear testimony.*

TESTĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [testa]. (Lat.) **1)** *Consisting of bricks or tiles,* **brick-, tile-. 2)** *Covered with a shell,* **testaceous.**

TESTĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [testamentum]. **1)** *Pertaining to wills,* **testamentary,** lex. **2)** *Subst.,* **Testamentarius**, ii, *m., a forger of wills.*

TESTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [testor]. **A will, testament:** t. facere; conscribere t.; mutare, rumpere, irritum facere t.

TESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [testor]. **1)** (Lat.) **A bearing witness. 2) A calling to witness.**

TESTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [testor]. *One who makes a will or testament,* **a testator.**

TESTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of testor, with a passive signification, 'attested']. **Known, manifest, evident, undeniable:** t. res; t. virtus alicujus.

***TESTĬCŬLOR**, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [testis **I.**]. (Pl.) **To call to witness.**

TESTĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of testis **II.**]. **A testicle:** *trop.,* vena testiculi paterni, *manly vigour, manliness.*

TESTĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [testificor]. **1) A bearing witness, giving testimony. 2)** In gen., **an attestation, proof.**

TESTĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [testis-facio]. **1) To give evidence, to testify, to bear witness to, to attest,** aliquid; t. te id fecisse. **2)** In gen., **to publish, to bring to light, to show, to prove.** t. sententiam suam; t. amorem suum. **3) To call to witness:** t. deos hominesque.

TESTĪMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [testis **I.**]. **1) Testimony** (oral or written): dicere (edere, etc.) t. contra (in) aliquem, *to bear witness against any one;* legere t., *to read a written testimony.* **2) Evidence, proof:** t. rei alicujus; illud testimonio ejus rei est, *serves as a proof;* res est testimonio quod, etc., *is a proof that,* &c.

TESTIS (I.), is, *comm. One who attests* (orally or in writing), **a witness:** t. rei alicujus or de re aliqua, *of something;* testis es, quam multa ei tribuerim, *you know, have seen,* &c.; thus, also, t. es, me in eo non perseverasse, *you can testify that,* &c. Hence = **an eye-witness, spectator:** (poet.) lunâ t., *with the moon as a witness.*

TESTIS (II.), is, *m.* **A testicle.**

TESTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [testis **I.**]. **I.** *Tr.* — **1)** (Rare, poet. & lat.) *To depose as a witness,* **to testify, to attest. 2) To assure** *solemnly,* **to aver, to declare:** t. se id pacis causa fecisse. **3)** *To give evidence of,* **to make known, to show, to prove, to manifest:** t. vim divinam; (poet.) res t. impia proelia, curas alicujus, mores barbaros, *betrays.* **4) To call upon** *or* **to invoke as a witness,** deos, aliquem; t. foedera rupta, *to call to witness.* **5)** *To publish one's last will or testament,* **to make a will:** nomen testatas in tabulas inferre, *into his will.* **II.** *Intr.* — T. de re, *to provide by a will for something.*

TESTU (*indecl.*), or TESTUM, i, *n.* [from torreo, like testa]. (Ante-cl. & poet.) **An earthen cover** *or* **vessel.**

TESTŪDĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [testudo]. 1) **Like a tortoise,** gradus. 2) **Made of** *or* **overlaid with tortoise shell,** lyra.

TESTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [testa]. 1) **A tortoise.** 2) **A tortoise shell,** *used for inlaying.* 3) Of things having the arched shape of a tortoise shell: A) **a lyre, cithern:** B) **a shed, covering,** *made of wood, for the protection of besiegers:* C) **a covering** *or* **shed,** *made of shields, held together by soldiers over their heads:* D) **a vault, arch** *in a building.*

TESTŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of testa]. Prop., *a small potsherd;* hence, **a voting-tablet,** *used at Athens.*

TETE = Te — v. Tu.

TĒTER (Taeter), tra, trum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Foul, offensive, noisome;** and, in a moral sense, **horrid, hideous, abominable, disgraceful:** t. odor, locus, spectaculum; t. homo, vitium, facinus, bellum.

TĒTHYS, ўos, *f.* [= Τηθύς]. 1) *A sea-goddess, daughter of Uranus and Gaea, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.* 2) *Meton.,* as an appellative = *the sea.*

TETRĂCŌLON, i, *n.* [= τετράκωλον]. (Lat.) **A period of four members.**

TETRĂDIUM, ii, *n.* [= τετράδιον]. *The number four,* **a quaternion.**

TETRĂDRACHMUM, i, *n.* [= τετράδραχμον]. *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmas.*

TETRAO, ōnis, *m.* [= τετράων]. **A moorfowl.**

TETRAPHŸLIA, ae, *f. A town of Athamania.*

TETRARCHA, or TETRARCHES, ae, *m.* [= τετράρχης]. *A ruler who governed the fourth part of a country,* **a tetrarch;** hence, in gen., *the title of a petty prince.*

TETRARCHIA, ae, *f.* [= τετραρχία]. *The dominions of a tetrarch,* **a tetrarchy.**

TETRASTĬCHOS, on, *adj.* [= τετράστιχος]. (Lat.) **Having four verses:** t. carmen, *a tetrastic.*

TETRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [teter]. **Foully, detestably, abominably.**

TETRĪCA, ae, *f. A mountain in the territory of the Sabines,* now Monte S. Giovanni.

TETRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [teter]. **Gloomy, harsh, sour, stern** (from bad temper or pedantry — cf. austerus, severus): t. disciplina, animus, frons, puella.

TEUCER (poet. Teucrus), cri, *m.* [= Τεῦκρος]. 1) *A son of the river-god Scamander and the nymph Ida;* according to other legends, *a son of Scamander of Crete, and son-in-law of Dardanus.* He was the first king of Troy, and after him the Trojans were called Teucri (v. Teucrus). 2) *A son of Telamon and Hesione, and half-brother of Ajax* After his return from Troy, being banished by his father from Salamis, he went to Cyprus and founded a city, which he called Salamis, after his native country.

TEUCRIA, ae, *f.* [Teucer]. (Poet.) *The Trojan territory.*

TEUCRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Teucer]. *A pseudonymic designation of a person otherwise unknown* (Cicero, Att. 1. 12 and 18).

TEUCRUS, a, um, *adj.* [Teucer]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Teucer;** (poet.) = *Trojan; subst.,* Teucri, ōrum, *m. pl., the Trojans.*

TEUTHRANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Teuthras]. **Teuthrantean;** (poet.) = *Mysian.*

TEUTHRANTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Teuthras]. **Teuthrantian:** turba T., *the fifty sisters or daughters of Thespius.*

TEUTHRAS, antis, *m.* [= Τεύθρας]. 1) *A river in Campania.* 2) *A king of Mysia, and father of Thespius.*

TEUTOMATUS, i, *m. A king of the Nitiobriges.*

TEUTŌNI, ōrum, or TEUTŌNES, num, *m. pl. A people of Germany,* **the Teutons.**

TEUTŌNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Teutoni]. **Teutonic;** *subst.,* Teutonici, ōrum, *m. pl., the Teutons.*

TEUTŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Teutoni]. **Teutonic;** *subst.,* Teutonus, i, *m., a Teuton.*

TEXO, xui, xtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To weave,** telam, vestes; t. rete (of a spider). 2) *Trop.,* **to join together** *as by a web,* **to plait, to braid:** A) t. sepes; vites tt. umbracula, *form a bower by their branches interwoven together:* B) t. navem, basilicam, *to build:* C) t. epistolam, librum, *to weave,* i. e., *to compose, to write;* ea tela texitur, *is devised, contrived.*

TEXTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [texo]. **Woven, wrought, textile,** stragulum, donum; *trop.,* pestis t., *a garment steeped in poison; subst.,* Textile, is, *n., a piece of cloth, linen.*

TEXTOR, ōris, *m.* [texo]. **A weaver.**

TEXTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [textor]. (Lat.) *Woven; trop.,* of style = **entangling, deceitful.**

TEXTRĪNUM, i, *n.* [for textorinum, from textor]. **A weaving** — a) = *the art of weaving* — b) = *a weaver's shop.*

TEXTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of texo]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *That which is woven,* **a web, cloth:** tt. pretiosa. 2) *That which is plaited or fitted together,* **a plait, texture, fabric,** carinae; *trop.,* t. dicendi, *style of composition.*

TEXTŪRA, ae, *f.* [texo]. (Poet.) 1) **A weaving.** 2) **A web, texture:** t. Minervae. 3) **A construction, structure.**

TEXTUS, ūs, *m.* [texo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) 1) **Texture, structure.** 2) **Construction,** connexion, context, orationis.

THABENA, ae, *f.* *A town in Nubia.*

THABENENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Thabena]. *The inhabitants of Thabena.*

THAIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Θαΐς]. *A famous Athenian courtezan.*

THALA, ae, *f.* *A town in Numidia,* now Ferreanah.

THALAMĒGUS, i, *m.* [= θαλαμηγός]. (Lat.) **A state-barge** *fitted up with cabins.*

THALAMUS, i, *m.* [= θάλαμος]. 1) **An inner room,** *a sitting-room in the inner part of the house.* 2) In partic.: A) **a sleeping-room, bed-chamber;** hence — a) = **a marriage-bed** — b) = **marriage** *or* **love:** vita expers thalami, *unmarried;* pertaesus thalami; ne desere thalamos pactos, *thy bride:* B) **the women's apartment** *in a house:* C) in gen. = **a residence, habitation.**

THALASSĪCUS, and THALASSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [= θαλασσικός, θαλασσῖνος]. (Ante-cl.) **Sea-coloured, sea-green:** t. vestis.

THALES, ētis, *m.* [= Θαλῆς]. *A philosopher of Miletus,* one of the Seven Wise Men, and founder of the Ionic school.

THALĪA, ae, *f.* [= Θάλεια]. 1) *The muse of Comedy.* 2) *One of the Graces.* 3) *A sea-nymph.*

THALIARCHUS, i, *m.* [= θαλίαρχος, 'he who presides at a banquet']. *The name (probably fictitious) of a young friend of Horace.*

THALLUS, i, *m.* [= θαλλός]. **A green stalk** *or* **bough:** t. Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough.*

THAMYRAS, ae, or THAMYRIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Θαμύρας]. *A Thracian poet in the Mythic Age,* who, being vanquished in a contest with the Muses, was deprived of his eyes.

THAPSIA, ae, *f.* [= θάψος]. *A poisonous shrub.*

THAPSĪTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Thapsus]. *The inhabitants of Thapsus in Africa.*

THAPSUS, i, *f.* [= Θάψος]. 1) *A peninsula and town in Sicily.* 2) *A town in Africa,* famed for Cæsar's victory over the partizans of Pompey — now Demass.

THASIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thasos]. **Thasian;** *subst.,* Thasii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Thasos.*

THASOS, or THASUS, i, *f.* [= Θάσος]. *An island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Thrace.*

THAUMĀCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town of Thessaly.*

THAUMANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thaumas]. **Thaumantian:** T. virgo = *Iris.*

THAUMANTIAS, ădis, or THAUMANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Thaumas]. **The daughter of Thaumas** = *Iris.*

THAUMAS, antis, *m.* [= Θαύμας]. *A son of Pontus and Gaea, and father of Iris.*

THEATRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [theatrum]. *Of or belonging to the theatre,* **theatrical,** consessus; t. lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre; trop.,* humanitas t., *feigned, spurious.*

THEATRUM, i, *n.* [= θέατρον]. 1) **A playhouse, theatre;** hence (poet.) = *a place for exhibiting martial games, a circus.* 2) *Meton.* = *the audience in a theatre,* **the spectators:** tota theatra reclamant. Hence = *an assembly,* in gen. (of the people, of judges). 3) *Trop.,* **a stage, theatre** *for the exercise of one's talents, virtues,* &c.: forum fuit quasi th. illius ingenii; th. virtutis; familiaritas magno theatro spectata, *openly, publicly.*

THĒBAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Θῆβαι], also (lat.) THĒBE, es, *f.* *The name of several cities:* — 1) *The ancient capital of Boeotia,* founded by Cadmus — the birthplace of Pindar. 2) *The ancient capital of Upper Egypt.* 3) Th. Phthiae, *a city in Thessaly,* later named Philippopolis — now Armiro. 4) *A town in Mysia,* the birthplace of Andromache.

THĒBAIS (I.), ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Thebae]. *Of or pertaining to Thebes,* **Theban:** Th. hospes, *of Thebes in Boeotia; subst.,* Thebais, *f., a Theban woman:* Andromache est Th., *of Thebes in Mysia;* Thebaides, *the woman of Thebes (in Boeotia).*

THĒBAIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [Thebais I.]. *The district of Upper Egypt around Thebes,* **the Thebaid.**

THĒBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thebae]. 1) *Of or belonging to Thebes in Boeotia,* **Theban:** modi Th., *Pindaric;* Th. dea = *Ino;* TT. semina, *the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus;* Th. deus = *Hercules;* Th. soror = *Antigone; subst.,* Thebanus, i, *m., a Theban;* and *pl.,* Thebani, ōrum, *m., the Thebans.* 2) *Of or pertaining to Thebes in Mysia,* **Theban;** *subst.,* Thebana, ae, *f., a Theban woman,* i. e., *Andromache.*

THĒBE, es, *f.* [= Θήβη]. 1) = Thebae. 2) *A nymph, mistress of the river-god Asopus, and wife of Zethus.* 3) *The wife of Prince Alexander of Pherae.*

THĒCA, ae, *f.* [= θήκη]. **A hull, cover, case; a box** (for preserving valuables, &c.): th. numaria.

THEIUM, i, *n.* *A town of Athamania.*

THELXĪNOE, es, *f.* [= θέλγω-νοῦς, 'the spirit-charmer']. *One of the four first Muses* (Cic. Nat. Deor. 3, 21, 54).

THĒMA, ătis, *n.* [θέμα]. (Lat.) 1) *That which is treated of,* **a proposition, theme.** 2) *The position of the heavenly signs at one's birth,* **a nativity, horoscope.**

THĒMIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= θέμις]. *The goddess of Justice and Law,* who appears also, esp. among the Romans, as a goddess of Prophecy (Fatidica).

THĒMĪSON, ōnis, *m.* [= Θεμίσων]. *A famous physician of Laodicea, in Syria* — lived about 60 B. C.

THĒMISTA, ae, *f.* [= Θέμιστα]. *An Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus.*

THĒMISTOCLES, is, *m.* [= Θεμιστοκλῆς]. *A famous Athenian general.*

THĔMISTOCLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Themistocles]. **Themistoclean.**

THEOCRĬTUS, i, *m.* [= Θεόκριτος]. *A famous Greek idyllic poet,* who lived in the time of the Ptolemies.

THĒŎDĂMANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Theodamas]. **Theodamantean.**

THĒŎDĂMAS, antis, *m.* [= Θειοδάμας]. *A king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas.*

THEŎDECTES, is, *m.* [= Θεοδέκτης]. *A Greek orator of Cilicia,* a disciple of Isocrates.

THEŎDŌRĒI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The disciples of the philosopher Theodorus.*

THEŎDŌRUS, i, *m.* [= Θεόδωρος]. 1) *A Greek sophist,* contemporary with Socrates, and an adherent of the Cyrenaic school. 2) *A famous rhetorician,* instructor of Tiberius.

THEŎDŌSIA, ae, *f.* [= Θεοδοσία]. *A town of the Tauric Chersonese.*

THEOGNIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Θέογνις]. *A Greek elegiac poet of Mysia* — lived about 500 B. C.

THEŎGŌNIA, ae, *f.* [= Θεογονία, 'the origin of the gods']. *The title of a poem by Hesiod.*

THEŎLŎGUS, i, *m.* [= Θεόλογος]. (Lat.) *One that treats of the origin and nature of the gods,* a **theologian.**

THEON, ōnis, *m.* [= Θέων] 1) *A freedman,* notorious for his slanderous propensities. 2) *A celebrated Samian painter.*

THEŌNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Theon]. *Of or belonging to Theon* (1), **Theonine,** dens.

THEŎPHĂNES, is, *m.* [= Θεοφάνης]. *A historian,* a friend of Pompey.

THEŎPHĬLUS, i, *m.* *A freedman of M. Marcellus.*

THEOPHRASTUS, i, *m.* [= Θεόφραστος]. *A Grecian philosopher of Lesbos,* a disciple of Plato and Aristotle.

THEŎPOMPĒUS, and THEŎPOMPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Theopompus]. **Theapompean.**

THEŎPOMPUS, i, *m.* [= Θεόπομπος]. *A Grecian historian of Chios,* a disciple of Isocrates.

THEŌRĒMA, ătis, *n.* [= Θεώρημα]. (Lat.) *A proposition to be proved,* a **theorem.**

THĒRA, ae, or THĒRE, es, *f.* *An island near Crete.*

THĔRAPNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Therapne]. **Therapnæan;** (poet.) = **Spartan, Laconian:** Th. marita = *Helena.*

THĔRAPNE, es, *f.* [= Θεράπνη]. *A town in Laconia,* the birthplace of Helen.

THĔRICLES, is, *m.* [= Θηρικλῆς]. *A famous Grecian potter of Corinth.*

THĔRICLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thericles]. **Thericlean,** pocula.

THERMAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Θερμαί]. 1) **Warm springs, warm baths** (natural or artificial). 2) As a proper name, *a town in Sicily,* the birthplace of Agathocles — now Sciacca.

THERMAEUS, or THERMAĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Therme]. **Thermaic:** sinus Th.

THERME, es, *f.* [= Θέρμη]. *A city of Macedonia,* later called Thessalonica.

THERMĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thermae]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Thermæ;** *subst.* Thermitani, ōrum, *m. pl.,* *the inhabitants of Thermae.*

THERMŌDON, ntis, *m.* [= Θερμώδων]. *A river in Pontus,* near which the Amazons dwelt — now the Terma.

THERMŌDONTĒUS, or Thermōdontius, a, um, *adj.* [Thermodon]. **Thermodontean;** (poet.) = **Amazonian.**

THERMŌDONTIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* = Thermodonteus.

THERMŎPŌLIUM, ii, *n.* [= Θερμοπώλιον]. *A place where hot drinks were sold,* a **tavern, pothouse.**

THERMŎPŌTO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [θερμός-poto]. (Pl.) **To refresh with warm potations,** gutturem.

THERMŎPŸLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Θερμοπύλαι]. *A famous pass in Locris, between the sea and Mount Œta,* where Leonidas and his brave companions fell.

THERMUS, i, *m.* *A Roman cognomen in the Minutian gens.*

THĒRŌDĂMANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Therodamas]. *Of or belonging to Therodamas,* **Therodamantean,** leones. (Others read 'Theromedonteus.')

THĒRŎDĂMAS, antis, *m.* [= Θηροδάμας]. *A king of Scythia,* who fed lions with human flesh. (Others read 'Theromedon.')

THERSĪTES, ae, *m.* [= Θερσίτης]. *A Greek before Troy,* noted for his ugliness and scurrility; hence, appellatively, for a very ugly man or a calumniator.

*THĒSAURĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus]. (Pl.) *Of or pertaining to a treasure,* **treasure-, fur.**

THĒSAURŌCHRŸSŌNĪCOCHRŸSĪDES, ae, *m.* *A facetiously-formed proper name* (Plaut. Capt. 2. 2, 35).

THĒSAURUS, i, *m.* [= θησαυρός]. 1) **A hoard, store,** especially *of money or jewels,* **a treasure;** *trop.,* th. mali, *a mass of disasters.* 2) *A place where any thing is laid up to be kept,* **a storehouse, treasure-vault, treasury:** publicus th. sub terra; also, *trop.,* **a magazine, repository:** memoria th. omnium rerum; th. argumentorum.

THĒSĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Theseus II.]. *The title of a poem concerning Theseus,* **the Theseid.**

THĒSĒIUS, or THĒSĒUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Theseus II.]. **Of Theseus, Thesean:** Th. crimen, *the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus;* Th. fides, *like that of Theseus to Pirithous:* Th. laus, *the glory of having slain the Minotaur;* (poet.) = *Athenian:* Th. via, *that leads to Athens.*

THĒSEUS (II.), ei and eos, *m.* [= Θησεύς].

A king of Athens, son of Ægeus; subjugator of many robbers and monsters, and finally of the Minotaur.

THĒSĪDES, ae, *m.* [Theseus II.]. **A (male) descendant of Theseus** = *Hippolytus.*

THĔSIS, is, *f.* [= θέσις]. (Lat.) A rhetorical tech. t., **a proposition, thesis.**

THESMŌPHŌRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= θεσμοφόρια τά]. *The festival of Demeter or Ceres (as lawgiver) among the Greeks.*

THESPIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Θεσπιαί]. *A town in Boeotia.*

THESPIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Thespiae]. **Thespian;** (poet.) = *Boeotian:* deae TT., or *subst.,* Thespiades, um, *f. pl., the Muses.*

THESPIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Thespiae]. *The inhabitants of Thespiae.*

THESPIS, is, *m.* [= Θέσπις]. *The founder of the Attic comedy,* a contemporary of Pisistratus.

THESPRŌTIA, ae, *f.* [= Θεσπρωτία]. *A district of Epirus.*

THESPRŌTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thesprotia]. **Thesprotian;** *subst.,* Thesprotii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Thesprotia.*

THESPRŌTUS, i, m. [= Θεσπρωτός]. *A king of the region about Puteoli;* hence, regnum Thesproti = Puteoli.

THESSĂLIA, ae, *f.* [= Θεσσαλία]. **Thessaly,** *a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Doris and Locris.* It abounded in poisonous herbs, whence its reputation for sorcery. It was also famed for the raising of horses; hence it appears as the home of the Centaurs, who were doubtless expert horse-breakers.

THESSĂLĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thessalia]. **Thessalian:** TT. juga = *Mount Pelion;* Th. dux = *Achilles,* or *Acastus, the son of Pelias;* Th. axis, *the chariot of Achilles;* Th. color, *the purple colour which was made in Thessaly;* Th. trabs, *the ship Argo;* Th. caedes, *the battle between Caesar and Pompey.*

THESSĂLIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Thessalia; = Θεσσαλίς]. (Poet.) **Thessalian:** Th. ara, *of Laodamia;* as a *subst.:* A) *a Thessalian woman:* B) *a sorceress.*

THESSĂLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thessalia]. (Poet. & rar.) = Thessalicus.

THESSĂLŌNĪCA, ae, *f.* [= Θεσσαλονίκη]. *A town in Macedonia,* also (earlier) called Therme — now Salonichi.

THESSĂLŌNĪCENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Thessalonica]. *The inhabitants of Thessalonica.*

THESSĂLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thessalia; = Θεσσαλός]. **Thessalian:** TT. tela, *of Achilles;* TT. ignes, *in the camp of Achilles;* Th. pinus, *the ship Argo.* Hence = *magical* (v. Thessalia), vox, venena. *Subst.:* A) Thessala, ae, *f., a Thessalian sorceress:* B) Thessali, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians.*

THESTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Thestius]. **A (male) descendant of Thestius:** Thestiadae duo = *Plexippus and Toxeus.*

THESTIAS, ădis, *f.* [Thestius]. **The daughter of Thestius** = *Althaea.*

THESTIUS, ii, *m.* [= Θέστιος]. *A king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althaea, and of Plexippus and Toxeus.*

THESTOR, ŏris, *m.* [= Θέστωρ]. *The father of the soothsayer Calchas.*

THESTŌRĪDES, ae, *m.* [Thestor]. **A (male) descendant of Thestor** = *Calchas.*

THĒTA, *n. indecl.* [θῆτα]. (Lat. poet.) *The Greek letter* Θ (**theta**). As the initial letter of the Greek word θάνατος, 'death,' it denoted, on the voting-tablets of the Greeks, 'condemnation'; hence (poet.), theta nigrum.

THĒTĪDIUM, ii, *n. A town of Thessaly.*

THĒTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Θέτις]. 1) *The daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.* 2) (Poet.) As an appellative = *the sea.*

THEUDŌRIA, ae, *f. A town of Athamania,* now Todoriano.

THEUMA, ătis, *f. A village of Macedonia.*

THĪA, ae, *f.* [= Θεία]. *The daughter of Uranus and Gaea, wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.*

THIĂSUS, i, *m.* [= θίασος]. *A dance performed in honour of Bacchus,* **the Bacchic dance.**

THIRMIDA, ae, *f. A town of Numidia.*

THISBE, es, *f.* [= Θίσβη]. 1) *A young Babylonian girl,* loved by Pyramus (q. v.). 2) *A town in Boeotia,* now Kakosia.

THISBĒUS, or THISBAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thisbe]. *Of or belonging to the town Thisbe,* **Thisbean.**

THOANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thoas]. **Thoantean;** (poet.) = **Taurian:** Th. dea.

THOANTIAS, ădis, *f.* [Thoas]. **The daughter of Thoas** = *Hypsipyle.*

THOAS, antis, *m.* [= Θόας]. 1) *A king of the Tauric Chersonesus,* to whom Iphigenia was brought by Diana; he was killed by Orestes (v. Iphigenia). 2) *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle* (q. v.).

THŌLUS, i, *m.* [= θόλος]. 1) *A round and arched roof,* **a cupola, dome.** 2) *Meton.* = *a building with a cupola,* **a rotunda.**

THŌRAX, ācis, *m.* [= θώραξ]. 1) **A breastplate.** 2) **A stomacher.**

THŎRIUS, ii, *m.,* and Thŏria, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* one Spurius Th., *a tribune of the people,* 111 B. C., was the author of an agrarian law.

THOT, *m. indecl. The Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury* (Cic. Nat. Deor. 3, 22, 56).

THRĀCIA, ae, *f.* (poet.) also THRĀCE (Thrēce), es, or Thrāca, ae, *f.* [= Θρᾴκη, Θρῇκη]. *The country of Thrace,* now Roumelia.

THRĀCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thracia]. **Thracian;** *subst.*, Thracius, ii, *m.*, *a Thracian.*

THRĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thracia]. (Lat.) = Thracius.

THRĂSO, ōnis, *m.* [= Θράσων, 'a braggart']. *The name of a braggart soldier in 'the Eunuch' of Terence.*

THRĂSȳBŪLUS, i, *m.* [= Θρασύβουλος]. *A famous Athenian,* who freed his native city from the dominion of the Thirty Tyrants.

THRĂSYLLUS, i, *m.* [= Θράσυλλος]. *A court-astrologer of Tiberius.*

THRĂSȳMĂCHUS, i, *m.* [= Θρασύμαχος]. *A Greek sophist of Chalcedon.*

THRAUSI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Thrace.*

THRAX, ācis, *adj. m.* [Thracia]. **Thracian:** *subst.*, Thrax, ācis, *m.:* A) *a Thracian:* B) *meton., a gladiator in Thracian equipments* — in this sense the form 'Threx' is frequent.

THRĒCE, is, *f.* (Poet.) = Thracia.

THRĒCĪDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Threx]. *Of or pertaining to a Threx or Thracian gladiator,* Thracian; *subst.*, -Threcidica, ōrum, *n. pl., the weapons of a Threx.*

THRĒCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Threx]. (Poet.) **Thracian.**

THRĒĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Threce]. (Poet.) **Thracian:** Th. sacerdos, vates = *Orpheus;* Th. lyra = *of Orpheus;* Samos Threicia = *Samo-Thracia.*

THRĒISSA, or (contr.) THRESSA, ae, *f.* [Threce]. (Poet.) 1) *Adj.*, **Thracian.** 2) *Subst.*, a Thracian woman.

THREX, ēcis, *m.* = Thrax, q. v.

THRŌNIUM, or Thrŏnion, ii, *n. A town of the Locri, on the Boagrius.*

THŪCȲDĪDES, is, *m.* [= Θουκυδίδης]. *A celebrated Athenian general, and historian of the Peloponnesian war.*

THŪCȲDĪDIUS, or THŪCȲDĪDĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thucydides]. *Of or belonging to Thucydides,* Thucydidian; *subst.*, Thucydidii, ōrum, *m. pl., imitators of Thucydides.*

THŪLE, es, *f.* [= Θούλη]. *A large island in the extreme north of Europe (Iceland or Norway?).*

THUNNUS — v. Thynnus.

THŪREUS, a, um, *adj.* [thus]. **Of frankincense,** dona. (Poet.)

THŪRIAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines.*

THŪRĪBŪLUM, i, *n.* [thus]. *A vessel to burn incense in,* a censer.

THŪRICRĒMUS, a, um, *adj.* [thus-cremo]. (Poet.) *On which incense is burnt,* incense-burning, ara.

THŪRĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [thus-fero]. **Producing incense, incense-bearing,** regio.

THŪRII, ōrum, *m. pl.*, or Thūrium, ii, *n.* [= Θούριοι]. *A city of Lucania,* built by the Athenian colonists on the site of the destroyed Sybaris, q. v.

THŪRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thurii]. *Of or belonging to Thurii,* Thurine; *subst.*, A) Thurini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Thurii:* B) Thurinum, i, *n., the Thurine territory.*

THŪRĪLĔGUS, a, um, *adj.* [thus-lego]. (Poet.) **Incense-gathering,** Arabs.

THUS, ūris, *n.* [= θύος]. **Incense, frankincense.**

*THUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of thus]. (Pl.) **A little frankincense.**

THYA (Thyia), ae, *f.*, or THYON, i, *n.* [= θύα, θύον]. (Poet. & lat.) = Citrus, q. v.

THȲĂMIS, ĭdis, *m.* [= Θύαμις]. *A river in Epirus,* now the Callama.

THYATĪRA, ae, *f.*, and Thyatīra, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= Θυάτειρα]. *A town in Lydia,* formerly called Pelopia — now Akhissar.

THȲBRIS (I.), ĭdis, *m.* (Poet.) — v. Tiberis.

THȲBRIS (II.), ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Thybris I.]. *Of or belonging to the Tiber,* Tiberine, undae.

THȲĒNE, es, *f. A nymph,* who suckled Jupiter.

THYESTES, ae, *m.* [= Θυέστης]. *A son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, and father of Ægisthus,* q. v.

THYESTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thyestes]. *Of or belonging to Thyestes,* Thyestean: Th. amor.

THYESTIĂDES, ae, *m.* [Thyestes]. **A** (male) **descendant of Thyestes,** i. e., *Ægisthus.*

THȲIAS, or THȲAS, ădis, *f.* [= Θυΐάς]. (Poet.) **A Bacchante.**

THYMBRA (I.), ae, *f.* [= Θύμβρη]. *A town in Troas,* with a temple of Apollo.

THYMBRA (II.), ae, *f.* [= θύμβρα]. **Savory** (a plant).

THYMBRAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thymbra I.]. **Thymbræan;** *subst.*, Thymbraeus, i, *m., a surname of Apollo.*

THȲMĒLE, es, *f.* [= Θυμέλη]. *A celebrated female dancer.*

THȲMIĂMUS, i, *m.* [thymum-amo]. (Pl.) **Fond of thyme.**

THȲMUM, i, *n.* [= θύμον]. **Thyme.**

THȲNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Θυνοί]. *A Thracian people,* who migrated from the neighbourhood of Salmydessus, on the Black Sea, to the northern part of Bythinia.

THȲNIA, ae, *f.* [Thyni]. *The country of the Thyni.*

THȲNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thyni]. **Thyniac:** Th. sinus, *in Thrace, communicating with the Black Sea.*

THȲNIAS, ădis, *adj. f.* [Thyni]. (Only in the Greek *dat. pl.* Thyniasin.) **Thynian.**

THYNNUS, or THUNNUS, i, *m.* [= θύννος]. **A tunny fish.**

THȲNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thyni] = Thyniacus.

THYŌNE, es, *f.* [= Θυώνη]. *The mother of the fourth Bacchus* (Cic. Nat. D. 3, 23, 58), identified by some with Semele; *meton.* (poet.) = *wine.*

THYŌNEUS, ei, *m.* [Thyone]. *The son of Thyone* = *Bacchus.*

THŸRE, es, or THŸREA, ae, *f.* [= Θυρέα]. *A town in Argolis.*

THŸREĀTIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Thyre]. *Of or belonging to Thyre,* Thyreatic.

THŸREUM (Thўrium), i, *n.* [= Θύριον]. *A town in Acarnania.*

THŸRIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Thyreum]. *The inhabitants of Thyreum.*

THYRSAGĔTAE, or THYSSAGĔTAE, ārum, *m. pl. A people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near the Volga.*

THYRSĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [thyrsus-gero]. (Poet.) **Bearing the thyrsus** *or* **Bacchic staff.**

THYRSUS, i, *m.* [= θύρσος]. 1) **A stalk, stem** *of a plant.* 2) **The thyrsus,** *a staff twined around with ivy and vine-shoots,* carried by Bacchus and the Bacchantes.

THYSDRITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Thysdrus]. **Thysdritan;** *subst.,* Thysdritani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Thysdrus.*

THYSDRUS, i, and TISDRA, ae, *f. A town in Byzacene,* now El-Yemme.

TIĀRA, ae, *f.,* also TIĀRAS, ae, *m.* [= τιάρα and τιάρας ὁ]. (Poet. & lat.) *The head-dress of the Orientals,* a turban, tiara.

TIBARĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Cilicia.*

TĪBĔRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tiberius]. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Tiberius,* Tiberian.

TĪBĔRĪNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Tiberis]. (Poet.) = Tiberinus.

TĪBĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tiberis]. *Of or belonging to the Tiber,* Tiberine: T. pater (deus), *the river-god Tiber.* Hence, *subst.,* Tiberinus, i, *m.:* A) *the river Tiber:* B) *a king of Alba,* after whom the Tiber is said to have been named (according to fable he was drowned in it).

TĪBĔRIŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of Tiberius]. **Dear little Tiberius.**

TĪBĔRIS, is, also (poet.) Thybris, ĭdis, *m.* 1) **The Tiber,** *a river of Italy.* 2) *The Tiber as a god,* the river-god Tiber.

TĪBĔRIUS, ii, *m. A Roman prœnomen;* the second emperor of Rome, Tib. Claudius, Tib. F. Nero, is usually thus designated.

TĪBIA, ae, *f.* 1) **The shinbone:** frangere t. 2) **A pipe, flute** (originally made of bone — cf. fistula): tibiâ canere, *to play upon the flute;* but also, tibia canit, *the flute sounds;* prov., apertis tibiis = *with a loud voice.* In partic., t. dextra and sinistra, prob. = *a treble flute,* and *a bass flute;* tt. pares, when two 'dextrae' or two 'sinistrae' were played; tt. impares, when one was 'dextra,' the other 'sinistra.'

TĪBIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [tibia]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the shinbone;** hence, *subst.* (lat.), Tibiale, is, *n., a warm covering for the leg,* a stocking *or* leggin.

TĪBĪCEN, ĭnis, *m.* [tibia-cano]. 1) **A flute-player, piper:** transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, *rehearses the legal formulas* (as a flutist accompanies the actors). 2) **A pillar, prop** *of a building.*

TĪBĪCĪNA, ae, *f.* [tibicen]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A (female) flute-player.**

TĪBĪCĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [tibicen]. (Lat.) *A playing on the flute,* a piping, flute-playing.

TĪBULLUS, i, *m.* (Albius.) *A Latin elegiac poet,* a friend of Horace and Ovid.

TĪBUR, ŭris, *n. An ancient town of Latium,* famed for its beautiful and cool situatien — now Tivoli.

TĪBURNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tibur]. **Tiburnian;** *subst.,* Tiburnus, i, *m.* = Tiburtus.

TĪBURS, rtis, *adj.* [Tibur]. *Of or belonging to Tibur,* Tiburtian; *subst.,* A) Tiburtes, um, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Tibur:* B) in Tiburti, *in the Tiburtian territory, in the country about Tibur.*

TĪBURTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tibur]. **Tiburtian;** *subst.,* Tiburtinum, i, *n., an estate or villa of Scipio at Tibur.*

TĪBURTUS, i, *m.* [Tibur]. *The founder of Tibur.*

TICHIUS, iuntis, *m. One of the summits of Mount Œta.*

TĪCĪNUM, i, *n. A town on the river Ticinus,* now Pavia.

TĪCĪNUS, i, *m. A river in Upper Italy, a tributary of the Po,* now the Tessino.

TĪFĀTA, ae, *f. A mountain in Campania,* on which was a temple of Diana.

TIFERNUM, i, *n. A town:* A) *in Umbria, on the Tiber,* now Citta di Castello: B) *in Umbria, on the Aufidus,* now Angelo in Vado: C) *in Samnium.*

TIFERNUS, i, *m.* 1) *A mountain in Samnium.* 2) *A river flowing near,* now the Biferno.

TĪGELLIUS, ii, *m. The name of two musicians:* A) T. Sardus, *a contemporary of Cicero:* B) T. Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace.*

TĪGĬLLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of tignum]. **A small beam.**

TIGNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [tignum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to beams:** faber t. = *a carpenter.*

TIGNUM, i, *n. A piece of building-timber,* a beam (shorter than 'trabs').

TIGRĀNES, is, *m.* [= Τιγράνης]. 1) *A king of Greater Armenia, and son-in-law and ally of Mithridates.* 2) *A son of Tigranes,* 1.

TIGRIS, ĭdis or is, *comm.* & *m.* [= τίγρις]. 1) *Comm.,* a tiger. 2) *M.,* the Tigris, *a rapid river of Asia.*

TIGURĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people living in the territory of the modern Zurich, Switzerland.*

TIGURĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tigurini]. **Of *or* pertaining to the Tigurini: T. pagus** = *the modern Canton of Zurich.*

TĪLIA, ae, *f.* **The linden *or* lime-tree.**

TĪMAEUS, i, *m.* [= Τίμαιος]. 1) *A Greek historian of Sicily,* under Agathocles. 2) *A Pythagorean philosopher,* contemporary with Plato, one of whose dialogues is named after him.

TĪMĀGĒNES, is, *m.* [= Τιμαγένης]. *A learned and plain-spoken rhetorician of the time of Augustus.*

TĪMANTHES, is, *m.* [= Τιμάνθης]. *A Greek painter,* contemporary with Parrhasius.

TĪMĀVUS, i, *m.* *A river of Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste,* now Timavo.

TĪMĒ-FACTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.*]. **Made afraid, frightened.**

TIMENS, entis, *adj.* [*part.* of timeo]. (Poet.) **Fearful: t. mortis.**

TĪMEO, ui, —, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* **1) To fear** (from anxiety and timidity — cf. metuo, vereor), **to dread, to be afraid of, to be fearful *or* apprehensive: t. aliquem, perfidiam; t. de republica,** *to be anxious about the state;* timeo quid hoc sit; t. ne id fiat, *that this may happen;* t. ut (ne non) fiat, *that it may not happen;* on the other hand, t. alicui, *to fear for the safety of some one;* t. libertati, *for freedom* (lest it may be lost). 2) With an *infin.* = **not to venture, to be afraid: t. facere aliquid.**

TĪMĪDE, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [timidus]. **Fearfully, timidly** (opp. to audacter).

TĪMĪDĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [timidus]. **Fearfulness, timidity, cowardice** (as a habitual quality — cf. timor).

TĪMĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [timeo]. **Fearful, timorous, timid, cowardly: t. atque ignavus;** (poet. & lat.) t. rei alicujus, *of any thing.*

TĪMŎCHĂRES, is, *m.* *A courtier of Pyrrhus,* who proposed to Fabricius to kill his master.

TĪMŎLEON, ntis, *m.* [= Τιμολέων]. *A Corinthian general,* contemporary with Phillip of Macedon.

TĪMŎLEONTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Timoleon]. **Of Timoleon, Timoleontean.**

TĪMON, ōnis, *m.* [= Τίμων]. *A celebrated misanthrope of Athens.*

TĪMOR, ōris, *m.* [timeo]. **1) Fear, dread, apprehension** (as a temporary condition — cf. timiditas): **t. mali,** *of an evil;* **esse in t.,** *to be in fear.* 2) (Poet.): A) = **awe, reverence, veneration:** B) *that which excites fear,* **a terror: timor fuisti ei.**

TĪMŎTHEUS, ei, *m.* [= Τιμόθεος]. 1) *An Athenian general, son of Conon.* 2) *A musician of Miletus.*

TINCTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [tingo]. **Dyed *or* coloured stuffs.**

*TINCTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [tingo]. (Poet.) *In which something is dipped.*

TĪNEA, ae, *f.* *A gnawing worm;* **in partic., a moth, book-worm.**

TINGE, *f.* *A town in Mauritania,* now Tangier.

TINGĬTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tinge]. **Of *or* belonging to Tinge.**

TINGO (Tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* [τέγγω]. **1) To wet, to moisten, to bathe** *in any liquid:* t. ora lacrimis; t. pedes in undis; t. ferrum aquâ. **2) To colour, to dye:** A) t. lanam murice; (poet.) rubor t. ora: B) (poet.) vis aurea t. flumen, *changed the natural properties of the water.* 3) *Trop.,* tinctus re aliqua = *tinctured with, versed in:* orator t. literis; oratio t. elegantiâ; verba sensu tincta, *full of.*

*TINNĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [tinnio]. **A tingling.**

TINNIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. intr.* **1) To ring, to clink, to jingle, to tinkle.** 2) *Trop.:* A) of persons and animals having sharp and shrill voices = **to cry aloud, to scream, to sing:** nimium jam tinnis, *you have already screamed too long in my ears;* t. aliquid sufferti, *to sing something sonorous:* B) (colloq.) = *to jingle money,* i. e., *to pay:* jamdiu exspecto, ecquid D. tinniat.

TINNĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [tinnio]. (Poet. & lat.) **A ringing, jingling;** *trop.,* of language, *a jingle of words.*

TINNŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [tinnio]. (Poet.) **Ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding;** *trop.,* rhetor t., *using many jingling words.*

TINTINNĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [tinnio]. **A bell,** used, on doors, to call the servants; in baths, to let the bathers know when to enter; and also on the necks of oxen, &c.

*TINTINNĀCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [tintinno]. (Pl.) Prop., *ringing:* t. vir = *an executioner, who put bells on malefactors.*

TINTINNO, or TINTĪNO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of tinnio]. (Poet.) = Tinnio.

TĪNUS, i, *m.* **The tine-tree.**

TĪPHYS, yos, *m.* [= Τῖφυς]. *The pilot of the Argo.*

TIPPŬLA (Tĭpŭla), ae, *f.* **A water-spider;** *trop.* of any very light object.

TIRĒNUS (i, *m.*) PONS. *A bridge at Minturnae.*

TĪRĔSIAS, ae, *m.* [= Τειρεσίας]. *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes,* contemporary with Œdipus; hence, as an appellative = *a blind man.*

TĪRĪDĀTES, is, *m.* [= Τιριδάτης]. *The name of several kings of Armenia.*

TĪRO (I.), ōnis, *m.* **1) A young *or* raw soldier, a recruit;** also, as an *adj., raw, inexperienced:* exercitus t. 2) *Trop.,* in gen., **a beginner, novice, tiro: t. in re aliqua;** also, as an *adj.:* tt. gladiatores, *raw, without experience.* Freq. of young men, esp. young orators, when

entering the forum, after having assumed the toga virilis.

TĪRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* *The name of a freedman of Cicero.*

TĪRŌCĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [tiro I.]. 1) **Military rawness** *or* **inexperience**: paucitas et t. exercitûs. Hence: A) **the first military service**: (lat.) t. ponere (deponere), *to make one's first campaign:* B) in gen., **a first beginning, trial** *or* **attempt; a first appearance**: t. fori, *in the forum*, i. e., *after assuming the toga virilis;* t. eloquentiae, *in eloquence.* 2) **Young soldiers, raw recruits.**

TĪRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tiro II.]. **Of Tiro, Tironian,** cura, liber.

TĪRUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of tiro]. (Lat.) **A young beginner, little tiro.**

TĪRYNS, nthis, *f.* [= Τίρυνς]. *A town in Argolis*, where Hercules was said to have been brought up.

TĪRYNTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tiryns]. (Poet.) **Tirynthian**; esp. of Hercules. Hence, *subst.:* A) Tirynthius, ii, *m.*, *the Tirynthian*, i. e., *Hercules:* B) Tirynthia, ae, *f.*, *Alcmena.*

*TIS (Pl.) = Tui.

TISAEUS, i, *m.*, or TISAEUM, i, *n.* *A mountain in Thessaly.*

TĪSIAS, ae, *m.* *A Sicilian*, who wrote on oratory.

TĪSĪPHŌNE, es, *f.* [= Τισιφόνη, 'the avenger of murder']. *One of the Furies.*

TĪSĪPHŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tisiphone]. **Tisiphonean**; (poet.) = **guilty, criminal,** tempus.

TISSE, es, *f.* [= Τίσση]. *A town in Sicily*, now Randazzo.

TISSENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Tisse]. *The inhabitants of Tisse.*

TĪTAN, ānis (sometimes Latinized Tītānus, i), *m.* [= Τιτάν]. 1) Usually in the *pl.*, Titanes, or Titani, *the ancient race of gods, sons of Uranus and Gaea.* They were six in number, viz., Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Japetus, and Chronos or Saturnus. They at first deprived their father Uranus of his throne, and reigned in his stead in heaven; later, Chronos hurled them into Tartarus, where also Jupiter, after he had obtained supreme power, confined them. 2) In the *sing.* = *a deity descended from a Titan* — hence: A) *Sol (the sun)*, *the Sun-god, son of Hyperion:* B) *Prometheus, son of Jupiter.* 3) (Pl.) As an appellative = *an old man.*

TĪTĀNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Titan]. (Poet.) **Titanian**: TT. dracones (because they sprang from the blood of the Titans).

TĪTĀNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Titan]. **Titanian**: (poet.) T. pugna, *the battle between the Titans and Jupiter; subst., a daughter or female descendant of a Titan* — a) = *Circe, the daughter of Sol* — b) = *Latona, the daughter of Coeus* — c) = *Thetis, the sister of the Titans.*

TĪTĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Titan]. **Titanian**: (poet.) pubes TT. = *the Titans; subst.*, Titania, ae, *f.* — a) = *Circe* — b) = *Latona or Diana* (v. Titanis) — c) = *Pyrrha, the grand-daughter of Japetus.*

TĪTHŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tithonus]. **Of Tithonus, Tithonian,** conjux; *subst.*, Tithonia, ae, *f.* = *Aurora.*

TĪTHŌNUS, i, *m.* [= Τιθωνός]. *The son of Laomedon, brother of Priamus, husband of Aurora, and father of Memnon* — changed, in old age, into a cicada.

TĪTIES, ium, and TĪTIENSES, um, *m. pl.* [Titus, the præn. of Tatius] = Tatienses, q. v.

TĪTILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [titillo]. **A tickling, titillation.**

TĪTILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* **To tickle,** aliquem; *trop.*, voluptas t. sensus.

TĪTIO, ōnis, *m.* (Lat.) **A firebrand.**

TĪTIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Tītia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* one Sextus T. had such a dance-like walk, that a dance was named after him.

TĪTIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* 1) [Titius I.] *Of or belonging to Titius*, **Titian,** lex, atrium. 2) [Titus.] *Of or originating with the Sabine king Titus or Tatius*, **Titian**: TT. sodales, *a college of priests.*

*TĪTĪVILLĪCIUM, ii, *n.* (Pl.) **A trifle, bagatelle.**

TĪTŪBANTER, *adv.* [titubo]. **Hesitatingly, waveringly,** aliquid dicĕre.

TĪTŪBANTIA, ae, *f.* [titubo]. (Lat.) **A staggering, wavering**: t. linguae, *a stammering.*

TĪTŪBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [titubo]. **A staggering, wavering; hesitation, uncertainty.**

TĪTŪBO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) **To stagger, to totter, to reel** (with reference to the giving way of the feet, in partic. of a drunken person — cf. vacillo). 2) *Trop.:* A) of speech, **to falter, to stammer, to hesitate,** verbo: B) **to be at a loss, to be embarrassed** *or* **perplexed**: C) **to fail, to blunder**: t. aliquid, *in something;* si quid titubatum, *if any thing should go wrong;* in quacunque parte titubatum est, *a mistake is made.*

TĪTŪLUS, i, *m.* 1) **A superscription, inscription** *upon any thing.* In partic.: A) **the title** *of a book:* B) **the inscription** *on a building* (giving an account of the builder, the time of building, &c.), *on a wine cask* (stating the year the wine was made), freq. also *on tombs and monuments*: t. sepulcri, *an epitaph:* C) **a tablet, label** *put on slaves offered for sale:* D) **a bill, placard, notice** *posted up on a house that is for sale or to rent:* ire sub t., *to be set up for sale;* mittere sub t., *to offer for sale:* E) *a brief list of the posts of honour held by one, and of his memorable deeds, affixed to his 'imago.'* 2) *Trop.:* A) **an honourable appellation, title of honour**: t. conjugis: B) **the glory, honour** *of any thing*: t. belli perpetrati; insignis t. crudelitatis, *reputation;* t. victoriae: C) *an alleged reason or*

ground, a pretext, pretence: uti specioso t.; sub t. aequandarum legem; praetendere t.

TĪTŪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Titurius]. **Of Titurius, Titurian, clades.**

TĪTŪRIUS, ii, *m.* *A legate of Caesar in Gaul.*

TITURNIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman family.*

TĪTUS, i, *m.* *A Sabine and Roman praenomen*, e. g., Titus Tatius.

TĪTYOS, i, *m.* [= Τιτυός]. *A son of Jupiter and Elara*, who was put to death for his attempt on the chastity of Latona. In the lower world a vulture preyed upon his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured.

TĪTŸRUS, i, *m.* [= Τίτυρος, perh. Doric for Σίτυρος]. *The name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.* Hence, *meton.:* A) in gen. = *a shepherd:* B) *a designation of Virgil's Eclogues:* C) *a designation of Virgil himself.*

TLĒPŌLĒMUS, i, *m.* [= Τληπόλεμος]. *A son of Hercules*, leader of the Rhodians before Troy.

TMĂRUS, i, *m.* [= Τμάρος; syncopated from Tomarus]. *A mountain in Epirus, near Dodona.*

TMŌLĪTES, is, *m.* [Tmolus]. *An inhabitant of Mount Tmolus*, a **Tmolian.**

TMŌLIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tmolus]. **Tmolian.**

TMŌLUS (also Tўmōlus), i, *m.* [= Τμῶλος]. *A mountain* (now Boz-dag) *and town in Lydia.*

*TŌCULLIO, ōnis, *m.* [τόκος]. **A usurer.**

TOECHARCHUS, i, *m.* [= τοίχαρχος]. **A commander of rowers.**

*TŌFĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [tofus]. (Lat.) **Of sandstone** *or* **tuff.**

TŌFUS, or TŌPHUS, i, *m.* *A loose calcareous sandstone*, tufa *or* tuff.

TŌGA, ae, *f.* [tego]. **The toga,** *the outer garment of a Roman citizen*, consisting of a single piece of woollen cloth, hanging loosely from the neck, and extending to the feet; hence, togae oblitus, *a Roman who had forgotten his native land;* the toga was worn in time of peace only, hence, *meton.* = *peace.* In partic., t. praetexta (v. Praetexta); t. pura, *unadorned* = t. virilis, *the ordinary toga;* t. candida (v. Candidatus); t. sordida, *a soiled toga*, worn by mourners and accused persons. *Meton.:* A) = *peace* (see above): B) = *a prostitute* (because prostitutes sometimes wore a toga, instead of the stola, which was forbidden them).

*TŌGĀTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [togatus]. **An actor in the 'fabula togata'** (v. Togatus).

TŌGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [toga]. **Dressed in a toga, wearing a toga:** gens t. = *the Romans;* fabula (comoedia) t., *the national drama of the Romans, a comedy representing Roman life* (cf. palliata, praetexta). In partic.: A) as the toga was worn in time of peace, 'togatus' sometimes = *a Roman citizen* (in opp. to a foreigner, or a Roman soldier): ei togato supplicatio decreta est; qui togati reipublicae praefuerunt (in opp. to imperatores): B) = *a prostitute* (v. Toga, B): C) = *a poor citizen, a client:* D) Gallia t., *that part of Gallia Cisalpina which had become Roman, on the hither side of the Po.*

TŌGŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of toga]. **A little toga.**

TŌLĒNUS, i, *m.* *A river in the Sabine territory*, now Turano.

TŌLĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* [tolero]. *That may be borne*, **endurable, supportable, tolerable,** orator, condicio, dolor; Etruria t., *resistible.*

TŌLĔRĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [tolerabilis]. 1) **Tolerably, passably.** 2) **Patiently.**

TŌLĔRANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of tolero]. **Bearing, enduring, tolerant:** t. laborum.

TŌLĔRANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [tolerans]. **Patiently.**

TŌLĔRANTIA, ae, *f.* [tolerans]. *The power of endurance*, **tolerance, endurance.**

*TŌLĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tolero]. **A bearing, enduring.**

*TŌLĔRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of tolero]. (Lat.) **Supportable, tolerable.**

TŌLĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [lengthened form of the root TOL, whence also tuli, tollo]. I. *Tr.* — 1) **To bear, to support, to sustain, to endure** (something heavy or oppressive — cf. fero): t. hiemem, labores, dolorem, tributa; t. famem, sitim re aliqua, *to support;* t. inopiam manuum mercede = *to earn a scanty livelihood;* t. sumptum, *to bear the expense.* 2) **to nourish, to maintain:** t. equitatum pabulo; t. vitam, *to live, to get one's livelihood.* II. *Intr.* — **To hold out:** paulo longius tolerare; tolerare in penatibus iisdem, *to continue, to remain.*

TŌLĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Toletum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Toletum;** *subst.:* Toletani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Toletum.*

TŌLĒTUM, i, *n.* *A town in Spain*, now Toledo.

TOLLĒNO, ōnis, *m.* [tollo]. **A swing-beam, swipe,** *for raising any thing up* (as water from a well, or men to a level with the enemy's ramparts).

TOLLO, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. *v. tr.* [root TOL, whence tul-i, tol-ero]. 1) **To lift up, to raise up, to elevate:** t. caput, oculos, aliquem jacentem; t. tectum altius, *to build higher;* t. freta, *to stir up.* In partic.: A) t. onus = *to take upon one's self;* t. poenas, *to suffer:* B) t. clamorem, vocem, *to raise;* clamor se t. in auras, *rises;* t. risum, *to set up a laugh;* t. aliquem in crucem, *to crucify;* sortes t., *to draw lots:* C) = **to take up,** *to take with or to one's self:* t. aliquem in currum, in navem, or rhedâ, *into the carriage*, &c.; also, simply t. aliquem, *to take some one with one's self;* sublatis rebus, *after they had taken all their property with them;* freq., of vessels = **to take on board:** naves equites sustulerant; in partic., t. liberum (= suscipere, 1, B, a),

to take up a child from the ground, as a sign that one will bring it up as his own— a) = to bring up, to educate, to support — b) = to beget, ex aliqua: D) nautical tech. t., ancoras t., to weigh anchor, to set sail. 2) *Trop.:* A) t. aliquem (in coelum) laudibus, *to extol;* so, also, t. laudes alicujus in coelum, *to extol the merits of any one to the skies:* B) tollunt animos, *they hold up their heads = they have the spirit of defiance or resistance;* t. animum alicui, *to encourage, to animate, to incite to resistance or battle;* t. amicum, *to cheer up, to console:* C) t. aliquem honoribus, etc., *to elevate one to honours,* &c.: D) (poet.) serpens t. minas, *erects itself threateningly.* 3) **To take away, to carry off, to remove:** t. praedam, frumentum de area, simulacra e templo, solem e mundo; *pass.,* in a middle sense = *to betake one's self away:* tolli in Sabinos; t. aliquem (aliquid) de medio, or simply t. = *to make way with, to kill.* Hence, *trop.:* A) t. deos, *to deny the existence of the gods:* B) t. memoriam rei, *to obliterate;* t. alicui metum, dubitationem, *to remove:* C) **to do away with, to abolish, to annul, to abrogate:** t. dictaturam, fidem, legem, amicitiam; t. Carthaginem, *to destroy, to ruin utterly:* D) of a writer, **to rub out, to erase:** t. aliquid literâ: E) t. diem = **to consume,** *to waste:* F) milit. tech. t., signa t., *to break up the camp, to march.*

TŌLŌSA, ae, *f. A city in Gallia Narbonensis,* now Toulouse.

TŌLŌSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tolosa]. *Of or belonging to Tolosa,* **Tolosan:** T. aurum, *plundered from Tolosa,* by the consul Q. Servilius Cæpio; *subst.,* Tolosani, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Tolosa.*

TŌLŌSĀTES, ium, *m. pl.* [Tolosa]. *The inhabitants of Tolosa.*

*TŌLŪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tolutim]. (Lat.) **Trotting,** equus.

TŌLŪTIM, *adv.* [tollo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **On a trot, full trot,** ingredi.

TŌMĀCŪLUM, i, *n.* [τομή]. *A kind of sausage.* (Lat.)

TŌMENTUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) **Stuffing** (of wool, hair, &c.) *for cushions.*

TŌMI, ōrum, *m. pl.,* or TŌMIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Τόμοι, Τόμις]. *A town of Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea;* according to fable, the place where Medea tore (*τέμνω*) her brother Absyrtus to pieces; it was also Ovid's place of exile — now Tomisvar.

TŌMĪTAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Tomi]. *The inhabitants of Tomi.*

TŌMĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tomi]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tomi.**

TŌMŸRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Τόμυρις]. *A queen of the Messagetae,* by whom Cyrus was defeated and killed.

TONDEO, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To shear, to clip, to shave,** capillum, oves; abs., docuit filias tondere. 2) *Trop.:* A) = **to mow, to reap,** segetem: B) = **to lop, to prune,** vites; corona tonsa (tonsilis), *a trimmed garland;* ilex tonsa, *smoothly hewn:* C) **to crop, to graze** *or* **to browse upon,** gramina, campum, (poet.) jecur: D) = **to pluck,** violas: E) **to fleece, to plunder,** aliquem.

*TŌNITRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [tonitrus]. (Lucr.; doubtf. read.) **Thundering.**

TŌNITRUĀLIS, e, *adj.* [tonitrus]. **Pertaining to thunder:** t. liber, *treating of thunder and its augurial signification.*

TŌNITRUS, ūs, *m.,* and TŌNITRUUM, i, *n.* [tono]. **Thunder.**

TŌNO, ui, —, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To thunder:** tonat, *it thunders;* tonans, *the thunderer = Jupiter;* also, sceptriferi tonantes = *Jupiter and Juno.* Hence, *trop.:* A) *to make a loud, thundering noise,* **to roar, to crash:** Aetna t. fragore: B) = *to speak loudly, with a thundering voice:* Pericles t. dictus est. II. *Tr.* — *To say something with a loud voice,* **to thunder out:** t. verba; t. deos, *to invoke with a voice of thunder.*

TONSA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) **An oar.**

TONSĪLIS, e, *adj.* [tondeo]. (Lat.) **Shorn, clipped.**

TONSILLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* **The tonsils** *in the throat.*

*TONSĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of tondeo]. (Pl.) **To be accustomed to shear,** oves.

TONSOR, ōris, *m.* [tondeo]. *One who cuts hair, beards, nails,* &c., **a hair-cutter, barber:** prov., omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, *to be known to all the world.*

TONSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tonsor]. *Of or pertaining to a barber,* **tonsorial, barber's:** t. culter, *a razor.*

*TONSTRĪCŪLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of tonstrix]. **A little (female) hair-cutter** *or* **barber.**

TONSTRĪNA, ae, *f.* [tondeo]. (Com. & lat.) **A barber's shop.**

TONSTRIX, īcis, *f.* [tondeo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A (female) barber** *or* **hair-cutter.**

TONSŪRA, ae, *f.* [tondeo]. (Lat.) **A shearing, clipping, pruning.**

TONSUS, ūs, *m.* [tondeo]. (Ante-cl.) **The cut** *or* **mode of dressing the hair.**

TŌNUS, i, *m.* [= τόνος]. 1) **The sound, tone** *of an instrument.* 2) **The accent** *of a syllable.* 3) (Lat.; for tonitrus.) **Thunder.**

TŌPIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τόπος]. (Lat.) 1) **Landscape painting.** 2) **Ornamental gardening.**

TŌPIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [topia]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to ornamental gardening;** *subst.,* A) Topiarius, ii, *m.,* **an ornamental gardener, a florist:** B) Topiaria, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), and Topiarium, ii, *n.* (sc. opus), **fancy gardening.**

'TŌPĪCA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [= τοπικά]. *'The Art of finding Arguments,' the title of a work by Cicero.*

TOPPER, *adv.* (Obsol.) **Quickly, instantly.**

TŌRAL, ālis, *n.* [torus]. **A valance** *of a couch.*

TORCŪLAR, āris, *n.* [torqueo]. **A press,** *used in making wine or oil.*

TORCŪLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [torcular]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a press.**

TORCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [torqueo]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a press;** *subst.*, Torculum, i, *n.*, **a press.**

TŌREUMA, ătis, *n.* [= τόρευμα]. *A work of art executed in relief,* **raised** *or* **embossed work.**

TŌREUTA, ae, *m.* [= τορευτής]. *An artist who makes embossed work,* **a chaser, engraver.**

TŌREUTĪCE, es, *f.* [= τορευτική]. *The art of making raised work,* **the art of chasing** *or* **embossing.**

TORMENTUM, i, *n.* [torqueo]. 1) **A twisted cord, a rope.** 2) **An engine** *for hurling missiles* (v. Ballista, Catapulta). Hence = **a dart** *or* **stone** *hurled by a tormentum:* t. missile; fenestrae ad tt. mittenda. 3) *An instrument of torture,* **a rack.** Hence, *trop.:* A) **torment, torture:** B) in gen., **pain, anguish, affliction, distress** (bodily or mental). 4) **A clothes-press, mangle.**

TORMĪNA, num, *n. pl.* [torqueo]. *A griping of the bowels,* **the gripes, colic.**

TORMĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [tormina]. **Suffering from colic.**

TORNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tornus]. **To round off** *in a lathe,* **to turn,** sphaeram, hastas: *trop.*, versus male tornati, *badly composed.*

TORNUS, i, *m.* [= τόρνος]. **A turner's wheel, lathe.**

TŌRŌNĀICUS, or TŌRŌNAEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Torone]. **Toronean.**

TŌRŌNE, es, *f.* [= Τορώνη]. *A town in Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea,* now Toron.

TŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [torus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Muscular, brawny, fleshy:** virgula t., *knotty, thick.*

TORPĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo]. 1) (Lat.) **Numbness;** hence, *trop.*, **sluggishness, inactivity, torpidity,** &c. 2) **The cramp-fish** *or* **electric ray, the torpedo.**

TORPEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To be numb, stiff** *or* **motionless, to be torpid:** t. gelu, *from cold;* nervi tt. rigore; torpet similimus saxo; (poet.) palatum t., *is without taste.* 2) Of the mind, **to be stupified** *or* **astounded, to be dull, listless,** &c. (from wonder, fright, &c., or in consequence of inactivity): t. metu; timeo, totus torpeo; vox spiritusque torpebat; quid torpentes subito obstupuistis? t. tabellā, *to stand in admiration of;* consilia tua tt., *you are at a stand, you know not what counsel to take.*

TORPESCO, pui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of torpeo]. 1) **To become stiff, numb** *or* **torpid** (v. Torpeo, which specifies a state whose beginning and progress are indicated by torpesco). 2) Of the mind, **to become slack** *or* **inactive.**

TORPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [torpeo]. **Benumbed, stupified, torpid:** t. miraculo, *by a prodigy;* t. somno, *heavy with sleep.*

TORPOR, ōris, *m.* [torpeo]. 1) **Numbness, torpor, stupor.** 2) (Tac.) **Inactivity, listlessness,** &c.

TORQUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [torquis]. **Adorned with a neck-chain,** esp. as a surname in the gens Manlia; (poet.) Allecto t. colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck.*

TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. tr.* [kindred with τρέπω]. 1) **To wind, to turn around** *or* **about, to twist** (cf. verto): t. stamina pollice; t. aliquid in orbem; flumen t. saxa, *whirls along;* t. spumas (aquas) remis, *to turn up with the oar;* t. capillos ferro, *to curl;* (poet.) t. axem humero, tegumen = *to bear;* t. tignum, *to draw up.* Hence, *trop.* — a) t. omnia ad sua commoda; t. orationem aliquo; t. bella, *to conduct, to direct;* t. et flectere imbecillitatem animorum — b) **to wrench, to wrest, to distort,** talos, ora; *trop.*, t. jus; conditiones tortas, *insidious, admitting different significations.* 2) **To hurl, to fling, to cast,** hastam; (poet.) t. sibila, *to coil up with a hissing sound.* 3) *To wrench the limbs on a rack,* **to rack, to torture:** t. aliquem equuleo. Hence, *trop.:* A) **to torment, to torture:** t. convivam fame; invidia (labor, etc.) eum t.; torqueri sollicitudine; torqueri ne, etc., *to feel anxiety lest,* &c.: B) = **to examine** *closely,* **to try, to test** (as slaves were forced by torture to give evidence in court): t. aliquem vino, *to find out what one is by making him drink deeply;* torqueatur vita Sullae, *let Sulla's life be strictly examined.*

TORQUIS (Torques), is, *m.* and *f.* [torqueo]. *Any thing twisted,* **a neck-chain** *or* **necklace** *of gold, silver,* &c. Hence: A) **a neck-yoke, coupling-collar** *for oxen:* B) **a wreath, chaplet, garland.**

TORRENS, tis [*part.* of torreo]. 1) *Adj.* w. *comp.* and *sup.* (poet. and lat.), of water, **rapid, rushing, foaming, impetuous,** fluvius, cursus amnium; *trop.*, t. oratio, copia verborum. 2) *Subst.*, Torrens, tis, *m.*, *a wild, dashing mountain-stream,* **a torrent:** rapidus montano flumine torrens; t. sanguis, *a stream of blood; trop.*, t. verborum.

TORREO, rui, stum, 2. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — **To dry up, to dry;** hence, **to roast, to parch, to scorch, to burn:** ignis t. aliquid; t. carnem; t. panem, *to bake;* t. aliquid in igne; sol t. corpus. Hence, *trop.:* A) amor (illa mulier) me torret, *I am inflamed with love:* B) of a raging thirst. II. *Intr.* — **To be heated, to be scorched:** miles torrens sole.

*TORRESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of torreo]. (Lucr.) **To become parched** *or* **burned.**

TORRĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [torreo]. 1) *Pass.*, **parched, burned, dried up** (by an external heat — cf. aridus): t. fons; campi siccitate tt. Hence, *trop.:* A) = *shrivelled, dried up:* t. homo; also,

torridus macie: B) torridus frigore, *pinched, nipped.* 2) *Act.*, scorching, burning, hot, torrid, aetas.

TORRIS, is, *m.* [torreo]. **A firebrand** (with or without flame).

*TORTE, *adv.* [tortus]. (Lucr.) **Crookedly, awry.**

TORTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [torqueo]. (Poet. & lat.) **Twisted, twined, wreathed:** t. aurum, *a golden chain.*

TORTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of torqueo]. (Lucr.) **To torment, to torture.**

TORTOR, ōris, *m.* [torqueo, 3]. **An executioner, tormentor, torturer:** Apollo t. (an epithet of Apollo as the slayer of Marsyas).

TORTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [tortus]. 1) *Full of turns or crooks*, winding, tortuous, loca, serrula. 2) *Trop.:* A) intricate, complicated, disputandi genus, visum: B) *not open or sincere*, feigned.

TORTUS, ūs, *m.* [torqueo]. (Poet.) **A twisting;** (poet.) **a wreath.**

TŌRŪLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of torus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Prop., *a slight elevation;* hence, **a tuft** *of hair.*

TŌRUS, i, *m.* Prop., *a swelling, protuberance, elevation.* 1) **A knot, bulge:** vitis toris ad arborem religatur. 2) **A tuft** *or* **knot** *in a garland.* 3) *The fleshy fibres of a man or beast*, brawn, muscle: O lacertorum tori! tt. pectoris. 4) **A pillow, bolster** *of a bed or sofa:* premere t., *to lie upon;* sternere t. Hence, *meton.:* A) **a sofa, lounge:** B) **a bed, couch;** and hence (poet.) — a) *a bridal bed*, marriage: socia tori, *a wife:* primi tt., *the first marriage;* illiciti tt., *illicit love* — b) (lat.) *a concubine, mistress:* C) **a bier:** D) (poet.) t. ripae, *an elevation of the shore.*

TORVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [torvus]. (Lat.) **Savageness, grimness, severity** *of aspect, character*, &c.

TORVUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [kindred with taurus?]. (Poet. & lat.) *Rough or terrible of aspect*, grim, stern, savage, fierce, leaena, aper, vultus, oculi, clamor.

TOT, *adj. pl. indecl.* [from the same root as the demonstratives τό, τόσος, tam, etc.]. **So many:** quot homines, t. causae; t. hominum, *so many men;* rarely as a *subst.*, t. unum non superabant, *so many.*

TŌTĪDEM, *adj. pl. indecl.* [tot-dem]. **Just so many, just as many:** t. ... quot (ac, atque), *as many ... as.*

TŌTIES, *num. adv.* [tot]. 1) **So many times, so often.** 2) **Just so many times.**

TŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* **The whole, entire, total** (of a whole which is only by some extraordinary means divided into parts — cf. omnis, universus): t. urbs, navis, respublica, equitatus; t. mens, vox; adverbially, ex toto, or in totum, *wholly, completely, altogether, totally;* also, *in toto, *upon the whole, generally;* totum se alicui tradere (totus mihi est deditus), *to give one's self wholly up to another;* totum esse alicujus, *to be wholly devoted to, to cleave to any one.* With plurals and collective nouns it must often be rendered, **all:** tt. copiae; totis viribus, *with all one's might.*

TŌXĪCUM, i, *n.* [= τοξικόν]. (Poet. & lat.) **A poison** *in which arrows were dipped;* hence, **poison,** in gen.

TRĂBĀLIS, e, *adj.* [trabs]. 1) *Of or pertaining to beams*, beam-: t. clavus, *a spike;* prov., clavo trabali figere, *very fast.* 2) *Stout as a beam*, beam-like, telum.

TRĂBEA (I.), ae, *f.* **A robe of state,** *a toga bordered with purple stripes*, which was worn by kings, augurs and consuls on certain public occasions, and by the knights at their annual review before the censor.

TRĂBEA (II.), ae, *m.* *An ancient Roman comic poet*, who lived about 130 B. C.

TRĂBEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [trabea]. 1) **Dressed in a trabea.** 2) *Subst.*, Trabeata, ae, *f.*, *a kind of drama, in which the actors wore the trabea.*

TRABS (obsol. Trăbes), trăbis, *f.* [= τράπηξ]. **A beam** (long and slender — cf. tignum). Hence (poet.): A) = *a ship or vessel:* t. currit aquas; B) *a tall, slender tree:* silva frequens trabibus: C) *a torch:* D) *a roof.*

TRĀCHAS, antis, *f.* [= Τράχης]. *A town near the Pontine Marshes*, usually called Tarracina.

TRĀCHIN (Trāchyn), īnis, *f.* [= Τραχίν]. *A town in the Thessalian district Phthiotis*, the deathplace of Hercules, and residence of Ceyx.

TRĀCHĪNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Trachin]. **Trachinian:** T. heros = *Ceyx; subst.*, Trachiniae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *'the Trachinian Women,' a tragedy of Sophocles.*

TRACTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* [tracto]. 1) *That may be touched, felt or handled*, manageable, tractable: corporeum et t.; materia t. Hence, coelum t. = *calm, not stormy;* mare t. nanti, *in which one can swim;* vox t., *flexible.* 2) *Trop., that can be persuaded, soothed or quieted*, tractable, yielding, pliant, animus, virtus.

TRACTĀBĬLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [tractabilis]. (Lat.) **Tractably, without opposition.**

TRACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tracto]. 1) **A handling, using, use,** armorum. 2) **A handling, management, treatment,** scriptorum, literarum. In partic., in rhetoric: A) *the special use of a word:* B) *a more exact investigation*, a handling, discussion. 3) (Lat.) *A handling;* hence, treatment *of a person*, behaviour *towards him.*

TRACTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [tracto]. (Lat.) *A handler;* among the Romans, *a slave who rubbed and manipulated his master's limbs, while bathing*, a shampooer.

TRACTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [tracto] = Tractatio.

TRACTIM, *adv.* [traho]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **By drawing along:** A) t. tangere, *to stroke one gently:* B) **little by little, slowly,** ire.

TRACTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of traho]. 1) (Poet., rar.) **To drag** *violently*, **to drag** *or* **to**

haul about: tracta comis, *dragged by the hair;* malis morsuque ferarum tractari, *to be torn, lacerated.* 2) **To touch, to handle:** t. aliquid manu (manibus); ille restitit ad manum tractantis; t. fila lyrae, *to strike, to play.* Hence: A) mansuefacere plebem permulcendo tractandoque, *by caressing and stroking:* B) = **to handle, to wield,** arma, tela, fabrilia: C) t. gubernaculum, *to hold the helm, to steer the ship;* t. terram, *to cultivate, to till;* t. artem, *to practise, to exercise;* t. lanam, *to spin.* 3) **To treat, to use** *a person in any manner:* t. aliquem placidius; benignius se t., *to indulge one's self freely.* Hence: A) **to handle, to manage, to conduct, to govern,** rempublicam, regnum, pecuniam: t. causam, bellum: B) t. se ita, tali ratione, etc., *to conduct* or *to behave one's self:* C) **to spend** *or* **to employ** *one's time:* t. vitam honeste: D) t. personam, *to perform a part:* E) t. animos, *to move, to work upon:* F) **to handle, to treat** *or* **to discourse of, to discuss:** t. de re, and t. rem.

TRACTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of traho]. *Drawn on* = **flowing, smooth,** oratio.

TRACTUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [traho]. 1) **A drawing** *or* **dragging, a draught:** tractu ferre rotam; uno t. bibere; t. calami, *a stroke of the pen;* t. serpentis, *the drawing or trailing of its body;* vellera mollire longo t., *to spin.* Hence, t. aquae, *a drinking;* t. coeli, *a drawing in, inhalation.* 2) **The extent, reach, stretch** *of any thing:* is est t. ductusque muri; quis esset t. castrorum. Hence: A) **a tract, district, region:** t. Venafranus; t. coeli, *a quarter of the heavens:* B) **a train, trail:** Phaëton longo t. volvitur; tt. flammarum, *streaks of flame;* t. fluminis, *the course of a river.* 3) *Trop.:* A) **course, progress, movement:** t. lenis orationis: B) **a drawing out, protracting:** t. verborum, *a drawling:* C) = *copiousness, extent:* historia placet tractu: D) of time, **space, lapse, period:** eodem t. temporis; perpetuo t. aevi (Lucr.), *constantly;* t. mortis, *the delay of:* E) in gram., *a lengthening in derivation* (as beatitudo from beatitas).

TRĂDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trado]. 1) **A giving** *or* **delivering up, surrender,** oppidi. 2) (Lat.): A) **teaching, instruction:** B) **a tradition.**

TRĂDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [trado]. (Lat.) **A betrayer.**

TRĂDO, or TRANS-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To give over, to consign, to deliver,** alicui aliquid; t. urbem; t. arma; t. aliquem in custodiam, ad supplicium, *to deliver up.* In partic.: A) **to commit** *or* **to entrust** *to any one for shelter and protection:* t. alicui aliquem; *trop.,* t. memoriae, *to commit to one's memory, to remember:* B) *to give up treacherously,* **to abandon, to betray,** aliquem, patrios penates: C) **to yield, to surrender:** t. se studiis et otio, voluptatibus: D) **to transmit, to bequeathe** *as an inheritance,* alicui regnum: E) *to transmit orally or by writing,* **to narrate, to relate, to recount,** aliquid alicui; Fabius Pictor tradit in annalibus suis, rem ita factam esse; tradunt or traditur, *it is related, it is said* (with an *accus. c. infin.*); also, is traditur justissimus fuisse; freq., t. memoriam rei alicujus posteris, and t. rem aliquam memoriae, *to transmit by writing to posterity:* F) **to impart** *by teaching,* **to teach:** t. praecepta dicendi; t. civibus optimarum artium vias.

TRĀ-DŪCO, or TRANS-DŪCO, duxi, ductum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To lead, to bring** *or* **to conduct over:** t. aliquem ad vos; t. cohortes in castra ad aliquem; t. exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, *to remove.* Hence: A) = *to bring into a new situation, position or relation,* **to transfer, to bring over, to promote,** &c.: t. aliquem in superiores ordines; t. ad (in) partem suam, *to bring over to his own side* (*party*); t. aliquem in rerum abundantiam, *to raise to affluence;* t. aliquem ad hilaritatem, *to cheer up;* t. aliquem ad plebem, *to transfer from a patrician to a plebeian family;* t. aliquem ad optimates, *to the party of the nobles;* so, also, t. aliquem ad aliquem, ad suam sententiam: B) **to refer, to apply** *to any thing:* t. hanc rationem ad id genus: C) (lat.) **to translate** *from one language into another:* D) (lat.) **to derive** *one word from another.* 2) **To lead, to carry** *or* **to transport across** *something:* t. copias Rhenum; Belgae Rhenum transducti, *led across the Rhine.* 3) **To lead by:** t. copias praeter castra; t. victimas in triumpho, *to lead along;* exercitus traductus silvam. In partic.: A) **to lead along** *as a public spectacle,* **to make a show of:** *trop.,* t. aliquem per ora hominum, *to expose to ridicule:* B) traduc equum! (tech. t.) *lead your horse by!* (said, at the annual inspection, to a knight by the censor, to indicate that he had found nothing deserving reproach in his conduct): C) (lat.) t. se, *to appear in public.* 4) **Of time, to spend, to pass:** t. tempus illa ratione; t. vitam placide; hence, t. munus modeste, *to exercise one's office with moderation.*

TRĀDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [traduco]. 1) **A carrying over, transferring:** t. alicujus ad plebem. 2) (Lat.) *A making a show of,* **exposure, disgrace.** 3) Of time, **passage, lapse, course.** 4) In rhetoric: A) **a transferring, metonomy:** B) **the repetition** *of the same word.*

*TRĀDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* [traduco]. **The Conveyer:** T. ad plebem, *a nickname of Pompey,* who had promoted the passage of Clodius from a patrician into a plebeian family.

TRĀDUX, ūcis, *m.* [traduco]. **A vine-branch** *trained for propagation.*

TRĂGĬCE, *adv.* [tragicus]. *In a tragic manner,* **tragically.**

TRĂGĬCŌCŌMOEDIA, ae, *f.* [= τραγικωμῳδία]. *A drama combining tragedy and comedy,* **a tragicomedy.**

TRĂGĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= τραγικός]. *Of or pertaining to tragedy,* **tragic:** poeta t., *a writer of tragedies;* Orestes t., *as he is represented in*

tragedy; carmen t., *a tragedy; subst.,* Tragici, ōrum, *m. pl., tragic actors, tragedians.* Hence: A) = **sublime, lofty:** t. orator, *who speaks in grand, sublime language;* t. color, *the air of tragedy* (in style and language); tragicum spirare, *to have a lofty, sublime spirit:* B) **terrible, cruel, tragical:** t. scelus, *such as occurs in tragedy, tragical;* so, also, ignis (sc. amoris) t., *a fierce and tragical love.*

TRĂGOEDIA, ae, *f.* [= τραγῳδία]. 1) **A tragedy.** 2) *Pl., trop.:* A) = *a lofty style, grandiloquence:* istis tragoediis tuis perturbor: B) = *a tumult, commotion:* excitare (agere, movere) tt.

TRĂGOEDUS, i, *m.* [= τραγῳδός]. 1) **A tragic actor, a tragedian.** 2) Jupiter Tragoedus, *a statue of Jupiter,* which had its name from the Vicus Tragoedus, where it stood.

TRĂGŌPAN, pānis, *accus.* pāna, *m.* [τράγος and πάν]. *A fabulous bird,* perh. *the bearded vulture.*

TRĂGŬLA, ae, *f.* 1) **A** (Gallic) **javelin.** 2) *Trop.,* **a snare, plot:** (Pl.) injicere t. in aliquem; decidere t., *to escape.*

TRĂGUS, i, *m.* [= τράγος]. *A kind of sea-fish.*

TRAHA, or TRAHEA, ae, *f.* [traho]. **A sledge, drag,** *used in threshing out grain.*

*TRAHAX, ācis, *adj.* [traho]. (Pl.) *That draws everything to himself,* **greedy, covetous.**

TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To draw, to drag, to drag along** (cf. duco): t. aliquem vinctum; t. aliquid per terram. In partic.: A) **to draw** *or* **to drag** *to something:* t. ferrum ad se; t. aliquem ad supplicium, *to drag away to punishment* (also simply t. in the same sense); hence — a) trahi et duci ad cupiditatem cognitionis, *to be drawn by natural impulse to;* trahit sua quemque voluptas — b) **to draw** *or* **to bring over** *to something;* and, in a bad sense = **to mislead, to seduce:** t. aliquem in aliam partem, ad defectionem, ad mutandam fidem — c) t. rem ad hostes, *to go over to the enemy* — d) **to refer, to attribute:** t. decus ad consulem: t. crimen in se — e) = **to construe, to interpret:** t. aliquid in meliora, in virtutem; t. aliquid in religionem, *to regard an event as having religious significance;* t. aliquid in prodigium, *to consider an omen* — f) t. aliquem in diversum, *to make one undecided, to distract;* auctores utroque trahunt, *are divided, disagree:* B) **to draw with** *or* **after one's self:** t. gregem, agmen; t. corpus, membra aegra, *to drag along;* t. vestem, corpus fessum; hence, *trop.,* t. aliquos in eandem calamitatem; contagio t. ceteros, *takes in the rest:* C) **to draw to one's self:** t. aquam, *to drink;* t. auras ore; t. animam, *to inhale, to breathe;* navigium aquam t., *leaks;* hence, *trop.* — a) t. et rapere, *to plunder and rob* — b) *to lay claim to,* regnum — c) *to take on, to assume,* colorem, vitium, contagium — d) t. molestiam ex re aliqua, *to receive* — e) t. stipendia, *to draw pay* — f) dejecto Fabio fratrem traxit, *he drew up his brother to himself,* i. e., *carried his election, had him chosen consul:* D) **to draw out:** t. ferrum ex corpore; t. aquam ex puteis; hence = **to take from, to derive, to deduce:** t. originem ex (ab) aliquo; t. nomen inde; t. sermonem ex re aliqua: E) = **to pull** *or* **to tug about:** t. corpus; Britanni trahuntur factionibus, *are torn by factions; trop.* — a) t. pecuniam, *to squander* — b) (poet.) **to distribute:** t. laborem sorte — c) **to think of, to ponder:** t. aliquid animo (in animo); t. belli pacisque rationes: F) **to draw together, to contract,** vultum; t. vela, *to furl.*

2) **To protract, to delay, to put off:** t. bellum, tempus; t. aliquem sermone, *to detain in conversation.* Hence: A) t. vitam (in tenebris, etc.), *to drag on, to pass wearisomely:* B) (poet.) t. laborem, *to endure a long time:* C) senecta in hoc me traxit, *has allowed me to live up to this time:* D) **to spin,** lanam.

TRAJĀNUS, i, *m.* (M. Ulpius.) *A Roman emperor,* who reigned A. D. 98—117.

TRAJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trajicio]. 1) **A crossing** *or* **passing over, a passage;** hence, t. stellae = *a shooting star.* 2) *Trop.,* in rhetoric: A) **a transposition** *of words:* B) **exaggeration, hyperbole.**

TRAJECTUS, ūs, *m.* [trajicio]. **A crossing over, a passage** (both *abstr.* and *concr.*).

TRAJĬCIO, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) **To throw, to fling** *or* **to cast over** (with the thing thrown as object): t. antennas de nave in navem; t. signum trans vallum; t. rudentem, *to throw across from one bank to another.* Hence: A) (poet.) t. pedes, membra super acervos, *to leap over;* t. oculos aliquo, *to cast the eyes in any direction;* funis trajectus, *wound around* (*the mast*): B) **to bring over** *to another place,* **to remove:** t. pecudes in silvam; trajectus in Galliam; hence — a) = **to turn** *or* **to transfer:** t. invidiam, arbitrium in aliquem; t. culpam in alium — b) t. verba, *to transpose.* 2) **To convey across** *a body of water, a mountain,* &c., **to transport:** t. milites trans flumen; t. legiones in Siciliam; t. copias Rhenum; t. se Alpes, *to cross the Alps;* exercitus Padum trajectus, *having crossed the Po.* 3) With that over which something is conveyed or cast as object: A) t. murum jaculo, *to throw a javelin over the wall:* B) **to cross over, to pass** *a body of water and the like* (cf. 2): t. fluvium navibus; t. mare nando, *to swim across the sea;* fluvius trajectus, *which one has passed over:* hence, C) **to run** *or* **to stab through, to pierce, to transfix:** t. aliquem tragulâ; t. femur uno ictu; also, t. aciem, *to break through.* II. *Intr.* (acc. to I. 2.) — **To pass over, to go over, to cross:** t. in Africam; classis t. ex Africa; incendium illud ad nos t., *will spread itself.*

TRĀLĀTĬCIUS, a, um, *adj.* — vide Translaticius.

TRALLES (I.), ium, *f. pl.* *A town in Lydia*, now ruins near Idin.

TRALLES (II.), ium, also TRALLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Illyria.*

TRALLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tralles I.]. **Tral-lian**; *subst.*, Tralliani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tralles.*

*TRĀLŌQUOR, 3. *v. dep. tr.* [trans-loquor]. (Pl.) **To tell through, to recount** *to the end*, aliquid.

TRĀMA, ae, *f.* [trameo]. *The filling of a web*, **the woof**; hence, *trop.* (Pl.), tt. putridae = *trifles, bagatelles.*

TRĀMEO — v. Transmeo.

TRĀMES, ĭtis, *m.* [trameo]. 1) **A cross-way, side-walk, by-path** (cf. semita, callis); (poet.) **a path, road, way,** in gen.; *trop.* (Lucr.), **a method, course, way.** 2) (Gell.) *A branch of a family.*

TRĀMIGRO, TRĀMITTO, TRĀNĂTO — v. Transmigro, etc.

TRĀNO, or TRANS-NO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) **To swim over** *or* **across, to swim through,** ad suos; t. fluvium; aquae tranantur. 2) (Poet.) **To go through, to fly, to sail** *or* **to pierce through,** auras, foramina.

TRANQUILLE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [tranquillus]. **Quietly, calmly, tranquilly.**

TRANQUILLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus]. **Repose, stillness:** — 1) Of wind or weather, **calmness, a calm.** 2) Of the mind, *freedom from care or violent passion*, **tranquillity:** t. animi, vitae. 3) In later writers, *a title of the Roman emperors:* Tranquillitas tua, *Your Highness.*

TRANQUILLO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* [tranquillus]. **To quiet, to calm, to tranquilize,** mare; *trop.*, t. animum, vultum, *to cheer up, to brighten.*

TRANQUILLUM — v. Tranquillus.

TRANQUILLUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Quiet, still, calm, tranquil** (in opp. to excitement and violent motion — cf. quietus): A) of the sea and of the elements, t. mare, coelum; serenitas t.; hence, *subst.*, Tranquillum, i, *n.*, *a calm:* tranquillo, or in t., *in fair weather:* B) of the mind, animus t.; facere aliquem ex irato tranquillum; literae tt., *written with composure; subst.*, Tranquillum, i, *n.*, *calmness of mind:* aut t. aut procellae in militibus sunt: C) of outward, and esp. of political relations; in partic., *subst.*, Tranquillum, i, *n.* = *quiet, peace, tranquillity:* rempublicam in tranquillum redigere; ex t., *after peace had prevailed;* tranquillo aliquid peragere, *in peace, without strife.*

TRANS, *prep.* with *accus.* 1) With verbs of motion, **over, across:** trajicere telum t. vallum. 2) With verbs of rest, **beyond:** t. Rhenum incolere.

TRANS-ĂBEO, ii, —, 4. *v. tr.* (Poet.) *To go beyond or by;* hence, **to pierce through, to transfix,** costas.

*TRANSACTOR, ōris, *m.* [transigo]. **A manager.**

TRANS-ĂDĬGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To drive** *or* **to thrust through;** t. ensem costas. 2) **To pierce, to transfix,** costas.

*TRANSALPĪBUS, *adv.* [trans-Alpes]. (Lat.) **Beyond the Alps.** (Others read, trans Alpibus.)

TRANS-ALPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *That is beyond the Alps*, **Transalpine;** *subst.*, Transalpini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the nations beyond the Alps, the Transalpine nations.*

TRANSCENDO, di, sum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [trans-scando]. I. *Intr.* — **To climb over, to pass over, to go over:** t. in hostium naves; t. in Italiam; *trop.*, *to pass over, to make a transition*, in speaking: t. ad leviora. II. *Tr.* — **To surmount, to step over, to pass,** fossas, flumen exercitu, limen; *trop.*, **to transcend, to transgress, to violate,** fines juris, ordinem.

*TRANSCĪDO, īdi, —, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-caedo]. (Pl.) *To cut through* = **to flog soundly,** aliquem.

TRANSCRĪBO, psi, ptum, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-scribo]. 1) **To write over, to copy, to transcribe:** t. librum in mille exemplaria; t. tabulas publicas. 2): A) tech. t. in the lang. of business, **to make over, to assign, to convey:** t. nomen in aliquem, *an item of debt:* B) in gen., **to transfer** *something to a person:* t. sceptrum alicui; t. alicui spatium vitae suae: C) **to transfer** *or* **to remove** *to another place or station:* t. equites in alas funditorum; t. matres urbi; *trop.*, philosophia te in viros transcripsit, *has enrolled you among men, has made a man of you.*

TRANSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transcribo]. (Lat.; doubtf. read.) **A transfer, assignment.**

TRANS-CURRO, curri or cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) **To run over** *or* **across,** ad aliquem, in castra; *trop.* (poet.) t. ad melius, *to pass over to.* 2) **To run by** *or* **past,** praeter oculos; *trop.*, t. aliquid, *to pass over, not to mention;* of time, *to pass by,* aetas. II. *Tr.* — **To run through, to pass through, to hasten through,** Campaniam; *trop.* — a) t. cursum suum, *to complete one's course* — b) (lat.) in discourse, *to run over, to touch upon lightly.*

TRANSCURSUS, ūs, *m.* [transcurro]. (Lat.) 1) **A running** *or* **passing through:** t. fulguris, *a flash of lightning.* 2) *Trop.*, of speech, *a running over, cursory mention.*

TRANSDĀNŪBIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Danubius]. *Situated beyond the Danube*, **Transdanubian.**

TRANS-DO, TRANS-DUCO — v. Trado, Traduco.

TRANSENNA, ae, *f.* [trans]. (*Something braided, net-work.*) 1) **A net** *for catching birds; trop., a trap, snare.* 2) **A grating** *or* **lattice** *to an opening* (so close that a person on the outside

could see through it imperfectly): videre quasi per t. = *at a distance, indistinctly.*

TRANS-EO, ii, itum, 4. *v. intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* — 1) **To go over** *or* **across, to pass over,** ad aliquem, in Britanniam; t. per illorum corpora, *over their bodies;* Mosa t. in Oceanum, *empties itself into.* Hence, *trop.:* A) **to go over** *to a party or opinion:* t. ad hostes; t. a patribus ad plebem; t. in alicujus sententiam; in alia omnia t., *to embrace an entirely different opinion:* B) (poet. & lat.) = **to be changed** *or* **transformed,** in plures figuras: C) in speaking or writing, **to pass over** *to something else:* t. ad partitionem; transeatur ad alteram concionem. 2) **To pass by;** in partic., of time = **to elapse, to pass away:** dies legis transiit; gloria, fortuna imperii t., *vanishes, passes away.* 3) **To go through,** per media castra; res t. per gulam; *trop.*, intelligentia transiit per omnia, *pervades.* II. *Tr.*—1) **To pass over, to go across** *something:* t. flumen, paludem, forum; flumen transiri potest. Hence, *trop.* — a) **to overstep, to transgress,** modum — b) (lat.) **to excel, to surpass:** si non transierit, aequabit. 2) **To pass by:** t. omnes mensas; t. equum cursu. Hence, *trop.*, in a speech, **to pass over, to omit:** t. aliquid silentio. 3) **To go through, to pass through:** t. Formias. Hence, *trop.:* A) of a speech or writing, *to treat cursorily, to touch lightly upon:* t. omnia leviter: B) of time, **to pass, to spend,** vitam, annum, quiete et otio.

TRANS-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum (trālātum), 3. *v. tr.* **1) To carry, to bring** *or* **to convey over** *or* **across, to transport, to transfer:** t. rem a se illuc; t. castra ultra illum locum; t. bellum in Italiam; *trop.*, t. idem in alios, *to apply to others;* t. sermonem alio, *to turn to something else;* t. similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, *to transfer;* t. culpam in alios, *to lay upon others;* so also, abs., t. crimen (Tac.), *to shift from one's self to another;* t. se ad artes, *to apply one's self to;* (poet.) t. amores alio, *to turn to another object, to love another.* In partic.: A) *to transfer by writing,* **to copy, to transcribe:** t. rationes in tabulas: B) of language, **to translate:** t. aliquid ex Graeco in Latinum: C) t. verbum, *to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively;* verba translata, *metaphors.:* D) **to postpone:** t. causam in proximum annum; t. se in proximum annum, *to postpone one's application for an office to the next year:* E) = **to change:** t. aliquid in novam speciem. **2)** (Rar.) **To bear** *or* **to carry along:** t. coronas in triumpho.

TRANS-FĪGO, fixi, fixum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To thrust** *or* **to pierce through, to transfix:** t. aliquem gladio. **2)** (Poet.) **To thrust** *one thing* **through** *another:* hasta transfixa.

TRANS-FĪGŪRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To change in shape, to transform:** t. aliquem in lupum.

TRANS-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. tr.* **To thrust** *or* **to run through, to stab through:** t. aliquem.

TRANSFORMIS, e, *adj.* [trans-forma]. (Poet.) **Changed in shape, transformed.**

TRANS-FORMO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) **To change in shape, to transform:** t. membra in juvencos.

*TRANS-FŌRO, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) **To pierce through,** aliquem.

*TRANSFRĒTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transfreto]. (Lat.) **A sailing over** *the sea.*

TRANSFRĒTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [transfretum]. (Lat.) **To cross** *a strait,* **to sail over** *the sea.*

TRANSFŪGA, ae, *comm.* [transfugio]. *One that goes over to an enemy,* **a deserter** (who simply forsakes, while 'perfuga' is a betrayer of his party).

TRANS-FŪGIO, fūgi, —, 3. *v. intr.* **To go over** *to the enemy,* **to desert,** ad hostes.

TRANSFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* [transfugio]. **A going over** *to the enemy,* **desertion.**

TRANS-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. tr.* **1) To pour out** *from one vessel into another:* t. aquam in alia vasa; (Lucr.) t. aliquem in urnam, *to pour one's ashes into an urn* (for burial). **2)** *Trop.*, **to transfer:** t. laudes suas ad aliquem; t. amorem omnem in aliquam; sunt alia (studia) transfusa latius, *of a wider application.*

TRANSFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo]. (Very rare.) Prop., *a pouring out or forth; meton.* = **a migration** *of a people.*

TRANSGRĔDIOR, gressus, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [trans-gradior]. I. *Intr.* — **To step over, to go** *or* **to pass over:** t. in Italiam; t. per montes. Hence, *trop.:* A) (lat.) **to go over** *to one's party or opinion:* t. ad aliquem; t. in partes alicujus: B) in a speech or writing, *to pass over to another subject:* C) t. ab indecoris ad infesta, *to advance.* II. *Tr.* — **To go over** *or* **through, to pass over, to cross:** t. Taurum montem, flumen; t. munitionem, *to scale;* t. colonias, *to traverse.* Hence, *trop.* (lat.): A) **to surpass,** aliquem: B) transgressus annum vicesimum, *one that has passed his twentieth year, over twenty years old:* C) in a speech, **to pass over** *in silence,* **to omit:** t. mentionem rei alicujus.

TRANSGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* [transgredior]. **1) A going across, a passage,** Gallorum; tua t. in Germaniam; *trop.* = *a transition in speaking.* **2)** In rhetoric, *a deviation from the usual order of words,* **a transposition.**

TRANSGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* [transgredior]. (Lat., rare.) **A going over, passage.**

TRANSĪGO, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-ago]. 1) Properly: *A) (poet.) **to drive** *or* **to thrust through:** t. ensem per pectus: B) **to pierce through, to transpierce:** t. pectus gladio. **2)** (Lat.) Of time, **to pass, to spend:** t. aetatem

per haec; mense transacto, *after the lapse of a month.* 3) *To bring to an end,* to finish, to dispatch, to accomplish, to execute: t. negotium, rem; transactum est, *it is all over.* Hence, in business lang., to settle, to adjust, *to come to an agreement or understanding with one:* t. rem cum aliquo, and freq., abs., t. cum aliquo; but out of the sphere of business, t. cum re aliqua, *to be done with, to make an end of.*

TRANSĪLIO (Trans-sīlio), īvi or lui, —, 4. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [trans-salio]. I. *Intr.* — To leap *or* to spring over: t. in naves hostium; *trop.*, t. ab uno consilio ad alterum, *to pass suddenly.* II. *Tr.:* — A) to leap over *something:* t. muros; t. quaternos senosque equos, *to vault over, leaping from one to the other;* hence, *to hasten over:* rates t. vada: B) *trop.* — a) *to pass over in silence,* to skip over, to neglect, aliquid — b) to overstep, to transgress, limina; (poet.) t. munera Liberi, *to indulge in too freely.*

*TRANSĪTANS, ntis, [*part.* of an otherwise unusual verb, trans-ito]. Passing by.

TRANSĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transeo]. A passing *or* going over: — 1) A passing by: cernere speciem similitudine et transitione. 2) *A going over to the enemy,* desertion. Hence: A) (poet.) infection, contagion: t. morbi: B) in rhetoric, a transition. 3) *Concr.*, a passage: tt. perviae Jani nominabantur.

TRANSĪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [transeo]. (Lat.) *That one may pass through,* having a passage, domus.

TRANSĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [transeo]. 1) A going over: A) *abstr.* = a going, passing *or* crossing over, a passage: t. fossae, Alpium; t. impeditus erat flumine; hence, *trop.* — a) a going over *to the enemy,* desertion — b) (poet. & lat.) a transition, *in sounds, in colours, from one shade to another, in language, from one subject to another, in life, from one age to another,* &c.: B) *concr.* = a passage-way, passage: insidere transitus. 2) (Lat.) A passing by; in partic., in t. = *in passing, superficially.*

*TRANSJŪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [trans-jugo]. (Lat.) Passed through, mons Athos.

TRANSLĀTĪCIUS (Tral.), a, um, *adj.* [transfero]. 1) Transmitted *from one person to another,* hereditary, customary: t. edictum, *an edict copied or taken from the edicts of one's predecessors.* 2) In gen., ordinary, common, mos, funus.

TRANSLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transfero]. 1) A removing *from one place to another,* a transferring: t. pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos; hence, t. criminis, *a shifting off of the accusation, and putting it upon another.* 2) (Lat.) A translation, version *into another language.* 3) In rhetoric, *a transfer to a figurative signification,* a trope, metaphor. 4) In grammar: A) a transposition *of words:* B) a changing *of tenses.*

TRANSLĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [translatio]. Of *or* pertaining to a transference, constitutio, quaestiones.

*TRANSLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [transfero]. A transferrer: t. quaesturae, a term applied by Cicero to Verres, because he had, as quaestor, taken the public money and paid it over to Sulla.

TRANSLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [transfero]. (Lat.) A carrying along, a bearing in procession.

TRANS-LĒGO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) To read over *or* out, syngraphum.

TRANS-LŌQUOR — v. Traloquor.

TRANS-LŪCEO, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To shine across: imago t. e speculo in speculum. 2) To shine through, to be transparent.

TRANSLŪCĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [transluceo]. (Lat.) Clear, transparent; *trop.*, t. elocutio.

TRANS-MĀRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Beyond the sea, transmarine, foreign: A) = *situated or occurring beyond the sea:* t. gens; t. legatio, peregrinatio, *in countries beyond the sea:* B) = *coming from beyond the sea,* doctrina, auxilia.

TRANS-MEO (Trāmeo), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* To pass through, to go through, locum; often abs., *to pass through.*

TRANS-MIGRO, āvi, —, 1. *v. intr.* To remove *to another place,* to migrate: t. Gabios, *to* Gabii.

TRANSMISSIO, ōnis, *f.*, and TRANSMISSUS, ūs, *m.* [transmitto]. A passing over, passage.

TRANS-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* 1) To send over *or* across, to carry *or* to convey across, to dispatch, to transmit: t. alicui aliquid; t. classem in Euboeam; t. bellum in Italiam, *to transfer.* Hence: A) *to construct or to build from one point to another,* to lay across: t. tigillum per viam; t. pontem: B) *trop.*, to give up — a) = *to entrust,* bellum Pompeio — b) = *to make over,* hereditatem filiae; (lat.) t. munia imperii, *to lay down, to surrender to another:* C) = *to devote, to sacrifice:* t. omne tempus amicorum temporibus. 2) (Mostly ante-cl. & lat.) To let pass through, to give passage to; to thrust, to run *or* to drive through: t. brachium per viscera; t. ensem per latus; t. equum per flumen, *to ride through;* t. exercitum per fines eorum; domus t. imbrem, *admits the rain:* thus, also, is t. venenum, *passed (without harm) through his body;* animus transmittens, *forgetting;* mensem transmissum, *omitted.* Hence — a) (poet.) t. campum cursu, *to run through;* t. coelum fundā, *to hurl through the air with a sling* — b) *trop.*, t. discrimen, *to go through, to get over.* 3) To go, to pass *or* to cross over *or* through, *to fly, to drive, to swim,* &c., *through, to mount or to cross over:* t. Iberum; avis t. mare, *flies over the sea;* t. in Sardiniam; t. ad vastandas oras; also, t. Euphratem ponte. Hence, *trop.*, t. ad alia, *to pass to;* t. ad Caesarem, *to desert.* 4) *Trop.* (lat.): A) to pass over, to disregard: t. aliquid

silentio: B) of time, to spend, to pass: t. vitam per obscurum.

TRANS-MONTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the mountains; *subst.*, Transmontani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *tribes living beyond the mountains.*

TRANS-MŎVEO, —, ōtum, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) To convey over, to remove *from one place to another*, to transfer: t. legiones inde; *trop.*, *to ascribe*, gloriam in se.

TRANSMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto]. (Lat.) A transposition *of letters*, metathesis.

TRANS-MŪTO, 1. *v. tr.* (Poet.) To change, to shift, to transmute: t. dextera laevis.

TRANS-NĀTO (Trānăto), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* To swim over, across *or* through.

TRANS-NŌMĬNO, āvi, —, 1. *v. tr.* (Lat.) To change the name of, mensem.

*TRANS-NŪMĔRO, 1. *v. tr.* To count over, to count out.

TRANS-PĂDĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the Po; *subst.*, Transpadani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the nations beyond the Po.*

*TRANSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* [transpicio]. (Lucr.) A looking *or* seeing through.

TRANSPĬCIO, 3. *v. tr.* [trans-specio]. (Lucr.) To look *or* to see through, aliquid.

TRANS-PŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Lat.) 1) To set over *or* across, to transfer, to transport: t. victorem exercitum in Italiam; t. locum ex Pisonis annali, *to transfer.* 2) To transplant, arborem in alium locum.

TRANSPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transporto]. (Lat.) A removing = a migration, populi.

TRANS-PORTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* 1) To carry *or* to convey across, to bring over, to transport: t. duas legiones; t. exercitum in Hispaniam; t. milites fluvium, *over the river.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.) = to exile, to banish: t. aliquem in insulam.

TRANSPŎSĬTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [transpono]. *Pertaining to transposition;* hence, *subst.*, Transpositiva, ae *f.*, transposition.

TRANS-RHĒNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the Rhine; *subst.*, Transrhenani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the nations beyond the Rhine.*

TRANS-TĪBĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* That is beyond the Tiber, Transtiberine; *subst.*, Transtiberini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the people dwelling beyond the Tiber.*

*TRANSTĪNEO, 2. *v. intr.* [trans-teneo]. (Pl.) To reach through.

TRANSTRUM, i, *n.* [trans]. A cross-beam; in partic., a bench, *for rowers, extending crosswise from the ribs of a ship.*

*TRANSULTO, 1. *v. intr.* [transilio]. To leap over *or* across.

*TRANSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trans-sumo]. (Lat.; as a translation of μετάληψις.) In rhetoric, *a taking of one thing for another*, metalepsis.

TRANSUMPTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [trans-sumo]. (Lat.) In rhetoric, *taking one thing for another*, transferring.

TRANSUO, or TRANS-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet. & lat.) *To sew through* = to pierce through, rem acu.

TRANSVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [transveho]. 1) A passing over: t. Acherontis, *over the Acheron.* 2): A) a carrying across *or* past: t. immanium saxorum: B) tech. t., of the knights (v. Transveho, 2), a riding past = a review, muster *before the censor.*

TRANS-VEHO, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To bring, to carry *or* to convey across, to transport: t. copias in Britanniam; navis humeris transvecta Alpes, *borne across the Alps.* 2) To carry, to lead *or* to conduct along, esp. *in triumph:* t. arma spoliaque carpentis. Hence, in the *pass.*, in a middle sense: A) to sail, to ride *or* to pass over *or* across: t. in Africam, Corcyram, *to Corcyra;* (poet.) t. caerula, *over the sea:* B) tech. t., of the knights = to ride past *the censor, for review* (cf. traduco): C) *trop.*, of time = to pass, to elapse.

TRANS-VERBĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* *To beat through* = to thrust *or* to pierce through, to transfix: t. bestiam venabulo.

TRANSVERSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [transversus]. Lying across, cross-, transverse, lignum.

TRANS-VERSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Going or lying athwart or across*, cross-, transverse, traverse: t. via, fossa; itineribus tt. accedere, *marching across;* prov., non digitum t. discedere, *not a finger's breadth = not in the least;* (poet.) transversa tueri, *to look sideways; trop.*, transversum agere aliquem, *to lead one aside, to turn him from the right way;* fortuna t. incurrit in adolescentiam alicujus, *in his way, stopping his course.* Freq. adverbially: de (ex) transverso, and per (in) transversum, sometimes, prop. = *crosswise, obliquely*, sometimes, *trop.* = *unexpectedly, contrary to opinion or expectation.*

*TRANS-VŌLĬTO, 1. *v. intens. intr.* (Lucr.) To fly through, amor.

TRANS-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1) *Intr.*, to fly *or* to hasten over *or* across: t. in aliam partem; t. ad hostes; and hence, *tr.*, to pass over, Alpes. 2) (Ante-cl. & lat.) To fly *or* to hasten through: vox t. auras; cogitatio transvolans animum, *flitting through.* 3) To fly *or* to hasten by *or* past, aliquem; verbum t. audientem, *is not rightly understood;* t. rem, *not to heed, to pass over heedlessly.*

TRĂPĒTUS, i, *m.* [= τράπητος]. An oil-mill.

TRĂPĔZĪTA, ae, *m.* [= τραπεζίτης]. (Pl.) A money-changer, banker = mensarius.

TRĂPĔZUS, i, *f.* [= Τραπεζοῦς]. *A town in Pontus*, now Trebisond.

TRĂSĪMĒNUS (I.), i, *m.* (With and without 'lacus.') *A lake in Etruria*, noted for the victory

gained by Hannibal, B. C. 217 — now Lago di Perugia.

TRĂSĬMĒNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Trasimenus I.]. **Of *or* pertaining to Lake Trasimenus,** litora.

TRĀVIO, 1. *v. intr.* [trans-via]. (Lucr.) **To go through, to penetrate.**

TRĔBĀTIUS, ii, *m.*, and Trĕbātia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius T. Testa, *a lawyer,* a friend of Cicero and Horace.

TRĔBELLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* one Lucius T. was for a while an opponent, but afterwards a partizan of Cæsar.

TRĔBIA, ae, *m.* & *f.* 1) *M., a river in Upper Italy,* famed for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, B. C. 217 — now the Trebbia. 2) *F., a town in Umbria,* now Trevi.

TRĔBIĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [Trebia]. *The inhabitants of Trebia.*

TRĔBŌNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Trĕbōnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Caius T., who was at first an opponent of Clodius, later a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, and (45 B. C.) became consul; he joined the conspiracy against Cæsar, and while proconsul in Asia was put to death by Dolabella.

TRĔBŬLA, ae, *f.* *The name of three towns in Italy:* A) Trebula Mutusca, called also Trebula, or Mutusca only, in the Sabine territory: B) Trebula Suffena, likewise in the Sabine territory: C) in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula — now Maddaloni.

TRĔBŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Trebula]. **Of *or* pertaining to Trebula:** T. ager, *of Trebula in Campania; subst.,* Trebulanum, i, *n., a villa near Trebula in Campania.*

TRĔCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [trecenti]. **Three hundred each.**

TRĔCENTĒSĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [trecenti]. **The three-hundredth.**

TRĔCENTI, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [trescentum]. **Three hundred.**

TRĔCENTIES, *num. adv.* [trecenti]. **Three hundred times.**

TRĔCHĔDIPNUM, i, *n.* [= τρεχέδειπνον, 'running to a banquet']. (Lat. poet.) *A light garment, in which the parasites of Rome went to feasts.*

TRĔ-DĔCIES, *num. adv.* **Thirteen times.**

TRĔDĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* [tres-decem]. **Thirteen.**

TRĔMĔBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [tremo]. **Trembling, quivering,** manus.

TRĔMĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) **To cause to shake *or* to tremble,** Olympum.

TRĔMENDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*gerund* of tremo]. (Poet. & lat.) *Causing fear or trembling,* **fearful, terrible, tremendous.**

TRĔMISCO (Trĕmesco), 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [*inch.* of tremo]. (Poet.) **To begin to tremble *or* to shake;** hence, *tr.,* **to tremble *or* to quake at,** vocem alicujus.

TRĔMO, ui, —, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [= τρέμω]. I. *Intr.* — **To shake, to quiver, to quake, to tremble:** vox t.; artus tt., *move convulsively;* tellus t. pulsu pedum; hasta t., *quivers* (after it has pierced the body). II. *Tr.* (mostly poet.) — **To tremble at, to dread,** rem, aliquem.

TRĔMOR, ōris, *m.* [tremo]. *A tremulous motion,* **a trembling, quaking, tremor;** (poet.) *an earthquake.*

TRĔMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [tremo]. (Poet.) **Trembling, quaking, shaking, tremulous,** manus, anus, vox; t. flamma, *flickering.* Hence = *that causes to shake or to quiver,* frigus.

TRĔPĬDANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* [trepido]. *With anxious haste,* **tremblingly, with trepidation.**

TRĔPĬDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trepido]. *Confused hurry or alarm,* **trepidation, consternation:** t. nervorum, *a trembling.*

TRĔPĬDE, *adv.* [trepidus]. **Anxiously and hastily, with trepidation.**

TRĔPĬDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & (poet.) *tr.* **1) To run up and down in disorder, to hurry about anxiously, to be in a state of trepidation;** sometimes the idea of haste, at other times the idea of alarm prevailing, so that it may be rendered, **to hurry, to hasten, or to be anxious, to fear, to be in a state of alarm:** t. ad arcem, ad arma; trepidabant circa eum, *they ran about in confusion;* trepidatur in castris, *the camp is in an uproar;* equus t., *takes fright;* t. consiliis, *to be undetermined;* (poet.) t. umbram, *to be frightened at;* t. facere aliquid, *to fear to do something;* also, t. ne, etc., *to fear that,* &c. **2)** (Poet.) Of things, *to shake with a tremulous motion, to tremble:* pectus t., *palpitates;* aqua t., *ripples;* flamma t., *flickers;* penna trepidans, *rapid.*

*TRĔPĬDŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of trepidus]. (Lat.) **Trembling, anxious.**

TRĔPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [old Latin, trepo = τρέπω, 'to turn,' 'to put to flight']. *Running about in anxious haste:* — **1) Uneasy, anxious, agitated, alarmed:** t. senatus, nuncius; socii tt. me deseruerunt, *in their anxious haste;* homo, civitas t., *uneasy, unsettled;* (rar.) trepidus rei alicujus, *solicitous about something.* **2)** (Poet.) **In haste, hastening, bustling:** tum trepidae (apes) inter se coeunt, etc., *assemble together.* **3)** Of things without life: A) the idea of unquietness and anxiety predominating: t. vita; tt. literae, *announcing sudden danger;* res tt., *a perilous state of affairs, a critical emergency;* t. metus, cursus: B) the idea of rapid motion predominating: aqua t., *boiling, seething;* so. also, ahenum t., *bubbling, foaming;* vena t., *throbbing.*

TRES, tria, *card. num. adj.* [= τρεῖς, τρία]. **Three;** sometimes used to denote a small number in gen.: tria non commutabis verba.

TRESSIS, is, *m.* [tres-as]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Three asses**; hence, **a trifle**: non tressis agaso, *is not worth three coppers.*

TRES-VĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Three Men**, *a board of commissioners, appointed as overseers of prisons, as inferior priests* (tt. epulones), *or as commissioners to distribute public lands.*

TRĒVĔRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Treveri]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Treveri**, tumultus.

TRĒVĒRI (Trēvīri), ōrum, *m. pl.* 1) *A powerful German nation, living upon the Lower Rhine.* 2) *The capital of the Treveri*, called also Augusta Treverorum — now Treves.

TRI-ANGŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* **Triangular**; *subst.*, Triangulum, i, *n.*, **a triangle.**

TRIĀRII, ōrum, *m. pl.* [tres]. *The soldiers of the third rank in the Roman legion* (stationed behind the hastati and principes), *the veteran warriors*, **the Triarii**: prov., res redit ad tt., *the affair is pushed to the last extremity.*

TRĪBAS, ădis, *f.* [= τριβάς]. *A woman who practises lewdness with herself or with other women.*

TRIBOCCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German nation*, in the modern Alsace.

TRIBRĂCHYS, yos, *m.* [= τρίβραχυς]. *A poetical foot consisting of three short syllables*, **a tribrach.**

TRĪBUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tribus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a tribe** *or* **tribes**, res; t. crimen, *of bribing the tribes.*

TRĪBŪLIS, is, *m.* [tribus]. *One of the same tribe*, **a fellow-tribesman**; in partic. = *a man of the lower class of people, a common man.*

TRĪBŪLUM, i, *n.* [tero]. **A threshing-sledge.**

TRĪBŬLUS, i, *m.* [= τρίβολος]. 1) **A caltrop**, *thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry.* 2) *A prickly weed*, **a thorn.**

TRĪBŪNAL, ālis, *n.* [tribunus, originally, 'the elevated seat of a tribune']. *A raised platform, on which the seats of magistrates* (esp. the sella curulis) *were placed when they held a court*, **a judgment-seat, tribunal** — there was also in the camp of an army a tribunal of turf or stones, from which the general addressed the soldiers, and where the consuls and military tribunes administered justice: — de sella ac t. pronunciare; agitur pro t., *before*; de t. citari jussit, *from the tribunal.* Hence: A) = *the elevated seat of the praetor in the theatre:* B) = *a monument in honour of a deceased general or magistrate:* C) *meton.* = *the persons seated on the tribunal* (in opp. to forum = 'the crowd of people present in the forum').

TRĪBŪNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [tribunus]. *The office of a civil or military tribune*, **the tribuneship.**

TRĪBŪNĪCIUS (Trĭbūnītius), a, um, *adj.* [tribunus]. 1) *Pertaining to a tribune or to the tribuneship*, **tribunitial**, honor, potestas; lex t., *proposed by a tribune*; comitia tt., *for the election of tribunes*; t. candidatus, *for the tribuneship.* 2) **In partic.**, *subst.*, **Tribunicius**, ii, *m.* (sc. vir), **an ex-tribune** *of the people.*

TRĪBŪNUS, i, *m.* [tribus]. A) Originally, *the chief officer of a tribe*, **a tribune** (v. Tribus, 1): B) later, there were among the Romans different kinds of tribuni: — 1) TT. plebeii, *tribunes of the people* (originally two or five, finally ten in number), who were appointed for the protection of the plebeians against the patricians; during the latter period of the Republic, they obtained great power and influence, which they often abused. 2) TT. militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*, who at times during the period from 444—367 B. C. were provisionally chosen, instead of consuls, from the plebeians as well as patricians. 3) TT. militum (militares), *military tribunes, the chief officers of a Roman legion*, six in number, a part of them chosen by the chief commander, and the rest by the people in the comitia (v. Rufuli). 4) TT. aerarii, **paymasters**, *who, under the supervision of the praetor, paid the soldiers their wages.* 5) T. Cĕlĕrum, *the commander of the royal bodyguard*, in the time of the kings (v. Celeres).

TBĬBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. tr.* [tribus]. (Prob. originally of the tribute required of each tribe for the support of the state.) 1) **To allot, to assign, to distribute, to give**: t. suum cuique; t. praemia militibus; t. beneficia alicui; t. pacem terris; t. alicui gratiam, *to give thanks*; t. alicui misericordiam, laudem; t. oratori silentium = *to accord silence to.* Hence: A) t. diem, tempus rei alicui, *to bestow or to spend upon, to devote to:* B) (rar.) = *to impose*: plus quam tibi a nobis tributum est. 2) **To concede, to give up, to yield, to allow**: t. alicui priores partes, *the first place.* Hence = **to do out of regard for** *or* **for the sake of**: t. aliquid valetudini, *out of regard for one's health*; is mihi omnia t., *did all for my sake*; t. aliquid honori alicujus, *to do something out of regard to one*; tantum t. commendationi alicujus, *to do so much out of respect for one's recommendation*; ejus observantia tribuebatur officio, *proceeded from complaisance*; multum t. alicui, *to pay great deference to one*; also, abs., t. alicui magno opere, *to esteem one very highly*; t. ordini publicanorum liberalissime, *to comply with*; so, also, t. in vulgus, *to serve everybody.* 3) **To ascribe, to impute, to attribute**: t. casus adversos hominibus; t. alicui aliquid ignaviae, superbiae. 4) (Rar.) **To divide**: t. rem in partes.

TRĪBUS, ūs, *f.* [cf. tres, tria, and the Æolic τριπποι = τριττοι]. Originally, *a third part of the Roman people*, **a tribe**: — 1) *One of the three stocks into which the citizens* (i. e., *the patricians*) *were at first divided:* Ramnes, Tities, Luceres. 2) *One of the tribes into which the whole Roman people were divided by Servius Tullius*, according to their places of abode and the amount of their pro-

perty. The number of these tribes was originally twenty-six (with some variations), but it was ultimately increased to thirty-five; of these thirty-one were rustic tribes (tt. rusticae), and four city tribes (tt. urbanae). 3) *Meton.*, the commonalty, the mass.

TRĪBŪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tributum]. Pertaining to tribute: t. necessitas, *the necessity of paying tribute;* solum t., *subject to tribute, tributary;* tabulae tt., *which contained a promise of the payment of money.*

TRĪBŪTIM, *adv.* [tribus]. Tribe by tribe, by tribes, numos dividere.

*TRĪBŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo]. A distributing, distribution.

TRĪBŪTUM, i, *n.* [tribuo]. 1) A duty, tax, tribute (a direct personal or property tax, in natural products or money — cf. vectigal, stipendium): imperare, imponere tt. 2) *Trop.* = a gift, present, contribution.

TRĪBŪTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [tribuo]. (Ante-cl.) = Tributum.

TRĪBŪTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [tribus]. Arranged according to tribes: tt. comitia, *in which the people voted according to tribes.*

TRĪCAE, ārum, *f. pl.* 1) Trifles, trumpery, nonsense. 2) Vexations, hindrances, tricks: domesticae tt.

TRICCA, ae, *f.* [= Τρίκκη]. *An ancient town in Thessaly*, the birthplace of Æsculapius, with a temple dedicated to him — now Tricala.

TRĪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [triceni]. Containing thirty: t. homo, *thirty years old.*

TRĪCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [triginta]. Thirty each; also, *thirty*, in gen.

TRĪCEPS, ĭpĭtis, *adj.* [tres-caput]. Three-headed.

TRĪCĒSĪMUS, or TRĪGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [triginta]. The thirtieth.

TRĪCHĪLA, ae, *f.* An arbour, summer-house.

TRĪCIES, *num. adv.* [triginta]. Thirty times.

TRĪCĪPĪTĪNUS, i, *m.* *A surname in the gens Lucretia;* thus, esp. L. Lucretius T., *a consul, and conqueror of the Volsci.*

TRICLĪNIUM, ii, *n.* [= τρικλίνιον]. 1) *A couch or sofa, on which the Romans reclined at table*, an eating-couch, dining-couch; hence, sometimes = *a table:* sternere, curare t. 2) A dining-room.

TRĪCO, ōnis, *m.* [tricae]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) A mischief-maker, trickster.

TRĪCŌLUM, i, *n.* [= τρίκωλον]. (Lat.) *A period or sentence consisting of three clauses.*

TRĪCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [tricae]. To make difficulties, to trifle, to shuffle.

TRICORII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

TRĪCORPOR, ŏris, *adj.* [tres-corpus]. (Poet.) Three-bodied.

TRĪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [tricae]. Full of difficulties, full of tricks.

TRĪ-CUSPIS, ĭdis, *adj.* (Poet.) *Having three points*, three-pointed, three-tined.

TRĪDENS, tis, *adj.* *Having three teeth or tines*, three-pronged; usually *subst. m., the trident* (esp. as an attribute of Neptune).

TRĪDENTĪFER, and TRĪDENTĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tridens and fero or gero]. (Poet.) Trident-bearing (an epithet of Neptune).

TRĪDUUM, i, *n.* [tres-dies]. A space of three days, three days.

TRIENNIA, ium, *n. pl.* [tres-annus]. (Prop. an *adj.*, sc. sacra.) *A festival celebrated every three years*, a triennial festival.

TRIENNIUM, ii, *n.* [tres-annus]. A space of three years, three years.

TRIENS, tis, *m.* [tres]. 1) The third part *of an as* (v. As). 2) In gen., a third part, a third.

*TRIENTĂBŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [triens-tabula]. (Doubtf. read.) T. ager, *land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third the sum owed by it.*

*TRĪENTIUS, a, um, *adj.* [triens]. (Doubtf. read.) Others read, Trientabulus, q. v.

TRIĒRARCHUS, i, *m.* [= τριήραρχος]. *A captain of a trireme*, a trierarch.

TRIĒRIS, e, *adj.* [= τριήρης]. Having three banks of oars; usually *subst. f.* (sc. navis), *a galley of three banks of oars*, a trireme.

TRIĒTĒRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= τριετηρικός]. *Recurring every third year*, triennial; in partic., sacra tt., or *subst.* Trieterica, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *a festival of Bacchus, recurring every three years.*

TRIĒTĒRIS, ĭdis, *f.* [— τριετηρίς] = Sacra trieterica.

TRĪFĂRIAM, *adv.* [tres]. In a threefold manner = on three sides *or* in three places.

TRĪFAUX, cis, *adj.* [tres-faux]. (Poet.) *Having three throats*, triple-throated, latratus.

TRĪFAX, ācis, *f.* *A kind of missile weapon.*

TRĪFĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [tres-findo]. *Cloven or cleft into three parts*, three-cleft, three-forked, fulmen, via.

TRĪFŌLĪNUS AGER. *A district in Campania.*

TRĪFORMIS, e, *adj.* [tres-forma]. Having three forms: t. diva = *Diana;* mundus t., *consisting of three parts* (air, water, and earth).

TRĪ-FUR, ūris, *m.* (Pl.) A triple thief, an arrant thief.

TRĪ-FURCĪFER, ĕri, *m.* (Pl.) A triple rogue, an arrant knave.

TRĪ-GĔMĪNUS, or (mostly poet.) TERGĔMĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) Three born at a birth, fratres; spolia tt., *of three twin brothers.* 2) Triple, victoria; (poet.) t. vir = *Geryon (three-bodied);* t. caput, *the head of Cerberus;* t. canis =

Cerberus; t. Hecate (because she was also called Luna and Diana). *Trop.* = *very great:* tt. honores (the ædileship, prætorship and consulship). In partic., t. porta, *a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, at the foot of the Aventine Mount* (perhaps so called because it had three arches).

TRĪGINTA, *num. adj.* [= τριάκοντα]. **Thirty.**

TRĪGON, ōnis, *m.* [= τριγών]. 1) **A handball** *for playing with.* 2) **A game of ball.**

TRĪGŌNUS, i, *m.* (Pl.) *A kind of fish,* **the sting-ray.**

TRĪLIBRIS, e, *adj.* [tres-libra]. (Poet.) **Of three pounds weight.**

TRĪLINGUIS, e, *adj.* [tres-lingua]. *Having three tongues,* **triple-tongued.**

TRĪLIX, icis, *adj.* [tres-licium]. *Composed of three threads,* **triple-twilled, tunicae.**

TRĪMEMBRIS, e, *adj.* [ter-membrum]. (Lat.) *Having three sets of limbs,* **triple-membered:** t. Geryon.

TRĪMESTRIS, e, *adj.* [tres-mensis]. (Lat.) **Of three months.**

TRĪMETROS, or TRĪMETRUS, a, um, *adj.* [= τρίμετρος]. In prosody, *containing three metres or double feet,* **trimeter;** *subst.,* Trimetros, i, *m., a trimeter.*

TRĪMŎDIA, ae, *f.,* or TRĪMŎDIUM, ii, *n.* [tres-modius]. *A vessel that contains three modii,* **a three-peck measure.**

TRĪMŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of trimus]. **Three years old.**

TRĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* [tres]. (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **Of three years, three years old.**

TRĪNACRIA, ae, *f.* [= Τρινακρία, 'having three promontories']. *The ancient name of Sicily.*

TRĪNACRIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Trinacria]. **Trinacrian, Sicilian,** terra; *subst.* = Trinacria.

TRĪNACRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Trinacria]. **Trinacrian, Sicilian.**

TRĪNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [tres]. 1) **Three each.** 2) **Threefold, triple, catenae, subsidia;** (Pl.) in the *sing.,* t. pugna.

TRĪNOBANTES, tum, *m. pl. A people of Eastern Britain.*

TRĪNOCTIUM, ii, *n.* [ter-nox]. (Lat.) **A space of three nights, three nights.**

TRĪNŌDIS, e, *adj.* [tres-nodus]. (Poet.) *Having three knots,* **three-knotted.**

TRĪNUMMUS, i, *m.* [tres-nummus]. *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*

TRĪNUS — v. Trini.

TRIO, ōnis, *m.* [tero]. (An old form.) **An ox** (used in ploughing): only applied to the two constellations, the Greater and the Lesser Bear; hence, gemini tt.; mostly, also, in the combination septem-triones, q. v.

TRI-ŌBŎLUS, i, *m.* [= τριόβολος]. *A coin of the value of three oboli,* **a half-drachma;** *trop.* = *a trifle.*

TRIŎCĂLA, ae, *f. A mountain-fortress in Sicily.*

TRIŎCĂLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Triocala]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Triocala;** *subst.,* A) Triocalini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Triocala:* B) Triocalinum, i, *n., the territory of Triocala:* in Triocalino.

TRIŎPAS, ae, *m.* [= Τριόπας]. *A king of Thessaly, father of Erisichthon.*

TRIŎPĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* [Triopas]. *The granddaughter of Triopas* = *Mestra.*

TRIŎPĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Triopas]. **Triopeian;** *subst.* = *Erisichthon.*

TRĪ-PARCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Very sparing, stingy, niggardly.**

TRĪPARTĪTO (Trĭpertīto), *adv.* [tripartitus]. 1) **On three sides,** hostes aggredi. 2) **Into three parts,** rem dividere.

TRĪ-PARTĪTUS (Trĭpertītus), a, um, *adj. Divided or divisible into three parts,* **threefold, tripartite,** divisio.

TRĪPECTOR, ōris, *adj.* [tres-pectus]. (Poet.) *Having three breasts,* **triple-breasted.**

TRĪPĔDĀLIS, e, and TRĪPĔDĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [tres-pes]. **Of three feet, three-footed.**

TRĪPES, ĕdis, *adj.* [ter-pes]. (Poet.) **Of three feet** *in measure.*

TRĪPHŸLIA, ae, *f. A country of Elis.*

TRIPLEX, ĭcis, *adj.* [tres-plico]. *Consisting of three parts,* **threefold, triple:** t. acies, murus; philosophiae ratio t. (as the ancients always divided philosophy into three parts); (poet.) regnum t. (shared by Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto); mundus t. (consisting of air, earth and water); t. Diana (as Diana, Luna and Hecate); cuspis t., *a trident;* porticus t., *with three rows of columns;* gens t., *three clans.* Hence: A) (poet.) of three persons or things associated together = *three,* Gratiae; tt. deae = *the Fates:* B) as a *subst.* — a) *n. s., a threefold portion* — b) *m. pl.* (sc. codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves.*

TRĪPLĬCĬTER, *adv.* [triplex]. **In a threefold manner, in three ways.**

TRĪPLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [triplex]. (Lat.) **To multiply by three, to triple.**

TRIPLUS, a, um, *adj.* [= τριπλοῦς]. **Threefold, triple;** *subst.,* Triplum, i, *n., a threefold portion, three times as much or as many.*

TRĪPŎLIS, is, *f.* [= Τρίπολις, prop. 'three towns']. 1) *A mountainous region in Thessaly,* with three towns. 2) *A town in Thessalia Hestiaeotis,* with the surname Scea. 3) *A district in Arcadia, near Tegea,* with the three towns Kallia, Dipona and Nonacris. 4) *A district in Africa, on the Lesser Syrtis,* with the three towns Œa, Sabrata and Leptis Magna. It is still called Tripoli. 5) *A town in Phoenicia,* — a colony of three towns, Tyre, Sidon and Aradnus — now Trapoli or Tripoli.

TRĪPŎLĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tripolis]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Tripolis,** ager, provincia.

TRIPTŎLĔMUS, i, *m.* [= Τριπτόλεμος]. *A king*

of Eleusis; according to fable, the inventor of agriculture and a judge in the lower world. Hence, prov., Triptolemo dare fruges = *to do something superfluous.*

TRĪPŬDIO, 1. *v. intr.* [tripudium]. **To dance, to leap, to caper;** in partic., *to dance the armed-dance,* common in certain religious festivals (esp. the Salian dance).

TRĪPŬDIUM, ii, *n.* [acc. to Cicero, for terri-pavium, from terra-pavio; acc. to others, kindr. with trepidus, or from terra-pes or ter-pes — cf. repudium]. 1) **A leaping, jumping, dancing; a solemn dance,** *practised in certain religious festivals,* esp. *by the Salian priests.* 2) T. solistimum (tech. t. in augurial lang.), *a favourable omen,* taken from the feeding of the sacred chickens, when they ate their corn so greedily, that it fell from their mouths and rebounded from the ground.

TRĪPUS, ŏdis, *m.* [= τρίπους]. *Any vessel or utensil,* e. g., *a pot or caldron, an altar, a table,* &c., *supported upon three feet.* Hence, 1) *a three-footed seat,* a **tripod.** 2) **The tripod of Pythia,** *the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi.* Hence: A) *the oracle at Delphi:* B) *an oracle,* in gen.

TRĪQUETRUS, a, um, *adj.* [tres]. **Three-cornered, triangular;** (poet.) = *Sicilian.*

TRĪRĒMIS, e, *adj.* [tres-remus]. **Having three banks of oars;** freq. as *subst.,* Triremis, is, *f.* (sc. navis), *a vessel with three banks of oars,* a **trireme.**

*TRISCURRIA, ōrum, *n. pl.* [ter-scurra]. (Lat. poet.) **Gross buffooneries.**

*TRĪSĒCLĪSĒNEX, is, *m.* [ter-seculum-senex]. (Ante-cl.) *He who has lived three ages* (of Nestor).

TRISTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [tristis]. 1) **Sadly, sorrowfully:** tristius curantur, *with more difficulty.* 2) **Harshly, severely.**

TRISTĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of tristis]. **Somewhat sorrowful, rather sad.**

TRISTĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [tristis-facio]. (Poet.) **Making sad, saddening.**

*TRISTĪMŌNIA, ae, *f.* [tristis]. **Sadness, sorrowfulness.**

TRISTIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) **Troubled, dejected, sad,** homo; *trop.,* dies t., *a sad day.* 2) *Causing sadness, betraying or denoting sadness,* **sad, melancholy, mournful,** eventus, nuncius, tempora, morbus; t. vultus, donum; t. ira, bellum; (poet.) t. medicamen, *bringing misfortune.* Hence (poet.) = **dismal, horrible,** Styx, Tartara. 3) **Gloomy, morose; harsh, stern:** t. natura, puella, senex, dicta, sententia; t. navita = *Charon.* Hence = **bitter,** succus.

TRISTĬTIA, ae, *f.* [tristis]. 1) **Sadness, sorrow, grief:** ponere t.; tristitiae se dedere. 2) Of things, **a sad condition** *or* **state:** t. rei alicujus; haec t. temporum, *this sad condition of the times;* t. rei, *harshness.* 3) **Gloominess, moroseness; harshness, severity:** tristitia ac severitas. Hence (poet.) = **anger.**

TRĪ-SULCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Having three furrows;** hence = **three-forked, three-pronged,** lingua; t. telum Jovis or ignis = *lightning.*

TRISTOR, —, —, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Lat.) **To be sad.**

TRĪTĂVUS, i, *m.* [tres-avus]. *The father of an atavus or atavia.*

TRĪTIA, or TRĪTAEA, ae, *f.* *A town of Achaia.*

TRĪTĪCEUS, also (Pl.) Trītĭcēius, a, um, *adj.* [triticum]. **Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-.**

TRĪTĪCUM, i, *n.* **Wheat.**

TRĪTON, ōnis, *m.* [= Τρίτων]. 1) *A sea-god, son of Neptune,* at whose command, according to fable, he blows a shell to calm or arouse the sea. 2): A) *a lake of north Africa,* from which a river flows into the Lesser Syrtis — now El Lodiah. According to Ægypto-Grecian legends, it was the birthplace of several deities, esp. Minerva: B) *a lake in Thrace,* called by Ovid (Met. 15, 358) Tritoniaca palus.

TRĪTŌNIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Triton]. **Tritonian:** — 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to Minerva:** T. arundo, *invented by Minerva.* 2) Lacus T., *Lake Triton in Thrace* (v. Triton, 2, B).

TRĪTŌNIS, ĭdis, *adj. f.* [Triton]. **Tritonian:** — 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to Lake Triton** (v. Triton, 2, A): T. Pallas. Hence, *subst.,* Tritonis, ĭdis, *f.* = *Pallas* (*Minerva*). 2) **Of** *or* **pertaining to Minerva:** T. pinus, *the ship Argo* (because built according to the direction of Minerva; T. arx = *Athens.*

TRĪTŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Triton] = Tritonis: virgo T., or *subst.* Tritonia, ae, *f.* = *Minerva.*

TRĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [tero]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A rubber, chafer:** (Pl.) t. compedum, *a chain-rubber,* i. e., *a chained slave.*

TRĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* [tero]. **A threshing** *of grain* (with the tribulum, q. v.).

TRĪTUS (I.), ūs, *m.* [tero]. **A rubbing** *or* **wearing.**

TRĪTUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of tero]. 1) **Worn-out,** vestis. 2) *Worn smooth by treading,* **beaten, much-trodden, frequented,** via, iter. 3) **Much-used, common, trite, familiar,** proverbium. 4) **Practised, expert:** tt. aures.

TRIUMPHĀLIS, e, *adj.* [triumphus]. *Pertaining to a triumph,* **triumphal,** currus, corona; t. vestis, *worn at a triumph;* t. porta, *through which a triumphal procession passed;* t. statua, *representing one as triumphing;* provincia t., *affording a chance for winning a triumph;* vir t., *one who has had the honours of a triumph;* imago t., *a bust of one who has enjoyed triumphal honours;* ornamenta tt., *the badges of distinction or insignia of a triumphing general* (these were the corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.). *Subst.:* Triumphalia, ium, *n. pl.*

= ornamenta tt : B) Triumphalis, is, *m.* = vir t.

TRIUMPHO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr & tr.* [triumphus]. I. *Intr.* — *To hold or to celebrate a triumph,* to triumph: t. de Numantinis, ex urbe, *over the N., over a city;* t. ex bello Transalpino, *on account of a victorious war beyond the Alps;* equi triumphantes, *drawing the triumphal chariot;* also, figurat., amor de vate triumphat. Hence, *trop.* = *to rejoice exceedingly,* to exult. II. *Tr.* — 1) Triumphum triumphare, *to hold a triumph.* 2) To triumph over *some one or something,* to lead in triumph, or, in gen, to conquer: t. Mithridatem; Roma caput triumphati orbis; bos triumphatus, *obtained as booty.*

TRIUMPHUS, i, *m.* [ter-pes]. 1) *A solemn and magnificent entrance into Rome of a victorious general and his army,* a triumph: agere t., deportare t. de (ex) aliquo, *to celebrate a triumph over one.* 2) *Trop.* = a victory.

TRIUM-VIR, i, *m. One of a board of three joint-commissioners,* a triumvir: — 1) TT. coloniae deducendae, *commissioners of emigration, appointed to lead out a colony and to distribute the land among its members.* 2) TT. capitales, *superintendents of the public prisons, who also acted as police magistrates.* 3) TT. epulones (v. Epulones). 4) TT. nocturni, *fire-wardens, who had the care of the city at night,* esp. *to guard it against fire.* 5) *A board of three men, appointed on extraordinary occasions;* in partic., Octavianus, Antony and Lepidus, when they seized the supreme power, called themselves tt. reipublicae constituendae. 6) In several municipal towns the highest authority was vested in a board of three men, tt.

TRIUMVĪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* [triumvir]. *Of or pertaining to a triumvir,* triumviral: tt. flagella, *of the triumviri capitales*

TRIUMVĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [triumvir]. *The office or dignity of triumvir,* the triumvirate.

*TRĪ-VĒNĒFĪCA, ae, *f.* (Pl.) An arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag.

TRĪVIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [trivium]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to cross-roads; trop.* = *that may be found every day,* common, vulgar, ordinary, trivial.

TRĪVĪCUM, i, *n. A small town in the territory of the Hirpini,* now Trevico.

TRĪVIUM, ii, *n.* [tres-via]. 1) *A place where three roads meet,* a cross-road. 2) Transferred, a public street, public square: prov., arripere maledictum ex t., *from the street,* i. e., *the lowest of the mob.*

TRĪVIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tres-via]. Of *or* pertaining to cross-roads; esp. as an epithet of Hecate and other goddesses, who had sanctuaries at cross-roads; hence, *subst.,* Trivia, ae, *f.* = *Hecate;* lacus Triviae, *a lake in Latium, near Aricia,* now Lago di Nemi.

TROAS, ădis or ădos, *f.* [Tros; = Τρωάς]. 1) *Adj.,* Trojan, humus, matres. 2) *Subst.:* A) a Trojan woman; thus, Troas, *the title of a comedy by Q. Cicero,* and Troades, *the title of a comedy by Seneca:* B) *the region about Troy,* the Troad.

TRŎCHAEUS, i, *m.* [= τροχαῖος]. (Lat.) 1) *A metrical foot, consisting of one long and one short syllable,* a trochee. 2) = Tribrachys.

TRŎCHAĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= τροχαϊκός]. (Lat.) Trochaic.

TROCHLEA, ae, *f.* [τροχαλία]. *A machine for raising weights,* a pulley, windlass, block: prov., trochleis pituitam adducere, *to hawk violently.*

TRŎCHUS, i, *m.* [= τροχός]. *An iron hoop set with rings that jingled as the hoop rolled,* a trundling-hoop.

TROCMI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Galatia.*

TROEZEN, ēnis, *f.* [= Τροιζήν]. *An ancient town in Argolis,* the residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus.

TROEZĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Troezen]. Trœzenian: T. heros = *Lelex, the son of Pittheus; subst.,* Troezenii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Troezen.*

TRŌGLŎDŸTAE, ārum, *n. pl.* [= Τρωγλοδύται, 'dwellers in caves']. *A people of Æthiopia, dwelling in caves.*

TROGMI, ōrum, *m. pl. A people of Galatia.*

TROGUS POMPEIUS. *A Roman historian of the time of Augustus,* whose work was abridged by Justinus.

TRŌIĀDES, um, *f. pl.* [Tros; = Τρωϊάδες]. (Poet.) The Trojan women.

TRŌĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tros; = Τρωϊκός]. (Poet.) Trojan.

TRŌĬLUS, i, *m.* [= Τρώϊλος]. *A son of Priam,* killed by Achilles.

TRŌĬUS, a, um, *adj.* = Troicus.

TRŌJA, and TRŌĬA, ae, *f.* [= Τροίη, Τροία]. Troy, *a city of Phrygia;* transf. — a) *a place in Italy, built by Æneas* — b) *a small town in Epirus, founded by Helenus* — c) *a Roman game, played on horseback.*

TRŌJĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Troja]. Trojan: judex T. = *Paris;* ludi T. = Troja (c) q. v.; prov., equus T. (of a hidden danger); *subst.,* Trojani, ōrum, *m. pl., the Trojans.*

TRŌJŪGĒNA, ae, *com.* [Troja-gigno]. Troy-born, Trojan, gens; *subst.* = a Trojan, or a Roman (considered as a descendant of the Trojans).

TROMENTĪNA (ae, *f.*) TRIBUS. *One of the tribus rusticae.*

TRŎPAEUM, i, *n.* [= τροπαῖον]. 1) *A memorial or sign of victory erected on a field of battle,* a trophy, originally consisting of the trunk of a tree, on which the arms, &c., of the conquered were hung; later, made of stone or metal. 2) *Trop.:* A) = a victory: B) = a monument, memorial, in gen.

TRŎPHŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Trophonius]. Trophonian.

TRŌPHŌNIUS, ii, *m.* [= Τροφώνιος]. *A brother of Agamedes*, q. v. Later, he was worshipped as a hero and a giver of oracles, to obtain which persons descended into a cave, near Lebadea, in Bœotia, with particular ceremonies.

TRŌPĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= τροπικός]. (Lat.) 1) *Of or pertaining to a turn or turning*, tropical: circuli tt., *the tropics* (*Cancer and Capricorn*), *where the sun begins to turn.* 2) Figurative, tropical: figura t., *a trope.*

TRŌPUS, i, *m.* [= τρόπος]. *The figurative use of a word*, a trope.

TRŌS (I.), ōis, *m.* [= Τρώς]. *A king of Phrygia, son of Erichthonius, and grandson of Dardanus*, after whom the city of Troy was named.

TRŌS (II.), ōis, *m.* [Tros I.; = Τρώς]. A Trojan.

TROSMIS, is, *f.* *A town in Moesia.*

TROSSŬLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [prob. an Etruscan word = equites]. In ancient times, *a surname of the Roman knights who had actually performed cavalry service;* later = fops, coxcombs.

TRŪCĪDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [trucido]. A slaughtering, massacring, butchery, civium.

TRŪCĪDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [trux-caedo]. To kill *cruelly*, to slaughter, to butcher, to massacre (cf. interficio, jugulo, etc.): t. captos sicut pecora; t. et necare cives Romanos. Hence, *trop.*, t. ignem (poet.), *to extinguish;* t. aliquem fenore, *to ruin.*

TRŪCŬLENTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [truculentus]. Savagely, fiercely, ferociously.

TRŪCŬLENTIA, ae, *f.* [truculentus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) Sullenness, churlishness, truculence: t. coeli, *inclemency.*

TRŪCŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [kindr. w. trux]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) Fierce, rough, savage, ferocious: t. et saevus; t. aspectu, *in aspect;* aequor t., *stormy;* voces tt., *tumultuous, mutinous, threatening;* subst., Truculentus, i, *m.*, '*the Churl*,' *the title of a comedy by Plautus.*

TRŪDIS, is, *f.* [trudo]. (Poet. & lat.) *A pointed stake*, a pike.

TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To thrust, to push, to shove, aliquem, saxum; formicae tt. frumenta grandia; fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses or follows hard upon the other;* thus, also, dies die truditur. 2) *Trop.:* A) of plants, &c., to put forth: pampinus t. gemmas; gemmae tt. se, *grow out;* so, also, radix truditur: B) to press on, to drive, to impel *any one against his will or pleasure:* t. inertem in proelia, ad mortem: C) = *to put forward, to try to obtain office for one:* t. filium.

TRUENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Truentum]. *Of or pertaining to Truentum*, Truentine: Truentinum castrum = Truentum.

TRUENTUM, i, *n.* *A town of Picenum, on the river Truentus* (the Tronto), now Torre di Seguro.

TRŪGŎNUS, i, *m.* — v. Trigonus.

TRULLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of trua, 'a ladle']. 1) A small ladle; esp. — a) *a scoop used for dipping wine out of the mixing-vessel* (crater) *and pouring it into the cups from which it was drunk* — b) a mason's trowl. 2) A fire-pan. 3) A wash-basin.

TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [truncus]. (Rare, poet. & lat.) 1) (With the whole from which something is cut off as object.) To dismember, to mutilate, to maim, corpus; hence, t. olus foliis, *to strip of leaves.* 2) (With the severed part as the object.) To cut off: t. partem corporis.

TRUNCUS (I.), i, *m.* *The main stem of a body*, in opp. to its projecting parts: — 1) The trunk, stem *of a tree* (cf. stirps): t. arboris; *trop.*, t. aegritudinis, *the root, cause;* and, also, as a term of reproach, t. = *a blockhead, dunce, dolt.* 2) The trunk *of the human frame*, the body (as distinguished from the limbs): t. corporis. 3) *A piece cut off*, e. g., *a branch of a tree for an oar, a piece of flesh for smoking.*

TRUNCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [truncus I.]. 1) *Deprived of its projecting parts*, mutilated, dismembered, maimed: A) arbor t., *stripped of its branches:* B) of a man: t. corpus; frons t., *deprived of its horns;* hence — a) (poet.) with the part taken away as object, deprived of, wanting in: t. pedum; t. suis numeris, *lacking some of its parts* — b) abs. = incomplete, imperfect, corpus; urbs t., sine senatu, etc.; navis t., *without a rudder.* 2) (Lat.) Of a member or part, cut off, manus.

TRŪSĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [truso]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) That is *or* may be pushed: t. mola, *a handmill.*

*TRŪSĪTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of truso]. (Poet.) To push *or* to thrust often, mulum.

*TRŪSO, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of trudo]. (Poet.) To push strongly, aliquem.

TRŬTĪNA, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη]. A balance, pair of scales; *trop.*, *a proof, test*, in gen.

*TRŬTĪNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [trutina]. (Lat.) To weigh, to balance.

TRUX, ŭcis, *adj.* [kindr. w. taurus]. (Mostly poet.) Frightful *in appearance;* in gen., grim, rough, ferocious, stern, savage, &c.: t. vultus, fera; t. vox, cantus; t. pelagus; t. sententia, mores, inimicitiae; t. tyrannus, orator.

TRYBLIUM, ii, *n.* [= τρύβλιον]. (Ante-cl.) A plate, salver, bowl.

TŪ, tĭbi, te, *pers. pron.* [= σύ, Doric τύ]. Thou; often with the emphatic suffix 'te' or 'met' (*self*): tute, temet, etc.; alter tibi descendit de Palatio (*dat. eth.*); — 'vos' is sometimes used, with collective nouns in the *sing.:* vos, Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis.

*TUĀTIM, *adv.* [tuus]. (Pl.) After your manner.

TŪBA, ae, *f.* [tubus, 'a tube']. **A trumpet,** esp. **a war-trumpet** (distinguished from the 'cornu' by being straight, whereas the latter was curved)—it was used also at religious festivals, games and funerals: signum datur tubâ; tuba revocat milites. Hence, *trop.* = **an exciter, instigator:** t. belli.

TUBANTES, um, *m. pl.* *A people of Germany, living between the Rhine and Elbe.*

TŪBER (I.), ĕris, *m.* & *f.* 1) *M., a kind of fruit, an apple or peach.* 2) *F., a kind of apple or peach-tree.*

TŪBER (II.), ĕris, *n.* [tumeo]. 1) **A hump, swelling, protuberance, tumour, boil** *on an animal body; trop.*, tuberibus amicam offendere, i. e., *by great faults.* 2) *A kind of mushroom,* perh. *the truffle.*

TŪBĔRO, ōnis, *m.* *A surname in the gens Ælia;* thus, esp. 1) Q. Aelius T., *a Stoic,* an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus. 2) Q. Aelius T., *a relative of Cicero,* the accuser of Ligurius.

TŪBERTUS, i, *m.* *A Roman cognomen in the gens Postumia.*

TŪBĪCEN, ĭnis, *m.* [tuba-cano]. **A trumpeter.**

TŪBĪLUSTRIA (Tubul.), ōrum, *n. pl.* [tuba-lustro]. *A religious festival, at Rome, in which the trumpets used at other festivals were purified,* **the Feast of Trumpets.**

TŪBŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [tubulus]. (Lat.) *Furnished with tubes,* **tubulated, tubular.**

TŪBŬLUS (I.), i, *m.* [*dim.* of tubus]. **A small pipe** *or* **tube.**

TŪBŬLUS (II.), i, *m.* *A Roman cognomen in the gens Hostilia.*

*TŪBURCĬNĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor]. (Ante-cl.) **Greedily eating, gobbling.**

TŪBURCĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To eat greedily, to gobble up,** aliquid.

TŪBUS, i, *m.* **A pipe** *or* **tube;** in partic., **a water-pipe.**

TUCCĒTUM, i, *n.* (Lat.) *A kind of sausage.*

TUCCIUS, ii, *m.*, and Tuccia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Tuccia, *a celebrated vestal.*

TŪDĬTĀNUS, i, *m.* *A surname in the gens Sempronia.*

TŪDĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of tundo]. (Ante-cl.) **To strike** *or* **beat often** (only in the *part.*).

TUEOR, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* (ante-cl. also, w. signification 1, TUOR, 3. *dep.*, and TUEO, 2. *v. tr.*). 1) **To look** *or* **to gaze at, to behold, to observe, to consider,** aliquem; (poet.) transversa t., *to look askance.* 2): A) **to look after, to guard, to protect, to defend** (it presupposes only a possible danger — cf. defendo); t. aliquem, castra; t. domum a furibus; (lat.) t. Siciliam contra piratas: B) *to keep in good condition,* **to preserve, to maintain:** t. dignitatem suam; t. societatem conjunctionis humanae; t. mores et instituta vitae; t. valetudinem; t. rempublicam, *to apply one's self to public business, to labour for the state's welfare;* in partic., of a building = *to keep in good order:* t. aedes: C) *to supply with the necessaries of life,* **to support;** vix exiguas copias t.; t. se ac suos: D) **to perform:** t. officia, munus.

TŪGŪRIUM, ii, *n.* [tego]. **A cottage, hut.**

TUISCO, ōnis, *m.* *The progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god.*

TUĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tueor]. (Rar.) **A guarding, preserving, upholding; defence, protection:** t. sui.

TULINGI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Belgica.*

TULLIĀNUM, i, *n.* [Tullianus]. *A part of the Roman prison,* so called after King Tullius, by whom it was built.

TULLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tullius]. *Of or belonging to a Tullius,* **Tullian.**

TULLIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of Tullia]. **Little Tullia,** *a pet name of Tullia, the daughter of Cicero.*

TULLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Tullia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens,* of which only King Servius T. and the Cicerones are known. 1) Marcus T. C., *father of Marcus T. C.* (v. 2); he lived sometimes at Rome, and sometimes on his paternal estate at Arpinum. 2) Marcus T. C., *the famous orator, statesman and writer,* born 106 B. C., died 43 B. C. His public life is well known in history. He first married Terentia, but after divorcing her, 46 B. C., he married Publilia. By Terentia he had two children (v. 3 and 4). 3) Tullia, *the daughter of M. T. Cicero, the orator, and Terentia,* at first married to C. Piso Frugi, after his death to Furius Crassipes, and finally to P. Cornelius Dolabella, from whom she separated, 46 B. C. 4) Marcus T. C., *the son of M. T. Cicero, the orator, and Terentia;* he served in the army of Pompey, in the Civil war; afterwards his father sent him to Athens, where, with others, he became a disciple of Cratippus. After the death of Cæsar, he joined Brutus, and, like his father, was outlawed by the triumvirate; but, having been pardoned by Augustus, he was made proconsul of Syria. 5) Quintus T. C., *a younger brother of M. T. Cicero, the orator;* he married Pomponia, the sister of Atticus; but this marriage was very unhappy, and ended in a divorce. He was at first a legate under Pompey, and afterwards under Cæsar, in Gaul. He was proscribed, and put to death, 42 B. C. 6) Quintus T. C., *the son of Quintus T. C.* (5); a young man of fine talents, but, at least in the latter part of his life, of bad character.

TUM, *adv.* and *conj.* [from the common demonstrative root, T — cf. talis, tam; for the ending, cf. quum]. I. *Adv.* — 1) Denoting a point of time which precedes or follows another period indicated, e. g., by a sentence beginning with

'quum' — then, at this time, at that time: tum vero; t. denique; also, intensively, after a conditional proposition: si quaeret, t. dicas, and reductis legionibus, t. is, etc., *when ... then.* In partic., intensively: (Justin.) t. temporis, *at that time.* 2) In an enumeration, succession or series, then, therefore, further, in the next place. II. *Conj.* — As a correl., in the comb. t. ... tum, where both sentences are equal, first ... then, both ... and, as well ... as, at one time ... at another time; and, quum ... t., where the first sentence (with quum) stands as the introductory premiss, and gives the general, while the following sentence (with tum) gives the special fact, both ... and, especially if ... then surely, not only ... but also; but very rarely quum ... tum when both sentences are equal. When each of the two propositions has its own proper verb, 'quum' usually takes the indicative, but also the subjunctive when a cause or comparison is expressed.

TŪMĔ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* (Poet.) 1) To cause to swell, to tumefy, humum. 2) *Trop.*, to puff up, to inflate: tumefactus laetitia inani.

TŪMEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) To swell, to be swollen *or* tumid, to be puffed up: serpens t. veneno; freta tt.; germina tt. 2) *Trop.*, to denote emotion or passionate excitement: A) to swell *with anger*, &c., to be excited *or* incensed, to glow: animus tumens; t. irâ, amore laudis: B) to be swollen *or* puffed up *with pride:* t. inani superbiâ: C) *to be in an unsettled state, to be in a ferment:* Gallia t., *Gaul is in an unsettled condition, threatens a revolution;* negotia tt., *matters are coming to a crisis:* D) of a speech or a speaker, to be inflated, pompous, bombastic.

TŪMESCO, mui, —, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of tumeo]. To begin to swell, &c. (v. Tumeo — it denotes the beginning of what is expressed, both properly and tropically, by tumeo): mare t.; bella tt.; mens t.; t. superbiâ.

*TŪMĬDE, *adv.* in the *sup.* [tumidus]. (Lat.) Haughtily, pompously.

TŪMĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [tumeo]. 1) Swelling, swollen, tumid, venter, papillae, mare, Nilus; membrum t., *swollen;* terra t., *mountainous; trop.*, homo t. = *with a full stomach.* 2) *Trop.:* A) puffed up, proud, elated: t. successu, *by his success:* B) (poet.) swollen *with anger*, &c., enraged, incensed, os, ira: C) (lat.) of a speech, inflated, turgid, bombastic, oratio. 3) (Poet.) Causing to swell, ventus; *trop.*, honor t., *making proud.*

TŪMOR, ōris, *m.* [tumeo]. 1) *A being swollen*, a swelling, tumour, oculorum; t. facit ora turpia, *the swelling of the cheeks in blowing the tibia;* t. terrae, *a hillock.* 2) *Trop.:* A) of the mind, excitement, fermentation: sometimes — a) = *anger:* t. et ira deorum — sometimes, b) = *sorrow:* animus erat in t.: B) pride, vanity: C) a ferment, commotion, rerum: D) (lat.) of a speech, bombast: t. tragicus.

TŪMŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tumulus]. (Poet.) To cover with a mound, to bury, aliquem.

*TŪMŬLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [tumulus]. Full of hills, hilly.

TŪMULTUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus]. *Happening, made or done in great haste, confusion or tumult;* hence, freq. = hurried, sudden, disorderly, tumultuous: t. opus, castra, pugna: exercitus t., *hurriedly brought together:* dux t., *chosen hastily.*

TŪMULTUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor]. (Rar.) A bustling, tumult.

TŪMULTUOR, ātus, *dep.*, and (esp. *impers.*) TŪMULTUO, —, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [tumultus]. To make a bustle *or* disturbance, to raise a tumult, to be in an uproar: milites tt.; Gallia t. = *is on the point of insurrection;* tumultuatur in castris, *the camp is in an uproar.* Hence, *trop.*, *to be uneasy* = *to be disconcerted, to lose one's balance:* tumultuantem de gradu dejici.

TŪMULTUŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [tumultuosus]. With bustle *or* confusion, tumultuously.

TŪMULTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [tumultus]. Full of bustle *or* tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous, concio, genus pugnae, mare; Italia t., *seditious.*

TŪMULTUS, ūs, *m.* [tumeo]. A tumult, commotion, din, uproar: caedes major tumultu quam re. In partic.: A) (poet.) — a) tt. aetherii, *thunder;* so, also, Jupiter ruens tumultu — b) *a storm, tempest*, in gen. — c) *trop.*, t. mentis, *agitation, tumult* — d) tt. imitatorum, *noise, disorder* — e) *a rumbling in the bowels:* stomacho tumultum ferre: B) a sudden *or* impending war, a rebellion, insurrection (usually of a disturbance near Rome, but sometimes of one afar off): t. Gallicus, Italicus; provincia est in t.; gens nata in vanos tt.; tumultum decernere, *to proclaim that a sudden war is at hand.*

TŪMŬLUS, i, *m.* [tumeo]. A mound, hillock: t. silvester. In partic. = a sepulchral mound: struere tumulum alicui, *to throw up;* t. inanis, *a cenotaph;* in Julii tumulo, *the mausoleum of Julius.*

TUNC, *adv.* [= tum, with the demonstrative suffix, ce — cf. hic]. Then, at that time, just then: (lat.) t. demum, *then at length;* si ..., tunc, *then, in that case;* (Justin.) t. temporis, *at that time.*

TUNDO, tŭtŭdi, tūsum or tunsum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To beat, to strike, to thump, to hammer: t. terram pede; t. oculos alicui; hence = *to bruise, to pound;* prov., t. eandem incudem, *to keep at the same work.* 2) *Trop.*, to importune *one with entreaties*, &c., to stun: t. aures alicujus and aliquem vocibus.

TUNGRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Northwestern Germany.*

TŪNĪCA, ae, *f.* 1) *A woollen garment, worn at Rome by both sexes, under the toga, and fitting closely to the body,* a tunic — it had nearly the shape of a shirt, and reached to the knees; in ancient times it was without sleeves, but later short sleeves (t. manicata) were added, long sleeves being worn by effeminate persons only; in later times the Romans often wore two tunics, of which the under one was called 'inferior': prov., t. propior pallio, *my tunic is nearer to me than my cloak* = *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin.* 2) (Ante-cl. & lat) **A skin, coating, tegument, husk,** cicadae, frumenti.

TŪNĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [tunica]. 1) **Wearing a tunic;** hence = **wearing a tunic only,** i. e., *wearing no toga* — this was the case with every Roman while at work, and always with people of the lower classes, who did not use the toga; hence, t. popellus = *the common people.* 2) (Lat.) **Having a coat** *or* **skin, coated** (of bulbous roots).

TŪNĪCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of tunica]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A little tunic.**

TURBA (I.), ae, *f.* [= τύρβη]. 1) *Abstr., the noisy confusion of a crowd,* a tumult, uproar, din: vivere in magna t.; t. omnium rerum; belli t.; in partic. = a riot, brawl, quarrel: turba atque rixa; tt. ac seditiones, *civil commotions*; t. inter aliquos, *a strife;* edere (facere) t. 2) *Concr., a confused mass of men,* a crowd, throng (pressing hard upon each other): t. fugientium; t. tumultuosa, circumfusa. Hence: A) a crowd, multitude, swarm, in gen.; a train, troop: t. hominum; t. forensis; exire in t.; ne in t. quidem; t. discipulorum; t. ferarum, canum: B) of things, t. voluminum, arborum, etc.

TURBA (II.), ae, *f.* *A town of Spain.*

TURBĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [turbo]. **A means of disturbance.**

TURBĀTE, *adv.* [turbo]. **Confusedly, with disorder.**

TURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [turbo]. (Rar.) **Confusion, disturbance.**

TURBĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [turbo]. **A troubler, disturber, exciter,** vulgi; t. otii; t. belli, *an instigator of war.*

TURBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* [*part.* of turbo]. **Disturbed, aroused, excited:** t. mare, *stormy.*

TURBELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [*dim.* of turba]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A bustle, row, brawl.**

TURBEN, ĭnis, *n.* A secondary form of turbo, q. v.

TURBĬDE, *adv.* [turbidus]. **In disorder, confusedly.**

TURBĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [turba]. 1) **Confused, disordered,** tempestas; t. aqua, *turbid;* t. coma, *dishevelled;* tt. nubila; t. imber; t. lux, *obscured by dust.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **vehement, excited, boisterous, turbulent,** motus animi: B) **disordered, troubled:** t. animi, *in mind;* pectus t. = *terrified:* C) of circumstances, &c., **agitated, unquiet,** tempus, res; *subst.,* Turbida, ōrum, *n. pl., stormy times, times full of danger and commotion:* in turbido, *in perilous times:* D) *unquiet* = **seditious,** ingenium.

*TURBĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [turbo]. *That turns like a top,* whirling, vertex.

TURBO (I.), ĭnis, *m.* [root TER, whence torqueo]. *Any thing that turns round in a circle:* — 1): A) **a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado:** B) *a circular motion or whirling round,* a whirl, twirl, rotation, revolution: t. lunae; cum coeli turbine ferri; t. saxi, *the whirling force;* hence, turbine hastam torquere, *with power; trop.* (poet.) turbine militiae, *through the round of military gradation:* C) *trop., a hurricane, storm:* tt. reipublicae; t. mentis, *confusion.* 2) **A top, whirligig.** Hence, *meton.:* A) *any thing having the shape of a top,* a spiggot, faucet, stopple: B) *any thing having the whirling motion of a top,* a reel, whirl, spindle.

TURBO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* and *intr.* [turba]. 1) **To make restless, to stir up, to agitate:** t. mare; t. aquam, *to make turbid.* 2) **To throw into disorder** *or* **confusion, to disturb, to confuse:** t. ordines, aciem, *the ranks of an enemy;* t. concionem, spem, imperia; t. auspicia, *to interrupt;* t. sacra, *to violate, to desecrate.* Hence: A) with a cognate object, an *adj.* or *pron.* in the *neut.*, or abs., **to make a disturbance, to raise a tumult, to create confusion:** t. magnas turbas, *to cause great disturbance;* Aristoteles multa t., *confuses many things;* vide ne quid ille turbet, *that he occasions no disaster;* in Hispania turbatur, *disturbances break out in Spain;* quae in republica turbantur, *the disturbances excited in the state:* B) t. rem (censum) = *to become bankrupt;* and, t. in rebus omnibus, *to derange one's affairs.*

TURBŬLENTE, or TURBŬLENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [turbulentus]. *In a turbulent manner,* **tumultuously, confusedly, boisterously.**

TURBŬLENTER, *adv.* — v. Turbulente.

TURBŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [turba]. 1) *Pass.:* A) **troubled, turbid, boisterous, tempestuous:** t. tempestas, loci Neptunii; t. aqua, *muddy;* t. concursio atomorum, *confused:* B) *full of disturbance, trouble or commotion,* **disturbed, troublous, agitated, confused,** respublica, tempus, annus; tt. animi, *aroused, excited.* 2) *Act., making trouble,* **turbulent, factious, seditious:** t. civis, tribuni, consilia.

TURCAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *An Asiatic people, living near the Don,* the Turks.

TURDĒTĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Southwestern Spain;* their country was called Turdetania.

TURDŪLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people dwelling near the Turdetani.*

TURDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Turduli]. **Turdulan.**

TURDUS, i, *m.* **1) A thrush. 2)** *A kind of fish.*

TŪREUS, etc. — v. Thureus, etc.

TURGEO, rsi, —, 2. *v. intr.* [root TER or TOR, the 'g' added, as in mergo, tergo, etc.]. **1) To be swollen** *or* **tumid, to swell out** (stronger than 'tumeo,' since 'turgeo' = to be ready to burst): gemmae (*the buds*) tt.; herba t.; os t. (from blows); rana t. **2)** *Trop.:* A) (Com.) **to swell** *with passion*, **to be enraged:** B) of speech, **to be inflated** *or* **bombastic.**

TURGESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of turgeo]. **1) begin to swell** *or* **to puff up. 2)** *Trop.:* A) **to swell** *with passion*, **to be enraged:** animus sapientis nunquam t.: B) of speech, **to be inflated** *or* **turgid.**

TURGĬDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of turgidus]. **Somewhat swollen.** (Poet.)

TURGĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo]. **Swollen, distended, inflated, turgid,** digitus, oculi, velum; t. mare, *heaving; trop.*, poeta turgidus, *inflated.*

TŪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Turius]. **Turian.**

TŪRIAS, ae, *m.* *A river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now the Guadalaviar.

TŪRIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Turias]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the Turias:** T. proelium (in the Sertorian war).

TŪRIUS, ii, *m.*, and Tŭria, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

TURMA, ae, *f.* **1)** *A division of Roman cavalry*, **a troop, squadron** (consisting of thirty men). **2)** *Trop.* (poet.), in gen., **a troop, crowd, throng,** Titanum, feminea; t. statuarum equestrium, *a group;* t. Gallica (of the priests of Isis).

TURMĀLIS, e, *adj.* [turma]. **Belonging to a troop** *or* **squadron;** *subst.*, Turmales, ium, *m. pl.*, *the horsemen of a squadron:* dixit turmales statuas displicere sibi, *statues placed troopwise*, i. e., *a great number together.*

TURMĀTIM, *adv.* [turma]. **By troops** *or* **squadrons;** *trop.* (poet.), *in troops.*

TURNUS, i, *m.* *A king of the Rutuli*, killed by Æneas.

TŪRŎNES, num, and Tŭrŏni, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis*, living near the site of the modern Tours.

TURPE, *adv.* (Poet.) = Turpiter, q. v.

TURPĬCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of turpis]. **Rather ugly; somewhat foul** *or* **deformed.**

*TURPĬFĬCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [turpis-facio]. **Corrupted, debased;** *trop.*, t. animus.

TURPĬLIUS, ii, *m.*, and Turpĭlia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* Sextus T. was a comic poet and friend of Terence.

*TURPĬ-LUCRĬ-CŬPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Greedy of dishonest gain.**

TURPIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1) Ugly, filthy, unseemly, unsightly, deformed,** piscis, homo, pes, vestitus, aspectus. **2)** *Trop.*, in a moral sense = **shameful, unseemly, base, infamous,** fuga, egestas; in ethics, 'turpe' is opp. to 'honestum': luxuria omni aetati turpis. In partic. = *indecent, vile,* factum, homo; t. adolescentia, *dissolute.*

TURPĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [turpis]. **1) In an unsightly manner,** claudicare. **2) Disgracefully, shamefully, basely.**

TURPĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis]. **1) Ugliness, unsightliness, deformity,** corporis. **2) Baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, ignominy:** t. fugae, verborum; t. judicum, *baseness;* hoc nemini est turpitudini, *is a disgrace to nobody;* objicere alicui turpitudinem, *to charge one with something disgraceful.* In partic. = **indecency, filthiness.**

TURPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [turpis]. (Poet.) **To make ugly** *or* **unsightly, to disfigure, to soil:** t. capillos sanguine; cicatrix t. frontem.

TURRĀNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Turrānia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* a certain T. was a tragic poet.

TURRĪGER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [turris-gero]. (Poet. & lat.) **Turret-bearing, turreted,** elephas, navis; in partic., dea t., or as *subst.*, Turrigera, ae, *f.* = *Cybele*, who was represented with a crown of turrets, as a personification of the earth and its cities.

TURRIS, is, *f.* [= τύρσις, τύρρις]. **1) A tower.** Hence: A) *any high building*, **a castle, citadel:** B) **A dovecot** *in the form of a tower.* **2)** In partic. in war, *a moveable wooden tower, used in sieges.*

TURRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [turris]. **1)** *Furnished with a tower or with towers*, **towered, turreted,** elephas, navis, moenia; dea t. = *Cybele* (v. Turriger). **2)** (Poet.) **Towering, lofty:** corona t., *a high head-dress.*

TURTUR, ŭris, *m.* **A turtle-dove.**

TURTŬRILLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of turtur]. **A small turtle-dove.**

TUS — v. Thus.

TUSCE, *adv.* [Tusci]. (Lat.) **In the Tuscan language** *or* **manner.**

TUSCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *The inhabitants of Etruria* = Etrusci (v. Etruria).

TUSCŬLĀNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Tusculum]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tusculum:** dies T., *a day spent at Tusculum.*

TUSCŬLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tusculum]. **Tusculan;** in particular, *subst.* — a) Tusculani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tusculum* — b) Tusculanum, i, *n.* (sc. rus or praedium), *an estate at Tusculum* — among many other Romans, Cicero had one there, after which his Disputationes Tusculanae are named.

TUSCULUM, i, *n.* *An ancient town of La-*

tium, fabled to have been built by Telegonus — now Frascati.

TUSCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tusculum]. (Poet.) **Tusculan.**

TUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tusci]. **Etrurian, Etruscan, Tuscan:** T. mare, *the Tuscan Sea;* T. amnis, *the Tiber* (so, also, alveus); T. dux = *Mazentius;* vicus T., *a street in Rome*, the abode of low people, esp. of prostitutes. Hence, as a *subst.:* A) Tusca, ae, *f.* = *a Tuscan woman:* B) Tusci, ōrum, *m. pl* (sc. agri), *an estate of the younger Pliny.*

TUSSIO, 4. *v. intr.* [tussis]. (Poet. & lat.) **To cough, to have a cough.**

TUSSIS, is, *f.* **A cough.**

TŪTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (poet.), and TŪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (rar.) [tutor]. *A means of defence*, **a defence, protection.**

TŪTE (I.), *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [tutus]. **Safely, without danger** (v. Tuto, which is more frequent).

TŪTE (II.) — v. Tu.

TŪTĒLA, ae, *f.* [tueor]. **1) A watching, keeping charge, care, protection:** esse in tutela alicujus, *to be under the protection of any one;* sub t. templi. Hence: A) in partic. = **support, maintenance,** pecudis, boum, tenuiorum (*of the poor*); t. aedificii, *the keeping in repair:* B) (poet.) *concr.* — **a) a protector, guardian, keeper:** tu es t. rerum mearum; t. navis, *the image of the tutelar deity of the ship;* prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e., *the pilot* — **b)** *a charge, care:* t. deae. **2)** In partic., *the care of a ward or minor*, **guardianship:** esse in t. alicujus, *to be under the guardianship of some one;* venire in t. suam, *to become of age.* Hence, *that which is under the guardianship of any one* = A) *a ward:* B) *the property of a ward.*

TŪTO, *adv.* [tutus]. **Safely, in** *or* **with security.**

TŪTOR (I.), ōris, *m.* [tueor]. **1)** (Rar.) **A protector, preserver,** religionum. **2) A guardian, curator** *of women, minors*, &c.

TŪTOR (II.), ātus, *dep.*, and (ante-cl.) TŪTO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [tueor]. (= A strengthened tueor, q. v.) **1) To secure, to guard, to protect, to defend:** t. se vallo, contra aliquem; t. locum, dignitatem suam. Hence: A) t. spes suas, *to take care that one's hopes are not disappointed:* B) t. partes ephebi, *to sustain the part of a youth.* **2)** *To secure one's self against something*, **to ward off,** to avert, pericula, inopiam.

TŪTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [tutor I.]. (Lat., rar.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a guardian:** nomen t.

TŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [prop. *part.* of tueor]. **1)** *Pass.*, **safe:** A) = **secure, out of danger** (cf. securus): testudo t. est ad omnes ictus; praestare aliquem tutum ab injuria; mens male tuta, *unsound, deranged:* B) = *without danger*, iter, consilium, mare; tutius visum est abire; *subst.*, **pervenire in tutum, esse tuto** *or* **in tuto,** *in safety, in security.* **2)** (Rar.) *Act.*, **watchful, careful, cautious:** homines minime tuti sunt ad id quod, etc.

TUUS, *poss. pron.* [tu]. **Thy, thine, your, yours:** tua solius opera; in oblique cases it is strengthened by the suffix 'pte': tuopte ingenio, *according to thy own character;* pugnasti loco non tuo, *on ground unfavourable to thee;* sometimes, instead of the *obj. genit.*, desiderium tuum, *the longing for thee.*

TYĀNA, ae, *f.* [= Τυάνα]. *A town in Cappadocia*, now Kiz or Kilis Hissar.

TYĀNĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyana]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tyana.**

TYBA, ae, *f. A town on the borders of Syria, beyond the Euphrates*, now Taibe.

TYBRIS — v. Tiberis.

TYCHA, ae, *f.* [= Τύχη]. *A part of Syracuse*, so named from a temple of Fortune (Τύχη) built there.

TYDEUS, ei, *m.* [= Τυδεύς]. *A son of Œneus, and father of Diomedes.*

TYDĪDES, ae, *m.* [= Τυδείδης]. **A son of Tydeus** = *Diomedes.*

*TYMPĂNĪZO, 1. *v. intr.* [τυμπανίζω]. (Lat.) *To beat a tympanum*, **to play on a timbrel.**

TYMPĂNOTRĪBA, ae, *m.* [= τυμπανοτρίβης]. (Pl.) **A tambourine-player;** *trop.*, *an effeminate person.*

TYMPĂNUM, i, *n.* [= τύμπανον]. **1) A timbrel, tambourine** (freq. used, esp. at the feasts of Cybele); hence, *trop.*, to denote any thing soft or effeminate, tt. eloquentiae. **2) A drum** *or* **wheel** *in a water-organ, in hoisting-machines*, &c.

TYNDĂREUS, ei, *m.* [= Τυνδάρεος]. *A king of Sparta, son of Œbalus, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux and of Helen and Clytemnestra:* Tyndarei gener, *Agamemnon.*

TYNDĂRĪDES, ae, *m.* [Tyndareus]. **A (male) descendant of Tyndareus;** in the *pl.* also = *the children of Tyndareus:* fortissima Tyndaridarum, *Clytemnestra.*

TYNDĂRIS (I.), ĭdis, *f.* [Tyndareus]. **1) A (female) descendant of Tyndareus,** i. e., *Helen*, or *Clytemnestra.* **2)** *The name of a female friend of Horace.*

TYNDĂRIS (II.), ĭdis, *f.* [= Τύνδαρις]. *A town on the north coast of Sicily.*

TYNDĂRĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyndaris II.]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Tyndaris;** *subst.*, Tyndaritani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Tyndaris.*

TŸPHŌEUS, ei or eos, *m.* [= Τυφωεύς]. *A giant, the son of Tartarus and Gaea*, slain by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna (acc. to other fables, thrown into Tartarus — cf. Typhon).

TŸPHŌIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, *adj. f.* [Typhoeus]. *Of or belonging to Typhoeus*, **Typhoean.**

TŸPHŒĬUS, a, um, *adj.* [Typhoeus]. *Of or belonging to Typhoeus,* Typhoean.

TŸPHON, ōnis, *m.* [= Τυφών]. Prop., *a personification of a pernicious whirlwind prevalent in Egypt;* by the poets, usually identified with Typhoeus.

TŸPHŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [Typhon]. *Of or belonging to Typhon,* Typhonian.

TŸPUS, i, *m.* [= τύπος]. An image, figure *on a wall,* &c.

TŸRANNĪCE, *adv.* [tyrannicus]. *After the manner of tyrants,* tyrannically.

TŸRANNĪCĪDA, ae, *comm.* [tyrannus-caedo]. *A killer of a tyrant,* a tyrannicide.

TŸRANNĪCĪDIUM, ii, *n.* [tyrannus-caedo]. *The killing of a tyrant,* tyrannicide.

TŸRANNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [tyrannus]. Despotic, tyrannical.

TŸRANNIO, ōnis, *m.* *A Greek grammarian and geographer,* teacher of Cicero's children.

TŸRANNIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= τύραννις]. *The rule of a 'tyrannus'* (q. v.), tyranny, despotism; hence, sometimes = *the resources of a tyrant:* exhaurire t. alicujus.

TŸRANNOCTŎNUS, i, *m.* [= τυραννοκτόνος]. Greek = tyrannicida.

TŸRANNUS, i, *m.* [= τύραννος]. 1) Prop., *One who in a free state seizes upon the supreme power against the will of the people,* an absolute ruler, a tyrant, despot (without, however, implying cruelty in the use of power): t. ejus civitatis; clemens t. (opp. to rex importunus). 2) Transferred (poet.) = a ruler, in gen.: Neptunus t. maris; thus of Æneas, Laomedon, and others.

TŸRAS, ae, *m.* [= Τύρας]. *A river in Sarmatia,* now the Dniester.

TŸRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyrus]. 1) *Of or belonging to Tyre,* Tyrian: T. puella, *Europa; subst.,* Tyrii, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Tyre.* Hence = purple-coloured, purple, amictus. 2) (Poet.) = Carthaginian: T. urbs; TT. tori, *the marriage of Æneas with Dido, in Carthage; subst.,* Tyrii, ōrum, *m. pl., the Carthaginians.*

TŸRO, ūs, *f.* [= Τυρώ]. *A daughter of Salmoneus, and mother of Pelias and Neleus by Neptune.*

TŸRŌTĂRĪCHUS, i, *m.* [= τυροτάριχος]. *A dish made of salt-fish and cheese.*

TYRRHĒNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Τυρρηνοί]. *The Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian tribe,* who settled, about 1000 B. C., in Etruria, and coalesced there with the Rasenians (a Celtic tribe, who had migrated from the region of the Alps), and also with the Umbrians, the oldest inhabitants of the country: from these parent-stocks the Etrurians (Etrusci, Tusci) were derived; hence, Tyrrheni, etc., used = Etrusci, etc.

TYRRHĒNĬA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) = Etruria.

TYRRHĒNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Tyrrheni]
TYRRHĒNUS, } Tyrrhenian, Etrurian; flumen T., *the Tiber.*

TYRRHEUS, ei, or Tyrrhus, i, *m.* *The shepherd of King Latinus.*

TYRRHĪDAE, ārum, *m. pl.* [Tyrrheus]. The sons of Tyrrheus, *shepherds of King Latinus.*

TŸRUS, i, *f.* [= Τύρος]. *The celebrated capital of Phoenicia,* now the ruins of Sur.

UBER (I.), ĕris, *n.* [οὖθαρ]. 1) A teat, pap, udder; a breast *which gives suck* (in as far as it contains milk and nourishment — cf. mamma). 2) (Poet.) *Trop.,* fertility, productiveness: u. glebae.

ŪBER (II.), ĕris, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) Rich *in any thing,* fertile, fruitful, productive, solum, ager; bellum u., *affording abundant booty.* Hence: A) quaestus u., *lucrative:* B) orator u., homo u. in dicendo, *distinguished for fulness and copiousness of expression:* C) u. re aliqua (poet.) and rei alicujus (lat.), *rich in any thing:* D) (ante-cl.) eques u., *stout, fat.* 2) *At hand in abundance,* copious, abundant, frequent: u. fructus, aqua; praemium u., *great;* so, also, onus u., *a heavy burden; trop.,* locus u., *a prolific topic, on which much may be said.*

ŪBĔRIUS, *adv.* in the *comp.* w. *sup.* [uber II.]. More copiously; *trop.,* more explicitly.

ŪBERTAS, ātis, *f.* [uber II.]. 1) Fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, agrorum. 2) Copiousness, abundance, fulness, plenty, *copious produce,* piscium, frugum; *trop.* — a) u. in dicendo, verborum, etc., *copiousness, fulness of expression* — b) uu. virtutis, *the most precious fruits of virtue.*

ŪBERTIM, *adv.* [uber II.]. (Lat.) Copiously, abundantly.

*ŪBERTUS, a, um, *adj.* [uber I.]. (Lat.) Rich.

ŪBI, *adv.* 1) Prop., of place, where: A) interrogatively, ubi es? *where are you?* nescio ubi sis; strengthened by a *part. genit.:* ubi terrarum, gentium? *where on earth?* B) relatively, where: ibi ... ubi, *there ... where:* is locus ubi; sometimes it stands instead of a *relat. pron.* with a *prep.:* navem u. vectus fui (for in qua); nemo fuit, ubi jus nostrum obtineremus (for apud quem); multa ubi (for in quibus): C) ubi ubi = ubicunque, wherever, wheresoever. 2) Of time, relatively: A) when: ubi voles; ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet: B) as soon as (freq. strengthened by the addition of primum): ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt; hostes u. primum nostros equites conspexerunt.

ŬBĬ-CUNQUE, *adv.* 1) Relatively, wherever, wheresoever: u. erit gentium (terrarum), a nobis diligetur. 2) Indefinitely, everywhere.

ŪBII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A German people,* originally, living on the right bank of the Rhine, in

the region of Cologne, later on the left bank: ara Ubiorum, perh. = *Bonn*.

*ŪBĪ-LĪBET, *adv.* (Lat.) *Wherever you like*, anywhere.

ŪBĪ-NAM, *interr. adv.* Where? u. gentium sumus? *where on earth?*

ŪBĪ-QUĀQUE, *adv.* (Pl.; doubtful reading.) Wherever, wheresoever.

ŪBĪ-QUE, *adv.* *In any place whatever*, anywhere, everywhere. N. B. — We must distinguish from it, ubique = et ubi.

ŪBĪ-VIS, *adv.* *Wherever you please*, anywhere, everywhere.

ŪCĂLĔGON, ontis, *m.* *The name of a Trojan:* U. ardet = *the house of Ucalegon.*

ŪDUS, a, um, *adj.* [= uvidus]. (Poet. & lat.) Wet, moist (wet through and through — cf. madidus, humidus): u. humus, litus, oculi, palatum.

ŪFENS, tis, *m.* 1) *A small river of Latium*, now the Uffento. 2) *The name of a chief of the Æqui.*

ŪFENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ufens]. *Of or belonging to the river Ufens*, Ufentine: U. tribus, *one of the thirty-five Roman tribes.*

ULCĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ulcero]. (Lat.) An ulceration; an ulcer.

ULCĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ulcus]. 1) To cause to ulcerate. 2) To wound, aliquem; *trop.*, u. jecur alicujus, *to wound one's heart* = *to inflame with love.*

ULCĔRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet. & lat.) 1) Full of ulcers, ulcerous. 2) *Trop.*, jecur u., *a wounded heart*, i. e., *enamoured.*

ULCISCOR, ltus, 3. *v. dep. tr.* 1) To avenge one's self on, to take vengeance on, to punish *by taking vengeance*, aliquem; quos dii u. volunt; illos non tam u. quam sanare studeo. 2) To take revenge for, to avenge, injurias, mortem patris; ultum ire injurias, *to intend to avenge;* u. iram, *to gratify.* 3) To take vengeance for *one who has been injured*, to avenge, patrem, se. N. B. — The word is sometimes used as a *pass.* = *to be avenged.*

ULCUS, ĕris, *n.* [ἕλκος]. An ulcer, sore; *trop.* — a) = *a sore spot:* tangere u., *to touch upon a delicate point, the mention of which causes grief or embarrassment;* quidquid horum attigeris, u. est = *is good for nothing* — b) = *a wound made by love.*

ULCUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of ulcus]. (Lat.) A small ulcer *or* sore.

ŪLĪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [for uviligo, from uveo]. (Rar.) The natural moisture *of the earth.*

ŬLIXES, is (poet. also eī), *m.* [a Latinized name of Odysseus, formed after the Etruscan]. Ulysses, *the son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, and king of Ithaca*, celebrated for his eloquence and prudence, and for his long wanderings after the fall of Troy.

ULLA, ae, *m.* *A river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, still called Ulla.

ULLUS (*genit.* ius, *dat.* i), [*dim.* of unus, contracted from unulus]. 1) *Adj.* (a, um) — Any (entirely undetermined and general — cf. aliquis); usually in negative, interrogative and hypothetical sentences; in affirmative sentences only where something entirely general and indeterminate is indicated: nemo ullius rei fuit emptor cui, etc.; estne ulla res tanti ut, etc.? si ulla mea apud te valuit commendatio, etc.; sine u. dubitatione, religione; magis quam in ulla alia re. 2) (Rar.) *Subst.:* A) Ullus, ius, *m.*, any one = quisquam: B) Ullum, ius, *n.*, any thing: nemo ullius nisi fugae memor.

ULMEUS, a, um, *adj.* [ulmus]. Of elm, elm-, virgae; *trop.* (Pl.), u. fieri = *to be cudgelled.*

ULMITRĪBA, ae, *m.* [ulmus-τρίβω]. (Pl.) An elm-rubber = *one who is often scourged with elm-rods.*

ULMUS, i, *f.* An elm-tree; jocosely, Acherons ulmorum, *a consumer of elms* = ulmitriba.

ULNA, ae, *f.* [ὠλένη]. Properly, the elbow. Hence: A) (poet.) an arm: B) an ell.

ULTER, a, um, *adj.*, an unusual *posit.* of I. Ultĕrior, us, ōris, *comp.* — 1) That lies beyond, farther, ulterior: Gallia u. (= Transalpina); u. pars urbis; hence, as *subst.*, ulteriores tentant, *those more remote.* 2) *Trop.* = further: nihil est eo ulterius, *nothing surpasses it;* ulteriora, *the rest, remainder;* ulteriora inventis petere, *something further, more.* II. Ultĭmus, a, um, *sup.* — 1) The uttermost, farthest, remotest, last: ultimi primis recessum non dabant: uu. terrae; in ultimis, *in the most retired part of the house;* u. provincia, *the remotest part of the province.* 2) Of time: A) the last, latest, dies, aetas; ultimis quinquatribus, *in the last days of the festival;* (poet.) u. lapis, *a grave-stone;* substantively, ultima exspectare, *final events;* hence, adverbially — a) ad ultimum, *at last* — b) ultimum, *adv.*, *for the last time:* B) the remotest, earliest, first: u. antiquitas, principium, origo. 3) *Trop.*, of rank or degree, the utmost, extreme: A) of the highest grade or degree = *the greatest, worst*, supplicium, necessitas, scelus; u. certamen, *a decisive battle;* so, also, ultimum dimicationis; u. natura, *the most perfect;* ultima experiri, pati, *the utmost;* ultimum bonorum, *the highest good;* ad ultimum demens, *utterly:* B) of the lowest rank = the least, lowest, last, laus; ultimi militum.

ULTĔRIUS, *comp. adv.* — v. Ultra, II.

ULTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor]. (Lat.) A taking vengeance, revenge; personified, *the goddess of Revenge.*

ULTOR, ōris, *m.* [ulciscor]. A revenger, avenger, punisher.

ULTRĀ, *prep.* & *adv.* [ulterâ (sc. parte), *abl.* of ulter]. I. *Prep.* w. *acc.* — Beyond (a boun-

dary-line — cf. trans), **past:** ultra terminos; u. Euphratem. Hence, *trop.*, of a boundary in time, measure, &c., **beyond, past, above, over:** u. Socratem duravit, *until after the time of Socrates;* u. fas, modum, vires, *above;* quid est u. multam, *more than;* u. eum numerum. **II.** *Adv.*, with *comp.* Ultĕrius (in the same sense). — **1) Farther, beyond:** u. procedere; u. curae non habent locum, *beyond it* (i. e., death, which is mentioned before); oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit u., *so beautifully that nothing can surpass it.* **2) Further, more, besides:** nihil u.; hence, as a *comp.*, with 'quam': u. quam satis est, *more than enough;* nihil u. motus, *no further at all.* **3)** Of time, **farther, later, longer:** negavit u. plebem decipi posse; (poet.) quid u. provehor? *why do I speak any longer?*

ULTRIX, īcis, *f.* [ulciscor]. (Poet.) **Avenging.** Dirae.

ULTRŌ, *adv.* [sc. loco, from ulter]. **1) To the farther side, beyond;** usually connected with 'citro': u. citroque, u. et citro = *to and fro,* currere, legatos mittere. Hence: A) *trop.*, u. et citro, **on both sides, mutually,** verba habere, beneficia dare: B) (Pl.) **away with! off!** ultro istum a me! *away with him!* u. te, amator, a dorso meo. **2) Besides, moreover:** u. honor habetur violatoribus juris humani; u. accusantes (when they were guilty themselves); quum ipse u. deberet (*he was himself a debtor, and yet he claimed money*). **3) Of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously** (cf. sponte): ultro aliquid afferre. **4)** Tech. t., ultro tributa (also written as one word), *the money appropriated by the senate for public buildings;* prov., virtus est in u. tributis = *gives rather than demands.*

ULTRŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [ultro]. (Lat.) **Of one's own accord, voluntarily.**

ŬLUBRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A small town in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes,* now the village of Cisterna.

ŬLUBRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ulubrae]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Ulubræ.**

ŬLŬLA, ae, *f.* [ululo]. **A screech-owl.**

ŬLŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [ululo]. **A howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling** (of rapacious animals, of victors, of revelling bacchanals, of mourning women, &c.)

ŬLŬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr. & tr.* [ὀλολύζω]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To howl, to shriek,** *to utter a mournful cry* (v. Ululatus): (poet.) aedes uu., *resound with.* **II.** *Tr.* — **To cry aloud to, to invoke with loud cries:** Hecate ululata per urbem.

ULYSSES, is, *m.* — v. Ulixes.

ULVA, ae, *f.* (Poet.) **Sedge.**

UMBELLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of umbra]. (Poet.) **A parasol.**

UMBER, ra, rum, *adj.* [Umbri]. **Umbrian;** *subst.:* A) Umber, ri, *m.*, *an Umbrian dog or hound:* B) Umbra, ae, *f.*, *an Umbrian woman* (a pun on umbra, 'a shade').

UMBĬLĪCUS, i, *m.* [ὀμφαλός]. **1) The navel. 2)** *Trop.:* A) **the centre, middle** *of any object,* Siciliae: B) *the projecting end of the roller around which a manuscript-book was wound* (sometimes adorned with bosses, &c.); hence, ad u. adducere = *to bring to a close:* C) *a kind of sea-snail.*

UMBO, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. w. ἄμβων]. **1)** *Any convex elevation,* **a boss** *of a shield;* hence, *meton* = **a shield. 2)** (Lat.) **An elbow. 3)** (Lat.) *The gathers or puffs of a garment;* hence, *a garment:* umbo candidus, *the toga.*

UMBRA, ae, *f.* **1) A shade, shadow:** in (sub) umbra, *in the shade;* prov., timere umbram, *to be frightened at a shadow.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) of pictures, *shade, shadow:* B) = *darkness, obscurity,* or = *night:* ab ortu lucis ad u.: C) (poet.) *that which gives shade* (trees, houses, &c.), **a shade, shady place:** viridis u., *the shady green;* falce premere u., *to prune the shady trees;* Pompeia u., *the Pompeian portico;* u. tonsoris, *the cool barber's shop:* D) **shelter, cover, protection:** sub u. amicitiae (auxilii) Romanae latere: E) = *retired life, retirement* (in opp. to public life or an appearance in public): descendere ab umbra ad pugnam = *to pass over from the exercises of a rhetorician's school or of one's own study to serious contests;* studia in u. educata: F) (= σκία) *a shadow,* i. e., *a constant companion;* in partic., **an uninvited guest,** *whom an invited one brings with him:* locus est et pluribus umbris: G) **a shadow, trace, semblance;** hence = *a false appearance, pretext:* ne u. quidem honestatis; falsa u. gloriae; sub u. foederis. **3)** In partic. (poet.), in the *pl.* = **the shades, ghosts** *of deceased persons;* the *pl.*, 'umbrae,' also of the shade of one person: uu. filii; in the *sing.*, 'umbra' = *the lower world* (*the kingdom of darkness,* accord. to **2,** B). **4)** *A fish,* otherwise called 'sciaena.'

UMBRĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* [umbro]. *That which gives shade:* — **1) A bower, arbour:** vites texunt u. **2)** (Poet.) **A sun-shade, parasol. 3)** *Trop.* = umbra, **2,** C: u. Theophrasti, *the school of Theophrastus.*

UMBRĀTĬCŎLA, ae, *m.* [umbra-colo]. (Pl.) *One who is fond of the shade,* **an idler, lounger.**

UMBRĀTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [umbra]. (Antecl. & lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to shade:** homo u., *an idler, lounger;* vita u., *retired;* literae uu., *composed in one's study* (v. Umbra, **2,** C); u. negotium, *attended to at home.*

UMBRĀTĬLIS, e, *adj.* [umbra]. *Remaining in the shade,* **retired, private,** *inactive* (v. Umbra, **2,** C); hence — a) vita u., **easy, comfortable** — b) exercitatio u., **in the manner of the schools** (opp. to public or political).

UMBRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Umbrians,** *a primitive people of Italy,* at first dwelling between the Padus and the Tiber, later driven out of Etruria farther south.

UMBRIA, ae, *f.* [Umbri]. *The country of the Umbri.*

UMBRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra-fero]. (Poet.) **Casting a shade, shady.**

UMBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [umbra]. (Poet. & lat.) **To shade, to cover,** tellurem floribus.

UMBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [umbra]. **Full of shade, shady, umbrageous:** A) = **shaded,** locus: B) = **giving shade,** arbor.

ŪNĀ, *adv.* — v. Unus.

ŪN-ĂNĪMANS, tis, *adj.* (Pl.) = Unanimus.

ŪNĂNĪMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [unanimus]. (Rar.) **Unanimity, accord.**

ŪN-ĂNĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* **Unanimous, concordant.**

UNCIA, ae, *f.* [Siculian and Etruscan, *οὐγκία*]. 1) **A twelfth part** *of an as,* and, in gen., *of a whole consisting of twelve parts,* **an ounce.** 2) (Poet.) **A trifle, bit.**

UNCIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [uncia]. *Pertaining to a twelfth part,* **containing a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part:** fenus u., according to some = *one-twelfth per cent. a month,* i. e., *one per cent. a year;* according to others = *one-twelfth of the capital;* hence, *eight and one-third per cent. a year.*

UNCIĀTIM, *adv.* [uncia]. **By twelfths, by ounces;** hence, in gen. = *by little at a time, by little and little.*

*UNCĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus]. *Furnished with hooks or tenters,* **barbed.**

UNCĪNUS, i, *m.* [uncus]. **A hook, barb.**

UNCIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of uncia]. **A little ounce.** (Poet.)

UNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* [ungo]. **An anointing:** unctionis causâ, *in order to anoint themselves* (i. e., for wrestling in the palæstra).

UNCTĬTO, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of ungo]. (Ante-cl.) **To anoint frequently,** se.

*UNCTIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of unctus]. (Pl.) **Rather fatter** *or* **more unctuous.**

UNCTOR, ōris, *m.* [ungo]. **An anointer.**

UNCTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* [ungo]. (Lat.) **An anointing-room** *in a bath.*

UNCTŪRA, ae, *f.* [ungo]. **An anointing** *of the dead.*

UNCTUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of ungo]. 1) **Anointed** *or* **besmeared, made oily, greasy:** u. carina, *daubed with pitch;* u. manus, *greasy, dirty;* in the same sense, u. aqua. 2) *Trop.:* A) **rich, sumptuous, luxurious:** u. coena; Corinthus u., *voluptuous; subst.,* Unctum, i, *n., a rich banquet:* qui unctum ponere possit, *to set before one's guests:* B) **rich, wealthy:** accedes siccus ad unctum: C) of speech, **fine, elegant,** oratio.

UNCUS (I.), i, *m.* [*ὄγκος*] **A hook, barb:** prov., decutere u. = *to escape a danger.*

UNCUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [*ἄγκυλος*]. (Poet. & lat.) **Bent in, curved, crooked,** aratrum, cornu; aera uu., *a fish-hook.*

UNDA, ae, *f.* [root UD, whence also udus]. 1) **A wave, billow:** u. maris; agere undas, *to roll like billows* (of ascending smoke). 2) (Poet.) **Water,** in gen.: uu. = *the sea.* 3) *Trop.:* A) = *a restless multitude,* or (*abstr.*) *a restless, turbulent motion;* **a stream, multitude, crowd:** undae comitiorum; uu. curarum; uu. rerum adversae, *the billows of misfortune;* civiles uu., *the many disquietudes of civil life:* B) (poet.) of other things, *a stream:* uu. aetheriae, *the air.*

UNDE, *interr.* & *relat. adv.* [old form, cunde (cf. alicunde) from qui, as inde from is]. *From which or from what place,* **whence:** A) of space, inde venit u. mallem; u. is? u. domo? *from what country?* u. gentium? *whence in the world?* B) to denote an origin, a cause, &c.; thus, freq., with reference to a *subst.* or *pron.,* instead of the *relat. pron.* with a *prep.* (a, de, ex): locus u. venit; is u. petitur, *a defendant;* omnes u. petitur, *all debtors;* vix id reliquit u. efferretur, *the wherewithal to pay the expenses of his funeral;* u. jus stat, *on whose side the right is;* u. victoria est, *with whom victory remains.*

UNDĒCENTĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undecentum]. **The ninety-ninth.**

UN-DĒ-CENTUM, *card. num. adj.* **Ninety-nine.**

UNDĔCIES, *num. adv.* [undecim]. **Eleven times.**

UNDĔCIM, *card. num. adj.* [unus-decem]. **Eleven.**

UNDĔCĬMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undecim]. **The eleventh.**

UNDĔ-CUNQUE, *adv.* (Lat.) **Whencesoever, from what place** *or* **part soever:** undecunque inceperis.

UNDĔ-LĪBET, *adv.* **From any place whatever.**

UNDĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [undecim]. **Eleven each:** uu. pedes, *hexameters and pentameters, elegiac verses.*

UNDĒNŌNĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undenonaginta]. **The eighty-ninth.**

UN-DĒ-NŌNĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* **Eighty-nine.**

UN-DE-OCTŌGINTA, *card. num. adj.* **Seventy-nine.**

UNDĒQUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undequadraginta]. **The thirty-ninth.**

UN-DĒ-QUADRĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* **Thirty-nine.**

UNDĒQUINQUĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undequinquaginta]. **The forty-ninth.**

UN-DĒ-QUINQUĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* **Forty-nine.**

UN-DĒ-SEXĀGINTA, *card. num. adj.* **Fifty-nine.**

UNDĒTRĪCĒSĪMUS, or UNDĒTRĪGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undetriginta]. **The twenty-ninth.**

UNDE-UNDE, *adv.* = Undecunque.

UNDĒVĪCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [undeviginti]. **Nineteen each.**

UNDĒVĪCĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [undevicesimus]. **The soldiers of the nineteenth legion.**

UNDĒVĪCĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [undeviginti]. **The nineteenth.**

UN-DĒ-VĪGINTI, *card. num. adj.* **Nineteen.**

UNDĬQUE, *adv.* [unde-que = cunque]. *From all parts, sides or places,* **from every quarter; also, on all sides, everywhere:** amens u. dicatur, *by all people.*

UNDĪ-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* [unda-sonus]. (Poet.) *Sounding or roaring with waves,* **wave-sounding:** dii uu. = *the sea-gods.*

UNDO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [unda]. (Poet. & lat.) *To rise in waves,* **to surge, to swell:** fretum u.; ahenum undans, *a caldron of boiling water.* Hence, *trop.* = **to wave, to undulate:** fumus u.; Aetna u., *the smoke of Ætna;* habenae undantes, *loose, flowing;* chlamys u. (on account of the wind).

UNDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [undo]. (Poet.) *Full of waves or surges,* **surgy, billowy.**

UNELLI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people in Gallia Lugdunensis.*

ŪNETVICĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [unetvicesimus]. (Lat.) **The soldiers of the twenty-first legion.**

ŪN-ET-VĪCĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* (Lat.) **The twenty-first.**

UNGO (Unguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. tr.* **To smear, to besmear, to anoint** *with oil,* &c.: u. aliquem unguentis; in partic., of the anointing of the hair, and of a corpse; u. caules oleo; arma uncta cruoribus, *stained; trop.,* quem gloria supra vires ungit, *who from vanity dresses beyond his means.*

UNGUEN, ĭnis, *n.* [ungo]. (Poet.) = Unguentum.

UNGUENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to ointment, ointment-,** vas. Mostly *subst.:* A) Unguentarius, ii, *m., a dealer in ointments,* **a perfumer:** B) (ante-cl.) Unguentaria, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the art of preparing ointments:* facere u., *to practise the art of,* &c.: C) (lat.) Unguentarium, ii, *n.* (sc. argentum), *money for buying ointments or perfumes.*

UNGUENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum]. (Poet. & lat.) **Anointed, perfumed.**

UNGUENTUM, i, *n.* [ungo]. **An unguent, ointment, perfume.**

UNGUĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of unguis]. **A little finger-nail:** a teneris unguiculis (a translation of ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων), *from childhood.*

UNGUIS, is, *m.* [contracted from u-nug-is — cf. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, Germ. Nag-el]. **A nail** *of a human finger or toe;* **a claw, talon,** *of an animal* (cf. ungula): ponere (resecare) uu., *to cut or to pare the nails;* mordere uu., *to bite the nails* (from vexation or remorse). Freq., prov. — a) ab (imis) uu. usque ad (summum) verticem, *from top to toe* — b) a (de) tenero u., *from childhood* — c) ad (in) unguem (resectum) = εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐπ ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, most accurately* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who used to pass the nail over their work, in order to try its smoothness) — d) unguem transversum (latum) discedere, excedere (sometimes the verb is omitted) = *a finger's breadth* — e) medium u. ostendere, *to show the middle finger* (which was considered indecent) = *to show the greatest derision or contempt.*

UNGŬLA, ae, *f.* [unguis]. **A hoof,** equi; also (poet.), **a claw, talon;** (poet.) = *a horse:* u. rapit currum. Hence, *trop.* — a) toto corpore atque omnibus uu., *with tooth and nail, with might and main* — b) (Com.) injicere ungulas rei alicui, *to steal something.*

ŪNĬCE, *adv.* [unicus]. **Singularly, exceedingly,** *in an extraordinary degree:* u. securus, *quite unconcerned.*

ŪNĪ-CŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* (Ante-cl., poet. & lat.) **Of one colour, all of the same colour.**

ŪNĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [unus]. 1) **Only, sole, single,** filius; amare maritum u., *only one's husband;* strengthened, u. sola res. 2) *Alone in its kind* = **rare, eminent, distinguished,** unparalelled, imperator, fides, liberalitas; malitia atque nequitia u.; u. ad rem, *singularly fit;* (poet.) *singularly dear,* alicui.

ŪNĪFORMIS, e, *adj.* [unus-forma]. (Lat.) **Uniform.**

ŪNĪGĔNA, ae, *adj.* [unus-geno]. 1) **Only-begotten, only:** deus mundum hunc singularem atque u. procreavit. 2) (Poet.) **Of one origin, of one blood;** *subst.* = *a brother or sister.*

ŪNĪ-MĂNUS, a, um, *adj.* **One-handed.**

ŪNIO (I.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [unus]. (Lat.) **To unite,** corpora.

ŪNIO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [unus]. (Lat.) **A single, large pearl.**

ŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [unus]. (Lat.) 1) **Oneness, unity.** 2): A) *oneness of quality,* **sameness, uniformity:** B) *oneness of sentiment,* **concord, agreement.**

ŪNĪTER, *adv.* [unus]. (Lucr.) **Into one, conjointly.**

ŪNĪUS-MŎDI, *adv.* (Also written separately, as two words.) **Of one kind.**

ŪNĪVERSĀLIS, e, *adj.* [universus]. (Lat.) *Pertaining to all or to the whole,* **universal,** praeceptum, quaestio.

ŪNĪVERSE, and (lat.) ŪNĪversim, *adv.* [universus]. **In general, generally** (opp. to proprie).

ŪNĪVERSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [universus]. 1) **The whole,** generis humani. 2) U. rerum, or simply u., **the universe, the world.**

ŪNĪVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* [unus-verto]. Prop., *turned into one, collected into one whole.* 1) *Sing.:* A) **the whole, entire,** mundus, Europa,

vita; u. eventus belli, *the issue of the whole war;* u. dimicatio, pugna, *a decisive battle;* u. triduum, *full three days;* in partic., *subst.*, Universum, i, *n.*, *the universe:* B) *relating to the whole,* universal, general, natura; u. odium, *common;* u. pugna, *in which all take part, a general engagement;* u. requies, periculum; (rar.) in universum, adverbially, *in general, generally.* 2) *Pl.*, all (in opp. to single or scattered individuals), all together: universi tela conjiciunt; universos pares esse dicebat, *if they were united together.*

ŪN-ŌCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ante-cl.) One-eyed; *subst.*, Unoculus, i, *m.*, *a one-eyed man.*

ŪNŎMAMMIA, ae, *f.* [unus-mamma]. (Pl.) One-breasted Land, *a comically-formed name of the country of the Amazons.*

UNQUAM, *adv.* [unum-quam]. At any time, ever; esp. in negative, interrogative and hypothetical sentences: nec u., *and never;* semel u., *once only;* is praestat omnibus qui u. fuerunt.

ŪNUS, a, um (*genit.* ius, *dat.* i), *adj.* [*ἴν*, root of *ἑν-ός*, *εἷς*]. 1) One, a *or* an: u. vallis; una castra; u. de illis; u. ex (de) multis, rarely u. multorum = *one of the many, an ordinary or common man;* u. aliquis, *an individual, some one;* u. et vicesimus, *the twenty-first;* uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse, *more Etruscans by one;* in u. locum cogere copias; in unum confluere, *into one place.* In partic.: A) followed by 'alter' (more rarely 'alius'): una ex parte ... altera ex parte, *on the one side ... on the other side;* unum, alterum, tertium annum: B) = one and the same, the same: uno animo; unum sentire; una aetas iis erat. 2) Only, alone, single: hoc in una virtute positum est, *depends on virtue alone;* unum hoc scio, *this alone;* excipiunt unam iracundiam; in uu. aedibus, *in one single house;* sequere me tres unos passus, *only three steps.* In partic., strengthening superlatives, with or without 'omnium': unus doctissimus, *the most learned of all;* rem esse unam omnium difficillimam, *the most difficult thing of all.* Thus, also, u. salus, *the only one;* nemo u., *not a single one.* 3) *Indef.*, a, some one, some: sicut u. paterfamilias loquor; eum ut judicem u. vereri debemus. Hence, quilibet or quivis u., *somebody, whoever it may be;* unus alterque, unus et alter, *the one and the other, some.* 4) In partic., *abl. s. f.*, Unā, *adv.*, in one place, in company, together (cf. simul): u. esse; u. venire; in connexion with 'simul': simul bibere u.; u. cum, *together with;* thus, also (poet.), u. alicui, *together with some one.*

ŪPĬLIO, ōnis, *m.* = Opilio.

ŪPŬPA, ae, [= *ἔποψ*]. 1) A hoopoe. 2) *An instrument for digging, a kind of mattock.*

ŪRĂNIA, ae, *f.* [= *Οὐρανία*, 'the Heavenly One']. *The muse of Astronomy.*

URBĀNE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [urbanus]. *As in cities, in city-fashion:* — *Trop.*, 1) politely, courteously. 2) Of speech, wittily, acutely, rideri aliquem.

URBĀNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [urbanus]. 1) City-life: desiderium urbanitatis. 2) *Trop.:* A) in a good sense — a) refinement of manners, politeness, courtesy, urbanity — b) in particular, elegance *in speaking;* α) = *a correct and elegant pronunciation and mode of expression;* β) = wit, humour, pleasantry: *B) in a bad sense, trickery, roguery.

URBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [urbs]. 1) *Pertaining to or living in a city or town,* city-, town-, opes, artes, vita; competitores uu.; u. tribus, praetor, praedium (see these words); u. administratio reipublicae, *in the city* (opp. to provincialis); u. exercitus, *consisting of Roman citizens;* populus u. (opp. to exercitus); insidiae uu., *in Rome;* *subst.*, Urbani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *town-people.* 2) In opp. to rusticus: A) in a good sense, refined, polished, well-bred, homo; in partic., of speech, α) elegant, choice, genus dicendi, oratio; recinit urbanius quiddam; β) witty, facetious: lepidus et u.: B) in a bad sense, bold, impudent (as town-people are usually less timid and bashful than country-people): frons u.

URBĬCĂPUS, i, *m.* [urbs-capio]. (Pl.) A taker of cities.

URBĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [urbs]. (Lat.) = Urbanus.

URBĬGĔNUS PAGUS. *A district of Helvetia* (perh. the modern canton de Vaud), with the capital Urba (now Orbe).

URBĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* [Urbinum]. Of *or* belonging to Urbinum.

URBĪNUM, i, *n.* *A town in Umbria,* now Urbino.

URBS, bis, *f.* [acc. to some from orbis = 'a surrounding wall,' 'town-wall']. A city, walled town: u. Romana, *the city of Rome;* (poet.) u. Palatii, *the city of Palatium.* Hence: A) in partic., freq. (as *ἄστυ* of Athens) = *the city of Rome:* esse ad u. (v. Ad, 1, C, a): B) = *ἀκρόπολις*, the upper city: C) (poet.) *the city* = *the citizens:* urbs vino somnoque sepulta.

URCEŎLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of urceus] — v. Urceus.

URCEUS, i, *m.* [kindr. w. ur-na]. An earthen water-pot, a pitcher.

ŪRĔDO, ĭnis, *f.* [uro]. Blight *in plants,* esp. *in corn.*

URGEO (Urgueo), rsi, rsum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) *To drive on or forward,* to urge, to press, to push, to impel: unda u. undam; u. naves in Syrtes; abs., hostes uu., *rush in;* uu. inter se, *they push each other;* *trop.*, nihil me urget, *nothing presses me* = *I am in no hurry.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to press upon, to bear hard upon, to oppress: u. ancillas laboribus; morbus eum u.; fames me u.; also, u. aliquem fame; invidia me u., *pursues me.* In partic. — a) to press *an opponent closely with ar-*

guments, to urge, to ply: u. aliquem interrogando, versibus suis — b) *to importune with entreaties*, &c.: instare atque u.: B) *to urge a subject, to mention incessantly*, aliquid; in partic. — a) = *to quote always, to refer always to:* u. jus (in opp. to u. aequitatem) — b) (poet.) u. aliquem flebilibus modis, *to bewail the death of some one incessantly:* C) *to press upon* (by one's nearness) = to crowd, to hem in, to confine: u. vallem; u. et premere urbem alia urbe, *to found a town in the immediate vicinity of another.* 3) To urge on *any thing*, to apply one's self to, to push forward: u. opus; u. arva, *to till diligently;* u. iter, *to hasten;* u. vestem, *to urge forward the finishing of;* u. orationem, *to speak eagerly;* u. vocem, *to strain one's voice;* u. forum, *to be always or often in the forum;* u. occasionem, *to seize eagerly;* u. propositum, *to persist in.*

ŪRĪNA, ae, *f.* Urine.

ŪRĪNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [urinor]. A diver.

ŪRĪNOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* To dive.

URNA, ae, *f.* 1) A water-pot, water-jar. 2) A pot *or* jar, in gen.; an urn: A) an urn *into which voting-tablets or lots were thrown;* hence, freq., the urn of fate, *an urn from which was drawn the lot deciding the fate of every individual*, assigned by the ancient poets sometimes to Jupiter, sometimes to the Fates: omnium versatur urnâ sors exitura; omne nomen movet urna: B) a cinerary urn, *containing the ashes of a dead person:* C) *a money-pot, money-jar.* 3) *A measure of liquids = a half-amphora, four congii or twenty-four sextarii.*

ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. tr.* [originally buro, whence bustum, amburo, comburo — the same root with πῦρ]. 1) To burn: ignis, sol u.; uri calore, sole. In partic.: A) = to burn up, to consume, arcem, mortuum: B) in the lang. of art, of encaustic painting, to burn in: u. tabulam coloribus; puppis picta ustis coloribus. 2): A) of effects similar to those produced by burning — a) sitis, febris u. aliquem — b) = to dry up, to scorch, to parch: sol u. agros — c) to rub sore, to gall, to fret: calceus u. pedem — d) lorica u. lacertos, uri loris (of one who is whipped) — e) to burn, to inflame *with love or with passion*, in gen.: Glycerae nitor me urit; uri, *to glow with love;* u. in aliqua, *to be enamoured of a woman* — f) to pinch *with cold*, to nip, to blast: B) to disturb, to harass, to oppress: labor u. eum; bellum u. Italiam: C) to waste, *to destroy:* u. agros; pestilentia u. urbem, *depopulates.*

URSA, ae, *f.* [ursus]. 1) A she-bear; (poet.) = *a bear*, in gen. 2) *Meton.*, as a constellation in the northern sky, *the Greater and the Lesser Bear* (v. Arctos).

URSUS, i, *m.* [for ur-c-sus = ἄρκτος — the 'c' is dropped, as in parsum, from parco]. A bear.

URTĪCA, ae, *f.* [uro]. 1) A nettle, stinging-nettle (sometimes the food of poor people) 2) *Trop., an itching desire*, pruriency.

ŪRUS, i, *m.* [a Celtic word]. *A kind of wild ox*, the urus.

USCĀNA, ae, *f. A town in Grecian Illyria, near the boundaries of Macedonia*, now Voscopoli.

USCĀNENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Uscana]. *The inhabitants of Uscana.*

USCUDĂMA, ae, *f. A town in Thrace, on the Hebrus*, afterwards called Hadrianopolis.

USĬPĒTES, tum, or **USĬPII**, ōrum, *m. pl. A German tribe, living in North-western Germany.*

ŪSĬTĀTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [usitatus]. In the usual manner.

ŪSĬTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [usitor]. Usual, customary, common: homo hic u. est, *has often been here.*

ŪSĬTOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [*freq.* of utor]. (Lat.) To use often, to be in the habit of using, verbo.

USPIAM, *adv.* [qui-piam — cf. unde]. Anywhere, somewhere: uspiam in istis locis, *in that region.* Hence, *trop.* (Pl.), *in any thing.*

USQUAM, *adv.* [qui-quam]. 1) Anywhere; esp. in negative, interrogative and hypothetical sentences: nullus ei u. est locus. Hence, *trop.*, in any thing, on any occasion: non est u. consilio locus; nihil u. facere adversus magistratum. 2) To any place, anywhere: nec usquam discedebam.

USQUE, *adv.* [qui-que]. 1) Prop., of time, continuously, constantly, incessantly, always (until a certain point of time — cf. semper): eamus u. cantantes; defessus sum u. verberando. Freq. with the *prep.* ad (in) or ab, to indicate up to what time something takes place or with what point of time it commenced = until, as far as, all the way *from or to:* u. ad extremum vitae spatium; u. ab heroicis temporibus. 2) Of place, to express continuity of motion to or from a point, all the way, as far as; usually in connexion with the *prep.* ad (in) or ab: u. ad Sinopen navigare; legatos ad eum misere u. in Pamphyliam; trans Alpes u.; u. a mari supero; u. istinc, u. illo, *from there, thither.* Before the names of towns the preposition is of course omitted: proficisci u. Romam; in the poets and later writers 'usque' stands also with other substantives, as a *prep.* w. the *accus.:* u. terminos, *as far as the boundaries;* ab eo sidere u. Jovem. Hence: A) *trop.*, of measure and degree: u. ad mortem, *even to death;* consulares u. ad Pompeium, *up to*, i. e., *except:* B) u. adeo, or u. eo — a) to such a degree, so much, so far: u. eo nova erant illa — b) = so long; followed by donec, dum, quoad (*till*), rarely antequam (*before*).

USQUĔ-QUĀQUE, *adv.* (written also separ.). 1) Everywhere. 2) At all times. 3) On every occasion, *in everything, in all respects.*

USTĪCA, ae, *f.* *A small hill in the Sabine territory, in the vicinity of Horace's villa.*

USTOR, ōris, *m.* [uro]. **A burner** *of dead bodies,* **a corpse-burner.**

USTŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [uro]. (Poet. & lat.) **To burn up, to consume,** rem.

ŪSŪ-CĂPIO (I.), cēpi, captum, 3. *v. tr.* *To acquire ownership of a thing by long and undisputed possession,* **to acquire by prescription** *or* **usucaption.**

ŪSŪCĂPIO (II.), ōnis, *f.* [usus-capio]. *The acquiring of property by long use and possession,* **usucaption** (v. Usucapio, I.).

ŪSŪ-FĂCIO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.) = Usucapio, I.

ŪSŪRA, ae, *f.* [utor]. 1) **A using, use** *or* **enjoyment** *of a thing for a certain period:* u. hujus loci; natura dedit u. hujus vitae, nulla praestituta die; u. unius horae, longi temporis. In partic. = **a use of borrowed capital:** juvare aliquem usurâ. 2) **Interest** *paid for money lent,* **usury** (cf. fenus): accipere, pendere u.; perscribere u., *to put money out at interest:* multiplicare u., *to reckon interest upon interest;* certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to have interest to pay to the amount of one's income.*

ŪSŪRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [usura]. (Ante-cl. 1) **Serving for use.** 2) **Of** *or* **pertaining to interest, that pays interest,** aera.

ŪSURPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [usurpo]. **A frequent using, use,** doctrinae, vocis; u. bonae mentis, *possession, enjoyment;* ad u. vetustatis, *for the preservation of an old custom;* u. itineris, *an undertaking;* u. civitatis, *a frequent declaration of one's citizenship* (v. Usurpo, B).

ŪSURPO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [usu-rapio, 'to seize to one's own use']. **To use, to make use of, to employ:** A) in action: u. poenam, consolationem; u. jus, *to insist upon;* u. libertatem, *to exercise* (= *to vote*); u. officium, *to discharge, to perform;* u. hereditatem, *to obtain, to enter upon;* u. vestem, *to use;* pedibus u. terram, *to set foot on;* u. barathrum, *to cast one's self into;* in partic. — a) *to assume or to appropriate unlawfully,* **to usurp,** civitatem — b) *to take cognizance of by means of the senses,* **to perceive, to observe:** u. aliquid sensibus; u. aliquid oculis, *to see;* aures uu. sonitum: B) in speech, *to take into one's mouth* — a) = **to mention:** u. aliquid dictis, sermonibus; u. memoriam rei alicujus, *to mention again* — b) **to name, to call:** u. aliquem sapientem, illos fratres.

ŪSUS, ūs, *m.* [utor]. 1) **A using, making use of; use, enjoyment:** u. rei alicujus; u. privatus, publicus; habere aliquem in usu (lat.), *to employ one for some purpose;* res est in usu, *is usual, in use.* Hence — a) = *practice, exercise,* virtutis, artis; habere aliquid in usu, *to practise something;* (poet.) natus in usum laetitiae, *for joy* — b) in law: u. et fructus (v. Ususfructus). 2) **Practice, experience, expertness, skill:** u. **rerum nauticarum,** *in maritime affairs;* **habere** u. in castris; usus est magister optimus; communis u., *use and custom.* 3) **A fit opportunity** *or* **occasion:** in the comb. — a) u. est, u. adest, *an opportunity offers itself* — b) usu venit = *it happens, it occurs:* quid homini potest turpius u. venire! mihi u. venturum non arbitrabar ut, etc. Also, separately: non venit idem usu mihi quod tibi. 4) **Usefulness, utility, profit, advantage:** afferre magnos uu. ad navigia facienda; in partic., usui or ex usu est, *it is useful or profitable;* esse alicui magno usui, *to be of great use to one.* 5) **Necessity, need:** expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios; quae belli usus poscunt; supplere u. provinciae; usus venit, *it becomes necessary or requisite;* also, u. venit re aliqua, *something becomes necessary.* Thus, in partic. (mostly ante-cl.), usus est (= opus est), *it is necessary:* navibus ei u. erat, *he wanted ships;* u. est dicto, *it must be spoken;* *(Pl.) u. est hominem astutum, *a shrewd man is needed.* 6) **Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:** domesticus u.; familiaris u.; in tanto nostro u. Hence, in partic. = *carnal intercourse.*

ŪSUS-FRUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (also, separately, u. fructusque, u. et fructus). **Usufruct,** omnium bonorum.

UT, or **ŬTI**, *adv.* & *conj.* **I.** *Adv.* — 1) *Interr.,* *in what manner?* **how?** ut vales? videte ut iste hoc correxerit. Thus, also, in exclamations: ut ille tum demissus erat! 2) *Relat.,* *in the manner that,* **as:** A) in gen, perge ut instituisti; in partic., in inserted sentences, referring to a statement, authority, testimony, &c.: homo demens, ut isti putant; haec civitas Rhenum, ut supra demonstravimus, tangit: B) in comparisons, frequently corresponding to ita, sic, etc.: uti initium, sic finis est; ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic, etc.; in partic. — a) = **both ... and:** ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus — b) in making a concession = **although ... yet:** haec omnia ut invitis ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, *although against the will of the patricians, yet without resistance on their part* — c) with a *sup.,* and followed by ita or sic = **the ... the** (in English followed by the comparative): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios esse improbos suspicatur — d) ut blandissime potest, *in the most flattering manner;* amat ut qui maxime, *he loves most passionately;* ut plurimum, *mostly;* domus celebratur ut quum maxime (sc. celebratur), *most of all* — e) ut si, etc., **as if,** &c.: C) to introduce a cause or an explanation, **as;** freq. in connexion with a *rel. pron.:* Fidenates ut qui coloni additi Romanis essent, Latine sciebant, *as a people who* = *because they;* Diogenes liberius, ut Cynicus, locutus est; horret onus ut parvo corpore majus; also, with an independent sentence: aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, etc.; per-

multa colligit Chr., ut est in omni historia curiosus; in partic., to denote a measure or proportion by which something must be measured or judged of, as being, for, as for: multae, ut in homine Romano, literae in eo fuerunt, *for a Roman;* Clisthenes eloquentissimus, ut pro illis temporibus, fuit, *for those times, as far as anybody could be in those times:* D) to introduce examples, as, such as: eadem mente res disimillimas comprehendimus, ut colorem, saporem, calorem: E) of time — a) as soon as, as, when: ut huc venit; freq. strengthened by primum — b) = just when, just while: ut numerabatur pecunia, venit frater.

II. *Conj.* — 1) In sentences expressing a purpose, that, in order that, to the end that; freq. corresponding with a demonstrative ideo, idcirco, etc.: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret. 2) In sentences expressing a consequence or result, with or without ita, sic, talis, tantus, etc., preceding = that: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius. 3) In sentences expressing an effect = that: A) after verbs of effecting, happening, taking place, occurring, &c.: facis ut plebs rursus sevocanda videatur; non committam ut tibi insanire videar: B) an intended or imagined effect — a) after verbs of wishing, commanding, exhorting, endeavouring, &c.: dixit ut filius ad se veniret; suadeo ut abeas; peto ut id facias — b) after verbs of fearing = that not (because the verbs timeo, metuo, vereor, imply a negative idea, which passes over upon the dependent sentence): timeo, ut sustineas (labores). 4): A) elliptically (for fac ut), supposing that, even if: ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas: B) in passionate questions and exclamations (where, properly, a preceding sentence must be supplied): te ut ulla res frangat (supply fierine potest, etc.)? *can it be that any thing should,* &c.? me ut ille etiam derideat! *shall he deride me besides!* C) elliptically, to express a wish, would that.

UT-CUNQUE, *adv.* 1) Howsoever, in whatever manner, however: orator u. se affectum videri volet, ita, etc. 2) (Poet.) If only, *as soon as:* u. mecum eritis.

ŪTENSĬLIS, e, *adj.* [utor]. Fit for use, useful; and, in the *n. pl.*, as *subst.*, Utensilia, ium, *things for use* = utensils, necessaries.

ŪTENTIOR, ōris, *adj.* in the *comp.* [*part.* of utor]. Using *or* possessing more.

ŪTER (I.), tris, *m.* [kindr. w. uterus]. *A bag or bottle made of an animal's hide,* a skin: uter vini, *of wine; trop.* = *a vain man.*

ŭTER (II.), tra, trum, *adj.* [qui — orig. form cuter]. 1) *Interr.*, whether *or* which *of the two?* u. nostrum popularis est? After a preceding uter or neuter = *the other:* quaeritur, uter utri insidias fecerit. In the *pl.*, of two parties, sets, &c., of persons or things: utros libros habueris an utrosque, nescio (of two collections of books). 2) *Indef.* (rar.), either *of the two,* one or the other (= alteruter): si uter volet; si in una tabula sint duo naufragi lique sapientes, sibine uter rapiat an, etc.?

ŭTER-CUNQUE, utrăc., utrumc., *pron.* 1) *Relat.*, whichever *or* whichsoever *of the two:* u. vicerit. 2) *Indef.*, either *of the two:* u. modo sequetur summa confusio.

ŭTER-LĪBET, utrāl., utruml., *indef. pron.* Which *of the two* you please, either *of the two:* utrumlibet elige; fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum; quae non dicerem, si utrumlibet esset liberum.

ŭTER-QUE, utrăque, utrumque, *indef. pron.* Both the one and the other, both, each (each one viewed individually and separately; hence the predicate as well as the pronoun is in the singular — cf. ambo): u. manus, *both hands;* u. frater mortuus est, *both of the brothers are dead;* tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, *both;* u. nostrum, *both of us;* u. horum occidit, *both of them fell;* (very rar.) uterque eorum exercitum educunt, etc.; u. Phoebus, *both the rising and the setting sun;* u. parens, *both the father and the mother;* disputatio in u. partem, *for and against, pro and con;* in u. partem respondere, *to answer yes and no;* sententia est tuta in u. partem, *in both cases.* In the *pl.* it is used: A) when there are several on each side; hence, of two parties sects, collections, &c.: quoniam utrique (*the Peripatetics and we, the Academicians*) Socratici et Platonici esse volumus; cognoscere quid boni utrisque (*to both his enemies and his friends*) aut contra esset: B) (rar.) of two single objects: quum salutem utrisque (i. e., fratribus) dederis; illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens; binos scyphos habebam, utrosque proferri jussi.

ŪTĔRUS, i, *m.* 1) The womb, matrix; also (Lucr.) = *the cavity of the earth,* from which the first animals are represented as having been brought forth. Hence, gerere u. = *to be pregnant.* 2) (Poet.) A belly, paunch; in partic., *the belly of the wooden horse before Troy.*

ŭTER-VIS, utrăvis, utrumvis, *indef. pron.* Which *of the two* you wish, either one *of the two:* u. vestrum; prov., dormire in u. aurem (oculum) = *to be entirely unconcerned.*

ŪTĬBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [utor]. (Ante-cl.) = Utilis.

ŪTĬCA, ae, *f.* *A town in Africa,* where Cato killed himself, after the battle of Thapsus — now ruins near Porto Farina.

ŪTĬCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Utica]. Of *or* belonging to Utica: in partic., Cato U.; *subst.*, Uticenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Utica.*

ŪTĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [utor]. 1) Fit for use, suitable, fit, adapted: calamus u. fistulis; membrum u., *that can be used;* utilia operi, *things that may be used for the approaches:*

lignum u. navigiis; (poet.) radix u. medendi, *fit to be used as a remedy;* u. aspirare choris, *adapted for the accompaniment of a chorus of dancers.* 2) Freq., **useful, profitable, serviceable:** res omnibus u., *to all;* u. rei alicui and ad rem aliquam, *for any thing;* hence, the *neut.* utile, as *subst., what is useful, the useful:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

ŪTĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [utilis]. **Use, usefulness, utility, advantage:** ea res habet u., *is useful;* cognosces u. meam, *how useful I can be;* on the other hand, uu. belli, *what is useful in war;* multae uu. mihi praebuit, *many useful services;* so, also, uu. tuae, *your services to me on several occasions;* utilitatem oculis obtinere (Pl.), *to have the right use of one's eyes, to see aright.*

ŪTĬLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [utilis]. **Usefully, profitably, advantageously:** moenia utilius starent, *'twere better for me that the walls stood.*

ŪTĬ-NAM, *conj.* A particle expressing a wish, **O, that! would that!** u. promissa liceret non dare! utinam ne, *O! that ... not, would that ... not.*

ŪTĬ-QUE, *adv. Be it as it may* = **at all events, by all means, at any rate, undoubtedly, certainly:** illud scire u. cupio; nisi alterum consulem u. ex plebe fieri necesse esset; u. postridie, *at least;* commota est plebs, u. postquam, etc., *especially (if not earlier, yet certainly) after,* &c.; quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis. (N. B. — It must not be confounded with utique = et uti, *and that.*)

ŪTO (ante-cl.), ŪTOR, ūsus, *dep.*, } 3. *v. intr.* and (ante-cl.) *tr.* **1) To use, to make use of, to avail one's self of:** u. bonis suis, armis, equis, speculo; u. tali oratione, *to make;* u. silentio, *to observe;* u. consolatione, *to apply;* u. celeritate, *to show;* u. condicione, pace, *to accept;* u. oraculo, *to consult;* u. honore, *to hold or to fill a post of honour.* In partic.: A) (almost = fruor, yet with this distinction, that 'utor' denotes merely the act of using, 'fruor' the feeling of delight with which the use is accompanied) **to take, to taste,** lacte, cibo; hence (Com.) = *to live upon:* dare alicui unde utatur: B) = **to have** (yet different from 'habeo,' which denotes possession objectively, by itself, while 'utor' denotes a subjective possessing, indicating how an object appears to the possessor; and hence it is always in connexion with an *adj.*): me facili utetur patre, *he will find an indulgent father in me;* u. valetudine non bona, *to be in poor health;* proeliis secundis uti, *to gain battles;* illis melioribus civibus uteremur, *they would be better citizens.* (N. B. — Ante-cl. also u. aliquid; the *gerund* utendus is used also by good classic writers.) 2) U. aliquo: A) **to associate with, to be familiar** *or* **intimate with:** u. aliquo familiariter, multum: B) **to treat** *one in a certain manner:* u. aliquo, illis victis sic: (Com.) u. se, *to enjoy one's self.*

UTPŌTE, *adv.* Used to emphasize a causal relation = **namely, as, inasmuch as, since;** mostly before a *rel. pron.*, and then it is followed by the *subj.:* satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare; also, u. quum.

ŪTRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [ūter]. *One who brings water in skins,* **a water-carrier** *in an army.*

UTRĬCŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [utriculus, *dim.* of uter, utris]. **A bagpiper.** (Lat.)

UTRINQUE, *adv.* [uterque]. **1) From** *or* **on both sides:** nobilis u., *on the father's as well as the mother's side;* remotus u., *from both;* multis u. interfectis, *in both armies.* 2) (Lucr.) In connexion with secus = *on both sides.*

UTRO, *adv.* [uter]. **To which of the two sides? to which side?**

UTRŌBI, or UTRŬBI, *adv.* [uter-ubi]. (Pl.) **On which of two sides? in which of two places? where?**

UTRŌBĪ-DEM, *adv.* (Pl.) **On both sides.**

UTRŌBĪ-QUE, *adv. On each of two sides,* **on both sides;** *trop., with each of the two, in both cases:* u. plus valuit = *both by land and by water;* pavor est u. molestus; u. inimicos habebam, *with both parties.*

UTRŌ-LĪBET, *adv.* (Lat.) *To either one of two sides,* **to either side.**

UTRŌQUE, *adv.* [uterque]. **To both sides, in both directions;** in connexion with versum (also written as one word) = *in both directions; trop.,* dicere u., *in a twofold sense.*

UTRUM, *adv.* [*n.* of the *pron.* uter]. It introduces the first member of a disjunctive interrogative sentence, and is followed in the second clause by an, annon, etc.; sometimes the second clause is entirely omitted: A) in direct questions it is usually not translated: u. haec vestra an nostra culpa est? *is this your fault or ours?* — it is strengthened by appending the particle 'nam' or 'ne': B) in dependent sentences, **whether:** multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur an salus deseratur.

UT-UT, *adv.* = Utcunque.

ŪVA, ae, *f.* **A bunch** *or* **cluster** *of fruit:* u. lauri; in partic., **a bunch** *or* **cluster of grapes** (cf. racemus). Hence, *trop.:* A) **wine:** bibere uvam: B) = **a cluster** *or* **swarm** *of bees.*

ŪVESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of an unusual verb, uveo — cf. udus]. (Poet.) **1) To become moist** *or* **wet.** 2) *Trop.,* **to drink, to tipple.**

ŪVĬDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of udus]. **Somewhat moist** *or* **wet.**

ŪVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [prob. kindred w. uva — cf. udus]. (Poet. & lat.) **Moist, wet,** coelum, vestis; Tibur u., *well-watered;* homo uvidus = *drunken.*

UXELLŎDŪNUM, i, *n. A fortified town in Western Gaul.*

UXOR, ōris, *f.* **A wife** (merely in relation to the man who marries her, therefore a less noble expression than conjux, q. v.): ducere aliquam u., *to marry a woman;* (poet.) uu. olentis mariti, *she-goats.*

UXORCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of uxor]. **A little wife:** (Pl.) as a term of endearment, mea u.!

UXŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [uxor]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a wife** *or* **married woman:** res u., *marriage and what pertains to it,* e. g., *what relates to dowry;* arbitrium rei u., *concerning the property of a divorced woman.* 2) *Obsequious or submissive to one's wife,* **uxorious,** homo, amnis (the river-god).

UZITTA, ae, *f.* *A town in Africa Proper, not far from Adrumetum.*

VĂCANS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of vaco]. (Lat.) **Idle, useless.**

*VĂCANTER, *adv.* [vacans]. (Lat.) **Superfluously, needlessly.**

VĂCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vaco]. 1) **A being free** *or* **exempt** *from something;* **freedom, exemption, immunity:** v. publici muneris; v. a causis; vacationem augures quominus judiciis operam darent, non habuere, *were not free from;* in partic., v. militiae, *from military service;* on the contrary, v. aetatis, adolescentiae, *on account of his age, of his youth;* v. rerum gestarum, *on account of one's (former) deeds.* 2) (Lat.) **A sum paid for exemption** *from military service.*

VACCA (I.), ae, *f.* **A cow.**

VACCA (II.), ae, *f.* 1) *A town of Byzacium, in Africa.* 2) (Written also Vaga.) *A town in Numidia,* now Beja.

VACCAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in the interior of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

VACCENSIS, e, *adj.* [Vacca]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Vacca;** *subst.,* Vaccenses, ium, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Vacca.*

VACCĪNIUM, ii, *n.* *A plant;* acc. to some, **the whortleberry.**

VACCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vacca]. **A little cow** *or* **heifer.** (Poet.)

VĂCĒ-FĪO, fieri, *v. irr. intr.* [vacuus-fio]. (Lucr.) **To become empty.**

VĂCERRA, ae, *f.* (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A stake, post, pale;** also, *trop.,* as a term of reproach.

VĂCERRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vacerra]. (A word used by Augustus.) = **Foolish, doltish, crack-brained.**

VĂCILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo]. (Lat.) **A reeling, waddling.**

VĂCILLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [root VAC, whence, probably, also the German 'wanken']. **To totter, to stagger, to reel, to vacillate** (with reference to the upper part of the body, which wants its upright and secure position — cf. titubo): v. ex vino (of a drunken man); *trop.,* tota res v., *is weak, insecure;* so, also, justitia, amicitia v.; v. in aere alieno, *to sink under;* epistola vacillantibus literis, *written irregularly and indistinctly* (because written with a trembling hand).

VĂCĪVĪTAS (Vŏcīvĭtas), ātis, *f.* [vacivus]. (Ante-cl.) = Vacuitas, **emptiness, want.**

VĂCĪVUS (Vŏc.), a, um, *adj.* [vaco]. (Ante-cl.) = Vacuus, **empty, void:** v. virium, *powerless.*

VĂCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **To be empty** *or* **void, to be unoccupied, to be vacant:** domus v.; villa ita completa militibus erat, ut vix triclinium vacaret; agri vv., *are uncultivated, uninhabited.* Hence: A) **to be free from, to be without, to lack** *or* **to want,** &c.: v. ab opere; v. culpâ, modestiâ, a metu; respublica v. milite et pecunia, *has neither soldiers nor money;* haec loca vv. a praesidiis hostium, *are not occupied by hostile troops;* magnitudo animi si v. populo, *if it has no spectators, can not show itself to the eyes of the people;* v. studiis, *not to practise;* in partic. = **to be exempt** *from a duty, tax,* &c.: v. munere militiae; v. muneribus (or a m.): B) abs. = **to be at leisure, to have time, to have leisure** *for:* si vacabis; thus, v. alicui, *to have time for one;* v. adire volentibus, *to admit those who request an audience;* philosophiae semper vaco, *I am always at leisure for philosophy;* hence — a) *impers.,* vacat, *there is leisure;* v. mihi (tibi, illi), *I (you, he) have leisure;* nobis venari nec vacat nec licet; non v. adesse, *I have no time to be present* — b) **to apply one's self to, to be devoted to:** v. huic uni negotio; v. libellis legendis: C) *to be vacant, without an owner, unoccupied:* regnum v.; possessio Asiae v.; nullus locus philosophiae v., *all systems are here represented.*

VĂCUĒ-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *v. tr.* **To make empty, to empty, to clear,** subsellia, insulam, domum novis nuptiis (v. Vacuus); possessiones vacuefactae, *made vacant;* v. fasces securibus, *to take the axes out of the fasces.*

VĂCUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [vacuus]. 1) *A being without something,* **freedom, exemption, absence:** v. doloris; v. ab angoribus. 2) (Rar.) **A vacancy** *in an office.*

VĂCŪNA, ae, *f.* [vaco]. *The goddess of Rustic Leisure,* who had a temple at Rome, a sacred grove near Reate, and was worshipped in partic. by the Sabines.

VĂCŪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Vacuna]. **Pertaining to the goddess Vacuna.**

VĂCUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vacuus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Vacuefacio.

VĂCUUS, a, um, *adj.* [vaco]. **Empty** (involving no blame, but indifferently — cf. vanus and inanis), **void, clear, free** *from,* **without** *something:* loca vv.; locus v. a defensoribus, ab exercitu; v. curis, periculis; v. a culpa, ab odio; (rar.) v. frugum, operum; *subst.,* Vacuum, i, *n., an empty space, a vacant place, a void, vacuity.* In partic.: A) oppidum v., *without a garrison;* v. equus, *without a rider:* B) = *free from services or*

taxes. v. a tributis: C) **vacant** = **without an occupant, unoccupied:** v. possessio regni; v. provincia, *without a governor*; venire in vacuum, *into a vacant property;* in vacuum venalis pependit, *his property was publicly put up for sale as vacant;* hence — a) (poet. & lat.) = *unmarried, single,* mulier; Hersilia v., *widowed* — b) domum vacuam facere novis nuptiis (novo matrimonio), of a woman = *to make room by her death for a second marriage of the husband,* or of a man = *to make room by killing one's wife for a second marriage:* D) = **free** *from business,* **at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied,** *idle:* quoniam vv. sumus; hence — a) civitas v., *without a war* — b) animum v. afferre ad scribendum, *free from cares* — c) (poet.) = *free from love, not in love:* E) **open, accessible,** locus; *trop.,* aures vv., *open to admonition:* F) = vanus, **without value, empty, worthless,** nomen, caput.

VADA (I.), ae, *f.* *A fort in the country of the Batavi, in Gallia Belgica.*

VADA (II.), ōrum, *n. pl.* 1) *A town in Liguria,* now Savona. 2) V. Volaterrana, *a town in Etruria,* now Torre di Vado.

VĂDĪMŌNIS LACUS. *A lake in Etruria.*

VĂDĪMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* [vas I.]. 1) *A promise, confirmed by surety, to appear in court on a certain day,* **a giving of bail, a security, recognizance:** disceditur sine v.: res est in vadimonium, *they have given to each other the promise,* &c.; v. est mihi cum aliquo, *I am under recognizance, bound to appear;* missum facere v., *to release;* v. concipere, *to draw up;* imponere (alicui) v., *to compel one to give bail to appear in court;* v. fit, *one is summoned to appear in court.* 2) **Appearance in court** *in conformity with the promise given:* promittere v.; sistere (facere) v., *to present one's self, to appear in court.* 3) **The day** *or* **term of appearance in court:** constituere v., *to appoint;* venire ad (obire) v., *to appear on the day;* deserere v., *to fail to appear.*

VĀDO, si, sum, 3. *v. intr.* [root VA, Gr. BAω, whence *βαίνω*]. **To go** (to go with firm, majestic steps, or to go hastily — cf. eo, etc.), **to rush,** in hostem, in proelium, per turbam.

VĂDOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* [vas I.]. *To bind one by a vadimonium* (q. v.) *to appear in court,* **to bind over by bail,** aliquem.

VĂDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vadum]. **Full of shallows** *or* **fords, shoal, shallow,** mare, fluvius.

VĂDUM, i, *n.* [root VA, Greek BAω, whence *βαθύς*]. 1) *A shallow place in water,* **a shallow, shoal, ford:** ventus nudaverat vv.; transire (superare) flumen vado, *to cross by a ford, to wade over;* equitatum vado transmittere, *to send over by the ford.* Hence, *trop.* — a) (Com.) res est in vado, *is in safety, out of danger* — b) (poet.) cera tentet v., *may make the first attempt* — c) emersisse e vv., *to have come out of a danger.* 2) (Poet.) = *A body of water,* **a sea, stream,** &c. 3) (Poet.) **The bottom** *of a body of water,* **the depths.**

VAE, *interj.* [= *vāī*]. **Woe! ah! alas!** freq. with a *dat.:* v. mihi! v. illi qui, etc.! v. victis! (the exclamation of Brennus against the Romans); rarely, v. te!

VĂFER, fra, frum, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **Sly, cunning, crafty, artful,** homo.

VĂFRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [vafer]. (Lat.) *A crafty device,* **a trick.**

VAFRE, *adv.* [vafer]. **Slyly, cunningly, artfully.**

VAFRĬTIA, ae, *f.* [vafer]. **Craftiness, cunning, artfulness.**

VĂGE, *adv.* [vagus]. **Far and wide, dispersedly.**

VĂGĪNA, ae, *f.* 1) **A scabbard, sheath.** 2) *The sheath of an ear of grain,* **a shell, husk.**

VĂGIO, īvi or ii, —, 4. *v. intr.* **To squall, to cry** (of little children).

VĂGĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [vagio]. **A squalling, crying** (in partic. of little children); also = **the bleating** *of young goats.*

VĂGOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* and (poet.) *tr.* [vagus]. **To stroll about, to ramble, to roam, to rove** *or* **to wander about** (on purpose, because one is unwilling to pursue a fixed plan or way — cf. erro): v. in agris passim bestiarum more; v. totâ Asiâ; of the planets, stellae vv.; v. cum lembis circa Lesbum, *to cruise;* (poet.) v. terras, *to rove or to range through.* Hence, *trop.,* fama v., *spreads;* v. errore, *to waver;* oratio, etc., v. = *digresses,* also = *is not closely connected, is not rhythmical;* Nilus v., *overflows.*

VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Strolling, roving** *or* **wandering about, unsettled,** Gaetuli; v. et exsul; (poet.) vv. venti, flumina; v. arena, *flying, light;* stellae vv., *the planets;* crines vv., *flowing;* peregrinatio v., *through different countries.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **unsteady, wavering, inconstant,** sententia, fortuna, puella: B) **irregular,** motus; in oratione solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen: C) v. genus dicendi = **digressive:** D) **indefinite, vague,** pars quaestionum: E) (poet.) vagus animi, *wandering in mind.*

VAH (or Vaha), *interj.* **Oh! ah!** — an exclamation of astonishment, pain or anger, and also of joy.

VAHĂLIS, is, *m.* **The Waal,** *the western branch of the Rhine.*

VALDE — v. Validus.

*VĂLĒ-DĪCO, 3. *v. intr.* (Poet.; doubtf. read.) **To say farewell, to bid adieu.**

VĂLENS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of valeo]. 1) **Healthy, sound, well,** homo, sensus. 2) **Strong, stout,** homo, corpus, tunica; *trop.,* v. causa, argumentum. 3) **Powerful, influential, mighty,** homo.

VĂLENTER, *adv.* with *comparative* [valens].

Stoutly, strongly, powerfully: dicere v., *energetically.*

*VĂLENTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of valens]. (Pl.) **Strong, stout.**

VĂLEO, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. intr.* **1) To be well, to be healthy:** optime, recte v., *to be in very good health;* minus recte v., *to be not quite well;* ut vales? *how are you?* v. corpore, pedibus. In partic.: A) at the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, also with the addition of ego or equidem valeo (usually abbreviated, S. V. B. E. — E. V.): B) as a salutation at parting: vale! (rarely valeas!) **farewell!** thus, also, jubere aliquem valere, *to bid one farewell or adieu.* Hence, *trop.*, as an expression of refusal, disdain, &c.: valeas! *be off! be gone!* ista valeant! *enough of these things!* si deus talis est, valeat! *if ... then away with him!* valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt! *away with those who wish to set us at variance!* **2) To be strong, stout** *or* **vigorous:** plus v.; multum v.; v. ad rem aliquam, *to have power or strength for any thing;* hence, v. ad tollendum decretum, *to have power to overthrow a decree;* v. ad negligendas leges, *to be able to disregard the laws.* In partic.: A) multum (plurimum, etc.) v. equitatu, *to be strong in cavalry;* multum v. amicis, *to have many friends:* multum v. eloquentiâ (dicendo), *to be possessed of great eloquence;* tantum v. in populari genere dicendi, in arte pingendi, *to be so able, so effective:* B) (lat.) v. facere aliquid, *to be able to do, to be capable of doing any thing.* **3) To be powerful, effectual, influential, valid:** tantum valuit ea res, *had such an influence;* hoc mihi v. ad gloriam, *procures me glory;* hoc praeceptum v. ad tollendam amicitiam, *serves for;* nescis quo numus v., *what money is good for.* Hence: A) metus v. ad omnes, *seized upon all;* crimen v., *prevailed;* conjuratio v., *made progress;* jus gentium v., *was victorious;* promissum v., *was kept, fulfilled:* B) lex v. in eum, *holds good of him, applies to him;* thus, also, definitio v. in omnes: C) = **to aim at** *a thing:* responsum eo v. ut, etc.; hoc eo v. ut, etc.: D) = **to signify, to mean:** idem v.

VĂLĔRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Valerius I.]. *Of or pertaining to a Valerius,* **Valerian;** *subst.*, Valeriani, ōrum, *m. pl., the soldiers of the military tribune L. Valerius Poplicola.*

VĂLĔRIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, and Vălĕria, ae, *f. The name of an old and celebrated Roman gens;* thus, esp. **A)** in ancient times: **1)** Publius V. Poplicola, who took an active part in banishing the kings from Rome and founding the Republic. **2)** Lucius V. Poplicola, *consul,* 449 B. C., with M. Horatius; they were together authors of the important leges Valeriae Horatiae. **B)** In later times — **a)** Flacci: **3)** Lucius V. Fl., after the death of Marius, consul with Cinna, and an opponent of Sulla, by whose legate he was killed. **4)** Lucius V. Fl. *a son of the last-mentioned,* prætor during the consulship of Cicero, later accused of extortion and defended by Cicero — **b)** Messalae: **5)** Marcus V. M. Corvinus, *a partisan of Brutus and Cassius,* afterwards of Antony, and finally of Octavianus; later, a man of great reputation as a scholar and writer; a friend of Ovid, and esp. of Tibullus. **C)** In the history of literature: **6)** Quintus V. Antias, *an annalist in the time of Sulla.* **7)** Valerius Cato, *a grammarian and poet in the time of Cicero.* **8)** V. Maximus, *a historian under Tiberius.* **9)** Caius V. Flaccus, *a poet of the time of Vespasian.*

VĂLĔRIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Valerius I.]. = Valerianus.

VĂLESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of valeo]. (Poet. & lat.) **To grow strong, to acquire strength.**

VĂLĔTŪDĬNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Sickly, ill;** *subst.*, Valetudinarius, ii, *m., a sickly person, a valetudinarian, invalid.*

VĂLĔTŪDĬNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [valetudo]. (Lat.) **A sick-room, infirmary, hospital.**

VĂLĔTŪDO (Vălĭtūdo), ĭnis, *f.* [valeo]. **State of health** (good or bad, as the adjective or context indicates): prosperitas valetudinis; amittere v., *one's health;* v. infirma, incommoda. Freq., in a bad sense = **ill health, sickness, feebleness, indisposition,** oculorum; excusatione valetudinis uti, *to plead sickness; trop.*, v. mentis, *imbecility.*

VALGIUS, ii, *m.*, and Valgia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. **1)** Caius V. Rufus, *a grammarian in the time of Augustus.* **2)** Titus V. Rufus, *a distinguished poet and friend of Horace.*

VALGUS, a, um, *adj. Having the legs turned outwards,* **bow-legged:** (Pl.) vv. suavia, *wry mouths.*

VĂLĬDE, more usually syncopated, VALDE, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* (validissime) [validus]. **1) Strongly, stoutly, vehemently,** amare; mare fluctuat v. **2)** (Always syncop., Valde.) **Very, exceedingly,** *to a high degree:* v. magnus; v. exspecto; v. bene. **3)** (Com.) In emphatically-affirmative answers, **certainly, to be sure.**

VĂLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of valeo]. **1)** Of health, **well, healthy:** male v., *sick.* **2) Strong, stout:** corpora vv. **3) Powerful, effective, influential:** urbs v.; genus validum dicendi; in partic., of medicines, *strong, efficacious.*

VALLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [vallum]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a rampart;** only in the comb. corona v. *given to him who first mounted an enemy's wall.*

VALLIS, is, *f.* **A valley, vale.**

VALLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vallum]. **1)** *To surround with a rampart and palisades,* to palisade, **to entrench, to circumvallate:** v. castra; v. noctem, *to entrench one's self during the night.* **2)** *To surround with something for protection,* to

guard, to protect, to cover, to secure: v. aciem elephantis; *trop.*, Catilina vallatus sicariis; jus legatorum jure divino vallatum.

VALLUM, i, *n.* [vallus]. **A wall** *or* **rampart** *set with palisades*, **an entrenchment, circumvallation:** fossâ et vallo cingere urbem; *trop.*, palpebrae munitae sunt tanquam vallo pilorum; v. Alpium.

VALLUS, i, *m.* **1) A stake, pale;** in partic. = **a stake, palisade,** *for fortifying or entrenching:* septem vv. **2)** *Collect.:* A) **palisades:** erat adeo nudus tumulus et asperi soli, ut nec virgulta vallo caedendo nec ... inveniri possent: B) **a wall** *or* **rampart** *set with palisades:* duplex v. **3)** (Poet.) V. pectinis, *the tooth of a comb.*

VALVAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [volvo]. **The folds** *or* **leaves** *of a door*, **folding-doors** (cf. fores).

VANDĂLI (Vandălii, Vandĭlii), ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Vandals,** *a German people, who lived, in the time of Tacitus, in Northern Germany.*

VĀNESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [vanus]. (Poet. & lat.) **To pass away, to disappear, to vanish,** nubes; cuncta vv. in cinerem; *trop.*, ira v.; dicta vv. per auras; luctus v., *is vain.*

VANGIŎNES, num, *m. pl.* *A German people living on the Rhine.*

VĀNĬDĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [vanus-dico]. (Pl.) *Vainly or idly talking*, **lying.**

VĀNĬLŎQUENTIA, ae, *f.* [vanus-loquor]. **Empty talk, prating, vain-glorious language.**

VĀNĬLŎQUIDŌRUS, i, *m.* [vanus-loquor-δῶρον]. (Pl.) *A jocosely-formed name of a liar* = **Gabble-giver.**

VĀNĬLŎQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [vanus-loquor]. **Talking vainly, gabbling:** A) = **lying:** B) = **boasting, bragging.**

VĀNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [vanus]. **Emptiness** (in opp. to reality) = **vanity, worthlessness;** or, **deceitfulness, falsehood;** or, **boasting, bragging:** nulla in coelo v., *no empty appearance;* v. opinionum, *false opinions;* v. orationis, or simply v. = *lying talk, untruth,* or = *boasting;* vanitas (in opp. to veritas) = *error;* rerum prosperitate in vanitatem uti, *to gratify one's vanity;* v. itineris, *vainness.*

VĀNĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [vanus]. (Pl.) **Lying talk.**

VANNIUS, ii, *m.* *A king of the Quadi, in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.*

VANNUS, i, *f.* **A fan** *or* **van** *for winnowing grain.*

VĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* **1)** *Containing nothing*, **empty, void** (always in a bad sense — cf. vacuus): v. arista; v. magnitudo urbis, *unpeopled, deserted;* vanior acies hostium, *thinner.* **2)** *Trop.:* A) **vain, unsuccessful, fruitless;** or, **worthless, unmeaning, invalid:** vv. preces, ictus, tela; v. victoria, *imaginary;* v. spes, gaudium, *groundless;* v. testamentum; v. omen; ad vanum redigere, *to make invalid;* non ex vano erat criminatio, *without foundation:* B) = **false, lying, deceitful;** or = **vain, bragging, ostentatious;** or = **uncertain, inconstant:** v. homo, ingenium, oratio, literae; v. et perfidiosus; barbarorum ingenia erant vv. et mutabilia; haud vana referre, *the truth.*

*VĂPĬDE, *adv.* [vapidus]. **Badly, ill:** v. se habere (this is said to have been a favourite expression of Augustus).

VĂPĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* [vapor]. Prop., *that has emitted steam*, i. e., *that has lost its spirit;* hence (lat.), **spoiled, bad,** pix.

VĂPOR, ōris, *m.* [root KVAP, whence Greek καπ-νός, καπ-ύω]. **1) Steam, vapour, exhalation,** aquarum; v. ater, *smoke.* **2)** *A warm exhalation*, **warmth, heat,** solis; (poet.) = **fire:** v. est carinas, *consumes the ships; trop.* = *ardent.*

VĂPŌRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [vapor]. **A steam-pipe** *in a Roman bath, by which the heat was conveyed to the sweating-room.*

VĂPŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vaporo]. (Lat.) **A steaming, exhaling, reeking.**

VĂPŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [vapor]. (Poet. & lat.) **I.** *Tr.* — **1) To fill with vapour** *or* **steam:** v. templum ture, *to perfume.* **2) To heat, to warm,** locum. **II.** *Intr.* (Lucr.) — **To glow,** invidiâ.

VAPPA, ae, *f.* [kindr. w. vapor, q. v.]. *Wine that has lost its spirit and flavour*, **flat, vapid wine;** *trop.* = *a good-for-nothing fellow.*

*VĂPŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* [vapulo]. (Pl.) **That gets a flogging.**

VĂPŪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* **1) To get a flogging, to be flogged** (very rarely the person by whom one is flogged is added by means of 'ab'). **2)** *Trop.*, sexta legio v., *has been beaten;* v. sermonibus, *to be censured, attacked;* of fortune = *to be ruined;* peculium v.; (Com.) vapula! or vapulabis! *you be hanged! go hang!* so, also, jubeo te vapulare! vapulet!

VĂRA, ae, *f.* [varus I.]. (Lat.) **A forked stick,** *with which nets were stretched.*

VARDAEI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Dalmatia.*

VARGUNTĒIUS, i, *m.* (Lucius.) *A Roman senator and accomplice of Catiline*, who attempted to assassinate Cicero.

VĂRIA, ae, *f.* **1)** *A town in Latium*, to the territory of which the Sabine villa of Horace belonged — now Vico Varo. **2)** *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now Varia.

VĂRIANTIA, ae, *f.* [vario]. (Lucr.) **Diversity, variety.**

VĂRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Varus II.]. **Varian,** clades.

*VĂRIĀTIM, *adv.* [vario]. (Lat.) **In various ways, variously.**

VĂRIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vario]. (Rar.) **Variation, difference.**

VĂRĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [varicus]. *To spread the legs apart*, **to straddle.**

VĂRĪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [varix]. (Lat.) *Full of dilated veins*, **varicose.**

VĂRĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [varus]. *Spreading the legs apart,* **straddling.**

VĂRIE, *adv.* [varius]. **1) With diverse colours, in a variegated manner. 2) Variously, diversely, in different ways:** varie bellatum, *with varying fortune.*

VĂRIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* [varius]. **1) Diversity** *or* **variety of colour,** picturae. **2) Variety, diversity, difference:** in animis existunt majores vv.; v. gentium; v. coeli, *varying climate;* bellum in multa v. versatum, *with many vicissitudes;* sunt in tanta v. ac dissensione, *their opinions are so different and so much opposed to each other;* v. dicendi, orationis, *variety;* v. doctrinae, literarum, *various erudition, great acquaintance with literature;* discessio facta est sine ulla v., *without any diversity of opinion.* **3) Inconstancy, fickleness,** militum.

VĂRĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl. A German people, living on the Baltic Sea.*

VĂRIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [varius]. I. *Tr.* —1) (Poet.) *To mark with different colours,* **to variegate:** sol maculis v. ortum; v. pectora palmis, *to make black and blue;* corpora guttis variantur, *are spotted or speckled;* vestis variata figuris, *embroidered.* 2) *To make manifold, various or variant,* **to vary, to diversify, to change:** fortuna v. eventum; v. orationem; v. animos, *to dispose differently;* timor atque ira v. sententias, *cause a diversity of opinion;* quae auctores variant de bello, *the different accounts of the historians;* variatus in omnes formas, *changed into all possible shapes;* v. vices, *to relieve each other on guard.* Hence = **to cause to alternate:** v. calores frigoraque; v. laborem otio. II. *Intr.*— 1) (Poet.) **To be variegated,** *to have different colours:* uva v. 2) **To be various** *or* **different, to change, to vary:** animi vv., *disagree, vary;* multitudo varians, *varying in opinion; impers.,* ibi si variaret (of the comitia), *if the votes should be divided;* fama v., *the reports differ;* victoria v., *alternates.*

VĂRIUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* **1) Variegated, spotted,** flos, lynx; latera loris facere ut varia sint, *black and blue.* **2) Diverse, manifold, various, varying** (originally it denotes difference among the parts of a whole — cf. diversus): vv. sermones; v. poëma, oratio (also scriptor), *exhibiting some variety of contents and language;* v. victoria, *varying, now on the one side, now on the other;* ingenium v., *versatile;* v. homo, *of general knowledge;* ager fructibus v., *of various products.* Hence, sometimes in a bad sense = **inconstant,** animus.

VĂRIUS (II.), ii, *m.*, & Văria, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Lucius V. Rufus, *a distinguished poet of the time of Augustus, and a friend of Horace and Virgil*; his tragedy entitled Thyestes is often mentioned.

VĂRIX, ĭcis, *m.* & *f. A dilated vein,* **varix.**

VARRO — v. Terentius.

VARRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Varro]. *Of or belonging to Varro,* **Varronian.**

VĂRUS, a, um, *adj.* **1) Grown apart, crooked,** cornua, manus, esp. crura; hence = *having the legs turned inwards,* **knock-kneed:** homo v. **2)** (Poet.) **Different, diverse,** alicui.

VĂRUS, i, *m.* **1)** *A Roman family-name in the gens Quinctilia;* thus, esp. A) Lucius V., *an Epicurean,* a friend of Augustus: B) P. Alfenus V., *a celebrated jurist:* C) Publius Q. Varus, *the leader of an expedition against the Cherusci,* in which he was killed, A. D. 9. **2)** *A river in South-eastern Gaul,* now the Var.

VAS (I.), ădis, *m.* **A surety, bail,** *who gave security for the appearance of another in court* (esp. in capital cases — cf. praes).

VAS (II.), āsis, *n.* **1) A vessel, dish;** hence, the *pl.* = *utensils, furniture,* &c. **2)** In partic. *pl.*, in milit. lang. = **military equipments, baggage:** hence, colligere vasa = *to pack up,* and *trop.*, in gen., *to prepare for one's departure;* conclamare vasa, *to give the signal for packing up.*

VĀSĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [vas II.]. *The money which a magistrate, departing for his province, received from the state, for travelling expenses, horses, and domestic arrangements,* **furniture-money, equipage-money.**

VASCŎNES, num, *m. pl. A tribe in North-eastern Spain,* the ancestors of the Basques.

VASCŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [vasculum]. *One who makes metallic vessels,* **a worker in metal, a whitesmith, goldsmith.**

VASTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vasto]. **A laying waste, devastation.**

VASTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vasto]. (Poet.) **A devastator:** v. ferarum, *a destroyer.*

VASTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [vasto]. (Lat.) **A** (female) **devastator.**

VASTE, *adv.* with *comp.* [vastus]. **1) Very widely, vastly. 2)** *Trop.*, **rudely, grossly:** vaste loqui.

VASTĬFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [vastus - facio]. (Pl.) **Laying waste, devastating.**

VASTĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [vastus]. **1)** *A desolate place,* **a waste, desert:** solitudo et v.; v. agrorum. **2) Desolation, devastation, ruin:** facere v. **3)** (Lat.) **Vastness, immense size:** v. solis, coeli.

*VASTĬTIES, ei, *f.* [vastus]. (Pl.) = Vastitas, **2.**

VASTĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [vastus]. (Lat.) = Vastitas, **3.**

VASTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vastus]. **1) To make empty** *or* **desolate:** v. agros, *to depopulate;* v. forum, *to empty;* rarely, with an *abl.*, v. fines civibus, *to deprive of citizens;* terra vastatur stirpium asperitate, *lies waste.* **2) To lay waste, to devastate, to desolate,** *to destroy,* Italiam, omnia ferro ignique; *trop.*, v. mentem, *to disturb.*

VASTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* 1) **Waste, desolate, desert, empty, unoccupied:** v. ager; urbs v. incendiis, *desolated by;* but, urbs v. a defensoribus, *destitute of defenders.* In partic. = **laid waste, devastated,** Troja. 2) **Vast, immense, widely-extended** (the notion of devastation and emptiness always remaining to some extent): v. Oceanus, aether; hiatus v. 3) **Vast** = **large, enormous, mighty; misshapen, uncouth:** v. homo, manus, arma; *trop.*, v. clamor, pondus, (poet.) potentia; litera v., *harsh;* animus v., *insatiable.* 4) *Trop.*, **waste** = **rude, uncultivated, unpolished:** homo v. atque agrestis.

VĀTES, is, *m.* & *f.* [kindr. w. φάτης, 'speaking']. *A person inspired by a deity:* — 1) **A prophet, soothsayer, seer** (who announces future things, not from a skilful interpretation of omens, but by a divine inspiration — cf. augur, haruspex, etc.). 2) (Poet.) **A poet.** 3) **An oracle, authority,** *in an art, profession or science:* Scaevola v. legum.

VĀTĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Niebuhr = 'pertaining to the old-Etrurian town Vatica']. **Vatican:** V. mons, collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome;* ager V., *in the vicinity of the Vatican mountain,* noted for its bad soil and the bad wine produced there; V. vallis, *between the Vatican and Janiculum; subst.*, Vaticanus, i, *m.*, *a deity presiding over the Vatican hill.*

VĀTĪCĬNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor]. **A foretelling, prophesying; a prediction.**

VĀTĪCĬNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vaticinor]. (Poet.) = Vates, 1.

VĀTĪCĬNIUM, ii, *n.* [vates-cano]. (Lat.) **A prophecy.**

VĀTĪCĬNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* [vates-cano]. 1) **To foretell the future** *from a divine inspiration,* **to prophesy,** aliquid; v. saevam fore iram laesi numinis. 2) In gen., **to warn** *under the influence of divine inspiration or a higher, divine wisdom,* **to teach, to announce,** alicui aliquid. 3) **To rave, to rant, to talk foolishly:** v. et insanire.

VĀTĪCĬNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vates-cano]. **Prophetical,** liber.

VĀTĪNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Vatinius]. *Of or belonging to a Vatinius,* **Vatinian.**

VĀTĪNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Vătīnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Publius V., *a partisan and legate of Caesar,* attacked most vehemently by Cicero, in a speech still extant (Interrogatio in V.), because he had appeared as a witness against P. Sestius; but, later, by order of Cæsar, he was defended by Cicero in another cause.

VĒ (I.) [instead of vel], a *disj. conj.*, which is enclitically attached to another word — **or** (where one has a free choice between two or more things): duabus tribusve horis; rarely, in a disjunctive question, instead of 'an': ignoro, albus aterve fuerit.

VĒ (II.), an inseparable particle, denoting (like the English 'un' or 'mis') the want or privation of something; as, vecors, vesanus, vegrandis, vepallidus, etc., q. v.

VECILIUS MONS. *A mountain in Latium,* probably a part of mount Algidus.

VĒCORDIA, ae, *f.* [vecors]. **Senselessness, madness.**

VĒCORS, dis, *adj.* [vē-cor]. **Senseless, mad.**

*VECTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [vecto]. (Lat.) *That may be carried,* **portable.**

*VECTĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [vecto]. (Lat.) **A vehicle.**

VECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vecto]. (Lat.) *A being carried* = **a riding:** v. equi, *a riding on horseback.*

VECTĪGAL, ālis, *n.* [vectus, from veho]. 1) *What is paid to the state,* **a tax, toll, impost;** esp. of indirect taxes (v. Decumae, Scriptura, Portorium), considered, in opp. to 'stipendium' and 'tributum' (q. v.), as the income of the state: exercere v. (said of the farmers-general); exigere v. (said of the servants of the farmers-general). Hence, of other taxes: v. praetorium, *the honorary present which the provinces customarily paid to their governors;* v. aedilicium, *a contribution, exacted by the Roman aediles, from the provinces, towards the expense of the games at Rome.* 2) Of private persons, **income, revenue, rents:** vv. urbana et rustica; ex meo tenui v.

VECTĪGĀLIS, e, *adj.* [veho]. *Pertaining to taxes:* — 1) **Paid as a tax,** pecunia. 2) *Paying taxes,* **tributary** (cf. stipendium): facere aliquem v. sibi. 3) *Bringing in an income,* **profitable:** v. equus.

*VECTIO, ōnis, *f.* [veho]. **A carrying, conveyance,** quadrupedum.

VECTIS (I.), is, *m.* [veho]. *A strong and heavy pole or bar of wood or iron:* — 1) **A lever.** 2) **A crowbar.** 3) (Poet.) **A bar, bolt,** *of a door.*

VECTIS (II.), is, or VECTA, ae, *f.* *An island near England,* now the Isle of Wight.

VECTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of veho]. **To bear, to carry, to convey about;** *pass.*, vectari = **to ride:** v. equis, *to ride on horseback.*

VECTŎNES (Vettŏnes), num, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Western Spain.*

VECTOR, ōris, *m.* [veho]. 1) *Act.* (poet.), **a bearer, carrier:** asellus v. Sileni. 2) *Pass., one who is carried,* **a passenger, rider.**

VECTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vector]. *For carrying,* **transport-, navis.**

VECTŪRA, ae, *f.* [veho]. 1) **A carrying, conveying,** *by ship or wagon,* **transportation:** imperare alicui vv., *conveyance, transport;* solvere aliquid pro v., *for one's passage;* sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea.* 2) *The money paid for conveyance,* **passage-money, fare, freight.**

VEDIUS, ii, *m.*, and Vedia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* one Publius V. (probably = V. Pollio), in the time of Augustus, was notorious for his luxury and cruelty to his slaves.

VĔGEO, 2. *v. tr.* [kindr. w. vigeo]. (Ante-cl.) *To set in motion,* to move, to incite, equum.

VĔGĔTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vegetus]. (Lat.) To enliven, to animate, to quicken, to invigorate, animum.

VĔGĔTUS, a, um, *adj. comp.* & *sup.* [vegeo]. 1) *Full of strength,* vigorous: miles, v. ac recens. 2) Lively, animated, sprightly, ingenium.

VĔ-GRANDIS, e, *adj.* 1) *Not very large,* little, small, farra. 2) (Doubtf.) Very great.

VEHĔMENS, tis, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [veh-e-mens, fr. veh or vē and mens = 'not very reasonable']. Vehement, ardent, violent, impetuous; hence, in a less emphatic sense, strong, powerful, active, vigorous: v. homo, exordium, oratio, imber, clamor, capitis dolor; senatus consultum v., *severe;* also, v. in aliquem, *severe, harsh;* causa, argumentum v., *important.;* preces vv., *urgent;* telum vehementius ictu, *striking more forcibly;* somnus v., *deep.*

VĔHĔMENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [vehemens]. 1) Vehemently, violently, impetuously, ardently: aliquem v. accipere, *with violent reproaches.* 2) Strongly, powerfully, exceedingly, very much: rogare, ingemere v.

VEHĔMENTIA, ae, *f.* [vehemens]. (Lat.) Vehemence, violence, impetuosity.

VEHĬCŬLUM, i, *n.* [veho]. A vehicle, conveyance; a carriage, wagon; also = **a ship.*

VĔHO, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — To carry, to bear, to convey: v. reticulum humero; taurus v. Europam; equi vv. currum, *draw;* also, amnis v. aurum, *carries along; trop.*, quod hora semel vexit, *has brought on.* Freq. in the *pass.*, vehi, *to be carried or drawn* = to ride *in a carriage* (v. curru or in curru), or *on horseback* (v. equo or in equo), to sail (v. navi or in navi); also (poet. & lat.), in gen. = *to betake one's self to a place:* v. trans aethera, *to fly.* II. *Intr.* (rar.) = Vehi, to be borne, to ride, to sail, &c.; only in the *pres. part.* and in the *gerund:* vehens quadrigis, *riding;* vehens in equo, *riding on horseback;* jus lecticâ vehendi, *the right of being carried in a litter.*

VEJENTO, ōnis, *m.* *A surname in the Fabrician gens;* one V. was a contemporary of Cicero; another was a notorious flatterer and informer under Nero.

VĒIENS, tis, *adj.* [Veii]. Of *or* belonging to Veii; *subst.*, Veientes, um, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Veii.*

VĒIENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Veii]. Of *or* belonging to Veii; *subst.*, A) Veientani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Veii:* B) Veientanum, i, *n.*, *a wine of inferior quality.*

VEII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *An old town in Etruria,* conquered by Camillus, 396 B. C.

VEJŎVIS (Vēdiŏvis, Vēduis), is, *m.* *An old Roman deity,* usually mentioned as a destroyer and bringer of vengeance (acc. to Ovid, Fast. 3, 430, vē-Jovis = 'Little Jupiter').

VEL, *conj.* [*imperat.* of volo; hence = 'take which you please']. 1) Used once, or singly: A) or (usually where the one does not exclude the other): fortuna populi posita est in unius voluntate vel moribus; homo minime malus vel potius vir optimus: B) = even: hunc locum vel tres armati defendere possunt: C) with a superlative, to increase its force = the very ..., the ... of all: v. maximus; v. maxime, *very greatly:* D) to emphasize an example = for example, for instance: suaves tuas accipio literas: vel quas proxime acceperam quam prudentes! 2) Repeated: vel ... vel, whether ... or, either ... or, be it ... or (if the one does not exclude the other, or if the choice is unimportant — cf. aut): vel pace vel bello.

VĒLABRUM, i, *n.* 1) V. majus, *a place or a street in Rome, on the Aventine hill,* where the oil-dealers and cheese-mongers had their stands. 2) V. minus, *another place, in the region of Carinae;* hence, the *pl.*, if both places are spoken of.

VĒLĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [volo]. (Poet.) A cover, covering, garment: v. ferarum, *the skin.*

VĒLĀMENTUM, i, *n.* [velo]. 1) A cover, covering: *trop.*, v. libidinibus quaerere, *a cloak, disguise.* 2) In the *pl.*, *olive branches, tied about with woollen fillets, which suppliants carried before them:* rami oleae ac vv. alia — the ἱκετήρια or στέμματα of the Greeks

VĒLĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [velum]. (Lat. poet.) An awning, *spread over the uncovered part of a theatre or amphitheatre to keep off the sun.*

VĒLĀTI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [velo]. Supernumerary troops, *who took the place of those who had fallen.*

VĒLĔDA, ae, *f.* *A virgin,* to whom the Germans paid divine honours.

VĒLES, ĭtis, *m.* (usually in the *pl.*, VĒLĬTES, um). *A kind of light-armed soldier, who fought out of the ranks, and harassed the enemy with unexpected attacks,* a skirmisher: *trop.*, scurra v., *teasing.*

VĒLIA, ae, *f.* 1) *An elevated part of the Palatine hill in Rome.* 2) *A Latin name for the maritime town Elea* (Ἐλέα), *in Lucania.*

VĒLIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Velia]. *Of or belonging to Velia,* Velian: *subst.*, Velienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Velia.*

VĒLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [velum-fero]. (Poet.) Sail-bearing, navis.

VĒLĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.*, and (lat.) *VĒLĬFĬCIUM, i, *n.* [velifico]. A sailing.

VĒLĬFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [velum-facio]. (Poet. & lat.) I. *Intr.* — To set sail, to sail. II. *Tr.* — To sail through: Athos velificata.

VĒLĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [velum-facio]. 1) = Velifico, 1. 2) *Trop.*, to make sail for, to exert one's self *to gain any thing*, rei alicui.

VĒLĪNUS (I.), i, *m. A river in the Sabine territory* (now the Velino), which formed a lake (lacus V.).

VĒLĪNUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Velinus I.]. Of the Velinus: tribus V.

VĒLĪNUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* [Velia]. *Of or pertaining to Velia*, Velian.

VĒLĪTĀRIS, e, *adj.* [veles]. Of *or* pertaining to the velites, arma.

VĒLĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [velitor]. *The skirmishing of the velites; trop.*, a bickering, wrangling.

VĒLĪTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Velitrae]. Of *or* belonging to Velitrae; *subst.*, Veliterni, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Velitrae.*

VĒLĪTOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [veles]. (Ante-cl. & lat. 1) *To fight like the velites*, to skirmish. 2) *Trop.*, to wrangle, inter se.

VĒLĪTRAE, ārum, *f. pl. A town of the Volsci, in Latium*, now Veletri.

*VĒLĪVŎLANS, tis, *adj.* [velum-volo]. (Poet.) = Velivolus, 1.

VĒLĪVŎLUS, a, um, *adj.* [velum-volo]. (Poet.) 1) Flying with sails, navis. 2) *On which sails fly*, covered with sails, mare.

VELLAUNODŪNUM, i, *n. A town in the territory of the Senones, in Gaul*, now probably Chateau-Landon.

VELLEIUS, ii, *m.*, and Velleia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. 1) Caius V., *a friend of the orator Crassus*, tribune of the people (91 B. C.), and in philosophy an Epicurean. 2) Caius V. Paterculus, *a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

VELLĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vellico]. (Lat.) A plucking, twitching; *trop.*, a teasing, taunting.

VELLĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vello]. 1) To pluck, to twitch, to pinch: cornix v. vulturios; paedagogus v. puerum. 2) *Trop.:* A) to twit, to taunt, to carp *or* to rail at, absentem: B) to sting *with jealousy*: C) to wake up, to rouse, animum.

VELLO, velli (rarely vulsi), vulsum, 3. *v. tr.* [kindred w. ἕλ-κω]. 1) To pluck, to twitch, to pinch, brachia; v. alicui aurem (auriculam), also *trop.* = *to admonish, to remind.* 2) Emphatically, to pluck out, to pull *or* to tear out: v. capillos; v. pilos caudae equinae; v. plumam; v. poma, *to pick off;* v. hastam de cespite; in partic., v. signa, *to pull up*, hence *trop.* = *to decamp, to march away;* vellor, *I have my hair plucked out.* In partic., v. vallum, *to pull up the palisades and break down the wall.*

VELLUS, ĕris, *n.* [root VELL, kindred with pellis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Wool *shorn off*, a fleece: trahere v., *to spin;* (poet.) = *wool, down*, in gen.: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *the fleeces of silk.* 2) A sheepskin *with the wool still hanging on it:* jacēre stratis vv. 3) The hide *or* pelt *of any animal:* v. leonis. 4) *Trop., a thin cloud, snow-flake:* tenuia vellera per coelum feruntur.

VĒLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [velum]. 1) To envelop, to wrap up, to veil, to cover: v. caput togā. Hence, *trop.* (poet.) = to hide, to conceal, scelus. 2) To clothe, avem pennis, velatus togā. In gen. (poet.) = to wrap round, to bind round, *to adorn:* v. tempora lauro; v. templa sertis.

VĒLŌCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [velox]. Swiftness, quickness, velocity: v. ad cursum; *trop.* (lat.), v. cogitationis.

VĒLŌCĬTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [velox]. Swiftly, quickly, fleetly.

VĒLOX, ōcis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [volo, velum]. Swift, quick, fleet, rapid (with the accessory notion of activity and vigour), vigorous, juvenis, cervus, jaculum, navigatio; toxicum v., *quickly working; trop.*, ingenium v., *lively.*

VĒLUM, i, *n.* 1) A sail: dare vv., *to set sail; trop.*, pandere, dare vv. orationis, etc., *to advance rapidly in one's speech*, &c.; prov., velis remisque or velis equisque, *with all one's might.* 2) A covering, curtain, hanging; an awning *spread over an amphitheatre*, &c.; *trop.* = *a very wide toga:* amicti velis non togis.

VĔL-ŪT, or VĔL-ŪTI, *conj.* 1) *Correl.*, as, just as, like as: v. in cantu et fidibus, sic, etc. 2) Where something is spoken of that is not real, or has at least to be understood in a figurative sense = as it were; or, with a complete sentence following = just as if, just as though: odium v. hereditate relictum; laeti v. exploratā victoriā, *as though victory were certain;* tantus patres metus cepit, velut is jam ad portas hostis esset; absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si adesset, horrerent—(after this 'v. si' sometimes a correlative sentence, with 'sic' or 'ita,' follows). 3) = For example, as: elogia monumentorum hoc confirmant: v. hoc ad portam.

VĒNA, ae, *f.* 1) A vein, blood-vessel, considered as a seat of vital power; hence, vv. cadentes (lat.) = *the failing vital powers;* often = arteria, an artery: v. tentare, *to feel the pulse.* 2) Improp., a vein, streak, *in plants, wood*, &c.; in partic., *a vein of metal in the earth:* v. auri; hence, aetas pejoris venae, *the iron age* (of the human race); also = the vein *of a spring.* 3) *Trop.*: A) to denote the interior, or the intrinsic or natural quality of a thing: periculum est inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus reipublicae: B) = natural bent, genius, vein; in particular, *a poetical vein.*

VĒNĂBŬLUM, i, *n.* [venor]. A hunting-spear.

VĒNAFRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Venafrum]. Of *or* belonging to Venafrum; *subst.*, Venafranum, i, *n., oil from Venafrum.*

VĒNĀFRUM, i, *n.* *An ancient town in Campania, not far from the modern Venafro;* it was noted for its excellent oil.

VĒNĀLĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* [venalis]. **Of *or* pertaining to slave-selling:** grex, familia v., *of slaves exposed for sale; subst.*, Venalicius, ii, *m., a slave-dealer.*

VĒNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [venum]. 1) *Pertaining to selling,* **to be sold, for sale,** horti; religionem v. habere; v. vox, *of a public crier;* sometimes, *subst.*, Venalis, is, *m.* = *a slave exposed for sale.* 2) *Meton., that can be bought or bribed,* **venal,** urbs, homo.

VĒNĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [venor]. *Of or pertaining to hunting,* **hunting-:** v. canis, *a hound;* (Pl.) parasiti vv. sumus, *hunted down like hounds, lean.*

VĒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [venor]. 1) **A hunting, hunt; the chase.** 2) **A hunting-spectacle,** *a fight of sentenced criminals or gladiators with wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre.* 3) **Game.**

VĒNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [venor]. **A hunter;** also, adjectively = venaticus: v. canis, *a hound.*

VĒNĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [venator]. *Of or pertaining to a hunter or the chase,* **a hunter's, hunting-,** culter.

VĒNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* [venor]. (Poet.) **A huntress;** also, adjectively = *hunting:* v. dea = *Diana.*

VĒNĀTŪRA, ae, *f.* [venor]. (Pl.) **A hunting, hunt, chase:** *trop.*, facere v. oculis = *to be on the watch.*

VĒNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [venor]. 1) **Hunting, the chase.** 2) Improp. (Pl.) = **fishing.**

VENDĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [vendo]. 1) *That sells easily,* **saleable,** fundus. 2) **Acceptable, agreeable, popular,** oratio, res.

VENDĪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vendo]. (Pl.) **For sale, venal.**

VENDĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vendito]. *An offering for sale;* only *trop.* = *an ostentatious display,* **a boasting, blazoning.**

VENDĪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vendito]. (Lat.) Only *trop.*, **a boaster, braggart.**

VENDĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vendo]. **A selling, sale;** in partic. = *a selling by auction.*

VENDĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of vendo]. 1) **To try to sell, to offer for sale,** fundum; ipsa sese v., *prostitutes herself.* 2) *To sell frequently,* **to deal in, to trade in,** olus, signa. Hence, *trop.*, **to sell** (in consequence of bribery), decreta, pacem pretio. 3) *To praise one's wares in order to sell them;* hence, *trop.* = **to commend** *ostentatiously,* **to praise, to recommend, to puff:** v. ingenium, operam suam alicui; v. se alicui (existimationi hominum), *to ingratiate one's self.*

VENDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [vendo]. **A seller, vender.**

VENDO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. tr.* [= venum do, q. v.]. 1) **To sell:** v. aliquid viginti minis; v. magno, *dear;* v. pluris, *dearer;* in partic. = *to sell by auction,* or *to farm out to the highest bidder.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **to sell** *corruptly,* **to give up, to betray,** &c.: v. se alicui, *to be bribed by one;* v. suffragia; v. sua funera, *to expose one's life for money* (as a gladiator); v. patriam auro, *to sell, to betray:* B) **to commend, to praise, to cry up:** thus, versus bonus v. totum poëma, *procures buyers for it, recommends it.* (N. B. — As the passive of 'vendo,' classic writers almost always use 'veneo.')

VĔNĔDI, ōrum, *m pl.* *A tribe in Northern Germany,* **the Wends.**

VĔNĒFĪCIUM, ii, *n.* [venēnum-facio]. 1) *A preparation of magic potions,* **magic, sorcery.** 2) **A poisoning.**

VĔNĒFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [venenum-facio]. 1) *Of or pertaining to sorcery,* **magical,** verba. 2) *Subst.*, Veneficus, i, *m.*, and Venefica, ae, *f.*: A) **a sorcerer, sorceress:** B) **a poisoner.**

VĔNĒNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (Lat.) **A poisoner.**

VĔNĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of veneno]. 1) (Poet.) *Containing charms,* **enchanting, magical,** virga. 2) *Containing poison,* **poisoned, poisonous, venemous:** v. sagitta, *dipped in poison; trop.*, jocus v., *harming, biting.*

VĔNĒNĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [venenum-fero]. (Poet., rar.) **Containing poison, poisonous.**

VĔNĒNO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [venenum]. 1) **To poison,** carnem; *trop.*, odio commoda mea venenat, *injures.* 2) (Lat.) **To dye, to colour.**

VĔNĒNUM, i, *n.* *Any substance producing physical effects,* esp. *changing the natural qualities of a body* (= φάρμακον), **a potion, drug:** vv. mala. Hence, in partic.: A) **a magic potion, a charm:** B) **a poisonous potion, a poison;** *trop.*, discordia est v. reipublicae = *ruin, destruction;* pus atque v. = *malicious talk:* C) *a dyeing-material,* **a dye, paint:** lana fucata veneno: D) (lat.) **a medicament, balsam** *for embalming the dead.*

VĔNEO, nii, nĭtum, 4. *v. intr.* [venum-eo]. *To go to sale,* **to be sold:** v. magno, *at a high price;* (lat.) v. ab hoste.

VĔNĔRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* [veneror]. 1) *Worthy of respect,* **reverend, venerable.** 2) (Lat.) **Venerating, reverential.**

VĔNĔRĀBĪLĬTER, *adv.* [venerabilis]. (Lat.) **With veneration, reverently.**

VĔNĔRĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [veneror]. **Venerating, reverent.**

VĔNĔRANDUS, a, um, *adj.* [*ger.* of veneror]. *Worthy of veneration,* **venerable.**

VĔNĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [veneror]. 1) **A revering, veneration, reverence.** 2) (Lat.) **Venerable character, venerableness.**

VĔNĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [veneror]. (Poet.) *One who reveres or venerates,* **a venerator,** domus vestrae.

VĔNĔREUS, or VĔNĔRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Venus]. 1) **Of *or* pertaining to Venus:** sacer-

dos V., *a priestess of Venus;* VV. servi, *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus, in Sicily;* derisively, Verres V., *licentious.* Hence, *subst.:* A) Venereus, i, *m.* (sc. jactus, which sometimes is also added), *the Venus-throw* (the luckiest throw of dice, when the numbers cast up were all different): B) Venerium, ii, *n.* (Pl.) = Venereus: C) Venereae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *a kind of muscle, the Venus muscles.* 2) *Of or pertaining to sexual love,* **lascivious, wanton.**

VĔNĔROR, ātus, *dep.*, and (Pl.) VĔNĔRO, —, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [cf. Sansc. van, 'to venerate']. 1) **To revere,** esp. *with religious awe,* **to venerate, to reverence, to worship, to adore,** deos, simulacra deorum, memoriam alicujus. 2) (Poet.) *To ask reverently,* **to implore, to supplicate,** aliquem, deos multa.

VĔNĔTI, ōrum, *m. pl.* [= Ἐνετοί, Heneti]. 1) Originally, *a Trojan tribe,* which migrated, under Antenor, to the northwestern coast of the Adriatic, and settled in the territory of the modern Venice. 2) *A tribe in Northwestern France,* in the region of the modern Vannes. 3) In Tac. Germ. 46, 'Veneti' stands probably instead of 'Venedi.'

VĔNĔTIA, ae, *f.* [Veneti]. *The country of the Veneti:* — 1) *A district of Northern Italy* (v. Veneti, 1). 2) *A district of Northwestern France* (v. Veneti, 2).

VĔNĔTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Veneti]. **Of** *or* **belonging to the Veneti,** bellum.

VĔNĔTUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [Veneti] = Veneticus.

VĔNĔTUS (II.) LACUS. *A part of the modern lake of Constance.*

VĔNĔTUS (III.), a, um, *adj.* (Lat.) **Sea-coloured, blue:** factio v., *the blue party* (of the charioteers in the circus — there were four parties, each distinguished by a particular colour).

VĔNIA, ae, *f.* [prob. kindr. w. veneror, q. v.]. 1) **A favour, grace, complaisance, indulgence, kindness:** hanc v. extremam oro; veniam alicujus rei alicui dare, *to do one a favour;* dabo tibi veniam hujus diei, *I shall give you this day,* &c.; hanc v. mihi detis ut patiamini. 2) **Permission:** des mihi hanc v. ut anteponam. 3) **Pardon, forgiveness, remission:** v. errati; impunitas et v.; in partic., bonâ veniâ or bonâ cum v. audire, etc., also cum v. legere, etc., *with indulgence, not hunting after faults;* and, bonâ veniâ alicujus (tuâ, etc.) aliquid facere, dicere, *with one's* (*your*) *good leave, without his* (*your*) *taking offence.*

VĔNĪLIA, ae, *f.* 1) *A nymph, the mother of Turnus.* 2) *The wife of Janus.*

VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. intr.* 1) **To come:** v. ad aliquem, Athenis Romam, in Tusculanum; v. Atticis auxilio; v. oratum, *in order to ask;* literae meae tibi veniunt, *reach you;* segetes veniunt, *grow.* In partic.: A) = *to come in a hostile manner, to advance,* **ad aliquem:** B) of time, *to set in, to come,* &c.: venit dies quo, etc.: C) **to come** *or* **to fall into** *any situation or condition:* v. in discrimen, periculum; v. in suspicionem, contentionem (certamen); v. in partem (societatem) rei alicujus, *to become participant in a thing;* v. in sermonem, *to become the subject of talk;* but, veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, *I happened to say;* v. ad internecionem, *to be cut down;* res v. ad manus, ad pugnam, *comes to blows, to a fight;* v. in familiaritatem alicujus, *to become intimate with one:* D) = **to appear** *against one in court:* v. contra aliquem or rem alicujus: E) in discourse, *to come to a subject:* v. nunc ad fabulas, ad istius insaniam. 2) Improperly: A) = **to fall to one's portion, to fall to:** hereditas mihi or ad me v.; classis v. praetori; dolor v. ad te, *accords with your nature:* B) = **to happen, to occur:** aliquid v. alicui; si quid adversi v.

VĒNOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* I. *Intr.* — **To go hunting, to hunt:** ducere canes venatum, *to the chase.* II. *Tr.* — **To hunt, to chase:** v. leporem. Hence, *trop.* (poet.), **to hunt** *or* **to seek after,** *to pursue eagerly:* v. amicam, suffragia plebis, viduas avaras.

VĒNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vena]. (Lat.) *Full of veins,* **veiny, veinous;** *trop.*, v. liber Atti, *dry.*

VENTER, tris, *m.* [ἔντερον]. 1) **The belly** (in partic., as the seat of gluttony — cf. alvus); hence, ventri obedire, operam dare = *to be gluttonous.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **a belly,** i. e., **a swelling, protuberance,** e. g., lagenae: B) = uterus, **the womb:** ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant;* hence (poet.) = *a fetus:* v. tuus, *thy son.*

VENTĪDIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Ventidius] *Of or belonging to a Ventidius,* **Ventidian.**

VENTĪDIUS, ii, *m.*, and Ventidia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens;* one Publius V. Bassus was elevated by Cæsar to the rank of a senator; later, he became a partisan of Antony and a consul.

VENTĪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [ventilo]. (Lat.) 1) **A fanner, winnower** *of grain.* 2) **A juggler.**

VENTĪLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [ventulus]. 1) **To wave, to swing** *or* **to flourish** *in the air:* v. facem; v. cubitum in utrumque latus; in partic., abs. = *to flourish weapons threateningly, or for practise, before the fight begins;* (lat.) in a middle sense, ventilari, *to move one's self;* (poet.) aura v. comas populeas, *stirs the foliage of the poplar;* (poet.) ventilat aurum digitis, *he waves the gold rings on his fingers.* Hence, *trop.*, **to stir up, to excite,** concionem. 2) Tech. t., in agriculture, *to toss grain into the air,* **to fan, to winnow;** hence, abs., **to cool with fanning:** cubabat aliquo ventilante.

*VENTIO, ōnis, *f.* [venio]. (Pl.) **A coming:** quid tibi huc ventio est? *why do you come hither?*

VENTĪTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*intens.* of venio]. **To come often, to be wont to come,** ad aliquem.

VENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [ventus]. 1) *Full of wind,* **windy,** folles, spelunca; in partic. = **stormy,** mare, regio. 2) (Poet.) **Swift** *as the wind,* **fleet,** equus. 3) *Trop.:* A) = **puffed up, vain, empty,** homo, lingua, gloria: B) = **inconstant, fickle,** plebs.

VENTRĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of venter]. 1) **The belly.** 2) V. cordis, **a ventricle** *of the heart.*

VENTRIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [venter]. (Pl.) **Big-bellied, pot-bellied.**

VENTŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of ventus]. **A slight wind, a breeze:** v. facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning).

VENTUS, i, *m.* [root VEN, or VAN — cf. ἄν-εμος]. 1) **The wind:** v. secundus, adversus, *favourable, unfavourable;* v. Corus, aquilo; septentriones vv. In partic., prov.: in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain;* verba in ventos dare, profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the winds (in vain);* dare verba ventis, *not to keep one's promise;* venti ferunt gaudia ejus, *his joy comes to nothing;* ventis remis, *with all one's might;* ventis tradere aliquid, *to forget something.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **the wind** = **fate, fortune,** &c. (favourable or unfavourable): alios vidi ventos = *impending misfortune;* venti ejus secundi sunt, *luck accompanies him;* quicunque venti erunt, i. e., *whatever circumstances may arise:* B) = **fame, reputation** — a) in a good sense: v. popularis = *popularity* (cf. aura, 1, B) — b) in a bad sense: projici vento; — in partic., of uncertain rumours or reports: omnes rumorum et concionum venti: C) = *an excitement, storm:* excitare v. in aliquem.

VĒNŪCŬLA (Venuncŭla, Vennūcŭla), ae, *f.* **A grape** *of a kind fit for preserving.*

VĒNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vena]. **A small vein.**

VĒNUM-DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. tr.* **To sell** (almost exclusively of the selling of slaves).

VĒNUS, ūs, *m.*, or VĒNUM, i, *n.* **Sale;** only in the *dat., acc.* and *abl. sing.*, adverbially = *for sale, to sell:* almost always in the comb. venum do and venum eo = vendo and veneo, q. v.

VĒNUS, ĕris, *f.* 1) *The goddess of Love and Beauty, daughter of Jupiter and Dione* (acc. to other fables, *she sprang from the foam of the sea,* Ἀφροδίτη), *wife of Vulcan, and mother of Amor, Æneas,* &c. 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) **sexual love;** hence (poet.) = **a mistress, sweetheart:** mea V.! B) (poet. & lat.) **beauty, grace, loveliness, charms:** omnes dicendi vv.: C) **the Venus-throw,** *the luckiest throw of dice:* V. talus: D) *the planet Venus.*

VĒNŪSIA, ae, *f.* *An old town of the Samnites, on the frontiers of Lucania,* **the birthplace of** Horace — now Venosa.

VĒNŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Venusia]. *Of or belonging to Venusia,* **Venusian:** colonus V., i. e., *Horace;* lucerna V., *the satire of Horace; subst.,* Venusini, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Venusia.*

VENUSTAS, ātis, *f.* [Venus]. 1) **Grace, comeliness, beauty** (esp. of women), **loveliness, charms.** 2) *Trop.:* A) esp. of style, **elegance, grace;** in partic. = **wit, humour:** lepor ac v.: B) (Com.) = **pleasure, joy, pleasantness:** dies plenus venustatis, *very joyful.*

VĒNUSTE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [venustus]. **Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully.**

*VĒNUSTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of venustus]. (Pl.) **Graceful, pretty, pleasant.**

VĒNUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [Venus]. **Charming, graceful, lovely** (esp. of female beauty — cf. formosus). Hence, *trop.,* of style = **elegant, graceful.**

*VĒ-PALLĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Very pale.**

VEPRĔCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vepres]. **A little thorn** *or* **brier bush.**

VEPRES (or Vepris), is, *m.* & *f.* **A thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush.**

VĒR, ēris, *n.* [ἔαρ, ἦρ]. **Spring:** v. novum (poet.), *which has set in lately; trop.,* v. aetatis, *youth.* In partic., v. sacrum = *an offering of the first fruits of spring* (in critical circumstances all animals to be born the next spring were vowed to the gods: v. sacrum vovere).

VERĂGRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *An Alpine tribe,* in the modern Valais.

VĒRĀTRUM, i, *n.* **Hellebore.**

VĒRAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [verus]. **Speaking the truth, true, veracious.**

VERBĒNA, ae, *f.* Almost always in the *pl.,* **sacred boughs** *or* **branches** (of laurel, olive, myrtle, &c.), taken from a sacred place and employed for religious purposes, esp. by the feciales in their official acts.

*VERBĒNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [verbena]. (Lat.) **Crowned with sacred branches.**

VERBER, ĕris, *n.* [kindred with ferio, 'to strike']. (Usually in the *pl.*) 1) *Abstr.,* **a stroke, stripe, blow,** in gen.: v. virgae; vv. remorum, ventorum; dare vv. ponto (of a swimmer), *to strike the sea with one's arms.* In partic. = **a lashing, scourging, flogging:** coërcere aliquem verberibus. Hence, *trop.,* vv. patriae linguae — *reproaches.* 2) *Concr.,* **a lash, whip, scourge,** rod. 3) (Poet.) **A thong** *of a sling.*

VERBĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* w. *sup.* [verbero]. **Worthy of a beating** *or* **flogging.**

VERBĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [verbero]. **A beating;** *trop.* = **punishment, chastisement.**

VERBĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* [verber]. (Pl.) **Worthy of stripes.**

VERBĔRO (I.), ōnis, *m.* [verber]. *One who is worthy of stripes,* a scoundrel (as a term of abuse).

VERBĔRO (II.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [verber]. 1) To lash, to scourge, to whip, to flog, to beat: v. aliquem virgis; vineae grandine verberatae. Hence: A) v. urbem tormentis, *to attack;* B) (poet.) v. aethera alis = *to fly through the air;* v. sidera undâ, *to strike;* vox v. aures, *reaches, strikes.* 2) *Trop.* — a) = to chastise *with words,* to censure, to lash: v. aliquem convicio, verbis — b) orator istos v., *conquers them.*

VERBŌSE, *adv.* w. *comp.* [verbosus]. With many words, verbosely.

VERBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [verbum]. Verbose, wordy, prolix, epistola.

VERBUM, i, *n.* [cf. Germ. Wort]. 1) A word (as a part of speech and with reference to its signification — cf. vocabulum, vox): v. novum, simplex, durum; v. ipsum voluptatis, *the word 'pleasure'; plur.,* verba = language, discourse, conversation, &c.: contumelia verborum, *insulting language.* In partic.: A) verbum facere, *to say a word;* usually in connexion with a negation (nullum, nunquam): B) verba facere (habere), *to speak = to make a speech or oration* (of an orator, ambassador, a magistrate who makes a report to the senate, &c.): vv. facere pro aliquo; prov., vv. facere mortuo (Com.), *to talk to the dead,* i. e., *in vain:* C) ad verbum, to a word, word for word, literally, ediscere; fabulas Latinas ad v. de Graeco exprimere; so, also, verbum verbo (also e v., pro v.) reddere, *to translate word for word:* D) verbi causâ (gratiâ), for example, for instance: E) verbo — a) (in opp. to scripto, literis) *orally* — b) (in opp. to re, 'in reality') *nominally* — c) (in opp. to a full statement of reasons, &c.) *in one word,* negare, arguere — d) uno v., *with one word, in brief:* F) (Com.) an expression: illud v. mihi non placet: G) (Com.) a saying, proverb: vetus est v.: H) meis, tuis, alicujus verbis, *in my, your, somebody's name,* gratulari alicui, suavium alicui dare: I) verba (in opp. to res) = mere talk, mere words, outward show: existimatio, dedecus, infamia vv. sunt; vv. dare alicui = *to impose upon one, to deceive:* J) (Pl.) tribus vv. te volo, *I wish only a few words with you:* K) quid verbis opus est, or quid multa verba (faciam) = *in brief:* L) (Com.) bona vv.! *do not get angry! softly!* 2) In grammar, a verb.

VERCELLAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Upper Italy,* now Vercelli.

VERCINGĔTŌRIX, ĭgis, *m.* *A chief of the Gauls,* in their war against Cæsar.

VERCŬLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of ver]. (Pl.) Little spring; *trop.,* as a term of endearment.

VĒRE, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [verus]. 1) According to truth, truly, loqui. 2) Rightly, correctly, judicare; latrones verius quam hostes, *who should be called robbers rather than enemies.* 3) Reasonably.

VĔRĒCUNDE, *adv.* with *comp.* [verecundus]. Bashfully, modestly.

VĔRĒCUNDIA, ae, *f.* [verecundus]. 1) With an *object. genit.,* &c., a shyness, drawing back *from any thing* (inborn and natural): A) *from somthing good* = awe, reverence, veneration: v. alicujus or adversus aliquem: B) *from something bad* = a shrinking from, dread: v. turpitudinis, *of disgrace;* imponere verecundiam violandi consulem, *to make one shrink from harming the consul;* verecundia fuit interpellandi Caium, *they did not dare to,* &c. 2) Abs.: A) bashfulness, coyness, timidity, in rogando: B) propriety *of conduct,* decency: pudor ac v.

VĔRĒCUNDOR, 1. *v. tr.* & *intr.* [verecundus]. 1) (Pl.) To reverence, aliquem; *trop.,* abs., manus vv., *express reverence.* 2) To be bashful, diffident *or* shy, exire.

VĔRĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [vereor]. 1) Shamefaced, shy, bashful, modest, coy, in postulando. 2) Decent, chaste, sermo, vita: color v., *a blush.*

VĔREOR, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. tr.* & *intr.* 1) To feel awe of, to stand in awe of, to reverence, to revere (to fear with reverential awe — cf. timeo, metuo): v. deos, patrem; also (mostly ante-cl.) v. alicujus, testimonii tui; v. reprehensionem. 2) To fear, in gen.: v. periculum, bella Gallica; v. alicui, *to be concerned about one;* v. navibus, *to be apprehensive of danger to the ships;* freq., with an object-sentence, v. (ne) id fiat, *that it may happen;* v. ut veniat, *that he will not come;* frequently, to soften an assertion, vereor ne sit turpe timere, *after all, it is disgraceful to be afraid;* illud vereor ut tibi concedere possim, *I hardly think that I can,* &c. Hence, with a dependent interrogative sentence = to expect *or* to anticipate with fear: v. quid hoc sit, quorsum haec evasura sint. 3) With an *infin.* = to be ashamed, not to dare: v. aliquid facere; *impers.,* veritum est eos summum bonum in voluptate ponere, *they were ashamed; did not dare.*

VĔRETRUM, i, *m.* The privy member.

VERGĬLIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (Poet.) The Seven Stars, the Pleiads.

VERGILIUS = Virgilius.

VERGO, si (doubtf.), —, } 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.*
VERGOR, —, *dep.* (ante-cl.) } [root VER, kindred w. verto]. I. *Intr.* — To incline, to be inclined *towards;* to lie *or* to tend *towards:* tectum v. in tectum inferioris porticus; terra v. ad (in) septentriones; *trop.,* dies v., *draws to its end;* aetas v., *is on the decline;* femina vergens annis, *advanced in years;* also, of one's sentiments or opinion = *to incline to a person or towards a cause.* II. *Tr.* (poet.) — To turn in = to pour in: v. venenum sibi; v. amoma in sinus.

VERGOBRĒTUS, i, *m.* *The title of the chief magistrate of the Æduans.*

VĒRĪDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [verum-dico]. **Speaking the truth, truth-telling, veracious,** vox.

*VĒRĪLŌQUIUM, ii, *n.* [verus-loquor]. An attempted translation by Cicero of the Greek ἐτυμολογία, **etymology.**

VĒRĪ-SĪMĪLIS (Vērō-sīmīlis), e, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* **Probable, verisimilar.**

VĒRĪ-SĪMĪLĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (usually written as two words). **Probability.**

VĒRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [verus]. 1) **Truth, verity** (*abstr.* = a being true, the property of being true — cf. verum; v. Verus): magna est vis veritatis; proferre aliquid in lucem veritatis. 2) **Truth, reality,** *real life, real circumstances* (in opp. to untruth, imitation, imagination, philosophical theories, &c.): ratio et v.; res et v.; ex v. aliquid judicare. Thus, sometimes, v. = *real legal causes* (in opp. to mere rhetorical exercises); rhetor veritatis expers. 3) (Rar.) **Truthfulness, sincerity, honesty, frankness:** veritas odium parit. 4) = Ἔτυμον, **an etymon.**

*VĒRĪVERBIUM, ii, *n.* [verus-verbum]. (Pl.) *A telling the truth,* **veracity.**

*VERMĬCŬLĀTE, *adv.* [vermiculatus]. (Ante-cl.) **In a vermiculated manner.**

VERMĬCŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [vermiculus]. (Ante-cl.) **Vermiculated.**

VERMĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of vermis]. **A little worm, grub.**

VERMĪNA, num, *n. pl.* [vermis]. (Lucr.) **Gripes** (prop. produced by worms).

VERMĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vermina]. (Lat.) **The worms,** *a disease of animals;* hence = *an acute or piercing pain.*

VERMĪNO, and VERMĪNOR, *dep.*, 1. *v. intr.* [vermina]. (Lat.) 1) **To have worms.** 2) *To have acute pains,* **to prick, to ache, to pain:** podagra v.

VERMIS, is, *m.* [kindr. w. verto]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **A worm.**

VERNA, ae, *m.* *A slave born in his master's house,* **a home-born slave.** They were usually treated well, and often trained up as buffoons or jesters.

VERNĀCŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [verna]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to home-born slaves,** multitudo. Hence (v. Verna), *subst.*, Vernaculus, i, *m.*, **a buffoon, jester.** 2) **Native, indigenous;** in partic. = *Roman:* vv. volucres; v. sapor, *innate;* crimen v., *invented by the accuser himself.*

VERNĪLIS, e, *adj.* [verna]. (Rare, lat.) 1) **Pertaining to home-born slaves.** 2) **Slavish, servile, fawning.** 3) **Pert, waggish.**

VERNĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [vernilis]. (Lat.) 1) **Servility.** 2) **Pertness,** *low and wanton wit* (v. Verna).

VERNĪLĪTER, *adv.* [vernilis]. 1) *Like a* (*home-born*) *slave,* **slavishly, servilely, cringingly.** 2) **Pertly.**

VERNO, 1. *v. intr.* [ver]. (Poet. & lat.) **To be renewed** *or* **to grow young again** *in the spring,* **to bloom, to be verdant:** humus v., *puts forth herbs, flowers,* &c.; anguis v., *sheds its old skin;* avis v., *begins again to sing; trop.*, sanguis v., *is young or lively.*

VERNŬLA, ae, *c.* [*dim.* of verna]. 1) *Subst.*, **a little home-born slave.** 2) *Adj.*, **native, indigenous:** v. lupus.

VERNUS, a, um, *adj.* [ver]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to spring, spring-,** tempus, sol, aura.

VĒRO (I.), 1. *v. intr.* [verus]. (Ante-cl.) **To speak the truth.**

VĒRO (II.) *adv.* [verus]. 1) **In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely:** iste eum esse ait qui non est, et qui v. est negat. In partic.: A) in correlative answers, **yes, certainly:** *M.* Fuisti saepe credo in scholis philosophorum — *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem; sometimes the verb is wanting with v.: Num injuste fecit? Ille v., inquit A., *yes, certainly, he has:* B) also, in gen., to denote a reference to something preceding; thus, in the beginning of a letter: ego v. vellem, Servi, adfuisses, *I do really wish:* C) in urgent or encouraging expostulations, **I pray,** do: cape v.; respice v. 2) As an adversative particle, esp. if something greater and more important is added to that which precedes (the word preceding 'vero' being then emphatical), **but in fact, but indeed:** musico abest a principis persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis ponitur; thus, freq., neque v.

VĒRŌNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy,* the birthplace of Catullus and the elder Pliny.

VĒRŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Verona]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Verona;** *subst.*, Veronenses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Verona.*

VERPA, ae, *f.* = Membrum virile.

VERPUS, i, *m.* **A circumcised man.**

VERRES (I.), is, *m.* *A male swine,* **a boar, boar-pig.**

VERRES (II.), is, *m.* Caius Cornelius, *the notorious propraetor of Sicily,* against whom Cicero delivered five celebrated orations, which are still extant.

VERRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Verres I. & II.]. 1) **Of** *or* **pertaining to Verres:** jus V. (in an ambiguous sense) = *Verrine law,* or *pork broth.* 2) **Of** *or* **pertaining to a boar.**

VERRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Verres]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Verres;** *subst.*, Verria, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *a festival instituted by Verres in his own honour.*

VERRO, verri, versum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) **To drag along, to trail:** v. caesariem per aequora; venti vv. omnia per auras. 2) **To sweep, to brush:** v. templa crinibus; v. humum pallâ, *to let flow down to the ground;* v. aequora caudis; venti, naves vv. mare; v. vada remis; v. genialia nau-

lia manu duplici, *to sweep, to strike.* In partic. = to sweep *with a broom*, to sweep out, to clean out: v. aedes, viam, pavimentum. 3) To sweep away *or* together: domi quicquid habet verritur ἕξω; in partic., on a thrashing-floor: v. favillas pro farre; quicquid verritur Libycis horreis.

VERRŪCA, ae, *f.* 1) A wart *on a human body;* hence, in general, *a small excrescence.* 2): A) (ante-cl.) a height: B) *trop.* = a slight fault.

VERRŪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [verruca]. Full of warts: A) *a surname of Fabius Cunctator:* B) *trop.* = rough, unpolished, Antigona.

VERRUNCO, 1. *v. intr.* [verto]. (Obsol., used only in formulas of prayer.) To turn: precor haec bene vv, *to turn out well.*

VERSĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [verso]. (Lat.) 1) Moveable. 2) *Trop.*, changeable.

VERSĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [verso]. (Lucr.) Revolving.

VERSĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [verso]. 1) (Poet. & lat.) *That turns or may be turned easily*, moveable, revolving, laquearia. 2) *Trop.*, versatile, ingenium.

VERSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [verso]. A turning around; *trop.*, a changing, mutation.

VERSĪCŎLOR, ōris, *adj.* [verso-color]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Of various *or* diverse colours, particoloured, vestis, arma. 2) *Trop.*, changing.

VERSĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of versus]. A little line; in poetry, a little verse.

VERSĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [versifico]. (Lat.) A making of verses, versification.

VERSĪFĪCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [versifico]. (Lat.) A verse-maker.

VERSĪFĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [versus-facio]. (Lat.) To write verses, to versify.

VERSĪPELLIS, e, *adj.* [verto-pellis]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) *Changing one's skin;* hence, changing one's form *or* appearance. 2) *Trop.* = *skilled in dissimulation*, sly, crafty, subtle.

VERSO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq. tr.* [verto]. 1) To turn *or* to whirl about *often or violently*, saxum, turdos in igne, galeam inter manus, lumina (of dying persons); v. se, or, in a middle sense, versari, *to turn around*, &c.; (poet.) v. currum, *to turn about the chariot;* v. glebas, *to turn up* (by ploughing or digging); v. urnam, *to shake;* exemplaria Graeca v., *to turn over, to study.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to turn *or* to bend *to or towards:* v. mentem ad aliquid; v. animam alicujus in omnes partes; v. rem aliquo, *to give a turn to a thing:* B) = to shift, to change, to alter: sors omnia v.; v. verba; v. causam, *to present in various aspects:* C) v. in animo, or v. animo, and simply v., *to turn over in one's mind* = to think over, to reflect *or* to meditate upon: v. quid humeri ferre possint; v. dolos, *to devise:* D) = to prove, to try: fortuna v. eos in certamine, *played a changeful game with them;* (poet.) = to disturb, to discompose, to harass, to torment, aliquem; (Com.) v. aliquem = *to deceive one:* E) v. animum alicujus, *to excite.*

VERSOR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. intr.* [prop. *pass.* of verso]. Prop., *to turn one's self about in;* hence, 1) to stay, to dwell, to be *in a place:* v. domi, Romae, in conviviis; quae vv. in foro, *occur in the forum.* 2) *Trop.:* A) to be *in a certain situation*, to be circumstanced *or* situated, to live, &c.: v. in pace, in luce Asiae, in errore; v. in aeterna laude, *to enjoy everlasting glory;* v. alicui in oculis et animo, ante or ob oculos alicujus, *to hover before one's eyes or mind:* B) to occupy *or* to busy one's self *with:* v. in arte, in materia aliqua: C) to rest *or* to depend upon, to turn upon: haec vv. in errore, *there is a mistake about this;* dicendi omnis ratio in usu atque in hominum more versatur, *turns or rests upon;* ipsae res vv. in facili cognitione, *are easily recognized.*

VERSŌRIA, ae, *f.* [verto]. (Pl.) A rope *for changing the sail of a ship* (acc. to others, *abstr.* = a turning around, return): capere v., *to tack about, to desist from a thing.*

VERSŪRA, ae, *f.* [verto]. Prop., a turning about; hence, *trop.*, *a changing of creditors*, a borrowing *money of one to pay a debt to another:* facere v., *to borrow money; trop.*, facere v. ab Epicuro, *to borrow a sentence from Epicurus;* versurâ solvere (dissolvere), *to pay a debt by borrowing money;* prov. (Com.), in eodem luto haesitas, versurâ solves, *you get out of one difficulty by getting into a worse one.*

VERSUS (I.) (Vors.), and VERSUM (Vors.), *adv.* [verto]. Turned towards, towards, in the direction of: A) in connexion with the *prep.* ad or in: in Italiam v.; ad Oceanum v.: B) after names of towns, without a *prep.:* Romam v.: C) with other adverbs, denoting motion in any direction: deorsum v., *downwards;* quoquo v., *to all sides.* (N. B. — The few places where 'v.' stands as a preposition are doubtful readings.)

VERSUS (II.), ūs, *m.* [verto]. 1) Prop., *a turning about*, esp. *of a plough;* hence, tech. t. in agriculture = a furrow. 2) A line, row, remorum, arborum. In partic. of writing: A) in prose, a line: primus v. legis: B) in poetry, a verse: facere vv., *to make verses;* se in versus dare, *to devote one's self to poetry.* 3) In dancing, a turn, step.

VERSŪTE, *adv.* [versutus]. Cunningly, craftily.

VERSŪTIA, ae, *f.* [versutus]. (Rar.) Cunning, craftiness, subtlety.

VERSŪTĪLŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* [versutus-loquor]. (Ante-cl.) Craftily speaking.

VERSŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [verto]. 1) (Rar.) Versatile, ingenious. 2) In a bad sense, crafty, wily, deceitful.

VERTEX (Vortex), ĭcis, *m.* [verto]. 1) A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex *of water;* also, an eddy *of wind or flame*, a whirlwind: amnis

torto vertice; v. igneus; *trop.*, v. amoris, officiorum. 2) **The top** *or* **crown** *of the head;* hence, *meton.* = *the head.* 3) *Trop., the highest part of a thing*, **a top, peak, summit**, montis, arboris; hence, **a vertice**, *from above, down from above; trop.*, vv. dolorum, *extreme pains.* 4) **The pole** *of the heavens.*

VERTĬCORDIA, ae, *f.* [verto-cor]. (Lat.) **The Turner of Hearts,** *a surname of Venus, who kept women from unchastity.*

VERTĬCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vertex]. **Full of whirlpools** *or* **eddies, eddying,** fluvius.

VERTĬGO, ĭnis, *f.* [verto]. 1) **A turning, turning around,** colli, venti; una v. Quiritem facit, *a single turn, twirl* (as a ceremony in the manumission of a Roman slave). 2) **Dizziness, giddiness.** 3) *Trop.*, **a change, alteration.**

VERTO, ti, sum, 3. *v. tr.* & *intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) **To turn, to turn around** *or* **about:** v. ora in aliquem; v. currum in fugam; v. se Romam; in a middle sense, coelum vertitur, *revolves;* v. aliquem in fugam, *to put to flight;* v. terga or se (of troops) = *to flee;* porta ad mare versa. Hence, *trop:* A) **to turn to** *or* **towards, to direct towards:** tota civitas versa est in eum, *has its attention directed towards him;* fenestrae in viam versae, *turned towards;* in a middle sense, verti ad caedem, *to begin to kill each other:* B) v. aliquid ad rem suam, *to turn to one's own profit;* v. pecuniam ad se, *to appropriate;* v. captos in praedam, *to treat as booty;* v. occasionem ad bonum publicum, *to use:* C) quod dii bene vertant, *may the gods bring to a good issue.* 2) (Poet.) **To turn up:** v. terram aratro, *by ploughing;* v. freta lacertis, *by rowing;* v. se ante postes, *to wallow.* 3) *Trop.*, **to overturn, to overthrow,** Ilium, omnia (*the state*). 4) **To turn** = **to change, to alter, to transform:** v. comas (*by dyeing*); v. sententiam (poet., sententia v. eum), *to change one's opinion;* omnia vertuntur, *are changed;* terra v. se in aquam; v. solum (q. v.). 5) **To turn** *into another language*, **to translate:** v. Platonem; v. multa de Graecis; v. aliquid ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem. 6) In judging of something: A) **to attribute, to ascribe:** v. causas omnium rerum in deos; v. alia in iras deorum: B) **to consider** *as*, **to impute** *as:* v. alicui aliquid vitio; v. aliquid in religionem, *to make a matter of religious scruple;* v. aliquid in suam contumeliam, *to consider as an insult.*

II. *Intr.* (Verto, or, as a middle, Vertor). — 1) **To turn to, to terminate in:** prodigium v. in bonum; res v. in laudem, servitutem alicujus; quod bene vertat! *may it turn out well!* 2) **To turn to, to be changed** *or* **transformed:** lacuna v. in glaciem; fortuna v., *varies.* 3) Of things: A) **to turn, to turn around** *or* **about** (v. I. 1): B) = versor — a) **to rest** *or* **to depend upon:** v. in unius potestate; spes v. in aliquo — b) **to be** *in a certain situation:* v. in periculo — c) of time, **to elapse:** septimus jam vertitur annus; annus vertens, *the current year*, or *the whole year;* tum ille annus v. appellari potest, *a full, complete year* (of the great year of the celestial bodies, otherwise called 'annus magnus').

VERTUMNUS (Vort.), i, *m.* [verto]. *The god of Change in Nature*, esp. of the changes of seasons, and also of the products of trade — near his statue in the forum the booksellers had their stalls.

VĒRU, ūs, or (Pl.) VĒRUM, i, *n.* 1) **A spit, broach.** 2) **A small dart** *or* **javelin.**

VĒRUĪNA, ae, *f.* [veru]. (Pl.) **A javelin.**

VĒRUM, *adv.* [verus]. 1) (Com.) = Vero, **1, really, truly; yes truly, just so.** 2) As a strongly-corroborative adversative particle — **but however, but yet;** after negative sentences, **but even, but:** freq. non modo ... verum etiam; hoc non dicunt v. intelligi volunt. 3) Where a a discourse is broken off (exspectabantur Calendae Januariae — v. praeterita omittamus), or a transition is made to another subject — **but;** freq. connected with 'tamen' (v. Verumtamen).

VĒRUM-TĂMEN (also Vēruntămen), *adv.* **But yet, nevertheless;** sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthesis = *as I was saying.*

VĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [cf. German 'wahr']. 1) **True, real, actual, genuine** (in opp. to what is false): vera an falsa audiam, v. virtus; animus v., *sincere;* timor verus, *well-grounded.* Freq., *subst.*, Verum, i, *n.*, *that which is true or real*, **the truth, the fact** (*concr.* — cf. veritas): fateri v.; longe abesse a v.; quum ventum est ad v., *to the reality.* 2) **Speaking the truth, veracious,** homo; sum verus? *do I speak the truth!* Apollinis os v. 3) **Fair, just, reasonable,** lex; esp. in the *n. sing.*, *it is fair, just*, &c.: verum illos agrum habere; rarely, rectum et v. est, ut eos — amemus.

VĔRŪTUM, i, *n.* [veru]. **A dart, javelin.**

*VĔRŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* [veru]. (Poet.) **Armed with a javelin.**

VERVEX, ēcis, *m.* **A wether;** *trop.*, as a term of abuse = *a muttonhead.*

VĒSĀNIA, ae, *f.* [vesanus]. **Madness, insanity.**

VĒSĀNIENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of an unusual verb, vesanio, from vesanus]. (Poet.) **Raging,** ventus.

VĒ-SĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* 1) **Insane, mad,** homo, poëta. 2) Of inanimate and abstract objects, **raging, wild, fierce,** fames, vires, mare.

VESCIA, ae, *f.* *A small town in Latium*, now S. Agata di Goti.

VESCĪNUS, a, um, *adj* [Vescia]. *Of or belonging to Vescia*, **Vescian;** *subst.*, Vescini, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Vescia.*

VESCOR, 3. *v. dep. intr.* & *tr.* [kindred with esca]. 1) **To feed upon, to eat:** v. lacte et carne;

also (poet. & lat.) v. dapem, hominem. Hence, 2) to enjoy, to use, to make use of: (poet.) v. aurâ, *to enjoy the air = to live; trop.*, v. voluptatibus, *to enjoy;* v. loquelâ inter se, *to use* (= *to converse*). 3) Abs., to dine, to sit at table, in aede, in villa.

VESCUS, a, um, *adj.* [ve-esca?]. (Poet. & lat.) Small, little, thin, weak: sal v., *small-grained;* v. frons, *with thin branches.*

VESĒRIS, is, *m.* *A river in Campania.*

VĒSĪCA, æ, *f.* The bladder *of an animal*, the urinary bladder. Hence: A) *any object made of a bladder*, e. g., *a purse, cap*, &c.: B) = pudenda muliebria.

VĒSĪCŬLA, æ, *f.* [*dim.* of vesica]. A little bladder, a vesicle.

VĒSONTIO, ōnis, *f.* *The capital of the Sequani in Gaul*, now Besançon.

VESPA, æ, *f.* A wasp.

VESPĂSIĂNUS, i, *m.* Titus Flavius, *a Roman emperor*, from A. D. 67–79.

VESPER, ĕri & ĕris, *m.* [ἕσπερος]. 1) The Evening Star. 2) *Meton.:* A) evening, eve, eventide: vespere and vesperi (*abl.*), *in the evening, at eve;* heri vesperi, *yesterday evening;* tam v., *so late;* hence, *trop.* = *an evening meal, evening repast:* prov., de alicujus vesperi coenare, *to eat at some one's table, to be entertained by one;* de suo vesperi vivere, *be one's own master:* B) = the west.

VESPĔRA, æ, *f.* [ἑσπέρα]. Evening, eventide: ad vesperam, *towards evening;* primâ vesperâ, *in the beginning of evening.*

VESPĔRASCO, rāvi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [vesper]. To become evening, to grow towards evening: A) *person.* (only in the *part.*), coelo (die) vesperascente, *when evening came on:* B) *impers., it becomes evening.*

VESPERTĪLIO, ōnis, *m.* [vespera]. A bat.

VESPERTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vesper]. 1) *Of or pertaining to evening*, evening-, tempus; vv. literae, *received at evening;* vv. senatus consulta, *made during the evening;* vv. hospes, *arriving at evening.* 2) = Western, regio.

VESPĔRŪGO, ĭnis, *f.* [vesper]. (Ante-cl.) The Evening-Star.

VESPILLO, ōnis, *m.* [vesper]. A corpse-bearer *for poor persons, who were buried in the evening.*

VESTA, æ, *f.* [Ἑστία]. 1) In some fables = *Gaea, Terra, the wife of Uranus.* 2) Usually, *the daughter of Saturnus and Rhea, sister of Jupiter, goddess of the Hearth, and thus of Domestic Life.* She is called Ilia, because Æneas is said to have brought her worship from Troy to Italy. Hence (poet.): A) *a temple of Vesta:* B) = *fire.*

VESTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [Vesta]. 1) *Of or pertaining to Vesta*, Vestal; in partic., *subst.*, Vestalis, is, *f.*, *a priestess of Vesta*, a Vestal: there were at first four, afterwards six Vestals, who were chosen between the sixth and tenth years of their age, and continued thirty years in the service of the goddess, during which time they were required to observe inviolable chastity. 2) = *Becoming a Vestal:* oculi Vestales, *chaste.*

VESTER, stra, strum, *poss. pron.* [vos]. Your; also, odium v., *of you;* (Pl.) vester, as *subst.* = *your master.*

VESTIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [vestis]. (Lat.) A wardrobe — a) = a clothes-press — b) = clothing, clothes.

VESTĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* 1) A fore-court, vestibule, *enclosed by the main building, its two projecting wings, and the street, from which it was separated by a low wall.* 2): A) an entrance, in gen., urbis, castrorum: B) *trop.*, a beginning, opening, orationis.

VESTĪCEPS, cĭpis, *adj.* [vestis-capio, 'that has got the first covering of the skin']. (Lat.) Bearded, arrived at puberty.

VESTĪGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vestigo]. (Lat.) A tracker, tracer, searcher.

VESTĪGIUM, ii, *n.* [root VEST, Greek ΈΣΤ, whence ἵστημι]. 1) The sole *of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vv. (*our antipodes*). Hence (poet.) = a foot, in gen.: v. candidum. 2) A footstep, foot-track, footprint, track: video v. socci in pulvere; currentium pes, etiamsi non moratur, tamen facit v.; facere v. in foro, *to set foot in the market;* imprimere v.; sequi (persequi) vestigia alicujus or aliquem vestigiis, *to be close at one's heels, to pursue*, or *trop., to tread in some one's footsteps, to imitate;* thus, also, ingredi vestigiis alicujus; *trop.*, facere v. in possessionem, *to step into, to enter upon.* 3) A trace, vestige, token, in gen.: v. sceleris. 4) = A place, spot: in suo v. mori malle quam fugere; in vestigiis hujus urbis (*the ruins*). Hence, v. temporis = a moment, *point of time;* hence, *adv.*, e v. = on the spot, instantly.

VESTĪGO, 1. *v. tr.* [vestigium]. 1) *To follow the track*, to trace, to inquire into, to investigate, causas, voluptates. 2) *To find out by tracing*, to trace out, captivos.

VESTĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [vestio]. 1) A garment, vestment. 2) A covering, tapestry.

VESTĪNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Italy, on the Adriatic Sea.*

VESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Vestini]. Of *or* pertaining to the Vestini.

VESTIO, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. tr.* [vestis]. 1) Prop., to clothe, in gen. (cf. amicio): v. aliquem veste; (poet.) lana v. te; vestitus, *clothed;* bene vestitus, *well clad.* 2) To clothe = to cover, to surround, to adorn: v. trabes aggere, parietes tabulis; montes vestiti silvis. 3) *Trop.*, to clothe *in a certain manner* (esp. in speech), sententias oratione.

VESTIPLĪCA, æ, *f.* [vestis-plico]. (Lat.) *A female slave, who folded up her mistress' clothes*, a clothes-folder.

VESTIS, is, *f.* [ἑσθής]. 1) **A garment, vestment** *for the body; collect.*, **clothing, dress, attire**, in gen. (cf. amictus): mutare vestem — a) cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes with one* — b) abs. = *to put on mourning garments, to put on mourning* (on account of a death, an accusation, a public misfortune, &c.). 2) **A piece of cloth**, in gen.: v. linea; in partic., freq., v. stragula (q. v.), or simply v. = **a covering, spread, tapestry.** 3) *Trop.* (poet.): A) = **the skin** *of a serpent:* B) **a spider's web:** C) **the beard,** *as a covering of the skin.*

VESTISPĪCA, ae, *f.* [vestis-spicio]. (Pl.; doubtf. read.) **A wardrobe-woman.**

VESTĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [vestis]. 1) **Clothing, dress, attire, apparel, muliebris**; mutare v., *to put on mourning-garments;* redire ad suum v., *to go out of mourning.* 2) *Trop.:* A) **a covering:** v. riparum, *the verdure:* B) **dress:** v. orationis.

VĒSŬLUS, i, *m.* *A mountain in the Cottian Alps*, now Viso.

VĒSŪVIUS (Vĕsēvus), ii, *m.* *A well-known volcanic mountain in Campania.*

VĒTĔRA, ae, *f.* (also V. Castra). *A town in Northern Gaul*, now Xanten.

VĒTĔRĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vetus]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **pertaining to old things:** v. sutor = *a cobbler.*

VĒTĔRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vetus]. **Old, hostis**; in partic., veterani (sc. milites), *old and experienced soldiers*, **veterans.**

VĒTĔRASCO, āvi, —, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [vetus]. **To grow old.**

VĒTĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vetus]. 1) *One who has grown old or become well versed in any thing*, **an expert** *or* **dexterous person.** 2) In partic., in a bad sense, *a crafty fellow*, **an old fox.**

VĒTĔRĀTŌRIE, *adv.* [veteratorius]. **Craftily.**

VĒTĔRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [veterator]. **Cunning, crafty, subtle.**

VĒTĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [perh. instead of veheterinus, from veho]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Pertaining to the carrying of burdens:** v. semen equorum.

VĒTERNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *sup.* [veternus]. 1) *Affected with lethargy*, **lethargic.** 2) *Trop.*, **sleepy, drowsy, languid, animus.**

VĒTERNUS, i, *m.* [vetus]. 1) **Lethargy, somnolence** (as a disease of old people). 2) *Trop.*, **drowsiness, sleepiness, sloth, sluggishness.**

VĒTĪTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of veto]. 1) *That which is forbidden*, **a forbidden thing.** 2) **A prohibition, protest.**

VĒTO, tui, tĭtum, 1. *v. tr.* [perh. from vetus, 'to leave in its old state']. 1) **To prohibit, to forbid, to disallow:** v. legatos discedere; v. castra munire; (rar.) v. ne id fiat, v. abeat; vetor abire, *I am forbidden to go away;* illud vetamur, *this is forbidden us;* (poet.) v. majora, bella (*to dissuade*), v. peccare; (lat.) id genus hominum vetabitur in civitate nostra. As a tech. t., of a tribune of the people, when he protested against the action of the senate or magistracy = *I forbid it, I protest.* 2) Transf., **to prevent, to hinder, to restrain:** frigus, timor v. me; quid vetat quaerere? *what hinders us from asking?* venti vetantes, *contrary;* incerta Oceani vetantur.

VETTŌNES — v. Vectones.

VĔTŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of vetus]. **Somewhat old, rather old.** Hence, *subst.:* A) **Vetulus**, i, *m.*, **an old man:** jocosely, mi vetule! my *old fellow! my dear old man!* B) **Vetula**, ae, *f.*, **an old woman:** mostly contemptuously, *a sorry old woman!*

VĔTUS, ĕris, *adj.* w. *sup.* veterrĭmus (vetustior is used as the *comp.*) [root VET, Greek ET, whence ἔτ-ος]. **Old, ancient** (that has existed for a long time — cf. antiquus): v. consuetudo, nobilitas; homo v. (freq. in the *pl.* veteres), *an old man* (to denote merely old age, while 'senex' involves also the weakness of old age). In partic.: A) veteres, substantively — a) *m.*, α) = *the men of olden time, the ancients, ancestors;* β) = *the ancient writers* — b) *f.*, sc. tabernae, *the old shops of the money-changers in the forum:* B) in opp. to what is of the present time = **former:** vv. cives (in opp. to the colonists); vv. tribuni: C) = *skilled:* v. et expertus; hence (Tac.), vetus operis, *old and skilled in.*

VĔTUSTAS, ātis, *f.* [vetus]. 1) **Great age, long existence, long duration,** &c.: v. familiae, mancipium vetustate antiquissimum; v. possessionis; habere v., *to have a long duration;* thus, also, ferre (perferre) v., *to attain a great age;* in tanta v. rerum, *things being so old;* aevi v., *the length of time.* Hence: A) (poet.) **old age:** tarda v.: B) *trop.* — a) *long intimacy or friendship:* conjuncti vetustate — b) *long practice.* 2) **Antiquity, the olden time:** exempla vetustatis; superare v., *to surpass the ancient authors.*

VĔTUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [vetus]. **Old, ancient** (with the accessory idea of eminence, venerableness — cf. vetus, etc.): v. vinum, oppidum, hospitium; in partic. = *antiquated, old-fashioned.*

***VEXĀMEN**, ĭnis, *n.* [vexo]. (Lucr.) **A shaking, quaking.**

VEXĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vexo]. 1) **Trouble, hardship, vexation,** jumentorum; omne genus vexationis; v. partis utriusque, *loss.* 2) **Ill-treatment,** sociorum.

VEXĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vexo]. **A harasser, vexer, troubler,** urbis; v. furoris alicujus, *an opposer.*

VEXILLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [vexillum]. 1) **A standard-bearer, ensign.** 2) *Pl.*, in the time of the emperors, *the oldest soldiers of a legion*, who, after sixteen years' service, were retained in the legion, under a vexillum of their own.

VEXILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vexillum]. (Lat.) **A body of the vexillarii** (v. Vexillarius, 2).

VEXILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of velum — cf. axilla, maxilla]. 1) **A military ensign, banner, flag;** in partic., *the red flag*, on the general's tent, or on the admiral's ship, the raising of which was a signal for marching or for beginning battle: proponere, tollere v. 2) *A body of men belonging to a vexillum*, **a company, troop:** vexilla cum vv. concurrebant.

VEXO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of veho]. 1) *To move violently to and fro*, **to shake, to agitate, to toss:** v. naves; venti vv. nubes coeli. 2) **To ravage, to devastate:** v. hostes, agros; Hannibal v. Italiam; *trop.*, v. bona vestra, valetudinem. 3) **To ill-treat, to vex, to harass, to disquiet, to injure,** aliquem; vexatus vulnere, itinere; v. comas, *to twist, to frizzle.* Hence, *trop.:* A) conscientia v. aliquem, *disquiets, torments:* B) v. aliquem verbis, *to censure strongly;* locus vexatus, *a point or proposition liable to many objections:* C) **to spoil, to corrupt,** mores civitatis.

VIA, ae, *f.* [acc. to some, instead of veha, from veho = 'a place where something may be carried'; acc. to others, from ire]. 1) **A way, path, road** (made by the hands of man; at least, a regular, beaten path — cf. iter; but freq. it stands instead of iter): munire v., *to lay out a way;* decedere de v. = dare alicui viam; in viam se dare, *to set out;* thus, also (yet with the accessory notion of some danger), viae se committere; dare alicui viam per fundum suum, *permission to go;* prov., tota viâ errare, *to be completely mistaken.* Freq. = **a journey, march:** in via, or inter viam, *on a journey, on the way;* languere de v.; v. trium dierum. Hence, improperly: A) = **an opening, passage,** *between things placed in regular lines*, e. g., *between divisions of troops, between the rows of seats in a theatre*, &c.: B) = **a canal, passage,** *in the human body* (esp. of the gullet, windpipe): C) **a cleft, fissure:** D) **a stripe** *on a garment.* 2) **A street** *in a city* (= the space between the rows of houses — cf. vicus). 3) *Trop.:* A) **a way, manner, mode:** v. litigandi, belli; also = *the way of arriving at any thing*, **a means:** v. pecuniae, *means of procuring money;* v. leti, *a manner of death:* B) in philosophy and rhetoric, **a method** *of instruction*: v. optimarum artium; hence, emphatically = *the proper method, the right way;* adverbially, viâ, *methodically, in due order*, dicere: C) = *entrance, access:* aperire v. potentiae, luxuriae, *to open the way to.*

VIĀLIS, e, *adj.* [via]. (Pl.) **On** *or* **pertaining to a highway** *or* **street:** v. lar, *which stands by the roadside and is worshipped there.*

*VIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [via]. **Concerning a highway** *or* **street,** lex.

*VIĀTĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum]. (Pl.) **Furnished with travelling-money.**

VIĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [via]. 1) Prop. (Pl.), **of** *or* **pertaining to a highway** *or* **journey:** v. coena, *a farewell banquet.* 2) Usually, *subst.*, Viaticum, i, *n.:* A) **travelling-money;** also = **provision for a journey,** in gen. (clothing, victuals, &c.): B) *the money saved by soldiers in war or got as booty*, **earnings, gains, prize-money.**

VIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [via]. 1) **A traveller.** 2) **A summoner, apparitor,** *a messenger who summoned persons before a magistrate.*

VĪBEX (Vībix), īcis, *f.* (Lat.) *The mark of a stripe or blow*, **a weal.**

VIBO, ōnis, *f.* (also Vibo Volentia). *A town in Bruttium*, formerly called Hippo — now Monte Leone.

VIBŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Vibo]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Vibo.**

VIBRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* I. *Tr.* — 1) *To set in a tremulous motion*, **to brandish, to shake,** &c.; v. hastam; flamina vv. vestes; v. digitos. 2) *To throw with a vibratory motion*, **to hurl, to launch,** hastam, jaculum. Hence: A) (poet.) of words, *to launch:* v. truces iambos: B) crines vibrati (poet.), *curled, frizzled.* II. *Intr.* — 1) *To be in a tremulous motion*, **to quiver, to tremble, to vibrate:** lingua, anguis v. 2) **To sparkle, to glitter, to glimmer:** mare v. (when shone upon by the sun). 3) *To strike:* fulmen v.; *trop.*, oratio vibrans, *striking, impressive.*

VĪBURNUM, i, *n.* **The wayfaring-tree.**

VĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vicus]. **Dwelling in a village, village-:** haruspex v., *going about from village to village;* Tmolites ille v., *villager; subst.*, Vicani, ōrum, *m. pl., villagers, peasants.*

VĪCA (et) PŌTA, ae, *f.* [vivo-poto]. *The deities of Eating and Drinking;* acc. to others, *of Victory and Conquest* (from vinco-potior).

VĪCĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vicis]. *Supplying the place of a person or thing*, **substituted, vicarious:** fides amicorum operae nostrae v. supponitur. Hence, *subst.*, Vicarius, ii, *m.*, **a substitute, deputy, vicar,** alicujus; v. regni, *a successor;* in partic., **an under-servant, under-slave,** *kept by another slave.*

VĪCĀTIM, *adv.* [vicus]. 1) **From street to street, through the streets.** 2) *From village to village*, **through villages, in villages:** vicatim habitare.

VĪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [viceni]. **Containing twenty:** lex quina v., *among the Macedonians, by which young people under twenty-five years of age were not allowed to borrow money.*

VĪCĒNI, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [viginti]. **Twenty each.**

VĪCĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* (Lat.) **The soldiers of the twentieth legion.**

VĪCĒSĪMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vicesimus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to the twentieth part,** aurum.

VĪCĒSĪMUS, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [viginti]. **The twentieth**; in partic., *subst.*, Vicesima, ae, *f.*, **the twentieth part** *as a state-tax*, esp. *the twentieth part of the value of a slave at the time of his manumission.*

VĪCĒTIA, ae, *f.* *A town in Upper Italy*, now Vicenza.

VĪCĒTĪNI (Vicentīni), ōrum, *m. pl.* [Vicetia]. *The inhabitants of Vicetia.*

VĪCIES, *num. adv.* [viginti]. **Twenty times.**

VICILINUS, i, *m.* [prob. from vigil]. **The Watchful One**, *an epithet of Jupiter.*

VĪCĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [vicinus]. (Rar.) **Neighbouring, near**: ad usum v., *for the use of those living near by*; bella vv., *with neighbours.*

VĪCĪNIA, ae, *f.* [vicinus]. (Mostly poet. and lat.) 1) **Nearness, neighbourhood, vicinity**: hic viciniae habitat, *near by, here*; commigravit huc viciniae, *into this neighbourhood*; vicinia Persidis urget. 2) (Poet.) *Meton., a neighbourhood* = **neighbours.** 3) *Trop.* = **close likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity.**

VĪCĪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [vicinus]. 1) **Nearness, neighbourhood, vicinity**: v. Germanorum; propter v., *because we were neighbours*; in ea v., *in this region.* 2) **A neighbourhood, neighbours**: sollicitare v.; negotium dare ei v., *to the people living there.* 3) *Trop.*, **likeness, similarity, affinity.**

VĪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [vicus]. 1) *Living or being in the neighbourhood*, **neighbouring, near** (with reference to house and estate — cf. finitimus): v. urbs; Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, *the temple of Faith, near the temple of Jupiter*; jurgia vicina, *of neighbours.* Hence, *subst.*: A) Vicinum, i, *n.* — a) *pl.*, vicina Syriae, *the neighbouring parts of Syria* — b) *sing.*, est in vicino, *near by*: B) Vicinus, i, *m.*, and Vicina, ae, *f.*, **a neighbour.** 2) *Trop.*: A) *coming near in resemblance*, **like, resembling, similar, allied**: dialecticorum scientia eloquentiae v. ac finitima: B) **nigh**, morti, ad pariendum; also = *impending*, mors.

VĪCIS (*genit.*), em, e (other cases of the *sing.* do not occur; the *pl.* has the forms 'vices' and 'vicibus,' but the *genit.* is wanting). 1) **Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude**, *alternate or reciprocal succession*: v. annorum, diei noctisque; terra mutat vv., *renews herself*; cum vice sermonis, *conversation.* Hence, in partic.: A) suam quisque v., *each in his turn*; suam v., *for his part*; vicibus or per vv., *by* or *in turns, alternately*; in vices or in vicem (written also as one word, invicem), *reciprocally, mutually*: B) = *reciprocal service*, **a return, requital, retaliation,** &c.: reddere (referre, exsolvere) vicem injuriae et officio; reddere vices meritis, *to render like for like*: C) (poet.) **time**: plus vice simplici, *more than once*: D) = **place, room, stead**: cedere in vicem fidei, *to take the place of credit*; accedere ad v. alicujus, *to take the place of one*; vestram v. unus, *some one in your stead*; meam v., *in my stead*; salis vice nitro utuntur, *instead of salt*; hence, also, vicem or vice alicujus, or (ante-cl.) ad vicem, adverbially = **after the manner of, like, as**: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori; oraculi vice, *like an oracle*; vice pecorum obtruncari, *like cattle.* 2) **Office, duty, function**: sacra regiae vicis; praestare vicem assuetam; vice alicujus fungi, *to do one's business, to fill one's place.* 3) (Poet. & lat.) **The changes of fate, fate, fortune**: indignari suam v.; convertere humanam v.; (poet.) nullas vitare vices Danaûm, *none of the dangers which a contest with the D. could bring on.*

VĪCISSĀTIM, *adv.* [vicis]. (Pl.) **In turn, again.**

VĪCISSIM, *adv.* [vicis]. **In turn, again**: terra uno tempore florere, deinde v. horrere potest: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu v.

VĪCISSĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* [vicis]. 1) **Change, alternation, vicissitude**: v. dierum ac noctium; v. fortunae. 2) **Interchange, reciprocation**: v. beneficiorum.

VICTĬMA, ae, *f.* [perh. from vincio, 'bound with a fillet']. *A beast for sacrifice*, **a sacrifice**; also, *trop.*, se victimam rei publicae praebere.

VICTĪMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [victima]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to victims**; *subst.*, A) (lat.) *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice*: B) *an assistant at sacrifices.*

VICTĬTO, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of vivo]. (Ante-cl.) **To live** *or* **to subsist upon**, ficis; bene libenter v., *to live freely.*

VICTOR, ōris, *m.* [vinco]. **A conqueror, victor**: v. belli, *in war*; often with an *obj. genit.*, *a conqueror, vanquisher*: v. omnium gentium; freq. adjectively (in apposition) = **victorious**: v. exercitus; v. currus, *a triumphal car.* Hence, *trop.*: A) animus v. divitiarum, *unsubdued by riches*: B) v. propositi, *that has accomplished his purpose.*

VICTŌRIA, ae, *f.* [victor]. 1) **Victory** (in war, in suits, &c.): v. certaminis, *in a contest*; v. ex collega, *over a colleague*; victoriam conclamare, *to shout victory*; exercere v., *to make use of one's victory.* 2) Personified, **the goddess of Victory**, *represented with wings and a laurel crown.*

VICTŌRIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [victoria]. **Furnished with the image of the goddess of Victory**; *subst.*, Victoriatus, ūs, *m.* (sc. numus), *a silver coin, stamped with the image of Victory, worth half a denarius.*

VICTŌRIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of Victoria]. **A small statue of the goddess of Victory.**

VICTRIX, īcis, *f.* [vinco]. **A conqueress, victress**; freq. (in apposition) as an *adj.* = **victorious**, Athenae, manus; vv. literae, *announcing victory*; also, arma victricia.

VICTUS, ūs, *m.* [vivo]. 1) *That upon which one lives*, **sustenance, nourishment, food, victuals**, tenuis. 2) (Rar.) **A way of life, mode of living** (yet prop. with reference to sustenance — cf. cultus).

VĪCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of vicus]. **A small village, a hamlet.**

VĪCUS, i, *m.* [οἶκος]. 1) **A street** (= a range of houses — cf. via). 2) **A quarter** *of the city* (*in Rome*). 3) **A village.** 4) (Rar.) **A country-seat.**

VĪDĒLĪCET, *adv.* [videre-licet]. 1) (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Videre licet, **it is easy to see, it is evident** — followed by an *acc.* and *infin.*: v. senem illum parcum fuisse. 2) Without an object-sentence, **evidently, manifestly, certainly:** hic de meis verbis errat v. (*'that is easy to see'*). 3) Ironically, **of course, forsooth:** tuus v. salutaris consulatus; conjuratos v. dicebat; quid metuebant? vim v. 4) As an explanatory particle, **to wit, namely:** caste adire ad deos, animo v.

VĪDĒN' (Poet.) = Videsne.

VĪDEO, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. tr.* [root VID, Greek ΙΔ, whence εἶδον and οἶδα]. **I.** *Act.* — 1) **To see,** in gen.: v. aliquem, rem; also, abs., v. acriter, *to have keen sight.* In partic.: A) v. somnia, *to dream, to have a vision;* v. aliquid in somnis or per quietem, *in a dream:* B) *trop.*, v. diem, etc. = *to live to see:* C) (poet.) in gen., **to perceive** *through the senses:* v. terram mugire, *to hear, to perceive;* v. plus naso quam oculis; abies v. casus marinos, *tries.* 2) = **To go to see, to visit,** aliquem. 3) **To look at,** *to regard,* aliquem. Hence: A) (Com.) me vide! = *depend upon me!* quin tu me vides, *only look at me, how I have done it* (= *follow my example*). 4) *Trop.*, transferred to the mind's eye: A) **to perceive, to observe,** aliquid; v. multa vitia in aliquo: B) **to see, to be aware, to know, to understand:** v. illud frustra accidisse; plus v., *to see further, to be wiser;* v. in futurum, *to see into the future;* sometimes, v. animo = *to foresee:* C) **to look at, to consider, to reflect upon:** videamus illud; quamobrem haec videnda: D) = **to have in view, to strive after:** v. magnam gloriam, imperia immodica: E) **to see to, to look to, to be careful, to take care, to take heed:** vide scribas, *see that you write;* videndum est ne obsit benignitas; vide quid agas! — in partic., in the *fut. exact.* — a) if the person speaking refers something to another point of time: de illo alias v., *concerning him I shall speak at another time;* quae fuerit causa, mox v. — b) if something is left to the consideration of another: illud ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself;* thus, also, de hoc tu ipse videris; sitne malum dolor necne, Stoici viderint, *let that be settled by the Stoics:* F) **to attend to, to provide;** v. negotia alicujus; v. cibum, prandium alicui; v. sibi, *to provide for one's self.*

II. *Pass.*, Videor: — 1) (Rar.) **To be seen:** hostium copiae visae sunt; visus sum; videri debet, quales sint, *we ought to see.* 2) Usually, **to seem, to appear, to be looked upon** *or* **regarded:** homines hic habitare videntur; aequum id mihi videtur; videris (esse) doctus, *you seem to be learned;* is mihi videtur sapientissimus qui, *he seems to me to be the wisest who,* &c.; videor mihi satis dixisse, *I think I have said enough,* or, satis dixi ut mihi visus sum, *as it seemed to me;* (rar.) vult videri, se esse sapientem, *he wants to appear wise.* 3) In partic., *impers.*, videtur = **it seems good, right** *or* **proper; it is the opinion** *or* **will** *of one,* &c.: nunc mihi visum est scribere, *I have thought it well;* si videtur, *if it pleases* (*him, her,* &c.); mitteret cum imperio quem ei videretur (sc. mittere), *whom he would like to send.* In partic.: A) of the decision or opinion of a court: pontifices decreverunt videri, illam aedium partem posse restitui, *that they were of opinion;* Verres pronunciat videri, etc., *that it was his will;* senatui visum est, etc.: B) in stating one's opinion on a scientific, esp. a philosophical question: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem.

VĪDUĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [viduus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) (Pl.) **Want, lack:** v. copiarum, *of troops.* 2) **Widowhood.**

VĪDŬLUS, i, *m.* [vieo]. (Pl.) *A case to pack things in for a journey,* **a travelling-trunk.**

VĪDUO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [viduus]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **To deprive** *or* **to bereave of, to clear of:** v. urbem civibus; also, v. aliquem manuum. 2) In partic., *part.*, viduata, **widowed;** also, conjux v. taedis, *divorced.*

VĪDUUS, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with di-vid-o and duo]. 1) (Poet.) **Deprived** *or* **bereft** *of any thing,* **destitute,** amoris, re aliqua and a re aliqua. 2) *Bereft of a husband or wife,* **without a husband, widowed; without a wife, spouseless:** v. mulier, homo. *Subst.:* A) Vidua, ae, *f.*, **a widow;** hence — a) = *a divorced woman, a woman whose husband is absent* — b) *an unmarried woman:* B) Viduus, i, *m.*, **a widower.** 3) Of inanimate objects: A) **lonely,** cubile: B) *trop.*, vitis v., *wedded to no tree* (cf. maritus, caelebs).

VIENNA, ae, *f.* *A town in Gallia Narbonensis,* now Vienne.

VIENNENSIS, e, *adj.* [Vienna]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to Vienna.**

VIEO, —, ētum, 2. *v. tr.* (Ante-cl.) **To twist together, to plait,** corollam.

VIĒTOR, ōris, *m.* [vieo]. (Pl.) **A cooper.**

VIĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* [vieo]. **Withered, shrivelled:** cor bovis v. aliquo morbo; ficus v.; *trop.*, senex v., *weak.*

VĪGĒNI — v. Viceni.

VĪGEO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* [vis]. 1) **To be vigorous, thriving, fresh; to thrive, to bloom:** herba v. arte naturae; aetas nobis v., *we are of vigorous age;* (poet.) fama v. mobilitate. 2) *Trop.*, **to flourish, to prosper:** A) v. animo, or animus (ingenium) v., *to have a vigorous and active mind;* v. memoriâ, *to be in the full possession*

of one's memory: B) avaritia v., *prevails;* studia literarum vv., *the study of letters is eagerly pursued;* so, also, philosophia v.; verba vv., *are in use:* C) **to be in repute** *or* **esteem, to have influence:** nomen v.; Philo in Academia maxime v.

VĪGESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of vigeo]. **To become vigorous** *or* **lively; to begin to bloom** *or* **to thrive.**

VĪGĒSĬMUS, VĪGIES — v. Vicesimus, Vicies.

VĪGIL, ĭlis, *adj.* & *subst. m.* [vigeo]. I. *Adj.* — **Awake, alert** (that remains awake voluntarily — cf. insomnis), canis, oculi; (poet.) cura v., *never ceasing,* or = *keeping one awake;* v. nox, *sleepless;* v. ignis, *always burning;* v. lucerna, *which one uses while awake, a night-lamp;* vv. fanatici, *night-revellers.* II. *Subst.* — **A watchman, sentinel;** usually in the *pl.*, *the watchmen in the city of Rome* (of whom, from the time of Augustus, there were seven divisions); *trop.*, vv. mundi = *the sun and the moon.*

VĪGĬLANS, tis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [*part.* of vigilo]. **Awake,** oculi; usually *trop.*, **watchful, careful, vigilant,** homo, dux.

VĪGĬLANTER, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [vigilans]. **Watchfully, vigilantly.**

VĪGĬLANTIA, ae, *f.* [vigilana]. 1) **Wakefulness.** 2) *Trop., watchful activity or care,* **watchfulness, vigilance.**

*VĪGĬLĀTE, *adv.* [vigilo]. (Lat.) **Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully.**

VĪGĬLAX, ācis, *f.* [vigilo]. (Poet. & lat.) = Vigil.

VĪGĬLIA, ae, *f.* [vigil]. (Usually in the *pl.*) 1) **A keeping awake, a watching:** vv. Demosthenis, *studies.* 2) In partic., **a watching** *for the security of a place,* esp. *of a town or camp:* A) *abstr.* = **a keeping watch:** agere vv., *to keep watch;* in v. ducere, etc., *on the watch;* vv. nocturnae et diurnae: B) *a person standing on the watch,* **a watch, sentinel, guard:** excubiae et vv.; ponere vv., *to station;* circuire vv., *to inspect:* C) of time, **a night-watch** = *the fourth part of the night* (of different lengths, according to the season): de tertia v. profectus est. 3) *Trop.*, **watchfulness, vigilance,** *unwearied activity or carefulness:* v. et prospicientia; res exigit v.; hence, tradere alicui suam v., *one's post.* 4) (Pl.) Of nocturnal religious festivals, **a nocturnal vigil:** vv. Cereris.

VĪGĬLIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [vigilia]. (Lat.) **A watch-tower,** *where sentinels stand at night.*

VĪGĬLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [vigil]. 1) **To remain awake, not to sleep, to watch:** v. usque ad lucem. Hence, *tr.* (poet.), **to watch through,** noctem. 2) *Trop.*, **to keep watch, to be watchful, vigilant, attentive,** pro aliquo; v. studiis, *to pursue diligently.* Hence, *tr.* (poet.), **to perform while watching,** aliquid; labores vigilati.

VĪGINTI, *card. num. adj.* **Twenty.**

VĪGINTĪVĪRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* *The office of the viginti viri.*

VĪGINTĪ-VĪRI, ōrum, *m. pl.* **The Twenty,** *a college of twenty men, for performing certain commissions, esp. of an extraordinary character.*

VĪGOR, ōris, *m.* [vigeo]. **Vigour, activity, freshness, liveliness:** v. in vultu; v. aetatis; v. animi.

*VĪLĬ-PENDO, 3. *v. tr.* (Pl.; doubtf. read.) *To hold in slight esteem,* **to despise,** aliquem.

VĪLIS, e, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* 1) *For sale at a low price,* **cheap,** poma; frumentum est v.; annona (pretium) rei alicujus est v., *the price of ... is low;* emere, vendere vili, *cheaply.* 2) *Meton:* A) *of small value,* **paltry, worthless, vile, contemptible,** honor, genus, rex; pericula vilia habere, *to despise:* B) (poet.) *for sale everywhere* = **abundant, common,** phaselus.

VĪLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [vilis]. 1) **Cheapness, lowness** *of price,* annonae; v. est in vendendo, *one must sell cheap;* (Pl.) offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer something for a low price.* 2) *Trop.* (lat.): A) **small value, worthlessness:** B) *a valuing at a low rate,* **contempt:** ad vilitatem sui pervenire, *to become contemptible to one's self.*

VĪLĬTER, *adv.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [vilis]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Cheaply.**

VILLA, ae, *f.* [perh. instead of vicula, from vicus]. 1) **A country-house, country-seat, villa,** *farm* (prop. with reference to the buildings — cf. fundus). 2) 'Villa publica' was the name of a public building on the Campus Martius, where the magistrates took the census and performed other acts, and where those ambassadors of foreign nations who were not allowed to enter the city were lodged.

VILLĬCO, 1. *v. intr.* [villicus]. *To be the villicus* (q.v.) *of a farm,* **to manage a farm** *or* **country-estate.**

VILLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [villa]. *Of or pertaining to a villa. Subst.:* A) Villicus, i, *m.*, **the overseer** *of a country-estate,* **a steward, bailiff** (a freedman or slave, who was entrusted with the superintendence of the other workmen): B) Villica, ae, *f.*, **a (female) overseer** (usually the wife of the villicus).

VILLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [villus]. **Shaggy, hairy, rough,** leo; (poet.) of Medusa, v. colubris, *covered with serpents* (in place of hair).

VILLŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of villa]. **A little country-house, a small villa.**

*VILLUM, i, *n.* [*dim.* of vinum, for vinulum]. (Terent.) **A little wine, a sup of wine.**

VILLUS, i, *m.* [kindred with vellus]. **Long hair** *of an animal,* **shaggy hair** (cf. crinis, capillus, etc.): v. leonis, lupi, arietis; mantelia tonsis villis, *smooth,* i.e., *with the nap or shag shorn off.*

VĪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [vieo]. *A pliant twig, for*

plaiting or binding, a switch, osier, withe; hence, *collect.* = wicker-work, e. g., *a wicker-basket.*

*VĪMENTUM, i, *n.* [vieo]. (Lat.) = Vimen.

VĪMĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [vimen]. Made of osier, of wicker-work, tegumentum, crates.

VĪNĂCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [vinum]. Of wine; as a *subst.*, Vinaceus, i, *m.*, a grape-stone.

VĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [vinum]. *Of or pertaining to wine;* hence, *subst.*, Vinalia, ium, *n. pl.*, the wine-festival (celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August).

VĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vinum]. *Of or pertaining to wine*, wine-, vas. Hence, *subst.:* A) Vinarius, ii, *m.*, a wine-dealer: B) Vinaria, ōrum, *n. pl.*, a wine-flask.

VINCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [vincio]. (Pl.) A jocosely-formed word, that serves for binding, binding: potione vincea onerabo gulam = *I shall hang himself.*

VINCĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [vinco]. (Com.) Easy to gain, causa.

VINCIO, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. tr.* 1) To bind, to bind fast, to fetter: v. aliquem trinis catenis; v. manus post terga. Hence, *trop.:* A) = to bind, to oblige, to lay under obligation: v. animum alicujus donis: B) = to confine, to restrain, to restrict, &c.: v. pectus fasciâ; omnia, quae dilapsa erant, v. legibus; C) v. loca praesidiis, *to secure, to fortify:* D) v. linguas hostiles, *to fetter, to hinder by sorcery:* E) in rhet., to join, to arrange: v. verba, *to join so as to make a harmonious sentence;* v. sententias, *to join sentences into a well-rounded period.* 2) To bind around, to wind about: v. tempora floribus; anulus vincturus digitum, *about to encircle.*

VINCO, vīci, victum, 3. *v. intr. & tr.* [root VIC, whence also vix and vis]. I. *Intr.* — To conquer, to be victorious *or* successful, *to get the upperhand*, proelio, acie; v. sibi, *to one's own advantage, for one's self;* v. sponsione, judicio (yet, also, v. sponsionem, judicium, acc. to II.), *to gain a lawsuit;* (poet.) v. Olympia, *at the Olympic games;* ea sententia vicit, *prevailed.* Hence: A) with an object-sentence, to prove *or* to demonstrate *conclusively:* vince eum bonum virum esse: B) vicimus, *we have gained the point;* viceris, *have it your own way.* II. *Tr.* — To conquer, to vanquish, to overcome, *to get the better of*, aliquem proelio, hostes acie; v. competitorem in suffragiis, *to beat.* Hence — a) to win, to gain, causam, sponsionem (cf. I.); so, also, v. numos — b) to overcome, to master, to subdue, &c.: v. animum, iram; vinci difficultate, a voluptate; sagitta v. aëra, *surmounts* — c) to surpass, to exceed: v. aliquem eloquentiâ; v. exspectationem — d) at auction, to outbid: Othonem vincas volo — e) (poet.) v. secula, *to survive;* v. fata vivendo, *to live longer than one ought* — f) (poet.) v. aliquid verbis (to overcome, in expression, the difficulty of a subject) = *to express something in a worthy manner* — g) elephanti vv. spem regendi, *there is no hope of controlling the elephants any longer* — h) = *to persuade, to touch*, &c.: vinci non potuit; victus precibus.

VINCLUM, i, *n.*, syncop. for Vinculum.

VINCŬLUM, i, *n.* [vincio]. 1) *Any thing that serves to tie or bind*, a band, bond; a cord, rope, &c. (cf. vitta, fascia): vv. epistolae, *which were bound around the letters of the ancients.* Hence (poet.) *elegantly-laced sandals, shoes.* 2) *Pl.*, freq. when captives, criminals, &c., are spoken of = bonds, chains, fetters (cf. catena, compes): vv. pedum, rumpere vv., or *meton.* = a prison: effugere ex vv. publicis. 3) *Trop.:* A) *that which hems in, hinders or restricts some one*, a fetter, curb: vincula cupiditatis; vincula fugae, *the hindrances of flight;* evolare ex corporis vv., *from the fetters of the body;* vv. certae disciplinae, *the obligatory tenets of a philosophical sect:* B) *that which unites two or several objects*, a tie, bond: vv. temporum nos conjunxerunt; (poet.) v. jugale, *marriage;* v. propinquitatis magnum est, *relationship is a strong tie;* aliquo vinculo reipublicae conjuncti, *by political considerations:* C) *that which binds a thing together*, a ligament: v. fidei, amicitiae.

VINDĔLĪCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A tribe in Germany*, south of the Danube, in the modern Wirtemberg and Bavaria, with the capital Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

VINDĔLĪCIA, ae, *f.* [Vindelici]. *The territory of the Vindelici.*

VINDĒMIA, ae, *f.* [vinum-demo]. 1) A grape-gathering, vintage. 2) (Poet.): A) grapes: B) wine.

VINDĒMIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vindemio]. 1) A vintager. 2) *A star in the constellation Virgo*, now Vindemiatrix.

VINDĒMIO, 1. *v. intr* [vindemia]. (Lat.) To gather grapes, to gather the vintage; also, v. uvas.

VINDĒMIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vindemia]. A little vintage: omnes meas vv. reservo = *revenues.*

VINDĒMĬTOR, ōris, *m.* = Vindemiator, 2.

VINDEX, ĭcis, *m.* & *f.* [vindico]. 1) A protector, deliverer, vindicator, defender: a surety (who rescues an accused person): v. regni, libertatis; also, v. injuriae, *a protector from wrong;* so, also, v. periculi; nodus deo vindice dignus, *deserving to be loosened by a god.* 2) An avenger, revenger, punisher, conjurationis, facinorum.

VINDĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vindico]. 1) A claiming *at law*, a suit for possession *of a thing:* v. bonorum. 2) *A taking into protection*, a protection *of one's self or others from violence.*

VINDĬCIAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (only ante-cl. in the *sing.*) [vindico]. A legal claim *to an object* (either as one's property or for its restoration

to freedom); hence, also, *an object of dispute*, or *a lawsuit concerning something in dispute:* cedere vindiciis, *to yield to a claim;* dare (decernere) vindicias secundum libertatem, *to give sentence on a claim in favour of liberty*, i. e., *that a person shall be free until the case is finally decided;* postulare vv. secundum libertatem, *to demand that one be free until*, &c.; on the contrary, dare vv. ab libertate (in servitutem), or dare vv. secundum servitutem, *to give sentence that one be held as a slave until*, &c.; injustae vindiciae, *unjust claims.*

VINDĬCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vim-dico, 'to threaten with force']. **1) To lay a legal claim to, to claim at law:** v. sponsam in libertatem, *that ... shall remain free;* so, also, puella vindicatur, *is claimed at law* (for the father, in whose power she had been hitherto). Hence, in gen. = **to claim, to arrogate, to assume, to appropriate:** v. sibi libertatem; v. victoriam ad se; Chii Homerum suum vv.; of an author, Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno v., *to adopt.* **2)** In partic., v. in libertatem, **to set free, to deliver** *from slavery*, se, rempublicam. Hence, in gen., **to protect, to deliver, to rescue, to save:** v. aliquem ab aliquo; v. innocentem a supplicio; v. res gestas ab oblivione; v. libertatem; v. locum a solitudine (by one's presence). **3)** *To proceed against something with a prohibition or punishment:* A) (rarely) **to forbid,** dolum: B) **to punish:** v. in aliquem, *to punish one;* on the contrary, v. seditionem, injuriam. **4) To avenge, to revenge:** v. mortem Scipionis; (lat.) v. se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one.*

VINDICTA, ae, *f.* [vindico]. **1)** *The staff with which the praetor touched a slave at his liberation*, **a liberating-rod. 2) A protection, deliverance:** v. libertatis; but, v. vitae, *from (this hateful) life.* **3) Revenge, vengeance, punishment.**

VĪNĒTUM, i, *n.* [vinum]. **A plantation of vines, a vineyard:** prov., caedere sua vv. = *to injure one's self.*

VĪNEA, ae, *f.* [vinum]. **1) A plantation of vines, a vineyard. 2)** (Poet. & Œcon.) **A vine. 3)** In milit. lang., **a shed** *or* **mantlet,** *built like an arbour, for the protection of besiegers from the missiles of the enemy.*

VĪNĬTOR, ōris, *m.* [vinum]. **A vine-dresser.**

*VINNŬLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) **Lovely, pretty.**

VĪNŎLENTIA, ae, *f.* [vinolentus]. **Drunkenness** (as a propensity), **intemperance.**

VINŎLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] = Vinosus: medicamina vv., *mixed with wine.*

VĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [vinum]. **1) Given to wine, drunken,** mulier; convivium v., *at which much wine is drunk.* **2) Drunk, intoxicated:** modice v.

VĪNUM, i, *n.* [οἶνος]. **1) Wine:** ad v. or in vino, per v., (poet.) inter vv., *in drinking wine, at a banquet;* in multum vini procedere, *to drink much;* vino mersus, sepultus, *very drunk.* **2) Grapes.**

VIŎLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* from ἴον]. **1) A violet. 2) Violet-colour, violet.**

VIŎLĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [violo]. (Poet.) *That may be injured or violated,* **violable.**

VIŎLĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* [viola]. **Violet-coloured, violet.**

VIŎLĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [viola]. **A bed of violets.**

VIŎLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [viola]. (Pl.) **A dyer in violet-colour.**

VIŎLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [violo]. **A violation, profanation,** templi.

VIŎLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [violo]. **A violator, profaner, dishonourer,** foederis, templi; (lat.) natrix v. aquae, *poisoning.*

VIŎLENS, tis, *adj.* [vis]. (Poet.) = Violentus.

VIŎLENTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [violens]. **Violently, vehemently, impetuously:** v. munus gerere, conqueri; v. ferre (tolerare) aliquid, *to be very angry at something.*

VIŎLENTIA, ae, *f.* [violens]. **Violence, vehemence, impetuosity,** hominis; v. gentium, *ferocity;* v. fortunae, *cruelty.*

VIŎLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [vis]. **Violent, vehement, impetuous,** tempestas, animus, ingenium, ira, verba; v. imperium, censor, *severe;* v. est dicere, *unreasonable, going too far.*

VIŎLO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vis]. *To treat with violence,* **to maltreat, to abuse, to injure, to profane, to violate:** v. sacra, foedera, dignitatem alicujus; v. hospites, parentes; v. fines, *to devastate:* v. urbem, *to attack.*

VĪPĔRA, ae, *f.* [for vivipara, from vivus-pario, 'she who bears living young']. **A viper;** also, **a snake, serpent,** adder, in gen.: also, as a term of reproach.

VĪPĔREUS, a, um, *adj.* [vipera]. **1) Of a viper** *or* **serpent,** caro, dens; anima v., *poisonous breath.* **2)** (Poet.) **Carrying serpents,** monstrum (Medusa); vv. sorores, *the Furies.*

VĪPĔRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vipera] = Vipereus, 1.

VIPSĀNIUS — v. Agrippa.

VIPSTĀNUS (i, *m.*) MESSĀLA. *An orator and historian,* who lived about A. D. 70.

VIR, vīri, *m.* **1)** A *male person,* **a man** (opp. to a female person, mulier — cf. mas): virum me natam vellem (said by a woman). **2)** = **A husband:** v. meus; *trop.*, of animals, caper v. gregis. **3)** Emphatically, **a man** *in character, in conduct,* &c.; hence, to denote manly qualities, in partic., boldness, firmness, &c.: dolorem tulit ut v.; rusticanus v. sed plane v.; puer et v.; constans, prudens v.; so, freq. (= homo), where man in general is thought of: v. bonus, justus; often ironically: v. bonus, optimus; ille bonus

vir, *this good fellow.* 4) (Poet.) **Manhood, virility.** 5) In milit. lang.: A) viri, freq. in connexion with numbers = milites, *men, soldiers:* B) in comb. with equi (perhaps also equites) viri = **foot-soldiers**; hence, equis viris, *with all one's might.*

VĪRĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* [virgo]. (Poet. & lat.) **A manlike maiden, a heroine, Amazon**; also, in apposition, ancilla v., *robust.*

VIRBIUS, ii, *m.* [vir-bis, 'twice a man']. *A name of Hippolytus, the son of Theseus,* who was torn in pieces by horses, and restored to life again. His son also was called by the same name.

VĪREO, ui, —, 2. *v. intr.* 1) **To be green** *or* **verdant:** mons v. pinu; pectora vv. felle. 2) *Trop.*, **to be fresh, lively** *or* **vigorous:** dum genua vv., *while we are still in the bloom of age;* serpens v. squamâ recenti, *shines.*

VĪRESCO, 3. *v. intr.* [*inch.* of vireo]. (Poet.) **To begin to be green, to grow green**; *trop.*, **to shoot forth,** *to acquire strength.*

VĪRĒTUM, i, *n.* [vireo]. (Poet.) **A green spot, greensward:** vv. nemorum, *places covered with grass and shaded with green trees.*

VIRGA, ae, *f.* [vireo]. 1) **A sprout, twig, branch,** fraxinea; in partic., **a set, scion.** 2) **A rod, switch,** *for flogging slaves and animals* (the fasces of the lictors contained such vv.): expedire vv.; caedere aliquem virgis; (poet.) to denote the fasces (quos virga verendos facit = *the magistrates*). 3) **A staff** *or* **wand,** e. g., of Mercury; in partic. = *a magic wand:* v. divina. 4) (Poet.) **A streak, stripe:** A) in cloth, *a coloured stripe:* B) in the sky.

*VIRGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [virga]. (Pl.) *One who strikes with rods,* **a whipper, flogger.**

VIRGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [virga]. (Poet.) 1) **Made of twigs** *or* **osiers.** 2) *Having stripes,* **striped,** sagula.

VIRGĒTUM, i, *n.* [virga]. **A thicket of rods** *or* **osiers.**

VIRGEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Poet.) **Consisting of twigs** *or* **rods,** supellex; flamma v., *of burning brush.*

VIRGĬDĒMIA, ae, *f.* [jocosely-formed from virgademo, in analogy with vindemia]. **A rod-harvest** (i. e., of stripes or blows).

VIRGĬLIĀNUS (Vergĭlĭānus), a, um, *adj.* [Virgilius]. *Of or pertaining to Virgil,* **Virgilian:** illud V., *that celebrated saying of Virgil.*

VIRGĬLIUS (Vergĭlius), ii, *m. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Publius V. Maro, *the celebrated poet of the time of Augustus* — born about 70 B. C., died A. D. 19.

VIRGĬNĀLIS, e, *adj.* [virgo]. *Of or pertaining to a virgin,* **maidenly, virgin-,** habitus; feles vv., *a girl-stealer;* ploratum v. edere, *to cry like a girl.*

VIRGĬNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Pl.) = Virginalis.

VIRGĬNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [virgo]. (Poet.) *Of or pertaining to a maiden,* **maidenly, virgin-:** ara v., *of the virgin goddess Vesta;* v. favilla, *the funeral pile of a virgin;* vv. volucres, *the Harpies;* aqua or liquor v. = virgo, 4.

VIRGĬNISVENDŌNĬDES, is, *m.* [virgo-vendo]. (Pl.; an ironically-formed word.) **A virgin-seller.**

VIRGĬNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [virgo]. **Maidenhood, virginity.**

VIRGĬNIUS, ii, *m.*, and Virgĭnia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens;* thus, esp. Lucius V., *a centurion,* who stabbed his daughter, in order to rescue her from the decemvir Appius.

VIRGO, ĭnis, *f.* 1) **A maiden, virgin** (an unmarried woman, whether young or old — cf. puella). 2) (Poet.) **A young woman** (married or unmarried); thus, of Medea, v. adultera; vv. nuptae. 3) *The constellation Virgo.* 4) V. or Aqua Virgo, *a stream of cold water,* which M. Agrippa brought by an aqueduct to Rome — its source, according to fable, was discovered by a virgin.

VIRGŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of virga], **A little twig, a small rod.** Hence: A) v. divina, *a magic wand:* B) v. censoria, *a critical mark,* added to a word as a sign of spuriousness.

VIRGULTUM, i, *n.* [for virguletum, from virgula]. **A shrub, bush; a thicket, copse.**

VIRGUNCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of virgo]. (Lat.) **A little maid, a young girl.**

VĪRIĀTHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Viriathus]. **Of** *or* **belonging to Viriathus,** bellum.

VĪRIĀTHUS, i, *m. A leader of the Lusitanians.*

VĪRĬDĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [viridis]. *A place set with green trees and walks,* **a pleasure-garden.**

VĪRĬDIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [vireo]. 1) **Green, verdant,** gramen, ripa, aqua; pallor v., *yellowish; subst.*, Viridia, ōrum, *n. pl., green places and trees,* also = *garden-plants, green herbs.* 2) *Trop.*, **fresh, vigorous, youthful,** aetas, juventa.

VĪRĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [viridis]. 1) **Green colour, greenness**; v. pratorum; elicere v. ex terra, *verdure.* 2) *Trop.*, **freshness, vigour.**

VĪRĬDO, 1. *v. intr.* [viridis]. (Poet.) **To be green**; (poet.) viridari, *pass.*, is also used in the same sense.

VIRIDOMARUS, i, *m. A leader of the Æduans in the time of Caesar.*

VĪRĪLIS, e, *adj.* [vir]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a man:** — 1) In respect to sex, **male, masculine:** v. stirps, sexus. 2) In respect to age, **manly,** toga. 3) In respect to character, qualities, &c., **manly, manful, valiant, brave,** oratio, animus. 4) = **Falling to each man** *at a distribution:* pars (portio) v.; pro v. parte, *in as far as it can be demanded of one, for one's part;* obligatus ei sum plus quam pro v. parte = *I have received a greater share of the benefit than the rest;* miles agrum

cepit pro v. parte, *as his own share;* gloriae Camilli pars v. apud omnes milites est, *each soldier has his share in the glory of Camillus.*

VĪRĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [virilis]. (Lat.) **1) Manhood, virility** — a) = *manly age:* v. incesta — b) = *power of procreation;* hence, *meton., the organs of generation.* **2) Manliness, manly vigour.**

VĪRĪLĪTER, *adv.* w. *comp.* [virilis]. **Like a man, manfully, firmly, courageously:** v. aegrotare = *to be patient and cheerful during sickness.*

VĪRIPLĀCA, ae, *f.* [vir-placo]. **The Appeaser of Men,** an epithet of Juno.

VĪRĪPŌTENS, tis, *adj.* [vires-potens]. (Pl.) *Mighty in power,* an epithet of Jupiter.

VĪRĪTIM, *adv.* [vir]. **1) Man by man, singly, individually,** legere; trecenos numos v. dedit, *to each person;* so, also, distribuere v. **2)** (Lat.) **Singly, separately.**

VĪRŌSUS (I.), a, um, *adj.* [virus]. *Having a very bad odour,* **fetid, stinking.**

VĪRŌSUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [vir]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **Fond of men, longing for men.**

VIRTUS, ūtis, *f.* [vir]. Prop., *manhood, manliness:* — **1) Bravery, courage, valour** (vigour of mind displayed in dangers and labours): virtute omnibus praestare; freq., v. bellandi or militaris. **2)** In gen., **capacity, aptness, excellence, virtue,** *good qualities:* v. animi, corporis; vis illa divina virtusque; v. constantiae; oratoriae vv.; virtute alicujus, *by the help of.* **3)** Of animals, and also of things, **goodness, excellence, worth, strength, power:** v. arboris, equi; v. navium, herbarum; memoriae duplex v., facile percipere, et fideliter continere. **4) Moral excellence, virtue:** omnia praeter v. caduca sunt; finis bonorum in virtute positus est; v. est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus.

*VĪRŬLENTUS, a, um, *adj.* [virus]. (Lat.) **Poisonous, virulent.**

VĪRUS, i, *n.* (Very rare, except in the *nom.* and *accus.*) **1)** *The natural viscous moisture of animals and plants,* **slime:** v. cochlearum. Hence = **poison, virus:** v. serpentis; *trop.,* v. acerbitatis. **2)** (Poet.): A) **a nauseous odour, a stench:** v. alarum: B) **a nauseous taste:** virus aquae marinae.

VIS, *accus.* vim, *abl.* vi (*genit. sing.* vis, once perhaps in Tac.), *pl.* Vires, ium (*accus.* vis, in Lucr.), *f.* [= ϝις]. **I.** In the *sing.* — **1) Strength** (in motion and action — cf. robur), **force, power:** v. deorum, ingenii, oratoris, fluminis; summa vi, *with the greatest exertion;* v. orationis, *energy;* vim afferre ad aliquid, *to contribute to something.* Hence = **influence, effect:** vim magnam habet sanguis paternus; virus herbarum. **2) Hostile force, violence:** vim alicui inferre (afferre, facere), *to do violence to;* accusare aliquem de vi; vi or per vim, *by force,* also = *by constraint* (opp. to sponte). Hence = **an attack, thrust:** naves factae ad quamvis vim perferendam; accipere vim, *to receive a wound;* v. externa, *from without.* **3) The force, essence, meaning, sense** *of any thing:* v. eloquentiae, amicitiae; v. et natura honesti; v. verbi; foederis vim habere, *the force;* illa est in his verbis vis, *the signification, sense;* idem jus usurpatur, vi adempta, *when the proper signification is lost.* **4) A number, quantity, mass:** v. hominum, auri. **II.** In the *pl.* — **1) Bodily power** *or* **force;** hence = **power, ability,** in gen.: supra vv., *beyond one's strength;* pro vv., *according to one's ability, with all one's might.* **2)** = *That which gives power and influence,* **means,** e. g., *money, riches,* &c.; in partic., **military power, troops:** ea pars virium (*the cavalry*). **3)** *Trop.* (poet.), fons occultis viribus, *with a secret healing power;* incendia sumunt vv., *spread, gather force.*

VISCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [viscum]. **Smeared with birdlime;** *trop.* = *alluring, entangling,* beneficia.

VISCELLĪNUS, i, *m. A surname of the consul Sp. Cassius.*

VISCĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [viscus]. **1) A public distribution of flesh** *or* **meat** *to the people.* **2)** *Trop.,* v. leonis, *a feeding.*

VISCUM, i, *n.,* and (Pl.) VISCUS, i, *m.* [= ἰξός]. **1) The mistletoe** (a plant). **2) Birdlime** (made from the berries of the mistletoe); *trop.* = *love.*

VISCUS, ĕris, *n.* (Almost always in the *pl.,* viscera, rum.) *The internal parts of an animal body,* **the entrails, viscera,** in gen. (cf. exta, intestina): tela haerent viscere. In partic.: A) *the nobler natural parts, the heart, lungs,* &c.: B) **the flesh** (as being beneath the skin): sanguis exit e vv.; tunica inhaesit visceribus Herculis: C) (poet.) = uterus, *the womb;* hence, vv. = *a child, offspring:* D) *trop.* = *the inmost part of a thing,* **the bowels, heart,** &c.: vv. montis; vv. reipublicae, Italiae; in vv. vires vertite, *against your own fellow-citizens;* vv. causae; vv. aerarii or vv. alicujus, "*the heart's blood*" = *the last penny, the entire property;* quae mihi in visceribus haerent, *are deeply impressed on my memory.*

VĪSIO, ōnis, *f.* [video]. **1) A seeing** *of any thing,* **a sight, vision,** dei. **2)** *A thing seen,* **an appearance. 3)** *Trop., a mental representation,* **an idea, conception,** doloris, veri falsique.

VĪSĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of viso]. **1)** (Pl. & lat.) **To see frequently. 2) To go to see, to visit,** aliquem.

VĪSO, vīsi, vīsum, 3. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of video]. **1) To look at closely, to look upon, to view, to examine:** v. res in Macedonia; v. belli apparatum; v. prodigium, *to investigate;* praeda exposita ut viseretur; visendi causâ, *in order to see me.* **2)** *To go or to come in order to look at:* A) **to visit:** v. aliquem; urbs visitur, *is visited by*

travellers; freq. = *to visit a sick person:* v. aliquem or intro ad aliquem: B) vise ad portum, *go to the harbour and see;* vise num ibi sit, *see to it, whether,* &c.; visebam quid me velles, *I came to learn what,* &c.

VISTŬLA, ae, *f. A river in Germany,* now the Vistula.

VĪSUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of video]. 1) *A thing seen,* an appearance (cf. visus), turpe. In partic.: A) a phantom, apparition: B) *an ominous appearance:* v. verum falsumve. 2) *A perception of the senses,* an image (in Cicero, as a translation of the Greek φαντασία).

VĪSURGIS, is, *m. A river of Germany,* now the Weser.

VĪSUS, ūs, *m.* [video]. 1) A seeing, looking; a view, look (the faculty or act of seeing): v. oculorum; nocere visu; terribilis visu, *terrible to look at.* 2) *A thing seen,* an appearance: v. nocturnus; in partic. = visum, 1, B: rite secundare vv. 3) Appearance, aspect, form: habere v. insignem et illustrem.

VĪTA, ae, *f.* [vivo]. 1) Life, existence: in mea v., *while I live;* diutius esse in vita, *to live longer;* agere (degere) v., *to live;* ponere v., *to depart this life, to die;* (poet.) vita sine corpore, *the shade of one deceased.* 2) A life = a way *or* mode of life, or = conduct, behaviour (in a political or moral sense — cf. victus): vita rustica; omne vitae genus; inspicere in vitas omnium, *to examine the conduct of all.* 3) (Pl.) = Victus, a living, support: reperire v. 4) *A course of life,* career: exponere v.; vv. excellentium imperatorum. 5) (Pl.) As a term of endearment: mea v.! *my life! my dear!*

VĪTĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [vito]. (Poet.) That may *or* ought to be shunned.

VĪTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [vito]. 1) Obsol., seeking to escape, evading: v. erupit inter tela hostium. 2) With an *accus.,* avoiding: vitabundus castra hostium.

VĪTĀLIS, e, *adj.* [vita]. Of *or* belonging to life: — 1) *Containing or giving life,* vital, aura; vis v., *vital power;* aevum v., *lifetime;* seculum vitalis, *an age, generation;* vv. viae, *air-passages.* 2) (Poet.) Living: salvus et v.; also = *that promises to be longlived,* puer. 3) Intens., vita v., *a true life; subst.,* Vitalia, ium, *n. pl., the vital parts.*

*VĪTĀLĬTER, *adv.* [vitalis]. (Lucr.) With life, vitally: v. animatus, *animated.*

VĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vito]. An avoiding, shunning.

VĪTELLIA, ae, *f. A town in Latium,* now Civitella.

VĪTELLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Vitellius]. *Pertaining to the Emperor Vitellius,* Vitellian; *subst.,* Vitelliani, ōrum, *m. pl., the soldiers of Vitellius.*

VĪTELLIUS (I.), ii, *m.*, & Vītellia, ae, *f. The name of a Roman gens,* of which the Emperor Aulus V. is well known.

VĪTELLIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Vitellius I.]. *Of or pertaining to the Emperor Vitellius,* Vitellian, via.

VĪTELLUS, i, *m.* 1) [*Dim.* of vitulus.] A little calf (as a term of endearment). 2) The yolk *of an egg.*

VĪTEUS, a, um, *adj.* [vitis]. (Poet.) Of *or* belonging to the vine: pocula vv. = *wine.*

VĪTIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vitio]. (Lat., rar.) An injuring, violation.

VĪTIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vitio]. (Lat., rar.) An injurer, violator.

VĪTĬCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vitis]. *A little vine,* a tendril.

VĪTĬGĔNUS, or Vītĭgĕneus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-geno]. (Poet. and econom.) Produced from the vine, vine-, liquor, latex, *wine.*

VĪTĬLĒNA, ae, *f.* [vitium-lena]. (Poet.) A bawd, procuress.

*VĪTĪNEUS, a, um, *adj.* [vitis]. (Lat., doubtful read.) Of the vine, vine-.

VĪTIO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vitium]. 1) To make faulty, to corrupt, to vitiate, to injure: v. auras, *to infect;* curae vv. corpus; vitiatus aper, *tainted.* In partic., v. virginem, etc., *to violate.* 2) *Trop.,* to falsify, senatusconsultum, memoriam (*the historic records*). 3) In partic., tech. term, *to spoil by the announcement of an evil omen* (obnunciatio, q. v.): v. diem, *to declare the day appointed for holding the comitia, census,* &c., *as unfit for such a purpose, because of unfavourable omens* (v. Vitium, 4).

VĪTIŌSE, *adv.* with *comp.* & *sup.* [vitiosus]. 1) Faultily, defectively, corruptly. 2) In particular, tech. term, against the auspices (vide Vitium, 4).

VĪTIŌSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus]. Faultiness, viciousness.

VĪTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [vitium]. 1) *Full of faults,* faulty, defective, bad, orator, exemplum. 2) Vicious, depraved: homo, vita v. 3) Tech. t., *chosen, held, or done against the auspices,* magistratus, comitia, suffragium (v. Vitium, 4).

VĪTIS, is, *f.* 1) A vine; hence (poet.) of other tendril plants. 2) A vine-branch. 3) *A staff of office, of the centurion in the Roman army, made of a vine-branch,* a centurion's staff; hence = *the office of a centurion,* the centurionship.

VĪTĬ-SĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (Poet.) A vine-planter.

VĪTIUM, ii, *n.* 1) A fault, defect, imperfection, blemish (of any kind — cf. menda, labes, macula): dicere oportet vitia in aedibus vendendis; aedes vitium fecerunt, *the house is out of repair;* v. corporis, *a bodily defect.* 2) A (moral) fault, a failing, vice: v. senectutis; homo vitiis deditus. 3) *A fault committed,* an

offence, transgression, crime: meum est v.; vitio fortunae, *by the fault of fortune;* vitio aliquid alicui vertere, *to impute as a fault.* In partic. = *the dishonouring of a female:* afferre v. pudicitiae alicujus, *to violate a female.* 4) In partic., as a tech. t., a defect in the auguries (either an unfavourable omen, or a defect in taking observations): whatever was done in spite of any such defect was said to have been done 'vitio,' *faultily, against the auspices:* navigare vitio, *against the auspices;* magistratus vitio creatus = vitiosus (q. v.).

VĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* 1) To shun, to avoid, to seek to escape, tela, mortem, suspicionem; (Pl.) v. rei alicui; id vitandum ne, etc.; (poet.) v. tangere scripta; (poet.) v. se ipsum = *to be unsteady and inconsistent.* 2) Sometimes = devito, to evade, to escape.

VĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [vieo]. (Pl.) Another reading instead of 'vietor,' q. v.

*VITREĀRIUS, ii, *m.* [vitrum]. (Lat.) A glassblower. (Others read 'vitrarius.')

VITREUS, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum]. 1) Of glass, glass-, vitreous, vas. 2) *Trop.* (poet.), like glass: A) clear, transparent, unda, antrum: B) (poet.) fama v., either = *inconstant,* or = *brilliant;* Circe v. = *seagreen,* or = *beautiful.*

VITRĬCUS, i, *m.* A step-father.

VITRUM, i, *n.* 1) Glass. 2) *A blue-colouring plant,* woad.

VITTA, ae, *f.* [root VI, of vieo, 'to plait']. A fillet, band: A) a headband, *a chaplet worn by women of noble rank:* B) *a headband worn by priests and priestesses:* C) *a ribbon or fillet with which a sacrificial victim and the altar were adorned:* D) *a fillet on the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon:* praeferre vittas manibus, or ramos vittis comptos.

VITTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [vitta]. Bound with a fillet, vacca, capilli; sacerdos v., *a vestal.*

VĪTŬLA, ae, *f.* [vitulus]. A young cow, a heifer.

VĪTŬLĀRIA VIA. *A road near Arpinum.*

VĪTŬLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus]. Of a calf, calf-; hence, *subst.,* Vitulina, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), or Vitulina, ōrum, *n. pl.,* veal.

VĪTŬLOR, 1. *v. dep. intr.* (Ante-cl.) To bring a thank-offering, Jovi.

VĪTŬLUS, i, *m.* [digammated from ἰταλός]. 1) A young bullock, a calf. 2) (Poet.) A foal *of any animal,* e. g., *of a horse, elephant,* &c. 3) (Marinus) A seacalf, seal.

VĪTŬPĔRĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* [vitupero]. Blameable.

VĪTŬPĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vitupero]. A blaming, blame, vituperation.

VĪTŬPĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vitupero]. A censurer.

VĪTŬPĔRO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vitium-paro I.] *1) (Ante-cl.) To render defective, to spoil, to injure: v. omen alicui (v. Vitium, 3). 2) *To declare faulty or bad,* to reprove, to censure (stronger than reprehendo): v. concilium alicujus, aliquem; prov., v. coelum, *to find fault with heaven itself,* i. e., *to be satisfied with nothing.*

VĪTŬPĔRO (II.), ōnis, *m.* [vitupero I.]. (Lat.) A censurer.

VĪVĀCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [vivax]. (Lat.) Length of life, longevity.

VĪVĀRIUM, ii, *n.* [vivus]. *An enclosure in which game, fish,* &c., *are kept alive,* a park, preserve, fish-pond, aviary, &c.: excipiant senos quos in vivaria mittant, i. e., *they try to catch by presents, in order to be made their heirs.*

VĪVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* [vivus]. (Lucr.) Lively.

VĪVAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* & *sup.* [vivo]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) Long-lived, cervus, pater. Hence: A) = lasting long, enduring, oliva; v. cespes, *retaining its freshness a long time;* gratia, virtus v., *enduring, unchangeable:* B) (lat.) = lively, vigorous, vivacious, pernicitas; v. sulphur, *burning brightly;* discipulus v. 2) (Poet.) Vivifying, nourishing, solum.

VĪVE, *adv.* [vivus]. (Pl.) Vividly, very, sapere.

VĪVESCO, or VĪVISCO, 3. *v. inch. intr.* [vivo]. (Poet. & lat.) To become alive; *trop.,* to gather strength, to grow strong.

VĪVĬDE, *adv.* with *comp.* [vividus]. (Lat.) Vigorously.

VĪVĬDUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* [vivo]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Showing life, living, animated (cf. vivus): v. gemma, corpus; signa vv., *lifelike, true to life.* 2) Lively, spirited, vigorous, senectus, eloquentia, ingenium.

VĪVĪRĀDIX, īcis, *f.* [vivus-radix]. *A cutting having a root,* a quick-set.

VĪVO, vixi, victum, 3. *v. intr.* [βιόω]. 1) To live = to be alive: v. ad summam senectutem; v. octoginta annos; tertia aetas vivitur, *they live;* prov., v. de lucro, *to hold one's life through the favour of another.* In partic., in asseverations: ita vivam! *as true as I live!* ne vivam si, etc., *may I die if,* &c.; euphemist., vixit, *he was alive, is dead.* Hence, *meton.:* A) = to live pleasantly, to enjoy life: vivamus et amemus! so, also (poet.), vivite! = valete! *farewell!* B) = to live on, to last, to remain, to endure: vulnus v., *is still there;* auctoritas ejus v., *still prevails;* arbor v.; ignis v., *yet burns;* scripta ejus vv., *have not perished.* 2) To live *on any thing* = to support life, to maintain one's self: v. piscibus, carne; v. rapto, *by robbery.* 3) To live = to spend *or* to pass one's life *in some manner:* v. bene, honeste, convenienter naturae; v. in oculis hominum; v. vitam tutiorem; vixit miserrimus; v. in patria luxuria, *to live in the same luxury that his father did;* v. in horam, in diem, *to live for the present, without thought of the future.* In par-

ticular, *to live with one* = *to have friendly intercourse with one:* v. cum aliquo; v. familiariter cum aliquo; *trop.*, v. secum, *to live in one's self alone*, i. e., *to be occupied with one's own affairs or thoughts.*

VĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [vivo]. 1) *That has life*, **living, alive** (in opp. to what is dead — cf. vividus): capere aliquem vivum; me vivo, *while I live;* vivus videnque, *living and seeing*, i. e., *before one's eyes.* Hence: A) of plants, &c., *fresh, living*, arundo: B) of an image = *that seems to live, lifelike:* v. vultus, *alive with expression:* C) = *that is in its natural condition:* lucerna v., *still burning;* flumen v., *a running stream;* v. saxum, *unwrought, living.* 2) *Subst.*, Vīvum, i, *n., trop.:* A) *that which is alive:* ad v. resecare = *to cut to the quick*, i. e., *to take in the strictest sense:* B) detrahere (resecare) aliquid de v., *to take from the capital* (in opp. to the interest).

VIX, *adv.* [kindr. w. vis, as μόγις with μόγος]. **Scarcely, hardly, with much ado** (object.—it refers to the thing which was near not taking place — cf. aegre): v. me contineo quin, etc. Freq. of time, **hardly, only**; in partic., with 'quum,' to denote the immediate succession of events: v. hoc imperatum erat quum, etc.; v. tandem epistolam te dignam accepi (where 'vix' adds force to the impatient waiting implied in 'tandem'); also, used intensively, vix vixque.

VIX-DUM, *adv.* (also written separately). **Hardly then, scarcely yet:** v. dimidium dixeram, intellexerat, *I had scarcely spoken, when he understood it;* v. coetu dimisso, *the assembly was scarcely dismissed*, &c.

*VŎCĀBĬLIS, e, *adj.* in the *comp.* [voco]. (Lat.) **Vocal.**

VŎCĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* [voco]. 1) **An appellation, name, word** (as a part of language — cf. verbum): rebus imponere vocabula. 2) In grammar, **a substantive**; esp., *an appellative noun* (in opp. to nomen, 'a proper name').

VŎCĀLIS, e, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [vox]. 1) **That has a voice:** vocalissimus aliquis, *with a very strong voice;* ne quem v. praetereamus = *any man;* verba vocaliora, *of a stronger sound, more sonorous.* 2) *That lets the voice be heard;* hence, **speaking**, and esp. (poet.) **singing, crying, sounding, vocal**, avis, rana, chorda, carmen; Orpheus v., *playing and singing;* nympha v., *talking, calling out* (of an echo). 3) *Subst.*, Vocalis, is, *f.* (sc. litera), **a vowel.**

*VŎCĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [vocalis]. (Lat.) **Open sound, euphony** (a translation of the Greek εὐφωνία).

VŎCĀMEN, ĭnis, *f.* [voco]. (Lucr.) **An appellation, designation, name.**

VŎCĀTES, ium, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Aquitania.*

VŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [voco]. (Poet. & lat.) 1) **A calling**; esp., **an invitation, bidding,** *to dinner.* 2) **A citing** *before a court* (both the act and the right to do it).

*VŎCĀTĪVE, *adv.* [vocativus]. (Gell.) **In the vocative,** dicere.

VŎCĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [voco]. (Lat.) **Of** *or* **belonging to calling:** casus v., *the vocative case.*

VŎCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [voco]. (Lat.) **An inviter** *to dinner.*

VŎCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [voco]. 1) **A calling, call:** venire vocatu alicujus, *to come at the summons of one;* frustrari v. alicujus, *the call, invocation.* 2) In partic. — a) **a summoning** *to a meeting of the senate* — b) **an invitation** *to a meal.*

VŎCĬFĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor]. **A loud calling** *or* **speaking, vociferation, outcry.**

VŎCĬFĔROR, ātus, 1. *v. dep. tr. & intr.* [vox-fero]. *To lift up the voice,* **to cry aloud, to exclaim, to bawl, to vociferate:** v. palam; v. talia; v. Romanos vicisse, *that the Romans*, &c.; v. ut id faciant, *to implore loudly that*, &c.; of things, aera vv., *resound;* so, also, carmina vv.; res per se v., *proclaims, teaches;* so, also, ratio naturam rerum v.

VŎCĬFĬCO, 1. *v. tr. & intr.* [vox-facio]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) **To cry aloud, to proclaim.**

VŎCĬTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*freq.* of voco]. 1) **To call often, to be wont to call, to name:** v. aliquem tyrannum. 2) (Rar.) **To call loudly, to call out.**

VŎCO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vox]. 1) **To call,** aliquem. In partic. = **to summon:** v. aliquem ad se, in concionem; v. aliquem ad senatores ex provincia; v. senatum, patres, *to convoke, to call together;* v. plebem ad (in) concionem; cornix pluviam v., *announces;* ventis vocatis, *when you have a fair wind.* Hence: A) v. aliquem in jus (judicium), *to summon before a court:* B) = **to invite** *as a guest:* v. aliquem domum, ad coenam; spatium vocandi, *for inviting to the wedding;* v. deos in vota, *to invoke the gods to receive one's vows* = *to make vows to them;* hence, *trop.* — a) = **to incite, to allure, to challenge, to invite:** nox v. ad quietem; v. servos ad libertatem — b) v. aliquem ad calculos, *to call to account;* v. aliquem in partem rei alicujus, *to invite one to partake of a thing:* C) **to bring, to put** *or* **to place** *in some position or condition:* v. aliquem in odium (invidiam), *to cause one to be hated;* v. aliquem in crimen, *to accuse;* v. aliquem in periculum, etc., *to bring into danger*, &c.; v. aliquem in luctum, *to cause sorrow to one;* v. rempublicam ad exitium, *to ruin;* v. aliquid in dubium, *to doubt*, or *to render doubtful;* v. aliquid in disceptationem, *to bring something into dispute or controversy.* 2) **To call upon, to implore, to invoke** *as a help or as a witness:* v. Jovem, deos auxilio. 3) **To name, to denominate, to call by**

name: v. urbem Antiochiam ex patris nomine; vocor Caius, *I am called Caius.*

VŎCŌNIUS (I.), ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens;* one Q. V. Saxa was a tribune of the people (169 B. C.), and author of the Lex Voconia, according to which a woman could not inherit, but only receive a legacy.

VŎCŌNIUS (II.), a, um, *adj.* [Voconius I.]. Voconian, lex (v. Voconius I.).

VŎCONTII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Gallia Narbonensis.*

VŎCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vox]. 1) A feeble voice; hence, a soft tone *or* note: vv. falsae. 2) A little word, a particle, hence, in a contemptuous sense, talk, scoffs: vv. malevolorum.

VŎCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vocula]. The intonation *or* accent *of a word.*

VŎLA, ae, *f.* (Lat.) *The hollow of the hand,* the palm.

VOLANA, ae, *f.* *A town of the Samnites.*

VOLANDUM, i, *n.* *A fortress in Armenia.*

VŎLĀTERRAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A town in Etruria,* now Volterra.

VŎLĀTERRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volaterrae]. *Of or belonging to Volaterrae,* Volaterran: VV. Vada, *a seaport belonging to the territory of Volaterrae,* now Torre di Vado; *subst.*, Volaterrani, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Volaterrae.*

VŎLĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [volo I.]. 1) Flying. 2) *Trop.*, fleeting, inconstant.

VŎLĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* [volo I.]. 1) Winged, flying, bestia. 2) (Poet. & lat.) *Trop.:* A) swift, rapid: B) fleeting, transitory.

VŎLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* [volo I.]. A flying, flight.

VOLCAE, ārum, *m. pl.* *A powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

VŎLĒMUS, a, um, *adj.* [vola]. Only in the comb. pira vv., *a kind of large pears.*

VŎLENS, tis, *adj.* [*part.* of volo II.]. (Mostly poet. & lat.) 1) Willing; often translated by adverbs, willingly, readily. 2) Well-inclined, favourable.

VŎLĪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* [*freq.* of volo I.]. 1) To fly about, to fly to and fro, to flutter, to flit. 2) To fly *or* to hasten about, to roam up and down, to hover *or* to float about: v. totâ acie; v. in foro, ante oculos; v. ut rex, insolentius.

VŎLO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intr.* 1) To fly: avis v. 2) *Trop.* = *to move swiftly,* to speed, to hasten, hasta, fulmen, aetas, verbum.

VŎLO (II.), vŏlui, velle, *v. irreg.* and *defect. tr.* & *intr.* [root VOL, Greek BOA, whence βούλομαι]. 1) To be willing, to will: loquar quae v.; v. aliquid facere; volui Stoicus esse, or me Stoicum esse; velit nolit, *he may be willing or unwilling.* In partic.: A) elliptically, v. in Galliam, *to intend to go to Gaul;* quis me vult? *who has any thing to say to me?* volo te paucis, *I have a few words to say to you, a few words with you;* si quid ille se vellet, *if he should want any thing of him:* B) sometimes nearly superfluous, instead of the simple subjunctive of the principal verb: ne quem eorum recepisse velint; quaerit cur sic mentiri velit. 2) = To command, to ordain, to determine, &c.: v. aliquid fieri; thus freq., esp. in the formula used in proposing a law to the people for their approval; velitis jubeatis. Hence = to maintain, to suppose, *to hold and to defend an opinion:* volo deum esse sine corpore; hoc illi volunt. 3) = To wish, to desire: volo hoc tibi contingat; v. ut mihi respondeas; v. te ei ignoscere; res est ut volumus; quam vellem te alio inclinavisses, *how I wish, would that,* &c.; vellem quae velles, *I wish matters were as you desire, I am sorry for your unfortunate condition.* In partic.: A) sis = si vis, in the *pl.* sultis = si vultis (with an imperative), a form of politeness = *if you please, if you will:* cave, sis; refer animum, sis, ad veritatem: B) bene or male alicui v., *to wish any one well or ill:* C) v. alicujus causa (sometimes with 'omnia,' intensively), *to wish something good in one's behalf, to be much interested in one's welfare:* D) sometimes = malo: malae rei se quam nullius duces esse volunt. 4): A) = to mean, to denote, to signify: quid hoc (repentinus clamor) sibi vult? quaero quid ista verba sibi velint: B) quid sibi volunt illi? *what do they mean?* quid vobis vultis? *what do you mean? what is your purpose?*

VOLOGESUS, i, and (Tac.) VOLOGESES, *m.* *A king of Parthia.*

VŎLŌNES, num, *m. pl.* [volo II.]. *The slaves who, after the battle at Cannae, voluntarily enlisted in the Roman army,* volunteers.

VOLSCENS, entis, *m.* *An officer of the Latins.*

VOLSCI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people of Latium.*

VOLSCIUS, ii, *m.*, and Volscia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

VOLSCUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volsci]. *Of or belonging to the Volsci,* Volscian.

VOLSELLA (Vulsella), ae, *f.* [vello]. *A kind of pincers for pulling out hairs,* tweezers.

VOLSĪNIENSIS, e, *adj.* [Volsinii]. Volsinian; *subst.*, Volsinienses, ium, *m. pl.*, *the inhabitants of Volsinii.*

VOLSĪNII, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A town in Etruria,* now Bolsena.

VOLSĪNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volsinii]. Volsinian.

VOLTĪNIA TRĪBUS. *One of the tribes at Rome.*

VOLTĪNIENSES, ium, *m. pl.* *The people of the Voltinian tribe.*

VOLTUMNA, ae, *f.* *The tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation.*

VŎLŪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [volvo]. 1) *That can be turned around,* or *that turns itself around,* turning, revolving, rolling, coelum; v. amnis, *flowing;* v. aurum, *the golden apple.* 2) *Trop.:* A)

inconstant, changeable, fortuna: B) fluent, voluble, orator, oratio.

VŎLŪBĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* [volubilis]. 1) *The power of revolving;* hence, a revolving motion, rotating, mundi. 2) (Poet.) Roundness, a round form: v. capitis. 3) *Trop.:* A) = inconstancy, changeableness, fortunae: B) rapidity, fluency: v. linguae, *a ready tongue;* v. verborum, dicendi, *volubility and readiness in speaking.*

VŎLŪBĪLĪTER, *adv.* [volubilis]. Volubly, readily.

VŎLŪCER, cris, cre, *adj.* [volo I.]. 1) Flying, winged, bestia, deus. Hence, as a *subst.*, Volucris, is, *f.*, a bird, or a winged insect (cf. avis — v. Ales). 2) *Trop.:* A) *moving rapidly*, fleet, swift, nuncius, Hebrus: B) *passing swiftly by*, fleeting, transitory, dies, fama.

VŎLŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [volvo]. 1) (Poet.) A roll, fold, coil *of a serpent*, &c.: angues sinuant vv.: v. fumi, *a wreath;* v. vinculi; v. siderum, *revolution;* vv. crurum (equi), *joints.* 2) A roll of writing (as the ancients rolled up their books, and when they read unrolled them); hence, in gen., a scroll, book, volume; *trop.*, v. epistolarum, *a packet of letters.* Hence = a book, part *of a large work:* in tria vv. divisus.

VOLUMNIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Volumnius]. Volumnian.

VOLUMNIUS, ii, *m.*, Volumnia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

VŎLUNTĀRIE, *adj.* [voluntarius]. Voluntarily.

VŎLUNTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas]. *Of one's own freewill*, willing, voluntary: A) *act.* = *that does a thing voluntarily*, esp. miles, exercitus; also, *subst.*, Voluntarius, ii, *m.*, *a volunteer:* B) *pass.* = *what is done voluntarily;* in partic., v. mors, *suicide;* vv. verbera.

VŎLUNTAS, ātis, *f.* [volo II.]. 1) Will, wish, desire, and also = intention, design: conformare se ad v. alicujus; summâ Catuli voluntate, *with the entire approbation of Catulus;* assentiri voluntatibus alicujus; cedere ambitiosis vv.; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepi; studemus vitam hominum tutiorem reddere, et ad hanc v. stimulis naturae incitamur. In partic., adverbially: A) voluntate, or mea (sua, alicujus) voluntate, willingly, of one's own accord: B) de or ex v., and ad v., *according to one's will, at the desire of any one.* 2) Sentiment, disposition: confisus voluntatibus municipiorum. Hence, intensively = *favourable disposition*, goodwill, favour: literae exiguam tuae erga me voluntatis significationem habebant. 3) A last will, testament: testamenta et v. mortuorum. 4) (Lat.) Signification, sense.

VŎLUP, *adv.* [apocopated from the original but unusual form volupe, from volo II.]. (Com.) Delightfully, agreeably, pleasantly: v. est mihi, *it is a pleasure, it is agreeable to me;* victitare v.

VŎLUPTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* [voluptas]. (Pl.) *That gives pleasure or satisfaction*, pleasant, agreeable.

VŎLUPTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas]. *Pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment:* — 1) *Act.:* A) *affording pleasure*, pleasurable, delightful, possessio, sensus; animi elatio v.: B) *concerning sensual pleasure*, disputatio. 2) *Devoted to pleasure*, voluptuous, sensual, disciplina, homo (in particular of the Epicureans).

VŎLUPTAS, ātis, *f.* [volup]. 1) Pleasure, enjoyment (sensual or spiritual; in opp. to serious employments or to pain—cf. cupido, libido): "v. est omne id quo gaudemus" (Cic.); esse in v., *to enjoy a pleasure;* in partic., in philosophical lang., summum bonum in v. ponere; v. venandi, *the pleasures of the chase.* In a bad sense = sensual enjoyment, lust: v. corporis. Hence: A) officium a voluptatibus, *the office of master of pleasures* (*maître des plaisirs*), who had to provide for the amusement of the emperor: B) personified as a goddess: C) as a term of endearment, mea v.! *my joy! my delight!* 2) *An inclination or desire for pleasure:* explere v. 3) In the *pl.* (lat.) = games, shows, spectacles, *given to the people.*

VŎLUPTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas]. (Lat.) Delightful, blissful.

VOLUSIUS, ii, *m.*, and Volusia, ae, *f.* *The name of a Roman gens.*

VOLUSTĀNA, ōrum, *n. pl.* *The name of the Montes Cambuinii, in Thessaly*, now Nolutza.

*VŎLŪTABRUM, i, *n.* [voluto]. (Poet.) *A wallowing place for swine*, a slough, hog-pool.

VŎLŪTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* [voluto]. Wallowing about.

VŎLŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [voluto]. A wallowing, rolling about, corporis; *trop.* — a) v. animi, *restlessness* — b) v. rerum humanarum, *instability.*

VŎLŪTO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [*intens.* of volvo]. 1) To roll, to twist *or* to tumble about: v. amphoras per terram; frequently, v. se, or volutari (poet. also the *part.* volutans), *to roll one's self about, to wallow*, in pulvere; in partic., v. se ad pedes alicujus, *to throw one's self at the feet of any one; trop.*, v. se in omni dedecore, *to wallow.* 2) *Trop.:* A) = to utter *or* to roll out *a sound:* v. vocem per atria: B) to revolve *in the mind:* v. aliquid in animo: C) v. animum iis cogitationibus, *to occupy, to engage*; volutatus in re aliqua, *one who has occupied himself with something*, hence, *is conversant with it.*

VOLVA, ae, *f.* [volvo]. A covering; hence, *trop.:* — 1) The womb, matrix *of females.* 2) *A sow's matrix*, a favourite dish among the Romans.

VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. tr.* 1) To roll, to turn; to roll *or* to tumble about; to turn around *or* about: v. saxum; flumen v. lapides;

v. oculos huc illuc. Hence: A) v. orbem, *to form a circle* (by turning); (poet.) flumen v. vorticem, *forms a vortex:* B) equites volvunt turmas, *face about on all sides;* v. caput alicujus, *to roll about:* C) (poet.) v. fumum, *to whirl up, to cause to ascend in wreaths or whirls;* Aetna v. lapides, *casts up;* v. ignem naribus, *to breathe out;* but, v. ignem ad summa fastigia, *to whirl up:* D) v. hostes, *to fell to the ground.* 2) In partic., *pass.* (rarely reflect., volvere se) in a middle sense = **to roll, to tumble** *or* **to turn (itself) about, to roll** *or* **to tumble along:** lacrimae vv., *flow;* cylindrus v., stellarum cursus v., *revolves;* v. undis, *to be tossed about;* v. humi ante pedes alicujus, *to throw one's self down at the feet of any one;* menses volvuntur, *roll on,* and hence, *part.* volventibus annis, *in the course of years, after the lapse of years.* 3) *Trop.:* A) v. librum, *to unroll a volume in order to read it, to read, to examine:* B) v. aliquid animo (also in animo, cum animo suo) or secum (poet. also sub pectore) = **to revolve** *in one's mind,* **to consider, to ponder, to reflect upon;** hence (poet.) = **to cherish,** *to entertain, to harbour,* &c., iras, inanes cogitationes: C) in allusion to spinning a thread, or the idea of a periodical return, **to order, to appoint, to decree:** Jupiter v. vices; Parcae vv. sic: D) (poet.) v. casus, *to undergo:* E) v. verba, etc., *to roll off = to rehearse fluently,* uno spiritu, celeriter; oratio volvitur, *flows, rolls out.*

VŌMER (rarely Vōmis), ĕris, *m.* **A ploughshare;** (poet.) = penis.

VŎMĬCA, ae, *f.* [vomo]. **An ulcer, bile, abscess;** *trop.,* v. reipublicae, *a pest, plague* (of pernicious persons).

*VŎMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* [vomica]. (Lat.) **Ulcerous;** *trop.,* **foul, disgusting.**

VŎMĬTIO, ōnis, *f,* [vomo]. **A vomiting, spewing.**

VŎMĪTO, 1, *v. intr.* [*freq.* of vomo]. **To vomit often.**

*VŎMĪTOR, ōris, *m.* [vomo]. (Lat.) *One who vomits,* **a vomiter.**

VŎMĬTUS, ūs, *m.* [vomo]. **A vomiting, spewing;** *trop.,* as a term of reproach, *a disgusting fellow.*

VŎMO, mui, mĭtum, 3. *v. intr.* & *tr.* [digammated from ἐμέω]. **I.** *Intr.* — **To throw up, to vomit,** post coenam, in mensam. **II.** *Tr.* — *To pour forth by vomiting,* **to vomit forth, to spew out,** sanguinem. Hence (poet.), *trop.,* **to pour out, to discharge:** Charybdis v. fluctus; domus v. undam salutantium, *pours out a crowd of visitors;* v. purpuream animam, *to breathe out life with the outflowing blood.*

VŎPISCUS, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.*

VŎRĀCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* [vorax]. (Lat.) **Greediness, voracity.**

VŎRĀGĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vorago]. **Full of pits, chasms** *or* **abysses.**

VŎRĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* [voro]. **1) A gulf, abyss, chasm;** also, of water = **a whirlpool.** 2) *Trop.,* v. ventris (of an insatiable man); v. reipublicae (of a wicked citizen); v. patrimonii, *a spena thrift.*

VŎRAX, ācis, *adj.* w. *comp.* [voro]. *Swallowing greedily,* **gluttonous, voracious,** venter, Charybdis, ignis; *trop.,* v. impensa.

VŌRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [root VOR, Greek BOP, whence βορά and βιβρώσκω]. **1) To devour greedily, to swallow whole, to gulp down:** v. cibum; (poet.) mare v. naves. 2) *Trop.,* amor v. medullas, *consumes;* v. literas, *to acquire with eagerness;* (poet.) v. viam, *to finish or to perform quickly.*

VŌSĔGUS, i, *m.* *A mountain-chain in Gaul,* now Vosges.

VŌTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* [votum]. *That is connected with a vow,* **votive** (v. Votum): vv. ludi, juvenca; legatio v., *undertaken in consequence of a vow* (often used as a pretext for leaving a province); sanguis v. (poet.), *the blood of a consecrated victim.*

VŌTUM, i, *n.* [*part.* of voveo]. **1)** *A solemn promise made to a deity, and accompanie by a wish or request,* **a vow:** voto teneri, obstrictum esse, *to be bound by a vow;* voti damnari = *to have one's wish fulfilled* (because then there is an obligation to fulfil the vow — cf. **2,** B); in partic., of the solemn vow which public officers used to make for the safety of the emperor on the third of January. 2) *Trop.:* A) (poet.) *a thing vowed,* **a votive offering:** incendere aras votis: B) **a wish, desire:** v. cupiditatum tuarum; (poet.) esse in voto, venire in votum, *to be wished for, to be the object of one's wishes;* voto potiri, or voti compotem fieri, *to obtain one's wish* (cf. 1): C) **a prayer:** quid nisi vota supersunt?

VŎVEO, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. tr.* 1) *To promise something to a deity,* **to vow** (with which was usually connected a prayer for the fulfilment of a wish): v. Herculi decumam; v. templum Jovi; vovi, me uvam deo daturum esse; v. votum, *to make a vow.* 2) (Poet.) **To wish, to wish for,** alicui aliquid.

VOX, ōcis, *f.* [kindred with ὄψ]. **1) A voice** (as well of singing as of speaking and calling): v. rustica, suavis, rauca; magnâ v., *with a loud voice;* bonâ v. esse, *to have a strong voice;* vox redditur ex specu, *a voice is heard.* Hence: A) *the sound or cry uttered by an animal:* v. bovis, cornicis: B) **a sound,** in gen.; **a tone, clang,** *of a musical instrument,* &c.: v. cymbalorum, buccinae; fractae vv., *the roar of waves dashing against the cliffs.* 2) *That which is uttered by the voice,* **a word** (as a part of speech, but referring to sound and form—cf. vocabulum and verbum): non intelligit, quid sonet haec vox, *what this word means;* vox voluptatis, *the word* v.; vis ea vocis erat; (poet.) his vv. uti, *to use these words;*

freq., mittere v. (usually connected with a negative or limiting expression), *to utter a word;* alienis vocibus, *in words learned or received from others.* Hence: A) = **speech, expression:** haec est una omnium v.; unâ v., *unanimously:* B) *a saying, maxim, sentence:* C) *a command:* voci obedire: D) *a magical formula:* vv. sacrae: E) = sermo, *speech, language:* v. Latina. 3) In rhetoric, **accent, tone,** acuta.

VULCĀNĀLIA, ium, *n. pl.* [Vulcanus]. *A feast of Vulcan,* celebrated annually on the 23d of August.

VULCĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Vulcanus]. **Vulcanian:** V. Lemnos, *sacred to Vulcan;* acies V., *a conflagration.*

VULCĀNUS, i, *m. A son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, and the god of Fire,* esp. in so far as it is necessary for the working of metals and the practice of various arts; also, *the god of Mechanical Skill.* Hence (poet.) = **fire.**

VULGĀRIS, e, *adj.* [vulgus]. *Of or belonging to the multitude,* **common, ordinary, everyday, usual,** &c., opinio, ars, verba; obsoletus et v.; liberalitas v., *extended to all.*

VULGĀRĬTER, *adv.* [vulgaris]. **In the common manner, commonly, vulgarly.**

VULGĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [vulgus]. (Ante-cl. & lat.) = Vulgaris.

VULGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* [vulgo]. (Poet.) *One who makes something known to all,* **a divulger:** v. taciti, i. e., *Tantalus.*

VULGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* with *comp.* and *sup.* [*part.* of vulgo]. 1) **Common to all:** A) **usual, everyday,** sensus: B) of courtezans, *common, public.* 2) **Known to all, well-known,** fama.

VULGĪ-VĂGUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lucr.) *That wanders about everywhere,* **roving, vagrant.**

VULGO (I.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vulgus]. *To spread among the multitude:* — 1) *To impart or to extend to all,* **to make general** *or* **common:** v. rem usu; vehicula vulgata usu; v. consulatum, *to make accessible to all;* v. munus, *to share with all;* v. morbum, *to spread;* rem non vulgat, *he does not let everybody share in it;* laus vulgatur, *is shared by all;* also, v. rem per omnes, cum infimis. Hence: A) in a middle sense, vulgari cum illis, *to put one's self on a level with:* B) in an obscene sense, *to prostitute,* corpus. 2) = *To make known to all,* **to divulge, to spread abroad,** to publish: v. librum; miraculum vulgatur, *becomes generally known;* v. rumorem, *to spread abroad.*

VULGO (II.), *adv.* [vulgus]. 1) **Publicly, before all the world,** aliquid ostendere; v. has literas mitto, *intending it to be read by everybody* (perhaps it is here the dative of the substantive = *for everybody*); victum vulgo quaerere, *by prostitution.* 2) **Generally, universally, commonly;** hence, freq. = **everywhere, all around:** v. homines occidebantur; id v. evenire solet; v. milites a signis discedebant; v. totis castris testamenta obsignabantur; v. facere alia incendia, *in many other places;* v. invitare, *to invite everybody indiscriminately.*

VULGUS, i, *n.* (rarely *m.*) [digammated from ὄχλος]. 1) **The great mass, the multitude, the people,** esp. **the common people** (thus in opp. to the distinguished, the learned, &c.): sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat; adverbially, in vulgus = *generally, with the people.* In partic.: A) in a contemptuous sense, of the lower classes of the people = **the rabble, the mob, the populace:** vulgus fuimus sine gratia, etc. 2) **A crowd, mass, multitude,** in gen., servorum, mulierum, patronorum; (poet.) of a herd of animals.

VULNĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* [vulnero]. **A wounding, wound;** *trop.,* v. salutis et vitae, *an injuring, injury.*

VULNĔRO, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. tr.* [vulnus]. 1) **To wound,** in gen. (cf. saucio), aliquem. 2) *Trop.,* **to wound, to injure, to hurt,** animum, aures alicujus; v. aliquem crimine, verbis, voce, amor v. pectora.

VULNĪFĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus-facio]. (Poet.) **Wound-inflicting, wounding.**

VULNUS, ĕris, *n.* 1) **A wound** (made by a sharp instrument — cf. plaga): confectus vulneribus, *mortally wounded.* 2) *Trop.:* A) *a cut, incision,* e. g., in a tree: B) = *a wounding weapon:* dirigere v. (*an arrow*) aliquo; eludere v.: C) *hurt, detriment, want, embarrassment,* &c.: mederi suis vv. (*debts*); v. reipublicae imponere, inurere: D) (poet.) of passions and emotions of the mind, *grief, anguish, distress,* &c.: v. mentis; alere v. sub pectore (of one who is in love): E) nova vv. facere = *incriminations:* F) v. in moribus, *a fault, defect.*

VULPĔCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of vulpes]. **A little fox.**

VULPES, is, *f.* [digammated from ἀλώπηξ]. **A fox;** *meton.* = **cunning:** prov., jungere vulpes (of an impossible or absurd undertaking).

VULPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [vulpes]. **Of** *or* **belonging to a fox, fox-,** lingua.

VULSUS, a, um, *adj.* [*part.* of vello]. *With the hair plucked out,* **beardless, hairless, smooth;** hence, *trop.* = *effeminate.*

*VULTĬCŬLUS, i, *m.* [*dim.* of vultus]. **A look, mien, air.**

VULTUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [vultus]. Of an orator, *too full of expression,* **grimacing, affected;** also, v. pronunciatio.

VULTUR (I.), ŭris, *m.* **A vulture;** *trop.* = *a rapacious or covetous person.*

VULTUR (II.), ŭris, *m. A mountain in Apulia, near Venusia,* now Voltore. Hence, Vulturnus ventus, *a south-east wind.*

VULTŬRIUS, ii, *m.* 1) **A vulture**; *trop.* = *an avaricious person.* 2) (Pl.) *An unlucky throw of dice* (= canis?).

VULTURNUM, i, *n.* *A town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus*, now Castel Volturno.

VULTURNUS, i, *m.* *A river in Campania*, now the Volturno.

VULTURNUS VENTUS — v. Vultur II.

VULTUS, ūs, *m.* 1) **The countenance, visage** (in so far as it expresses the feelings and the state of the soul — cf. facies), *the features, mien, expression:* v. tristis; v. tranquillus ac serenus; v. idem semper; v. fictus atque simulatus. In partic., freq. = *a grim visage, a stern look, an angry expression:* terrere aliquem vultu. 2) (= Facies) **The face:** ex v. cognoscere aliquem; demittere v., *to cast down the eyes.* 3) (Poet.) **The appearance, look,** *of any thing:* unus v. in toto orbe; v. maris.

VULVA, ae, *f.* (Poet. & lat.) — v. Volva.

XANTHIPPE, es, *f.* [= Ξανθίππη]. *The quarrelsome wife of Socrates.*

XANTHIPPUS, i, *m.* [= Ξάνθιππος]. 1) *The father of Pericles, and chief accuser of Miltiades.* 2) *A Lacedemonian general, in the service of the Carthaginians,* who took Regulus prisoner, in the first Punic war.

XANTHO, ūs, *f.* [= Ξανθώ]. *A sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

XANTHUS, i, *m.* [= Ξάνθος]. 1) *A river in Troas* = Scamander, q. v. 2) *A river in Lycia.* 3) *A small river in Epirus.*

XĔNIĂDES, is, *m.* [= Ξενιάδης]. *A Corinthian,* who purchased and liberated Diogenes, the Cynic.

XENIAE BALNEAE, ārum, *f. pl.* *A part of Baiae.*

XĔNIUM, ii, *n.* [= ξένιον]. (Lat.) 1) **A present** *made to a guest at a banquet.* 2) **A present** *made to persons whose favour one is anxious to obtain,* e. g., *to lawyers.*

XĔNO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ξένων]. *An Epicurean philosopher,* contemporary with Cicero.

XĔNOCLES, is, *m.* [= Ξενοκλῆς]. *A rhetorician of Adramytteum.*

XĔNOCRĂTES, is, *m.* [= Ξενοκράτης]. *A philosopher of Chalcedon,* a disciple of Plato.

XĔNŎPHĂNES, is, *m.* [= Ξενοφάνης]. *A Greek philosopher of Colophon,* about 530 B. C., and founder of the Eleatic school.

XĔNŎPHON, ontis, *m.* [= Ξενοφῶν]. *A famous Greek philosopher, historian, and general,* a disciple of Socrates.

XĒRAMPĔLĪNAE, ārum, *f. pl.* (sc. vestes) [= ξηραμπέλιναι, 'of the colour of dry vine-leaves']. (Poet.) **Dark-red** *or* **dark-coloured clothes.**

XERXES, is, *m.* [= Ξέρξης]. *The name of several Persian kings.*

XĬPHIAS, ae, *m.* [= ξιφίας, 'the sword-shaped']. **A sword-fish.**

XŸLĪNE, es, *f.* [= Ξυλίνη]. Xyline Come, *a village in Pamphylia.*

XŸNĪAE, ārum, *f. pl.* [= Ξυνία]. *A town in Thessaly,* now Taukli.

XYSTĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ξυστικός, xystus]. **Of** *or* **pertaining to a xystus** (q. v.); hence, *subst.,* Xystici, ōrum, *m. pl., the athletes who exercised in a xystus.*

XYSTUS, i, *m.*, or XYSTUM, i, *n.* [= ξυστός, 'levelled,' 'smooth']. 1) Among the Greeks **a covered portico** *or* **gallery,** *where the athletes exercised in winter.* 2) **An open colonnade** *or* **portico,** *used by the Romans for promenading, philosophic discussion, consultation,* &c.

ZĂCYNTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Zacynthus]. **Zacynthian.**

ZĂCYNTHUS, i, *f.* [= Ζάκυνθος]. *An island in the Ionian Sea,* now Zante.

ZĂLEUCUS, i, *m.* [= Ζάλευκος]. *A lawgiver of the Locrians, in Italy* — lived about 650 B. C.

ZĂMA, ae, *f.* [= Ζάμα]. *A town in Numidia,* the residence of King Juba, celebrated for Scipio's victory over Hannibal, 201 B. C. — now Zowarin.

ZĂMENSES, ium, *m. pl.* [Zama]. *The inhabitants of Zama.*

ZĀMIA, ae, *f.* [a Latinized form of the Greek ζημία]. (Pl.) **Loss, injury.**

ZANCLAEUS, or ZANCLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Zancle]. **Zanclean;** *subst.,* Zanclaei, ōrum, *m. pl., the inhabitants of Zancle.*

ZANCLE, es, *f.* [= Ζάγκλη]. *An older name of the city of Messana,* now Messina.

ZĒLŌTŸPUS, a, um, *adj.* [= ζηλότυπος]. (Lat.) **Zealous.**

ZĒNO, ōnis, *m.* [= Ζήνων]. *The name of several Greek philosophers:* — 1) *Zeno of Citium, in Cyprus,* about 320 B. C., *and founder of the Stoic school.* 2) *Zeno of Elea,* teacher of Pericles. 3) *An Epicurean,* contemporary with Cicero.

ZEPHŸRE, es, *f.* *An island near Crete.*

ZĔPHŸRĪTIS, ĭdis, *f.* [= Ζεφυρῖτις]. *Arsinoe, daughter of Lysimachus, and wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus;* after her death she was honoured as Venus Zephyritis.

ZĔPHŸRIUM, ii, *n.* [= Ζεφύριον]. 1) *A town and promontory in Cilicia.* 2) *A promontory in Bruttium,* now Brussano.

ZĔPHŸRUS, i, *m.* [= ζέφυρος]. **The west wind, zephyr** (pure Latin, Favonius); (poet.) **wind,** in gen.

ZĒRYNTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* [Zerynthus]. **Zerynthian.**

ZĒRYNTHUS, i, *f.* [= Ζήρυνθος]. *A town in Thrace.*

ZĒTES, ae, *m.* [= Ζήτης]. *The winged brother of Calais, son of Boreas, and one of the Argonauts.*

ZĒTHUS, i, *m.* [= Ζῆθος]. *A son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion.*

ZEUGMA, ătis, *n.* [= Ζεῦγμα]. *A town in Syria, on the Euphrates.*

ZEUXIS, is, *m.* [= Ζεῦξις]. *A famous Greek painter* — lived about 400 B. C.

ZŌDIĂCUS i, *m.* [= ζωδιακός]. **The zodiac.**

ZŌĬLUS, i, *m.* [= Ζώϊλος]. *A sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis,* who severely criticised the poems of Homer; hence, as an appellative = *a malicious critic.*

ZŌNA, ae, *f.* [= ζώνη]. 1) **A girdle.** In partic.: A) *a woman's girdle:* B) *a girdle worn by men,* esp. *for carrying money,* **a money-belt:** perdere v., prov. = *to lose all one's property.* 2) **A zone** *of the earth.* 3) *The girdle or belt of the constellation Orion.*

ZŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* [zona]. *Of or belonging to a belt or girdle:* sector z., **a cutpurse, pickpocket.** Hence, *subst.*, Zonarius, ii, *m.*, **a girdlemaker, pursemaker.**

ZŌNE, es, *f. A promontory of Thrace, opposite Thasos.*

ZŌNŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of zona]. (Poet.) **A little girdle.**

ZŌPŸRUS, i, *m.* [= Ζώπυρος]. 1) *A Persian nobleman,* who mutilated himself in order to assist Darius Hystaspis in the conquest of Babylon. 2) *A celebrated physiognomist,* a contemporary with Socrates. 3) *A rhetorician.*

ZŌROASTRES, is, *m.* [= Ζωροάστρης]. *A lawgiver of the Persians, and founder of their religion.*

ZOSTER, ēris, *m.* [= Ζωστήρ]. *A promontory, town, and harbour of Attica.*

ZŌTHĒCA, ae, *f.* [= ζωθήκη]. (Lat.) **A small room** *or* **closet,** *wherein to rest by day* (opp. to dormitorium, 'the bed-room').

ZŌTHĒCŬLA, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of zotheca]. (Lat.) **A small closet** (v. Zotheca).

THE END

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